SUNDAY READING.

Thanksgiving Hymn.

In pleasant lands have fallen the lines
That bound our goodly heritage,
And safe beneath our sheltering vines
Our youth is blest, and soothed our age.

What thanks, Oh, God, to Thee are due,
That Thou didst plant our fathers here,
And watch and guard them as they grew,
A vineyard to the planter dear.

The toils they bore, our ease have wrought;
They sowed in tears, in joy we reap;
The birthright they so dearly bought
We'll guard till we with them shall sleep.

Thy kindness to our fathers shown,
In weal or woe, through all the past,
Their grateful sons, Oh, God, shall own,
While here their name and race shall last.

Religious News and Notes.

Iowa is erecting Methodist churches at the rate of one per fortnight. The State membership is 80,000.

The New York Swedish Lutheran conference six years ago had but two churches. Now it numbers sixteen. It has appointed a traveling missionary for the State of Connecticut.

The new Protestant Episcopal diocese in Washington Territory includes seven clergymen, eight churches and chapels, four parsonages and a girls' boarding school, with five teachers and sixty pupils.

A passage in a speech recently delivered by the pope has once more put in circulation the report of his approaching departure from Rome. The *Patrie* professes to know that Leo XIII. will transfer the Holy See to Salzberg.

A Presbyterian evangelist who recently visited three of the mountain counties in East Tennessee reports that he held several services in a place where there had been no preaching or religious service of any kind for more than a year.

There is a church in California composed entirely of women—seven in all—and their contributions for home work last year amounted to $100. One or two men in that church would not stand much chance of ruling it. Who the pastor is and how he likes it is not stated.

The Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, of England, is writing a series of letters to prove that Shakespeare was an ardent fisherman. He says that there is little doubt that the great bard enjoyed many a day's fishing in the Warwickshire and Gloucestershire streams. He also quotes many sayings from Shakespeare bearing upon angling.

A Baptist clergyman and editor of the *Religious Herald* of Richmond, Va., says that of the 2,296,000 Baptists in the United States, 1,698,000 are in the South, of whom 740,000 are colored; that the latter have built many churches, some of which are costly affairs; and that there are seven hundred colored Baptists in the colleges of the South preparing for the Baptist ministry.

In the last ten years the number of churches in Chicago has increased from 156 to 218. The following denominations have made gains in the number of churches as indicated: Methodist, 17, Evangelical Lutheran, 17; Roman Catholic, Reformed Episcopal, Jewish and Independent, 6 each, and Baptist, 1. The Presbyterian, Episcopal and Congregational denominations have lost one church each. The number of Christian and unclassified churches—four and fifteen respectively—remains the same as in 1871.

The Earliest Pens.

As long as people wrote on tables covered with wax they were obliged to use a style or bodkin, made of bone, metal, or some other hard substance, but when they began to write with colored liquids they used a reed; after which quills and feathers (plumes as is sometimes said) came into fashion, these finally giving way to metals—steel, not only from its adaptability, but from its cheapness, being the speciality for this purpose.

The earliest pens, such as were used for writing on papyrus with a fluid, appear to have been made of reeds. In our translation of the Old and New Testaments (not the revised edition) the word pen refers to an iron stylus used on wax tablets, or a reed, quills not having been introduced earlier than the fifth century. It is not certain what particular kind of reed was used for making pens, but it is described as a small, hard, round cane, about the size of a large swan quill. The supply of these reeds was obtained from Egypt, Cairo, Asia Minor and Armenia. Chardrin and Tournefort describe a kind of reed used for pens in Persia. These reeds are collected near the shores of the Persian Gulf, whence they are sent to various parts of the East.

After being cut they are deposited for some months in stable manure, when they assume a mixed black and yellow color, acquire a fine polish and a considerable degree of hardness, and the pith dries up into a membrane which is easily removed. Reed pens are still in use, as they suit the Arabic character better than quill or metal pens. The Arab, in writing, places the paper upon his knee, or upon the palm of his left hand, or upon a dozen or more pieces of paper attached together at the corners and resembling a thin book, which he rests on his knee. The ink used by the Arab is very thick and gummy.

Although the quills used for pens were chiefly from the goose, those from the swan and crow were much esteemed; and besides these, the ostrich, turkey and other birds occasionally contributed to the supply. Most of the manufactured goose quills were from the Netherlands, Germany, Russia and Poland. Before the general introduction of metallic pens, as many as 27,000,000 of quills had been received in Great Britain from St. Petersburg in a single year. Some idea of the number of geese required to keep up such a supply may be judged from the fact that each wing produces about five good quills, and that by careful management a goose may afford ten quills during a year.

While quill pens were in vogue the occupation of a pen cutter or maker was one of considerable importance; not one in five of those who used pens could make one, and scarcely half a century has elapsed since a certain house in Shoe lane, London, disposed of over six million quill pens per annum. It was also quite common at that time to cut the barrels of quills into several pens, each being affixed to handles when used, as is now done with metallic pens.

The first notice that we find of steel pens for writing is in 1803, when a Mr. Wise, of London, constructed "barrel pens" of that metal, mounted on bone handles. These pens were expensive and not very successful; they, however, served a good purpose, as the forerunner of a better article.—*Paper World.*

Courtship at a Long Range.

A comical matter has been made public in Montreal by some legal proceedings. A retired major of the British army had four daughters who moved in good society in that city. They all entered into correspondence with a retired clergyman of London, whose mind was somewhat enfeebled, but who enjoyed an income of $15,000. The letters became sentimental all round, and at length the man proposed marriage. But which of the four should he take? He had never seen any of them, and it was arranged that each of them should send a photograph to guide him in his choice. Now, the oldest was a widow of forty-five, and therefore the younger and prettier ones were astounded when the decision was promptly announced that their sister was to be the bride. The truth was that she had employed an artist to remove the hard lines and otherwise beautify the picture. But this trick did not help her. When she went to London and presented herself to the clergyman he could see no likeness between her and the fraudulent portrait, and refused to marry her. He gave her $5,000, however, and she went home. But she does not consider that sum a sufficient compensation, and has sued for damages.

Many Uses for Apples.

However we may esteem other fruits the apple is the main reliance in late winter or early spring, as there is little else in the way of fresh fruits. For cooking no fruit is equal to the apple, which is susceptible of being served in a great variety of acceptable forms, some of which are here suggested.

Apple sauce is the form in which the fruit most frequently appears. To make the best requires the best apples. Select high flavored fruit, such as the Rhode Island Greening or Spitzenberg; pare and slice in thick slices, and put, with the needed quantity of sugar, in a dish with a tight-fitting cover. Some have a dish made for the purpose, but a tin pail with a good cover will answer. Set in a moderate oven and allow it to stew slowly until thoroughly done; good apples will need no water. Apple sauce so prepared is far superior to that made in the usual way. Next in popularity to apple sauce is

APPLE PIE.—Stewed apples half an inch thick, between two flabby crusts, is a caricature on apple pie. The apple pie is made with sliced raw apples, in a very deep plate, and as few plates are deep enough the sliced apple should be heaped up in generous measure. It is a mistake to spoil good apples with much seasoning. Cloves and allspice overcome the natural flavor; a very little cinnamon, or minute bits of dried peel of a sweet orange develop it. In many families sauce and pie end the changes, while they are really but the beginning of the list.

BAKED APPLES.—Either sweet or sour. Many have a notion that sweet apples are the only kinds for baking. They are indeed excellent, when sour ones cannot be had. But for the perfection of baked apples, Rhode Island Greenings are required. Remove the core, fill the cavity with sugar, set in a baking dish with a little water, and bake rather briskly, and just before they are eaten pour over them a liberal supply of cream. Apples so treated are better than most of us deserve.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.—That person is not to be envied, whose recollections of childhood does not include apple dumplings—"such as mother used to make." That kind will never be found again, but a fair approach to it may be hoped for. Hers were both boiled and baked, and we never could tell which were best. Isn't the making of the crust for boiled dumplings a lost art? Well, we can manage baked ones, and there is less risk of failure, and consequent danger to the digestion.

Apple custard is not to be omitted. Pare and core the apples, stew in very little water until tender; pour over them a custard made in the usual manner, and bake until the custard is done. Housekeepers find it difficult to select a pudding-dish large enough for this.

Apple fritters are much liked by many. Rather large slices of apples are sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon, allowed to lay for an hour or so; they are then dipped in a batter of flour and eggs and fried in abundance of very hot fat; for these a wire frying basket is very convenient. They are drained for a few minutes, and served hot. If for dessert, they are dusted with powdered sugar when served, but if, as many prefer them, to be eaten with meat, the sugar is omitted.

BROWN BETTY.—All the clean bits and fragments of bread are dried crisp in the stove oven with the door open, then rolled, and breadcrumbs are always at hand. Sliced apples, breadcrumbs, sugar, cinnamon and a deep pudding dish. A layer of apples, sugar, spice, crumbs; apple, sugar, spice, crumbs, and so on until the dish is full. Bake.

PAN-DOWDY OR APPLE SLUMP.—Since wood fires and the old bake-pan or skillet, with a cover to hold coals on the top, went out of fashion and use, an "apple slump" has not been possible. An imitation is made in a deep pan, and baked in an oven, but it is only a baked apple pudding. Probably the real thing can still be found in the lumber camps, and in the few other localities where wood is the fuel, and the open fireplace has not given way to the stove. The apples are quartered; the bake-pan is lined at the sides with a crust; apples are put in, packed solidly, some spice is used, and sufficient molasses, or part sugar and part molasses, to sweeten; a top crust is put on, gashed to let the steam escape; the pan is set on the coals, and the coals put on the cover. Eaten hot with butter! Who can ever forget it! The side crust baked before the juice came from the apples; it then became partly penetrated with syrup; the apples were done to a rich mass. Talk about apple meringues and such flummery—Here was richness!—*American Agriculturist.*

Perfumery in Ancient Egypt.

The consumption of essences must have been enormous at the highest tide of Egyptian splendor, for the people were actually enjoined to perfume themselves on Fridays; corpses were anointed with aromatic essences; sherbets and sweetmeats were flavored with fine vegetable extracts; perfumes filled the air in every well-to-do house, and saturated the letters and presents which were constantly being exchanged. The ladies bathed in perfumed water, the men used scented oils for the hair, and both made use of red, yellow and green soap.

During great festivals incense was burned in all the streets, so that even the poorest might be regaled by the mere act of breathing. Nor was there any lack of narcotics. The mode of preparing opium, introduced from Syoot, in Upper Egypt, was well known, and the Sultan Beybars promulgated several edicts prohibiting the use of hasheesh, a stupefying and intoxicating preparation of Indian hemp. In spite of the prophet's prohibition, the juice of the grape continued to be indulged in. Alcohol (as its name indicates) is an Arab discovery, and beer—the favorite beverage of the ancient Egyptians—was also brewed and drank under the caliphs.

Many a jovial song in praise of wine was sung by Arab poets, and in early times many Arabs would by no means admit that the prophet had forbidden its use. In an old MS. copy of Thalibi it is said: "The prophet—may God bless him and accept him—permitted wine, and mercifully allows us to strengthen ourselves with it at our meals, and to lift the veil of our cares and sorrows."

Something About Teeth.

Why do some people's teeth come out more readily than others? The reasons for this are probably many. About the middle of the last century Peter Kalm, a Swede, visited America and wrote sensibly about what he saw. He observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women. After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he attributed it to hot tea and other hot beverages, and comes to a general conclusion that "hot feeders lose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." Mr. Catlin, who some years ago had an interesting exhibition of Indian scenery, dresses, weapons, etc., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than the whites. He accounts for the difference in this strange way, that the reds keep the mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open. The teeth, he says, require moisture to keep their surfaces in good working order; when the mouth is open, the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the teeth lose their needed supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, tiedouloureaux, decay, looseness and eventual loss of teeth. Mr. Catlin scolds the human race generally for being less sensible than the brutes in this respect, and the whites especially in comparison with the red. We keep our mouths open far too much. The Indian warrior sleeps, hunts and smiles with his mouth shut and respires through his nostrils. Among the virtues attributed by him to close lips, one is excellent—when you are angry, keep your mouth shut.—*Chambers' Journal.*

FOR THE LADIES.

The Pasha's Harem. Tangier.

Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney writes as follows in the *Century Magazine* for November:

We had brought an interpreter, and knowing that European ladies were sometimes allowed to visit the harem of his eminence, we commissioned our man of words to request this favor. The pasha, a handsome man of apparently sixty years of age, stepped from an arched door-way, and, with many a flirt and flutter of his voluminous muslin draperies, seated himself on the rug-covered divan at the upper end of the apartment. We rose and made a salam respectfully, and Antonio, our courier, made known our petition, adorning it with many flowers of his own imagination. The distinguished guests before him, he informed the pasha, were of the highest nobility of America, intimate friends of Generals Grant and Washington—the only two Americans, doubtless, with whose names the pasha was familiar. Our request was granted, and the lady friend of Washington was led away by a diminutive Nubian in the direction of the seraglio. I entered a beautiful court, surrounded by porticoes supported by antique pillars dug from Roman ruins, and used in the construction of this palace just as the Cordovan Moors utilized the columns of the Cæsars in their mosque. * * * A fountain occupied the center of the tile paved court, an old woman was praying devoutly upon a rug beside it, while from an alcove across the court issued the musical voices of the ladies of the pasha. Elegantly dressed in Eastern fashion, in purple, green and gold vests, brocade caftans and variegated scarfs, with silk handkerchiefs knotted about their black braids, they were seated upon a raised divan and engaged in sifting cornmeal, which lay piled in golden drifts upon a sheet stretched across the floor. They received me cordially, a slave bringing a European chair for me to sit upon. Our medium of conversation was a little broken Spanish and a copious use of the sign language. A beautiful little boy of three came and regarded me wonderingly. His head was shaved, with the exception of a spot behind one ear, from which depended a single curl—the lock of youth of Egypt; to keep the equilibrium, two large hoop earrings, adorned with a single turquoise, were inserted in the opposite ear. His name, they told me, was Selim. He received a coin with sublime indifference, and continued his inspection of the strange lady's costume. The pasha's harem consisted of ladies of varying ages. Here were wrinkled crones—his matrimonial outfit at the beginning of his notorious career—comfortable women in the prime of life, devoted to smoke and sweetmeats, and the odalisque of sixteen, already two years a wife. They pitied the lonely life in a "harem of one," and felt a strong sympathy for the poor American wives, with no sister favorites to share their solitude and aid them about their household affairs. In this princely house, where there was food and finery enough for all, the bevy of wives seemed to live together with a merry good-fellowship, but we heard of poorer families where the state of affairs was not so paradisaical. On the occasion of a new addition to the seraglio, the elder wives are stripped of their jewelry to bedeck the bride, and loud is the cry of lamentation—Badoura bewailing her bangles, and Zumrond weeping for her anklets. One of the favorites took me by the hand and led me over the building—to the pasha's own apartment, sumptuous with decorated ceiling and rich carpets, to their own plainer rooms and to the neglected garden, where my guide filled my hands with flowers from the tangled bushes which had covered the walks, and where the bees found the honey with which they had filled the hollow capitals of some carved columns of the arcade. On bidding adieu to the ladies, they exerted themselves with one accord to prevent my departure; the chair was brought forward, I was pushed toward it with gentle insistence, and had quite to tear myself away. As I crossed the pavement, their intention was explained by the appearance of a small Nubian, who darted before me clashing together a pair of tiny coffee cups, decorated with a red and gold arabesque ornamentation, which gave them a resemblance to Kaga ware. A delicious odor of coffee aided the explanation; they wished me to remain and partake of refreshments. Not wishing to keep the party in the Hall of Judgment longer waiting, and hardly knowing whether it would be etiquette, as it would certainly not be kindness, to eat and drink in their presence during their time of fasting, I declined their courtesy and took my leave.

Fashion Notes.

Red crepe lisse and red Spanish lace are favorite materials for collars in Paris at present.

Brooches are now used to fasten not only skirt draperies and kerchiefs, but also the plaits with which elbow sleeves are trimmed.

The fashionable combination of cream and dark red seems made especially for bright blondes, to whom it is marvelously becoming.

Spiders and their webs form the designs embroidered on the flounces and waistcoats of some Paris gowns. Gold thread is the material usually employed for this work, but sometimes silk is used.

Flannel petticoats are made as nearly pretty as possible in London by the device of scalloping them around the lower edge, and basting a deep frilling of imitation Valenciennes lace under the scallops.

Some English women have reversed the usual arrangement of material followed in making gowns, and wear cashmere waists, with plush skirts; but there is nothing which an Englishwoman will not do.

Black velvet poke-bonnets are prettily relieved by bright-colored linings (those of crimson or doe-colored satin being favorites), supplemented by a pair of narrower ones neatly tied above and matching the colored lining chosen for the interior of the bonnet itself, the bouillonne crown of which has generally a bow of the bright material placed upon one side.

One of the New York brides of the coming season will wear a gown unlike any in which an American bride has appeared for fifty years. The material is white satin, covered with carnations, roses and forget-me-nots outlined in gold and worked in color, and this is shaped into a petticoat and basque, with which a white satin train is worn. The basque has a collar and border of gold, and the petticoat is slashed about the hem to show cascades of gold lace.

A handsome mantle for the fall is made of lunar-dotted black satin. This wrap is shirred from shoulder to shoulder and down the middle of the back. It is trimmed with a narrow plaited drapery, fastened down at regular intervals with fine shirring. It is fitted to the waist by an inside belt. The side-pieces form great sweeping sleeves. The back-piece and sleeves are trimmed with three rows of quilled Spanish lace, and a full ruche of the same encircles the neck. A border of rich jet-beaded passementerie is put on as a heading to the lace quills.

Poll's Policy.

The mystery of the skill of some animals seem to resist all solution. The word "instinct," Lord Brougham declared, was a mere term for our ignorance. The parrot at time astounds the mind with its mischievous cunning. A lady friend of Cambridge, Mass., had a parrot that, on a mouse climbing up and entering his case, made for the little intruder. He hastened down his chain, and searching all around, eyed the stranger under the bookcase. But the parrot could not get at him there, but cried in its gentle voice, "Come take a walk with pretty Poll! Come take a walk with pretty Poll!"

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

MRS. NEHEMIAH PERRY died at 7 o'clock the other morning at Newark, N. J., and at noon of the same day her husband, ex-Congressman Perry, died.

THREE boys have been detected doing an extensive business in New York passing counterfeit trade dollars.

THE main building of the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition, sold some time ago at auction, is being pulled down.

AN ocean steamer which arrived in New York a few days ago had on board 367 Mormon converts and twenty missionaries, all bound for Utah.

WILLIAM H. GURNEY, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., committed suicide by jumping into the Niagara river. Insanity resulting from illness is believed to have caused the act.

HENRY KING was executed at Plattsburg, N. Y., for the murder of Michael Hamilton at the State prison at Clinton, in which both men were convicts. Both were New York burglars who had been drafted from Sing Sing prison. King was serving a life term for killing Police Sergeant McGiven, of New York. The murder grew out of a political discussion between the two convicts, King ending the matter by striking Hamilton twice with an ax.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was requested in a cable dispatch from Patrick Egan, secretary of the Irish land league, to go to Ireland and advocate "no rent during the suspension of constitutional liberties." Mr. Phillips replied, expressing strong sympathy with Ireland and her people, but declaring the state of his health had obliged him to give up public speaking.

HEAVY snow storms have visited Northern New York and portions of New Hampshire.

THE Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the new minister from the United States to Spain, with his wife, sailed from New York for Europe.

HENRY B. MARCHANT, a former corresponding clerk of the suspended Mechanics' National bank of Newark, was arrested on a charge of having robbed the bank several years ago of funds amounting to about $50,000.

MADAM ADELINA PATTI, the renowned singer, arrived in New York a few days ago in an ocean steamer. She will make a concert tour of the United States. Twenty-two years have elapsed since Madam Patti, then a girl of sixteen, left New York to achieve fame and fortune in the old world.

MR. SHELLEY, the government examiner, found that the deficiency in the accounts of the Mechanics' National bank of Newark amounted to $2,411,000.45.

A FIRE at Hoboken, N. J., destroyed the Eagle dock and contents, causing a loss of $750,000, including $300,000 worth of cotton.

AT a meeting of the central branch of the Irish national land league, held in Boston, resolutions were adopted pledging all the members not to purchase for their personal use any goods of English manufacture and to influence their friends to the same purpose. The delegates to the national convention will be instructed to take for their platform, "American vs. English manufacturers."

South and West.

A CINCINNATI elevator containing 125,000 bushels of grain was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $100,000.

THE official returns of the Iowa election are as follows: Sherman, Republican, 133,326, Kinne, Democrat, 73,397; Clark, Greenback, 38,123.

THE North Carolina Industrial fair—State fair of the colored people—was opened at Raleigh with an address by Governor Jarvis, who congratulated the colored people upon their highly creditable exhibition.

GENERAL LORING, United States commissioner of agriculture, delivered a long address at the Atlanta exposition on "The Statistics and Advancement of Agriculture in America." An address was also made by Edward Atkinson, who spoke again on the following day, which had been set apart as "Manufacturers' Day." The National Exhibitors' association was formed.

UNUSUALLY rich fields of gold are reported from the recently discovered lode in the Summit district, Col.

THE special cattle show was opened at the Atlanta exposition with a fine display of thoroughbreds.

THE recent overflow of the Mississippi has caused damages between Keokuk, Ia., and Louisiana, Mo., estimated at $3,000,000.

A BOILER in a sawmill near Gistville, K.T., exploded, killing four men and seriously injuring five others.

CHARLES MADDER, a divinity student at Heidelberg college, Tiffin, Ohio, shot and instantly killed Miss Phoebe Barnard, who had refused to marry him.

HENRY LOVETT (colored) was hanged at Whitesville, N. C., for the murder of another colored man; and at Jonesborough, Ga., on the same day, Tom Betts, also colored, was hanged for murdering Judge H. Moore.

AT Keokuk, Iowa, the steamer War Eagle ran into a bridge, breaking a span into pieces. The steamer was completely demolished, and eight or more persons were drowned.

MRS. GARFIELD has taken up her residence in Cleveland, Ohio.

H. WINES, ex-member of the Missouri legislature, shot and mortally wounded J. O. Roach, circuit and county clerk, in a quarrel at Lynn Creek, Mo.

THE New England visitors to the Atlanta cotton exposition are of the opinion that cotton manufacture both North and South will be greatly benefited by the unparalleled display made.

AT Iowa City, Iowa, A. Stein cut his wife's throat, seriously wounded his mother-in-law and then fell dead from the effects of poison taken before he began his bloody work.

"NOT guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the case of ex-Governor Scott, of South Carolina, on trial at Napoleon, Ohio, for the murder of a young man named Drury last December. The defense was that the killing of Drury was accidental.

From Washington.

THE government receipts during October were as follows:

From customs	$18,200,000
From internal revenue	15,200,000
From miscellaneous sources	4,000,000
Total	$37,400,000

The expenditures during the month were $16,000,000, including $4,000,000 for pensions.

A LUNATIC tried to force his way into the White House the other day, and when seized attempted to draw a revolver, but was overpowered after a desperate resistance and locked up.

MR. STATHAM, whose nomination for postmaster of Lynchburg, Va., failed of confirmation in the Senate, has been appointed to the position by the President, his predecessor having been suspended.

AN order was received in Washington the other day for Confederate bonds to the amount of $1,000,000. It is said that the recent demand for these bonds has grown out of the circumstance that $17,000,000 in gold, placed in English banks during the war to the credit of the Confederate government, is still held on deposit. The United States treasury, it is further said, has made several attempts to obtain possession of the gold, but has always failed, the English banks contending that the money could not be surrendered except to the holders of bonds issued by the Confederate government.

THE following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States mints during October:

Denomination.	*No. of pieces.*	*Value.*
Eagles	648,500	$6,485,000
Half-eagles	755,000	3,775,000
Total gold	1,403,500	$10,260,000
Standard silver dollars	2,350,000	2,350,000
One-cent, bronze	4,350,000	43,500
Aggregate	8,103,500	$12,653,500

DURING October the national debt was reduced $13,321,453.87. There is cash in the treasury, $210,960,971.22. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is $1,785,534,466.90.

THE official estimates of the amounts which will be required for the postal service during the next fiscal year foot up $43,661,300, of which sum it is estimated that the revenues of the service will furnish $42,741,722.95.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR received Lorenzo Montufar, secretary of the State of Guatemala, who has been sent as a special envoy to bear the condolence of the government and people of Guatemala on the death of President Garfield.

HERR J. VON SCHAEFFER, at present diplomatic agent and consul-general of Austria at Alexandria, Egypt, has been appointed Austrian minister at Washington.

THE comptroller of the currency has appointed Frederick Frelinghuysen receiver of the Mechanics' National bank of Newark, and Lewis M. Price assistant receiver.

MR. JOHN W. FOSTER has resigned as United States minister to Russia.

THE new British minister to the United States, Lionel Sackville West, has arrived from England.

IN the star route cases George Bliss, of New York, argued for the government and R. G. Ingersoll for the defense.

MR. FRENCH, assistant secretary of the treasury, has given notice that the assistant treasurer at New York will redeem weekly $2,000,000 of any uncalled continued three and a half per cent. bonds.

COLONEL DUDLEY, commissioner of pensions, has submitted to the secretary of the interior a recommendation that Congress be asked to appropriate $100,000,000 for disbursement by his office during the next fiscal year (ending June 30, 1883) in payment of annual and accrued pensions, and also that an immediate deficiency appropriation of $20,000,000 be requested for the purpose of paying all arrears of pensions.

CAPTAIN HOOPER, of the recently returned Arctic exploring vessel Corwin, reports his inability to find any trace of the missing Jeannette during his cruise of over 15,000 miles. He is not satisfied that she is lost, and he recommends that new expeditions be sent out in the spring.

A REMARKABLE scene is said to have taken place at a recent cabinet meeting between the President and Attorney-General McVeagh. According to the published account of the affair the President took the attorney-general to task for not being prepared in the Guiteau case and personally pushing it to trial. The attorney-general replied that he did not consider it any part of his business to give attention to criminal prosecutions. The President replied that this was a great state trial, and that the whole country looked to Mr. MacVeagh to see that it was conducted properly and efficiently. Mr. MacVeagh said that there was no law or custom for the attorney-general to appear in criminal trials, and said he had been told so by Judge Jeremiah Black. The President then quoted the case of Aaron Burr, and the attorney-general replied that that was a trial for treason. "Yes," the President is reported to have said, "and this is a trial for murdering the chief magistrate of the nation, and to my mind it is the positive duty of the attorney-general to take charge of the case." Mr. MacVeagh then reiterated that the law never contemplated that as any part of his duty. Finally, the President said he was determined that the government should have able counsel, and he would himself direct, if Mr. MacVeagh declined to do so, that Judge John K. Porter, of New York, and Walter Davidge, of Washington, be employed as additional counsel in the prosecution of Guiteau.

Foreign News.

THE recent death of Baron Rothschild in Paris was caused by the bursting of an aneurism, said to have been brought about through anxiety at the loss of $16,000,000 by the fall of stocks.

CONCERNING the boom in Confederate bonds a leading London newspaper denies the report that there is a large sum of money in the Bank of England which was deposited to the credit of the Confederate government and is available for the payment of Confederate bonds.

ANOTHER Nihilist plot has been discovered in St. Petersburg and several arrests made, including five employes in the czar's palace at Gatchina. Numerous Nihilist proclamations have been distributed about St. Petersburg.

PRINCE BISMARCK declares that he disapproves of the persecution of the Jews in Germany.

SIX French fishing boats, containing 119 men, who went out to sea from Boulogne-sur-Mer, are believed to have been lost in the recent storm.

THE British corvette Wolverine visited the island of New Guinea, landed a force and punished the inhabitants of the village of Kalo for murdering mission teachers. After a short fight the head chief was killed and the natives yielded.

SEVERAL lives have been lost in a hurricane at Rome.

CANADA is moving for a copyright treaty with the United States.

TWO German editors have been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment—one for imputing unworthy motives and actions to the minister of work, and the other for insinuating that Prince Bismarck, as the private owner of Varzin, used his public position to circumvent and crush a litigant peasant proprietor.

ON "Guy Fawkes' day" effigies of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar and others were burned in the poorer districts of London, according as the Irish or English element predominated, but no disturbance occurred. Among the effigies burned at Lewes, where the anniversary was as usual celebrated with great eclat, was one of Guiteau.

The United States Treasurer's Report.

United States Treasurer Gilfillan has made his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. The financial operations of the United States during the past fiscal year are summarized as follows: The receipts of the government show an increase over those for 1880 from every source. The increase in the receipts from customs is $11,637,611.42; from internal revenue, $11,255,011.59; from sales of public lands, $1,185,356.57, and from miscellaneous sources, $3,177,702.01. The total increase is $27,255,681.59, which, added to a net reduction of $6,930,070.19 in expenditures, makes an increase in the surplus revenue of $34,185,751.78. The net revenue a were $360,782,232.57, and the net expenditures $260,712,887.59. The excess of receipts over payments was $100,069,404.98, of which $90,872,201.00 was expended in the redemption of the public debt. The balance in the treasury increased $18,667,603.93 from $203,721,321.88 at the beginning to $252,458,925.81 at the end of the fiscal year. The amount expended on account of interest and premium on the public debt ran down from $98,551,895.53, in the fiscal year 1880 to $83,559,989.96, a reduction of $14,982,905.57. The balance standing to the credit of disbursing officers and agents of the United States with the various offices of the treasury, June 30, 1881, was $21,936,507.88.

The unavailable funds of the treasury are $29,521,632.72. During the year fifty four national banks were organized and twenty went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,136 doing business at the close of the year. No national bank failed during the year. The semi-annual duty accruing from national banks during the year was $8,493,552.55.

The United States currency outstanding at the close of the year was $362,539,437.65. There was redeemed during the year $71,069,974.95, making the total redemption since the first issue of currency $2,369,141,073.36.

United States bonds amounting to $85,304,050 were retired during the year.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption during the year was $59,650,250.

Comparing the condition of the treasury September 30, 1881, with its condition on the same day last year, the most striking changes are the increase in the gold coin and bullion, and standard silver dollars on hand, and in the silver certificates outstanding. Deducting the gold certificates actually outstanding, the gold belonging to the government on September 30 of the last four years was $112,002,622.20 in 1878, $134,987,371.29 in 1879, $128,160,085.77 in 1880, and $169,552,746.41 in 1881. In 1880 the gold ran down nearly $27,000,000, but this decrease was much more than overcome in 1881, when it increased more than $41,000,000, reaching the highest point ever attained.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined to September 30, 1881, is $98,322,705. Nearly thirty-three per cent., or $32,373,426, is in circulation, and $65,949,279 remains in the treasury. The silver certificates in circulation at the close of the year was $51,166,530, as compared with $12,374,270 on June 30, 1880. The clearing-house certificates outstanding amounted to only $11,615,000. The amount of fractional silver coin in the treasury now stands at $26,343,477.17—a decrease of $952,009.46 since August 1. The amount of minor coin now on hand is $352,585.06, against $1,063,605.22 on September 30, 1880. There were detected in the treasurer's office $7,434 in counterfeit United States notes, $448.45 in counterfeit fractional currency, and $3,721 in counterfeit national bank notes.

The gross amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held by the treasury without regard to the obligations outstanding against it has ranged from $163,969,441.70 in 1878 to $222,807,368.01 in 1879, $214,303,215.38 in 1880, and $269,706,998.76 in 1881. The increase within the last year has been $55,400,000, of which 39,150,000 is in the gold and $16,250,000 in the silver. The increase in the gold has been greater and in the silver less in the last year than in any year since the coinage of the standard silver dollar began.

The gross assets of the government, including the funds held for the redemption of gold, silver and currency certificates, are $331,981,210.11, an increase of $64,000,000 during the year.

The excess of assets over the demand liabilities of the government, other than United States notes, is shown by a tabulated statement to be $146,443,491.77. "Considering these liabilities as a whole," the treasurer says, "it is clear that whatever percentage of reserve will protect the United States notes will protect the other liabilities." The treasurer does not attempt to say what this percentage should be, but is of the opinion that a uniform percentage should be fixed for all the current liabilities.

Mr. Gilfillan says: "The treasury is almost invariably a debtor to the clearing house, the aggregate balances against it during the fifteen months having been $345,471,775.94, against only $5,673,715.22 in its favor."

Thousands of families have had occasion to try the never-failing qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and they all unite in the praise of this wonderful prescription.

The Trouble in Ireland.

A troop ship left Portsmouth with 520 men to reinforce various regiments in Ireland.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says that Mr. Parnell was seized with violent spasms and had great suffering for several hours. The same newspaper predicts that the land court will fail, because of the overwhelming mass of business.

The town council of Waterford has conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. Dillon.

The latest accounts of the shooting affray at Belmullet, county Mayo, when the police fired upon the people, show that two persons are dead and twenty wounded.

A butcher named Duff has been sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman in a street brawl on September 15.

A military force has been sent to Belmullet from Ballina to quell the disturbances. Police have been drafted from all quarters. The workhouse has been converted into barracks.

The first decision under the land act was given at Monaghan. The commissioners, after viewing the holding in the case, reduced the rent to fifty shillings for the next fifteen years.

Mr. Sexton has been released from prison. A certificate was given by his doctor that further confinement would cause his death.

A Paris dispatch says: Mr. Eagan states that substantial support continues to be received from America and Australia. The land league, he says, does not intend to establish a permanent center in any part of France.

Mr. Parnell has been unanimously elected chairman of the Cork Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gilhooly, secretary of the Bantry (county Cork) branch of the land league, has been arrested under the coercion act.

Mr. Sexton has been released from Kilmainham jail on account of illness. He has been given to understand that he is to go to France as a condition of his release from prison.

Two thousand tenant farmers in the county Limerick have resolved to apply to the land commission to fix judicial rent or set aside unjust leases.

A manifesto signed by Patrick Egan has been privately circulated throughout Ireland advising farmers to pay no rent, to avoid the land court and to hold the harvest.

The London *Standard* says that the government contemplates the formation of four more sub-commissions under the land act.

The Dublin *Gazette* announces that the number of suspects imprisoned is 244.

The number of applications to the land commissioner to fix fair rent has reached 16,000.

The Pension Bureau.

The annual report of the pension bureau has been submitted by Commissioner Dudley to the secretary of the interior recapitulating the operations of the late fiscal year. It shows that on the first of June, 1881, there were 268,830 pensioners, classified as follows: Army invalids, 153,025; army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 76,683; navy invalids, 2,187, navy widows, etc., 2,008; survivors of the war of 1812, 8,896; widows of the war of 1812, 26,029. Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty pensioners were added to the roll during the year, and 10,712 were dropped, leaving a net increase of 18,028. At the close of the year the annual pensions averaged $107, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions was $28,769,967. The annual disbursements of the office, however, largely exceed this sum. For instance, the total amount paid for pensions during the year (exclusive of certain arrears in claims allowed prior to January 25, 1879) was $49,723,147, the difference being accounted for by arrears of pensions or "accrued pensions," covering periods dating back to the discharge in each case of a soldier still living, and to the soldiers' deaths in the claims of widows or minor children. The amount paid out during the year as "first payments" to new pensioners was $23,628,177.

HEALTH HINTS.

Try popcorn for nausea.

Try cranberries for malaria.

Try a sunbath for rheumatism.

Try ginger ale for stomach cramps.

Try clam broth for a weak stomach.

Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas

Try eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel.

Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.

Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.

Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.

Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve dropsical swellings.

Try to cultivate an equable temper and don't borrow trouble ahead.

Try hot dry flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain and renew frequently.

Try taking your codliver oil in tomato catsup, if you want to make it palatable.

Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping cough.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

Try a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night for sore throat.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The Wrong Girl.

His name was Augustus Smythe; he was a clerk in a dry goods store, and didn't earn enough to starve decently on, but with that sublime assurance which distinguishes the la-de-dah young man of the day, he was paying attention to the prettiest girl in Detroit. He managed by not paying his washerwoman and tailor to take her to operas and theaters, but as times were getting hard he concluded to marry her and save the expense of boarding. By some process of mental arithmetic known to the genus he decided that what was not enough for one was enough for two, and forthwith he concluded to pop. He knew that his persistent visits had kept all the other young men away, so he had no fears of a trial. When the time came and he found himself in the company of his Laura in her papa's comfortable parlor, he leisurely seated himself by her on the sofa, took her little dimpled hand used only to tinkle the piano with, and said in a bronze voice:

"Dear Miss Laura, I have concluded to marry."

Laura started, as he intended she should. Then he resumed, grandiloquently: "I want a dear little girl about your size, with a great big heart, just like yours, to share my lot."

"Is it on Jefferson avenue?" murmured Laura.

"No, dearest, it is on Croghan street, but what are localities to hearts that love? I want a girl who is good-tempered, smart, economical, and who loves me! Darling, do you know of such a one?"

Laura,