

ZION BRADWELL, who went at type-setting at the age of 14 years, is still at the case, at the age of 77 years, in the office of the Atlanta Constitution.

AT MONTICHIAMI batteries of artillery using smokeless powder kept up a fire for half an hour without their positions being discovered.

IN ANSWER to the question, Should clergymen use tobacco, the Boston Transcript says no; that the clergy is absolutely overworked already in testimonializing patent medicines.

THE balloon proposed for polar exploration is 99 feet in diameter and 500,000 cubic feet in volume. The journey is to be begun from Spitzbergen, and with a favorable wind is expected to last four or five days.

THE balloon proposed for polar explorations is ninety-nine feet in diameter and 500,000 cubic feet in volume. The journey is to be begun from Spitzbergen, and with a favorable wind is expected to last four or five days.

A DRUMMER, of Iowa, for the Waltham Watch Company, bought a one-third interest in an about-to-be abandoned zinc mine at Joplin, Mo., for \$155. He went down into the mine, dug an hour, struck it richly, and, coming out, sold his interest for \$15,000 cash.

HERBERT A. CLARK, of Chaplin, Conn., fell in love with a woman who would not listen to his declarations. He then pestered her with anonymous letters, writing as many as 150. He has finally been arrested, and a commission has adjudged him insane.

THERE is a country store in Arkansas, which is defended by a spring-gun. The gun has caused the death of seven different robbers in the last four years, killing two at once one night recently. The owner of the store is out in a local paper advising the fraternity to tackle something else—a stage or a railroad train.

J. D. HOSS, of Indianapolis, sued Mrs. Lydia Hersey, of Montgomery county, on a note, and she set up a counter claim for fuel and light used by Mr. Hoss while he was courting a girl living with Mrs. Hersey. Mr. Hoss then fled a demurrer, asserting that inasmuch as Mrs. Hersey also had a beau while he was there she would have used the fuel and light anyhow. The court found for Mr. Hoss.

AN Englishman visiting Sweden, noticing their care for neglected children, who are taken from the streets and highways and placed in special schools, inquired if it were not costly. He received the suggestive answer: "Yes, it is costly, but not dear. We Swedes are not rich enough to let a child grow up in ignorance, misery and crime, to become afterwards a scourge to society, as well as a disgrace to him self."

The supreme court of Minnesota has held that kleptomania is not a ground for divorce. A husband applied for separation because he discovered that his wife was a kleptomaniac, alleging that her infirmity was concealed from him before marriage. The court said that whether kleptomania be a species of insanity or not it does not affect the reason or cloud the understanding to the extent of rendering the victim incapable of comprehending the nature and obligation of the marital contract.

On the Congo there are no beasts of burden, there existing merely a manual transport, the porters being the natives of the Bakongo tribe, inhabiting the catarract regions. In physique these men are slight and poorly developed; but the fact of their carrying on their heads from sixty to 100 pounds weight twenty miles a day, for sometimes six consecutive days, their only food being each day a little manioc root, an ear or two of maize, or a handful of peanuts, pronounces them at once as men of singularly sound stamina. Small boys of eight and nine years old are frequently met carrying loads of twenty-five pounds weight.

THE NEWS DIGEST.

Interesting News of the Week Boiled Down and Classified.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL. President Harrison attended the reunion of the members of his old brigade at Galesburg, Ill., and fully twenty-five thousand people greeted the President.

It is probable that the resignation of Pension Commissioner Raum will be demanded within the next few months. The trouble with the pension office is that the pension sharks attempt to do in many cases run it.

PEOPLE OF NOTE. Mrs. Helen Bosler died at Carlisle, Pa., aged fifty-seven years, of heart disease. She left an estate of over \$1,000,000. She built the Dickinson College Bosler Memorial hall, costing \$50,000.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota addressed the Lake Mohonk Indian conference on "What Should Be the Relation of the Churches to the Federal Government in the Work of the Education of the Indian Races?"

MINOR ACCIDENTS. At Luella, Ga., a boiler in a gin house exploded, killing two negroes and fatally injuring a third. John H. Stillwell, owner of the engine, was fatally hurt.

The east-bound Union Pacific passenger ran off the track at an open switch at Rock Creek station in Wyoming. The engine and six cars went into the ditch. Engineer Watson and fireman Carr were scalded by the escaping steam. W. A. Carnes, a passenger en route from Oregon to New Orleans, was bruised about the head and neck. Several other passengers received slight injuries.

August Gressens met with a horrible death at Kankakee, Ill., in a peculiar accident. He was engaged at the cutter oil mill in cleaning the inside of a large tank with gasoline. It being dark, he took a lighted lamp with him. The gasoline ignited and caused an explosion. Gressens was horribly burned and his clothes set on fire. His lungs were torn out by the flames of the gasoline which he breathed.

Two more victims of the powder mill explosion were buried at Wilmington, Del. William McGarvey and two-year-old Thomas Dougherty. Seven buckets full of the ghastly remains of the bodies of the six men still missing have been picked up. A part of a nose and head supposed to be Dolan's was found. Four ribs were found twenty feet up in a tree, and other portions on the other side of the Brandywine.

Near Ethel, Mo., on the Santa Fe railway, two freight trains collided. The train going east was loaded with Texas cattle. Several steers were killed and others escaped from the cars. The latter became enraged when they saw the dead ones. The trainmen escaped unhurt, but had a hard time to get out of the way of the angry steers. The cattle had to be shot before the crew could get near the wreck. Thousands of dollars worth of freight and rolling stock were destroyed.

Fire broke out in the laboratory of the state experimental station of the Agricultural school, near St. Paul, Minn., and the entire building was burned to the ground. The fire department from St. Paul was summoned to the scene by telephone, but arrived too late to save the structure. The fire is supposed to have been started by the chemist. The building cost \$12,500, when erected two years ago, and the contents, including library, office furniture and chemicals, is valued at \$5,000.

WAYS OF THE WICKED. The jury in the case of Dr. McDonigal of New York, charged with causing the death of Annie Goodwin by malpractice, has rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree.

At Normandale, Ga., J. C. Forsythe, secretary and treasurer of the Normandale Lumber company, and one of the best known men in Georgia, was shot and killed by an unknown assassin. Forsythe was a witness in a perjury case.

Miss Kate Rohrer, daughter of a large mill owner at Clintonville, Wis., lost her maid and walked down to the mill pond, where she deliberately drowned herself in a few feet of water. Miss Rohrer was lately attacked by consumption, which is hereditary in the family. She became very despondent, and this led to suicide.

A Wannamaker, a cousin of the postmaster general, committed suicide in St. Louis, in a room at the Eldorado house. Two papers of morphine were found beside his body. A small piece of crumpled paper, on which was written the following words was found in the room: "My life is nothing to me any more." He had been drinking freely and brooding over his trials.

Ernest Riall, who was arrested in New York on a telegram from Omaha, Neb., stating that he was wanted there for embezzling \$18,000 from Richard J. Straight by bogus land transactions, was discharged. Mr. Straight stated that he had no desire to prosecute Riall and that he had made a mistake in causing his arrest, as he could not bear the expense of having Riall taken back to Omaha for trial.

Mrs. Plummer, the wife of a prominent physician of Muscatoh, Kansas, created a sensation by filling Dr. J. E. Martin, a druggist, full of shot or selling her husband's whisky. She was afterwards stoned and otherwise punished by Martin's clerk. She was arrested, but her husband went her bail. Martin tried to shoot in self-defense, but was too excited to use his weapon. The extent of his injuries is not known.

Alexander Frazier, a noted colored preacher, was in the police court at Little Rock, Ark., charged with drunkenness. The testimony gave a sensational color to the case, it being shown that Frazier's wife had recently died in childbirth, and that he had sold the body. The purchasers, who are presumably medical students, went to Frazier's house and dissected the body of the woman, leaving pieces of the remains scattered all over the room. Warrants have been issued for all parties implicated.

The capital fight between Guthrie and Oklahoma City has become very serious. Three Oklahoma City representatives were roughly handled on the streets by Guthrie men. When this became known in Oklahoma City a body of armed men came from there and entered the house of representatives. Fully twice as many friends of the Guthrie measure, equally strongly armed, were also present. Their presence caused intense indignation, and it would have taken but the slightest outbreak to have caused serious trouble.

There is intense excitement at Palmyra, Neb., over the mysterious death of a young girl named Dolly Leshere. James Ludge, the girl's brother-in-law, saw her enter the place of business of E. Rottman and followed. When he arrived the girl had disappeared, and Rottman said she had asked permission to pass through the building to escape some young men on the street. Dolly's two sisters, who sleep with her at their home in the country, noticed that something was wrong with her. Dolly was in convulsions and died in five minutes. Between epistoms she acknowledged that she had taken poison.

The Ottumwa train robbers were captured at Elmira, and are now in jail in Lexington, Mo. Detective Thomas Furlong has been working on the case since Aug. 10, when a Missouri Pacific train was held up by masked

men in Robbers' Cist, near Ottumwa. In company with two deputies, he proceeded to the house of Horatio S. Hines, a farmer near Elmira, and arrested him and his pal, Frank Hoffman, a country spot, at the round-rough. It was at first said that five men were engaged in the robbery, but it now seems that Hines and Hoffman unaided held up the train.

A simple highwayman held up County Clerk Netterville and County Attorney, a mile east of Anderson Ind., getting about \$40 and Allen's watch. Netterville and Allen were on their way to a political meeting and were on their way to a political meeting. A half hour later, the same robber met Geo. Hartman, a farmer, who was returning from Anderson with his wife, and, at the muzzle of a revolver, made him give up \$230, all the money he had. At 9 o'clock the fellow looted a double street car in the suburbs, and knocked the driver off the platform, kicked him into insensibility, and took \$5 from him. At 10 o'clock the robber caught Walter Simms as he was entering his house near the center of the town through a side passage, and compelled Simms to give up \$11. The robber escaped.

A noted life insurance swindler is in jail at Prescott, Arizona. His first venture was in Arkansas, some years ago, when he blew up a cottage in which he lived. The explosion occurred prematurely, and as a result he was severely injured and now wears a large silver plate on the top of his head. His supposed body was found in the wreck and buried by the controlling widow, who recovered the amount of his insurance policy. In 1888 he located in Don Ana county, New Mexico, with his wife, who is a beautiful young woman, and immediately took out a life insurance policy for \$8,000 in the New York Mutual Insurance company and an additional accident policy for \$10,000. A few months later receiving the policies, a fishing excursion was organized on the Rio Grande, and Wilson was reported drowned. A search for the body resulted in finding the corpse, which was buried. The suspicions of the insurance companies were aroused and an investigation commenced when Wilson's wife and other relatives became alarmed and fled the country.

FROM FOREIGN SHORES. The Vatican has decided to advise that all Catholics abstain from voting at the coming elections in Italy.

One thousand men at Armstrong's shipyard in London have struck, as a protest against the employment of strangers to replace the joiners on strike.

The British steamer Ouse collided with and sank a bark off the coast of England. The whole crew of the bark, numbering twelve men, were drowned.

A rumor is current in Madrid that the Spanish government intends to enter into negotiations with the United States government or Republic in the concessions touching Cuban and American products.

The body of the man Eston, who shot himself in St. Paul's cathedral, London, was cremated at Woking. Mr. Fonder, secretary of the Secular society, who conducted the funeral, read a portion of Bryant's "Thanatopsis" instead of the regular service.

Several wealthy Jewish merchants of Odessa, simply because they are Jews, have been ordered by the authorities to settle up their business within four weeks and leave Russian territory. No time is to be used against them, except that they are Jews.

Mr. Ballour, chief secretary of Ireland, writes to the Central News as follows: "I have, of course, received endless reports and communications of all sorts regarding the potato crop in the west of Ireland. No positive or final conclusion can be formed until the autumn of 1890. It is expected of October, but all testimony of any value and which obviously is not doctored or for political purposes appears to indicate that the cry of general famine is wholly absurd."

Joseph J. Jonsson of New York city was acquitted at Berlin of the charge of lese-majeste. While visiting Germany last spring Mr. Jonsson became engaged in a dispute in a restaurant as to the relative merits of the German and American governments. During the discussion he used language that was construed as seditious, and for this he was taken into custody. The specific charge was lese-majeste. No charge is made against him, except that he is a Jew.

Advices from Russia represent the czar as taking new precautions for the protection of his person. None except cabinet ministers are admitted to an audience without the presence of an officer of the guard, and the Eastern custom of fasting (old before it is broken) is being strictly observed. The Russian autocrat seems suspicious of every one around him, and even his favorite advisers are said to dread an interview with him.

HERE AND THERE. The reports of an impending revolution in Argentine republic are without foundation.

The Australian ballot system gives Covington Ky., its first Republican mayor for twenty-five years.

Several employers in Liverpool have yielded to the demands of their workmen for increased wages and shorter hours. Seven hundred cartmen have resumed work.

The United States court at Grand Rapids, Mich., has rendered a decision that state, county or city authorities cannot exclude the wires of any telegraph company from any street or road and can designate where the companies shall erect poles and string wires.

Five hundred conductors and brakemen on the Illinois Central struck because twenty freight conductors were discharged, but upon the refusal of the engineers and firemen to join in the strike the men have returned to work.

The first detachment to the national camp of the Patriotic Sons of America have arrived in Boston. The order is represented in two-thirds of the states and territories of this country, having 1,200 lodges and a total membership of more than 250,000. Delegations arrived from Montana, California, and Colorado. In all 175 delegates are expected.

Steve Zerega, a miser, of Chamberlain, S. D., has lost a small fortune in a peculiar manner. He had been accustomed for some time past to secrete his surplus wealth in the cellar of his house. The pile had gradually grown until it reached up into the thousands, all in bills of various denominations. The other day upon visiting his secreted hoard, he discovered that the rats and mice had made mince meat of his money, the bills being so badly chewed up that they were utterly worthless.

A dispatch from Guthrie, Oklahoma, tells of an excitement over the capital question still continues. President of the Senate Gardner says he will not sign the bill locating the capital at Oklahoma City, inasmuch as Speaker Daniels contests the legality of his (Daniels') signature. Speaker Daniels went to Oklahoma City, his home, and has not returned to Guthrie. He is in fear of losing his life should he return during the present excitement, and has received several anonymous letters threatening his life should he ever return to Guthrie.

GONE TO HIS REST.

Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court at Last Succumb.

The End Comes Without a Struggle and Apparently Without Pain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Justice Miller died to-night at 10:32 without a struggle and apparently without pain.

A few minutes before he died the phlegm in his throat gradually accumulated and his frame quivered. It was evident that the end was fast approaching, and the members of his household who were not in the sick room were hastily summoned to his bedside. Besides Mrs. Miller and her son Irvine, there were present Dr. Cook, J. W. Woolworth, an old friend of Justice Miller, who had just arrived from Omaha, the family servants and Chief Clerk McKinney, of the supreme court.

Soon after death the face of the justice, which had been somewhat drawn during the last day of his illness, changed to a perfectly natural condition, and he looked as if in a quiet sleep.

No arrangements for the funeral will be made until to-morrow, but it is certain that his remains will be removed to his home at Keokuk, Iowa, where they will be interred in the family burying ground.

To-morrow the supreme court will meet as usual at 12 o'clock, and after the announcement of the death of Associate Justice Miller by Chief Justice Fuller the court will adjourn. The justices will then consult with Mrs. Miller as to the time of the burial and the funeral arrangements.

Mrs. Foushee and Miss Corkhill, the daughter and granddaughter of the justice will reach Washington to-morrow.

A TRIESTE TO HIS MEMORY. The Star to-night says editorially of Justice Miller:

Of Pennsylvania stock on his father's side and North Carolina blood on his mother's—a native of Kentucky and a citizen of Iowa at the time of his service on the supreme bench. Justice Miller was a man of the highest caliber, of the characteristics of strength, solidity, intelligence and conscientiousness that characterize the people of the north-west. Appointed to the associate justiceship of the republic's supreme court in the midst of the gigantic struggle between the states and the nation, he was one of the foremost figures of the federal judiciary in the settlement of the important questions growing out of that contest. A sincere and earnest Republican from the moment of his appointment, he supported the policy of that party in those measures which firmly established its supremacy and determined the course of the reconstruction.

Among the opinions written by him at this great period, which maintained the integrity of the national powers under the new constitutional amendments. In the twenty-eight years of his service on the supreme bench, Justice Miller has delivered opinions in a large number of cases involving high questions of government, and many of these were of the highest importance. So clear cut have been many of his judicial and unofficial utterances in favor of the constitution and the states in the Union that by some states rights' men, even of an extreme school, Judge Miller has been regarded as the friend of the states in the Union. The severest attacks of the several states against the other hand his position on the electoral commission of 1877 gave more satisfaction to Republicans than to Democrats. But to those who have watched the career of the stricken justice, his impartiality has seemed as conspicuous as his wisdom.

One of the longest in service on that great tribunal, he has been excelled by none in dignity, in his true and noble character. He was eminent like Bushrod Washington, for his practical judgment, and, if not so learned as Story, was as luminous, wise and judicious as any of the great men who have adorned the bench from the days of Jay, Ireland and Ellsworth to the present time. He was considered for the place of chief justice, if the strong reasons advanced had operated for his promotion he would have been a worthy successor of Chief Justice Marshall. A jurist, there was no position in the world of jurisprudence he would not have adorned.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

A Doctor Charged With Crooked Work in a Murder Case. New York, Oct. 14.—Detective Sergeant Reilly this morning arrested Dr. Walter M. Fleming of this city, who arrived yesterday with his wife on the steamer City of Rome. Dr. Fleming is under two indictments of grand larceny, charged with accepting money from Mrs. Josephine Stephani, a wealthy Cuban widow, to give expert testimony as to the insanity of her son Alphonse, who is under indictment for the murder of ex-Judge Clinton G. Reynolds on May 15. Fleming was appointed on a commission of lunacy to examine young Stephani, and a verdict of insanity was brought in. Later Mrs. Stephani claimed that she had paid various sums of money to Gen. Milton S. Littlefield, a contractor of this city, and Dr. Fleming. Gen. Littlefield was arrested and held in \$7,500 bail. Judge Martine to-day fixed bail for Fleming at the same amount, which was furnished.

HURRICANE AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Worst Storm in the History of the Place Raged Yesterday. PORT ARTHUR, Special Telegram, Oct. 14.—The worst gale in the history of the town has prevailed for the last eighteen hours. The wind from the northeast has attained a velocity of thirty-eight miles per hour. Houses and tools, boiler plate and material for the breaker have been all washed away, and considerable of the superstructure has been torn away by the waves. The men who lived there were rescued early this morning by the Kakabeka, which for the first in five years was unable to make her daily trips to Port William. The Alberta arrived at 2 p. m., having made good weather of it. It was impossible to light up the lighthouse to-night.

Made an Assignment.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 14.—Wallace Waggoner & Co., wholesale grocers, made assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, \$300,000. No schedule of assets has yet been made out, but it is believed they will equal liabilities.

Reconciliation Service.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The bishop of London to-day performed a special reconciliation service in St. Paul's cathedral to purge the edifice from the defilement caused by the suicide which occurred in the historic building on Sept. 28. According to old traditions of the church the shedding of human blood in a place dedicated to God deprives the building of its sacred character, which can only be restored by a new performance. A service similar to the one performed to-day is unprecedented in the history of the cathedral.

GEN. BELKNAP DEAD.

Grant's Secretary of War Found Dead in His Bed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Gen. William Belknap, ex-secretary of war, was found dead in bed this morning in his room in the Evans building in this city. The room in which he was found joined his office rooms and was only occupied by the general during his wife's absence from the city. Gen. Belknap was last seen alive on Saturday night about midnight when he was on his way to his rooms.

The autopsy disclosed the fact that the immediate cause of death was inflammation of the inner lining of the heart. For some years past Gen. Belknap has been an almost constant sufferer from gout, and in February last he had so severe an attack that he hardly left his room for three months or more. During that time he lost in flesh between thirty and forty pounds, and since then he has been in a feeble condition. In consequence of his long illness his business has suffered and this had worried him at times.

As soon as the death of Gen. Belknap was known at the war department Acting Secretary Grant ordered the flag on the building to be put at half-mast in honor of the ex-secretary, and gave directions that the body be draped in black for the customary period. As soon as the funeral arrangements are completed an order will be issued, closing the department on the day of the funeral.

Gen. William W. Belknap was the son of W. G. Belknap, of the United States army, and was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1831. He graduated at Princeton college in 1854, and, adopting the profession of law, settled at Keokuk, Iowa. He was elected to the Iowa legislature in 1849, and at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, entered the military service as major general of volunteers. He fought in the battles of Shiloh and Vicksburg, and was with Gen. Sherman in his great campaign, and for bravery and gallant service he received successive promotions until he was given the command of Grant's cavalry corps. After that he was appointed a collector of internal revenue, which position he held until he entered President Grant's cabinet Oct. 13, 1869, as secretary of war. This office he retained during Gen. Grant's second administration until March, 1876, when in consequence of charges of official corruption he resigned. He was impeached and the senate for receiving bribes for the appointment of post traders and was acquitted on the technical ground of want of jurisdiction.

GOING TO PARIS.

A Report That Dillon and O'Brien Are in France.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle says that a private telegram received there from Havre states that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have landed on the coast of Brittany and are journeying to Paris.

It transpires that the visit of Messrs. Deasy and Lane, members of parliament, to the steamship Umbra yesterday was made simply for the purpose of taking farewell of a departing friend. The suspicions of the police that the visit was in some way connected with the escape of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are groundless.

THE TIPPERARY COURT.

TIPPERARY, Oct. 13.—On the opening of the court this morning medical evidence was submitted. The coronative of the state-ment made on Saturday by Dr. Conway, one of Mr. O'Mahoney's physicians to the effect that his client's condition was such as to make his daily attendance in court necessary. Mr. Donohoe, of counsel for the crown, then questioned the witness closely and with so much sharpness that the defense denounced his conduct as barbarous. After a sustained discussion between counsel the court adjourned until to-morrow, by which time Mr. Donohoe said he would be able to suggest a course whereby the cases might be proceeded with despite the illness of Mr. O'Mahoney.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DIRECTORS.

A Plan for Their Election for Three Years Instead of One.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, Oct. 14.—The expediency of electing the new board of Northern Pacific directors for three years instead of one year is under consideration. The charter provides for such a tenure of office. Heretofore the whole of the directors have been chosen annually.

It is likely that the next dividend on the preferred stock will be at the rate of 5 per cent per annum instead of 4 per cent, and the matter of the division of the surplus which belongs to the preferred stockholders will also come up. This surplus, which amounts to about \$3,000,000, belongs to the preferred stockholders as of right under the plan of reorganization. This fact has always been recognized, and it was officially put on record at the last annual meeting. The only thing to be decided is the time and the form of the dividend.

It has not yet been decided who will go into the board in the place of the late Frederick Billings, but there is no likely to be any important change. Mr. Billings was counted as a neutral man and was not dependent upon either the Villard or the Harris following.

Conflicting Reports.

Lisbon, Oct. 14.—Conflicting reports have been received here regarding the situation of affairs at the mouth of Zambezi river. One report alleges that one of the British gunboats is to be sent to the spot, or that the Portuguese warships, which are picked they are stowed away about two inches deep in wooden boxes, the boxes being two and one-half feet square. Wagons are employed in hauling the boxes to the drying house. Probably it is called a drying house because it is alongside of the spot where the drying is done. Certainly no artificial heat is needed at the buhach plantation to dry anything at this time of the year. The sun's rays come down within the inclosure of big poplar trees with a force that makes it pleasant to stand from under. The trays are allowed to lie there, the blossoms being stirred up by a force of men until they, the blossoms, are fairly cured. Afterward they are placed on a large platform about sixty feet square, where they remain until dry, and then are sent to the reduction works, where they are ground into dust. This is done by men who are proof against sneezing, otherwise it could not be done at all. Whether or not it makes flies and mosquitoes sneeze we do not know, but it is certainly the best preventive in use to keep those insects at a distance.

Punished the Natives.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—An official dispatch received here from Manila gives news of the expedition sent by the Spanish government to Pombo to punish the natives or their chief massacre of Spaniards. The Spanish warships shelled the village of Mutlans, causing great consternation among the people and doing considerable damage. A column of troops was then landed, and the soldiers stormed the native position, carrying everything before them. The Spaniards' loss was seven killed and nineteen wounded. The native loss is estimated at 150.

Will Exclude American Products.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—It is announced that the Spanish government will request that the United States government will request that the Spanish government to admit the admit the products of Spanish possessions in the West Indies, especially tobacco and sugar without the recently imposed tariff restrictions. In the event of a refusal, Spain, it is stated, will exclude American products, especially breadstuffs.

Father Mathew's Memory.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—A procession numbering 50,000 persons marched through the streets of this city to-day in honor of the memory of Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance. The lord mayor, the members of the corporation and various trade and temperance societies were in the procession. The Presbyterian moderator, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Archbishop Parnock and other prominent persons were present at the luncheon which was subsequently given at the Mansion House. The day was generally given up to festivities by the citizens.

COOL DELICACIES.

Ices that Can Be Made by Any Good Housewife.

How to make a really very nice ice-cream should be one of the accomplishments of every good housewife. As a rule this cannot be bought, because people are not willing to pay the high price charged by first-class caterers, and it really is not very much trouble, if one knows how, to make a delicious cream that is worthy of putting on the dinner table. A plate of ordinary ice-cream such as we get at any restaurant is very nice in its way, but is not what one expects from a nice family table. Strawberry cream, if made properly, is a great delicacy. Put in a vessel half a pound of powdered sugar and six egg-yolks. Mix well with a spatula for ten minutes, then add one pint of boiling milk, stir for two minutes longer and pour the whole in a copper basin. Place it on the hot stove and, with the spatula, stir gently at the bottom until well heated, but it must not boil. Take from the fire, set it on the table, then immediately add a pint of sweet cream, mixing again for two minutes. Add half a pint of well-picked and clean strawberries. Mix well with the spatula for two minutes, then strain through a fine sieve into the freezer, pressing the strawberries through with a wooden spoon. Remove the sieve, cover the freezer and proceed to freeze.

Peach or Apricot Cream. Put in a vessel half a pound of powdered sugar with six egg-yolks, then mix well with a spatula for ten minutes. Add a pint of boiling milk, stir for two minutes longer and pour the whole into a copper basin. Place it on the hot stove and heat it thoroughly, stirring it continually, but not letting it boil. Remove, lay it on the table and mix in immediately one pint of sweet cream; then leave it to cool for thirty minutes. Have six ripe, fine, sound peaches, wipe them nicely, cut them in two, remove the stones, then mash into the cream, mixing thoroughly for three minutes. Strain through a fine sieve into a freezer, pressing the peaches through with a wooden spoon; then proceed to freeze.

Cherry water-ice is a great delicacy. Procure one pound of sound, solid, sour cherries. Put them in a vessel, after picking off the stems nicely, with half a pound of powdered sugar and squeeze in the juice of three fine lemons. Mix well with a spatula for five minutes; then add a quart of cold water, stirring and mixing for two minutes longer, and strain through a fine sieve into the ice-cream freezer, pressing the cherries down with a wooden spoon. Freeze and serve exactly the same as you would ice-cream.

Pineapple water-ice is one of the most delicious, and it can be made nearly all the year around, as good pineapple can most always be gotten in market. Cut a small, ripe pineapple in two. Nearly all of the pineapple are fine for this purpose excepting the Porto Rico pines. Pare and peel one-half neatly, then cut it into small pieces. Place these pieces in the mortar and pound them thoroughly to a pulp. Ten minutes will suffice for this. Add half a pound of powdered sugar and pound again for ten minutes. Transfer the whole into a vessel. Squeeze in the juice of three sound lemons, then pour in a quart of cold water and mix well with a spatula for two minutes. Strain through a fine sieve into the freezer, adding two egg-whites beaten to a stiff froth, then beat well for one minute more. Cover with the lid and freeze.

The housewife will find these ice-creams and fees easily made, but they should always be made by her, because servants, no matter how good, are not likely to measure exactly, which must be done if the result is to be a success.

A Buhach Plantation.

The work of gathering and drying the buhach blossoms is in full blast at the buhach plantation, says the Merced (Cal.) Star. About one hundred men are scattered through the fields picking the blossoms, as fast as they are picked they are stowed away about two inches deep in wooden boxes, the boxes being two and one-half feet square. Wagons are employed in hauling the boxes to the drying house. Probably it is called a drying house because it is alongside of the spot where the drying is done. Certainly no artificial heat is needed at the buhach plantation to dry anything at this time of the year. The sun's rays come down within the inclosure of big poplar trees with a force that makes it pleasant to stand from under. The trays are allowed to lie there, the blossoms being stirred up by a force of men until they, the blossoms, are fairly cured. Afterward they are placed on a large platform about sixty feet square, where they remain until dry, and then are sent to the reduction works, where they are ground into dust. This is done by men who are proof against sneezing, otherwise it could not be done at all. Whether or not it makes flies and mosquitoes sneeze we do not know, but it is certainly the best preventive in use to keep those insects at a distance.

A Hindoo Prophecy.

A strange story is now being circulated in India about a gold plate with inscriptions upon it in the Tamil and Telugu languages, which is said to have fallen from heaven. The Hindoo Patriot gives the following version of it: "A plate made of the finest gold, containing the following inscription, fell from heaven and was found in the temple grounds at Benares by the person who saw it fall. The inscription is as follows: "From the month of June, 1890, God himself will rule as Emperor of Hindoostan, incarnating himself in human form. From that time forward there will be justice all over the world, and the munis [sages] will be worshipped by the people. "All the diseases of men will be cured, dogs will walk and talk as men do, and man, whose life is now established at 70 years, will in the future have it extended to 125 years."