

PUNISHMENT FOR.

In Moscow, in which was subjected to a... The facts in the... goody-sized look of the rights of the... stinging sarcasms... officials, with many... to bribe-taking and... carelessly denounce... maladministration... plain language... notice, but this was... arrested and thrown... a libel, and he was... or suffer the... This terrible instru-... of a long whip, or... any tough things of... and interwoven... of despotic power... which are suffic-... free motion of the... to the bare back, every... soon the victim of... of blood and flesh... to a death sen-... of the unhappy... sentence of the... A platform was... of the city... a platform. An im-... gathered to witness... provost, the... of the obnoxious book... as an act of... and... And... Now the meal be-... and... served the author,... into his mouth. He... of the book, con-... had re-... of the innuendoes... safety. He was... his meal. The... scene was enacted... and, as a matter of... ally eat his own words...

LAUGHTER.

Laughs like distant... slightly connected... people who are in-... can make before... license is as a receipt... comes round, if you... and, nodding is... between a sick girl... a missile and the other... ken care of than his... goes to bed somebody... ed to a powerful dis-... sermon so strongly... giving, that—I've... had his name on his... of a painter, who... a morning made a... "A flat."... excited his master's... was examining the... Lord, what capital... did make in England... said an actor, speak-... a man who is always... sends them a far-... "Yes, unerring... your honor," said... produce effects." "They... blandly responded the... as known a single cause... effects."

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

GERMAN PEPPERS.—Two cups of sweet milk, two cups of flour, three eggs and a little salt. GRAHAM GEMS.—One quart of graham flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs beaten light, butter the size of an egg (melted), one tablespoonful of brown sugar, a little salt, and milk enough to make a batter. BROWN BREAD.—One cup of corn meal, one cup of graham flour, one cup of sour milk, one cup of warm water, one half cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt; steam two hours. Serve at table hot. CORN BREAD.—One cup of corn meal, two cups of flour, one-half cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of melted butter, one cup of milk, three eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. In boiling puddings, have plenty of water in the pot boiling when the pudding is put in, and do not let it stop; add more as it is needed. Turn the pudding frequently. If a cloth is used, dip the pudding when done, into a pan of cold water, so that it can be removed easily. In using molds, grease well with butter, tie the lid closely, and set in a pot with very little water, and add more as needed. Fruit saucers are nice for blanc-mange and corn-starch puddings. Fresh red cherries, stewed, sweetened and passed through a sieve, and slightly thickened with corn-starch, make a good sauce. CREAM FRITTERS.—One and one-half pints of flour, yolks of four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, shortening of lard and butter together the size of a hickory nut, milk enough to make a thick batter; drop in hot lard, and fry. Eat with butter and sugar, or dip pieces of apple into the batter before frying. FRITTERS.—Two eggs, one cup of milk, a little salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; drop into boiling lard, and eat hot with sirup or sweetened cream. PUDING SAUCE.—Rub to a cream two cups of sugar with three-fourths of a cup of butter; flavor to taste; float the dish in boiling water until well heated; pour one-half pint of boiling water on it just before serving. LEMON SAUCE.—One large tablespoonful of butter, one small tablespoonful of flour, one cup of sugar, grated rind and juice of one lemon. ENGLISH PLUM PUDING.—One pound of currants and one pound of raisins dredged with flour, one-half pound of beef suet and one pound of bread crumbs, one-fourth of a pound of citron, eight eggs, one-half pint of milk, a large cup of brown sugar, and one of molasses, mace and nutmeg to your taste. It requires six or seven hours to boil; turn it several times. Beat the whites of six eggs, and put in the last thing. Use currants if you like them. In making good pastry it is necessary to have the butter sweet, the lard fresh; the flour should be of the best quality, and sifted; the water for wetting as cold as possible—ice water preferable. In rolling the crust, roll always one way, and bake in a quick oven. COCOA-NUT PIE.—Open the eyes of a cocoa-nut with a pointed knife or gimlet, and pour out the milk into a cup; then break the shell and take out the meat and grate it fine. Take the same weight of sugar and the grated nut and stir together; beat four eggs, the whites and yolks separately, to a stiff foam; mix one cup of cream, and then add the cocoa-nut with the sugar and nut, and lemon extract, eggs and a few drops of orange or flemion extract. Line deep pie-tins with a nice crust, fill them with the custard, and bake carefully for one-half an hour.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skelton Editor. The new bonnet cannot be described. It is one of those things that must be worn to be appreciated. The new parasols are unique and of celestial pattern, and quite as nice inside as they are outside. All full dress costumes, for receptions or carriage wear, are made with the longest kind of long trains. New French flowers are represented to be as large as life, and about five hundred times more natural. In jewelry there is nothing more especially new or startling, but fresh importations may soon be expected. Drapery on the new Parisian costumes is very intricate, but it must be admitted, very stylish and effective. Yellow is one of the popular colors, and when the various shades are combined one can only think of sunrise. Side satchels have passed the novelty line, and now the most expensive are nicely imitated and sold cheap. Oriental designs in silk handkerchiefs are more or less in favor with those who want to be neat and gaudy. Straw hats and bonnets to come are in shades to match the costumes. One may buy either hat or dress first. It is quite common for ladies to arrange their toilet after the model of some old picture, and thus invent most charming and artistic costumes. A lovely parasol and bonnet at the Paris Exhibition were made of white downy feathers, in which nestled small brilliant green enamelled bugs. Black silk dresses for house and evening wear are usually combinations of every material made into a full trained skirt, and lusciously attached to the same. White Chudrah wool is now commonly worn by ladies in mourning for house-dresses, and long white undressed kid gloves, are better worn than black ones. Fingings and bands of feathers are more used than ever, and are made up in imitation of ostrich fringe, peacock, and mottled pheasant. When ostrich feathers are used they invariably match the color of the bonnet. Neckties and fichus are made of betone lace in all shapes. A very pretty light is of cream-colored crepe lace, embellished with a garland of flowers in the natural shades. It is trimmed around with a plating of betone lace. The great beauty of this fichu consists in the way in which it is draped. Instead of falling from the shoulders straight down to the waist, it is turned over near the shoulder, which makes the drapery fall full and gracefully. The cut of spring suits is, with some changes like that of the garments worn during the winter. The Louis XIII. and Louis XV. are still leading styles. Materials are made in designs of these periods. Vests and trimmings are of a kind of Pampolour satin, or of cotton and linen goods, matching the dress, and covered with flowers. The buttons intended for these toilets are perfect works of art. They are mother-of-pearl, enamel and ceramic, painted by hand with as much care as fan's in all styles and designs. Among them are the Watteau, Pampolour, Japanese and Byzantine patterns. All the antique designs are now beautifully imitated by manufacturers.

A FAMOUS CITADEL.

ROMANTIC HISTORY OF THE FORTRESS OF GIBRALTAR.

The history of Gibraltar is a romance. It was the Mons Calpe of the ancients, one of the pillars of Hercules that you find stamped on a modern heraldry. The Roman writers tell of its wonderful caves and cliffs. It was Ptolemy's "Ismus of the inner sea." When Islam swept over the Mediterranean in that marvellous invasion which was to give its empire in Spain, which was to threaten Christian supremacy in Europe and change the march of civilization, it was at Gibraltar that Islam's flag was first unfurled. For eight centuries it was a Moorish fortress, and even now the first object you note as you come in from the sea is the Moorish tower, whose gray wall looked down upon Columbus when, with frail pinnaces, he passed through the strait into the Atlantic. The poets say it was because Roderic the Gothic king carried away the daughter of a Spanish nobleman who governed Ceuta, that this nobleman in revenge planned the invasion of Gothic Spain. But the poets from Homer's time find woman's beauty at the bottom of all achievements and history gives greater reasons. The time was ripe for the fall of Islam to the invader Spain, and it came. It vanquished the Goth, even as the Roman had vanquished the Carthaginian, to be driven by the Christian. It is believed that the Moslems were tempted to come, because Andalus, as Andalusian Spain was then called, was a winning land, with springs, gardens and rivers, and a climate of fruits and plants, with men and women who would make handsome slaves. But they came, more than eleven hundred years ago, within the century succeeding the Hegira. Tarik, a Persian, was the commander of the expedition, and the point at which he landed was called Ghal-Tarik, which means Tarik's mountain, in his honor—a name which soon came to be known, in our modern way of handling names, as Gibraltar. THE SPANISH POSSESSION. So long as the Moslems remained in Spain—more than seven centuries—they held Gibraltar. One of the Spanish kings captured it, a Seville Archbishop leading the columns of attack, but it was retaken. How the Moslems made their first landing here was their point of departure. The bishops were famous fighters in those days. Gibraltar seemed to be the rock in the whirlpool of medieval wars, around which the currents of contending armies were ever settling. It was here that the great Alfonso died, his army mowed by the plague which swept over Europe. His body rests in quiet old Cordova. It is pleasant to read that many Moors came unarmed to do homage to his remains, and that his foe gave orders that the army which accompanied his remains should not be disturbed. Alfonso died, his army mowed by the plague which swept over Europe. His body rests in quiet old Cordova. It is pleasant to read that many Moors came unarmed to do homage to his remains, and that his foe gave orders that the army which accompanied his remains should not be disturbed. Alfonso died, his army mowed by the plague which swept over Europe. His body rests in quiet old Cordova. It is pleasant to read that many Moors came unarmed to do homage to his remains, and that his foe gave orders that the army which accompanied his remains should not be disturbed.

THE ENGLISH OCCUPATION.

Malborough was sent to fight the French by land and Admiral Rooke by sea. In 1704 Rooke made up his mind to assault Gibraltar. On the 21st of July, in command of an English fleet embracing 63 vessels carrying 4450 guns and over 20,000 men, he made an assault on the fort, which surrendered after a gallant defense, and the flag of England has since floated from its battlements. In October of the same year a French fleet of 22 vessels came in to the bay and besieged the fort. The siege lasted until April 18, 1705, causing the garrison much suffering. But reinforcements came from England and drove the French away. In the Treaty of Utrecht a clause was inserted giving Gibraltar to England—England promising that the Spaniards should have their residence in Gibraltar. The surrender was always a sore point to the proud Spaniards. In that day writes Lord Malan, there was scarcely a Spanish statesman "who might not have applied to himself the saying of Queen Mary, and declared that when he died the word Gibraltar should be engraved on his heart. At one time it was proposed to give up Gibraltar for Florida or St. Domingo, but Spain declined. In 1727 the discontent in Spain over the English occupation was the impelling cause of the war and of what is known as the great siege of Gibraltar. The Spaniards sent a large army and they made a prolonged attack. Some Moors and Jews within the town entered into a conspiracy to surrender. They were detected. Two of the Moors were executed and afterwards flayed and their skins nailed to the town gates. In 1757 Chatham offered to give up Gibraltar on the condition of her not joining the coalition against England and restoring Minorca. The offer came too late. Gibraltar remained with England and was Governed with a rapacity and shamelessness that would delight the old masters of New York under Tammany Hall. Then came the American Revolution and the alliance between the Americans and the French. Obviously enough, one of the incidents of that war was the siege of Gibraltar in 1779. England was then busy with her own colonies and Spain made another attempt to take the town. There was a blockade during which the people lived on fish and flour, "small fish, not longer than sprats, selling for two shillings." When the garrison were almost starved into a surrender. AN ASSAULT WAS MADE. The fort fired red-hot balls on the ship, destroying one of the largest armaments that ever had been sent out by Spain. Elliott, who made this defense one of the noblest in military annals, became Lord Heathfield. For four years the gates were closed, and only open in 1783, when a general peace was concluded. King Charles of Spain had staked the resources of his nation on the attack and had failed. In the negotiations that led to a peace and the recognition of American independence Franklin suggested and the French urged the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain. He argued that Portsmouth could be as justly claimed by Spain as Gibraltar by England. The question reached Parliament, and Fox in his speech showed what he thought of this town when he said that the American colonies might have been saved to England had a fleet been stationed at Gibraltar to intercept the passage of d'Estimot. Burke added in the debate that "as a post of war, a post of power, a post of commerce and a post which made England valuable to her enemies," Gibraltar was invaluable. Then England declared that no condition whatever would induce the British nation to cede the fortress to Spain. So

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BITTER SPEECHES BY HOME RULE

LEADERS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., speaking at a Home Rule demonstration at Liverpool, recently, said it was the perpetual duty of the Irish representatives in Parliament, and the Irish people, to do all in their power to cast out of office a Government the most unjust, most scornful, and most hostile to popular liberty which ever reigned in the country since the Black days of Castlereagh. None of them ever ought to forget, until the day of atonement was passed, that the reason the suffrage had been refused to their countrymen in Ireland was, in the words of Lord C. Hamilton, because the Catholic people of Ireland were the most degraded people of the earth. The English Parliament had not much time to deal with the wants of England, and how could it expect that to deal with the wants of Ireland? In fact it did not deal with them except to ignore them and insult those who brought forward grievances. In asking for Home Rule for Ireland they were in fact offering Home Rule to England. He warned the English people that if they did not choose a system of government based on the lines giving entire freedom of development to all the constituent nationalities of the Empire they would lose Australia, Canada, and India by their bastard system of misgovernment. When he was elected to Parliament he was not a representative of his borough but as representative of the whole of Great Britain, and as such he would criticize the Estimates, and carefully guard the pockets of the rate-payers of the United Kingdom by discussing, debating and dividing upon the Estimates. Mr. O'Connor Power said the House of Commons refused household suffrage to Ireland because the Irish were a bigoted people. He repudiated that by saying the Irish national programme recognizes no distinction of creed. There was not a single representative of the much-vaunted religious toleration in the Imperial Parliament. The Irish aspiration was for a Parliament on College Green, to make Irish opinion as potent in the government of England, and this result could not be obtained until they had undone the crime of the so-called Act of Union. Speaking, recently, in the City Hall, Glasgow, Mr. Parnell, M. P., urged upon the Home Rulers and Nationalists to work for the good of Ireland, each upon their own lines, but not against each other. Home Rule was a compromise in the hope of a peaceful settlement, but now that their English and Scotch masters refused to consider the question, Irishmen might soon withdraw the offer of compromise, and stand upon their just rights. It was proposed to send a regiment of Irish Guards offered by Home Rule members to Zululand. If it went there it might fight on the wrong side.

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