

OFFICIAL SALARIES IN ENGLAND.

The Big Pay of the Public Servants Across the Water. [London Correspondence New York Sun.]

Dignity is commonly an expensive article in any country. It is especially so in Great Britain. The Queen receives annually \$1,925,000 from the national exchequer "for the support of her Majesty's household and of the honor and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The Lord Mayor of London receives \$50,000 a year, likewise for the support of a great amount of "honor and dignity," and is said to spend more than his salary, as a common thing, during his year of office.

Millions of families in civilized countries earn less than \$500 a year, but they can not, it must be presumed, afford "dignity" on that income. Colliers and iron-workers are literally starving in South Wales and Staffordshire, and yet the Lord Mayor of London continues to take his \$50,000 a year, and her gracious Majesty the Queen still takes her annual allowance of nearly \$2,000,000, and each contentedly spends nearly the whole amount in mere pomp.

In strange contrast with the groveling ignorance and deep poverty of the masses is the opulence of the landed nobility and gentry, and the extravagant salaries of officials.

Of the Judges and other high law officers of the principal courts of Great Britain, one receives a salary of \$50,000 per annum; two have \$40,000 each, three have \$35,000 each, five have \$30,000 each, and no less than 29 others receive \$25,000 per year each. The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain (Lord Cairns) receives the first-named salary—\$30,000—in his capacity as a Judge and \$20,000 as presiding officer of the House of Peers. His salary is just about four times that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the House of Lords the Chairman of Committees, the Earl of Redesdale, receives \$12,500; the Clerk of Parliaments, the same; the Deputy or First Assistant Clerk, \$9,000; the Reading Clerk, \$6,000; the Council to Chair, \$7,500; the Chief Clerk, \$6,000; the Index Clerk, \$5,000; the Sergeant-at-Arms, \$7,500; the Yeoman Usher, \$5,000; and, lastly, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, \$10,000. The last named is a purely ornamental officer, I think, and that may be the reason of his enormous salary. In the House of Commons the Speaker receives \$25,000; the Chairman of Committees (a kind of Deputy Speaker), \$12,500; the Clerk of the House of Commons, \$10,000; Assistant Clerk, \$7,500; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$6,000; Librarian, \$5,000; and some half a dozen others receive about \$5,000 each.

British Ministers to foreign countries are well paid. The Minister to France has a salary of \$50,000; to Austria and Turkey, \$40,000 each; to Russia, \$39,000; to Germany and Italy, \$35,000 each; to the United States and China, \$30,000 each; to Persia and Spain, \$25,000 each; to Portugal, Japan and Brazil, \$20,000 each; to Denmark and the Netherlands, \$18,000 each; to Belgium, \$17,400; and to little Greece, \$17,500, which last is exactly the sum paid by the United States to American Ministers to Great Britain, France and other first-class Powers.

In the Queen's household the Master of the Horse—the Earl of Bradford—receives \$12,500, and the Master of the Buckhounds, \$7,500. This last officer is also a gentleman of title, and no one would pretend to say the Right Honorable the Earl of Hardwick, as "Master of the Buckhounds," has any laborious duties, either mental or physical, to perform. About \$7,000 of that sum is probably for the "honor and dignity" of his station, and the little remnant of \$500 for light work. His principal duty consists in occasionally taking a tame stag to some open spot of ground, and then aiding a rabbit to hunt it to death. Ten Equeires—blue-blooded dandies every one of them—receive \$1,500 to \$3,750 each, for some merely nominal oversight over horses. The "Hereditary Grand Falconer," with duties just about as definite and valuable, receives \$6,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has a salary of \$75,000 a year, and of the entire number of Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church—about thirty in all—the average salary is over \$25,000 each. The Duke of Marlborough, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, receives \$100,000 per year, and an additional \$34,960 for the support of his household.

Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal at the Greenwich Observatory, has a salary of \$6,000—that is, his services are of exactly the same value as those of the "Hereditary Grand Falconer" of the Queen, but rather less valuable than those of the "Master of the Buckhounds." The Chief Assistant at the Observatory gets \$3,000—about the same as the average salary of the ten "Equeires." In the London School Board, the Chief Clerk receives \$5,000, while the highest paid officer in the real work of the schools receives but \$2,250. The duties of the Chief Clerk are largely only nominal, and those of the teachers are much the more valuable in fact. That is an excellent key to the reason of the present illogical and unbalanced scale of salaries and wages in this country. When an officer's duties are largely social and mostly nominal he is well paid. When the duties are real and onerous, no matter how skillful the officer may be, the salary is low.

BABIES are the institution and should be guarded from attacks of Colic, Flatulence, etc., by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Omelet.—Take 3 fresh eggs, 1 tablespoonful of flour, and 1 cupful of milk. Mix the flour and milk together, add a pinch of salt; beat up the eggs only until the whites and yolks are assimilated, and stir them into the milk. A little minced parsley added to this is a very great addition.

Clear Starching.—After you have starched your collars in a thick starch and dried them thoroughly, dip them in a cold starch made by dissolving 2 teaspoonsfuls of raw starch in a quart of water, mixed with a teaspoonful of gum arabic water. This is made by dissolving 5 cents worth of gum arabic in sufficient water, and letting it stand until it is clear.

Queen of Puddings.—1 pint of stale bread-crumbs; 1 quart of milk; yeeks of 4 eggs; 1 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of butter. Bake, and when cold, spread with jelly, jam or preserves, and pile on the stiff whites of the eggs, with 1 cupful of sugar and a few drops of vanilla; return to a quick oven for a moment to delicately brown the frosting.

Simple Custard.—Take 3 tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, wet smooth in a little milk; 3 eggs, beaten with 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar, all stirred together in a quart of nearly boiling milk, and stir till it thickens. Flavor with 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, when taken up. Always boil the milk in a nail set in a pot of water. If I want richer custards, I use part cream and 6 eggs, with no corn-starch.

Corn Bread.—2 heaping cups corn-meal, 1 cup of flour, 3 eggs, 2/3 cup of sweet milk, 1 tablespoonful of lard, 2 tablespoonfuls of cream-tartar, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 teaspoonful of salt; beat the eggs thoroughly, yeeks and whites separately; melt the lard; sift soda and cream-tartar into the flour and meal while dry, and stir in last; then beat all very thoroughly; bake quickly in a buttered mold; less than 2 hours will usually suffice.

Whipped Cream.—Take 1 pint of very thick cream, sweeten it with very fine sugar and orange flower water; boil it. Beat the whites of 10 eggs with a little cold cream, strain it, and, when the cream is upon the boil, pour in the eggs, stirring it well till it comes to a thick curd; then take it up and strain it again through a hair sieve. Beat it well with a spoon till it is cold. Then place it in a dish in which you wish to serve it.

Grape Wine.—Ripe, fresh-picked domestic grapes, 20 pounds; put in a stone jar; pour over them 6 quarts of boiling soft water; when cool enough for the hands squeeze well, after which let it stand three days on the pomace, with a cloth thrown over the jar; then squeeze out the juice; add 10 pounds of rice crushed sugar; let it stand a week longer in the jar; then take off the scum, strain, and bottle, leaving a vent until done fermenting; then strain again; bottle tight; lay the bottles on their sides in a cool place.

Pea Pancakes.—Cook a pint of peas, more than you would require for dinner; while hot put them in a wooden bowl, a lump of butter and a little pepper with them, and mash to a salve with a potato-pestle or "masher;" in the morning make a batter of either wheat flour or corn meal, with eggs and soda, as for fritters; stir in the pea jam until it is thoroughly incorporated with the batter, and cook like any other griddle-cake. They make a beautiful and palatable breakfast dish.

Alderney Cows.

Alderney is known for the breed of cows which bears its name. These are so called, probably, because the first ones imported were from that island, although now very few that are sold as Alderney cows are directly from there. Those of that breed actually exported from these islands are generally from Jersey, where the cattle are much the same as those of Alderney, small, with tapering heads, and of a delicate fawn-color. The Guernsey cow is esteemed by some even more highly than the Alderney; it is rather larger and more of a red, brindle color. The cows are milked three times daily, and the milk is churned without skimming. One pound of butter a day is by no means an uncommon yield for a good cow. The cow-cabbage is made to reach a size so large that the leaves are used to wrap the butter in for market, while the stalks are varnished and armed with ferrules, and extensively used at St. Helier's for canes. The cows are very carefully coddled. The grass they feed on is highly enriched by vraic, a species of sea-weed gathered from the reefs at low-tide. There are two vraic harvests appointed by the Government—one in the spring and the other in August—although it is gathered at other times in small quantities. All hands turn out in the season with boats and carts, frequently at night, and it is a very lively, picturesque occupation, though often attended with risk and loss of life from the overloading of boats or the sudden rise of the tide. The cows are always tethered when feeding; they eat less in this way, really giving more milk than if glutted with food; and, while they are cropping the grass on one side of a field, it has time to spring up on the other side. When they have done eating, they are at once removed from the sun to the shade. The breed is preserved from intermixing with other breeds by strong and arbitrary laws very carefully enforced. No cattle are allowed to enter the islands (except for slaughter within a certain number of days), with the exception of oxen for draught.—*Atlantic Islands.*

Gen. Butler and Mrs. Jenks.

The following account of a conversation which Gen. Butler had with Mrs. Jenks, after he had been examining her, is too good to be lost:

"Madam," said Gen. Butler, in his blandest tones, "I did not ask you just now whether you considered the things you say that you have done in this connection were entirely proper."

Jenks—"I should have replied, had you asked me, that all things that were necessary and possible in Louisiana politics were proper; but, General," and she assumed her most dramatic air, "I can assure you that, if I did anything wrong in this connection, it was done in a fit of abstraction."

Butler—"Of course; it would be un-gallant for me to think otherwise."

Jenks—"Precisely."

Butler—"But how and when do these fits of abstraction possess you, and how long do they generally last?"

Jenks—"They come and go, like my emotions."

Butler—"This sort of an excuse may be current with a Congressional Committee, but what sort of an excuse will you give when you appear before the great Investigator up yonder?" and Butler turned his revolving eye upward until it pointed toward the zenith.

Mrs. Jenks smiled and remarked—"Don't worry about me, General; when I get up there I shall wait until you testify, and then I will follow your pious example."

—Mr. Spurgeon says: "Young men nowadays, whose whiskers have scarcely grown, consider themselves the proper persons to decide questions regarding religious matters, and in proportion to their ignorance is their confidence and audacity in sneering at every thing sacred."

COWPER says: "The tear that is wiped with address may be followed, perhaps, with a smile." If it be a woman's tear the "perhaps" is superfluous; you can always dry it with a dress.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

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