

Twenty-three States now have Bureaus of Labor and Statistics.

One of the largest manufacturing concerns in Brazil says that American machinery is superior to anything made in Europe.

Bradstreet's states that there are in New England half a hundred stock farms, where twenty years ago there were practically none, and in California the breeding of fast horses has become almost a craze.

In 1890 the largest number of Italians arrived in the United States in any one year, being 52,004, of whom nearly eighty per cent. must be classed as unskilled; in fact, 15,235 stated to the inspection officers that they had no special gainful occupation.

The New York News predicts that this will be an exceptional year for immigration. The figures for a recent month indicate a larger influx of foreigners by twelve or fifteen thousand than we had during the same period in 1890. The Italians predominate.

A citizen of St. Louis makes a good living by renting turtles to restaurants for advertising purposes. He gets \$2 per day for each, and they are always in demand. They are left outside the door the day before turtle soup is served, and create a run the next day for the soup, but they are not in it.

A recent writer suggests that the sciences might receive new names that would be self-explaining. He would give us birdlore in place of ornithology; fishlore instead of ichthyology; plantlore for botany; stariore for astronomy, etc. Some of these are occasionally used already, and there is no good reason why we should not adopt all of them.

A New Orleans paper reminds the Italian press that twenty-two English and American tourists have been captured by brigands in Italy during the last fifteen years, and of this number nine were murdered because they could not pay ransom. The Italian Government moved not a hand in any one case, nor did England or America make any threats.

Herbert Spencer opposes socialism because he says that it turns back progress and is a foe to personal freedom. Compulsory co-operation, he thinks, would result in a society like that of ancient Peru, where the people in groups of 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 were ruled by officers, tied to their districts, superintended in their work and business and made hopeless toilers for the support of the Government.

The British Medical Journal, in an article commenting on a case of hypnotism described in a New York paper, insists that England shall pass laws to prevent the reckless practice of hypnotism in Great Britain. The article expresses regret that reliable information is at hand that several physicians of standing are traveling in England under assumed names and practicing hypnotism upon all applicants, regardless of risk to health and life.

An English engineer of high standing in a recent paper on our new navy said that in general workmanship and in many details the new ships built in this country were equal to England's best, and that the armament of the battle-ships were more powerful than that of any ships of the same class built in Europe. In concluding his address he declared that the work of the American contractors was worthy of study by all Englishmen interested in the subject.

The German press is not allowed a special rate on its telegraphic correspondence, the Government making no discrimination. In all other countries press dispatches are transmitted at greatly reduced rates, but Dr. Stephen, Director of the German Telegraph, recently declared that he saw no reason whatever for favoring the newspapers thus. As a result of his liberal policy, notes the Chicago Post, the press messages of Germany constitute only 1 1/2 per cent. of the total traffic, and the German newspapers are among the dullest on earth.

A groom's right to wear a moustache has been tried in England, with the court's decision in his favor. When Mrs. Grimshaw's groom was engaged he was smooth-shaven, but after a cold he grew a moustache by his doctor's advice, whereupon Mrs. Grimshaw ordered him to shave or go without notice. The Judge held that the demand was unreasonable. If he had been a house servant, wearing powder and white silk stockings, suggests the Boston Transcript, he might have been required to shave; but a groom was an outdoor servant, and a moustache was a natural protection against the weather. The plaintiff got \$25 damages.

The mortgages on farm-lands are said to be increasing in numbers at a very rapid rate throughout the United States.

The importance of economy in feeding is illustrated by the statement accredited to Dr. Collier, of the New York Experiment Station, that a saving of one cent a day upon the dairy cows of New York is over \$6,000,000 a year.

The demand for Percheron horses for export is so great, avers the New York Herald, that the purity of the breed is seriously threatened, and a stud book has been recently started in France by which the pedigree may be preserved and the race kept up to the standard.

The richest heiress in the world is reputed to be the little Wilhelmina, Holland's child-Queen. She is an intelligent little girl, speaks four languages fluently, and a constant effort is made by those about her to preserve her natural genuinity and childish simplicity.

Last year was the fourth year of successive falling off in emigration from Great Britain, according to the Mail and Express, and, while the English proportion of emigrants has tended to grow, the Irish proportion has steadily fallen off. About three-fourths of the total goes to the United States and about ten per cent. to British North America.

Twelve of the twenty members of the Congress at Berlin, in 1878, are dead. They were Bulow, of Germany; Saint-Vallier, of France; Corti, of Italy; Beaconsfield and Russell, of England; Gortchakoff and Oubril, of Russia; Andrássy and Haymerle and Karolyi, of Austria; Saadullah and Mehemet Ali Pasha, of Turkey. Those still living are Bismarck, Hohenlohe, Waddington, Desprez, De Launey, Salisbury, Shuvaloff, and Kara-theodory.

A Chicago Tribune correspondent tells some interesting facts about the Bank of England notes. They are made from new white linen cuttings, never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. They are made at Laverstock, on the River Wharfe, in Hampshire, by a family named Portal, descending from a French Huguenot refugee, and have been made by the same family for more than 150 years. They are printed within the building, there being elaborate arrangements for making them so that each note of the same denomination shall differ in some particular from the other.

Within a few years the public school system of New York City, which is now one of the largest systems in the world, is likely, according to School, to exceed greatly its present size. With a population of 1,700,000, there are now more than 300 school departments in the city, 4200 teachers, an average attendance of 750,000 pupils daily, and a total attendance of nearly 300,000; the salaries of teachers, janitors and employes now aggregate over \$3,000,000, and the expenditures for the schools yearly exceed considerably \$4,000,000. Another ten years will add, by the natural growth of the city, half a million to its population, and not less than twenty-five per cent. to the number of school buildings, to the attendance, the teachers and the expenditures. But should the project which is now under consideration for consolidating New York, Brooklyn and their suburbs, have been effected, the present system will have more than doubled its proportion in ten years.

The report of Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia for the Dominion of Canada, has just been issued. It shows the strength of the armed and organized Canadian militia to be about 37,000 men. As the population of the Dominion is about 5,000,000, the proportion of citizen soldiers to the whole number of the people is obviously very much greater than in the United States, where with 63,000,000 people we have not far from 100,000 members of the National Guard. "Our Canadian cousins seem to be much more strongly imbued with the military spirit," admits the New York News, "than our own people. They possess a plentiful assortment of artillery, more or less modern; they have a government cartridge factory, where plenty of first-class cartridges and artillery projectiles are turned out, and the fact that half of their 37,000 militia spent ten days in active open air drill in camp last summer indicates the probability of a fair degree of efficiency in the entire force. When one of these days Canada takes her natural and rightful place in the great American Republic, her well organized body of militia will prove a very welcome addition to the military strength of the United States."

BLAINE ANSWERS RUDINI.

The Secretary of State's Reply to the Italian Government.

The Rights of Foreign Residents Fully Set Forth.

The second chapter of the diplomatic correspondence relating to the dispute between this Government and the Kingdom of Italy, arising out of the lynching at New Orleans, has been made public by the State Department at Washington. It consists of Premier Rudini's reply to Secretary Blaine's first letter, and of Secretary Blaine's reply to Italy's second.

The Secretary's reply, which was the subject of the conference between the President, the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary Moore was furnished the Marquis Imperiali, in charge of the Italian Legation, by cable to Rome.

The salient points of Secretary Blaine's letter, in which he quotes the Marquis Imperiali's last note of April 2d, are as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 14, 1891. The Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires. SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Thursday, April 2, 1891. It contains a second telegram from the Marquis Rudini, a part of which I here quote: "The Government of the King of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian Government now repeats the same demand. No until the Federal Government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed."

This Government has not the desire whatever to change the meaning of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of March 24. It was delivered at the State Department by Baron Fava in person, written in his own hand, and expressed in the English language. The following is the full text of the telegram:

"ROME, March 24, 1891.—Italian Minister, Washington, D. C. Our requests to the Federal Government are very simple. Some Magistrates have been in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims in the name of the Italian Government, which the public opinion in Italy, and in impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken, I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the Minister of His Majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice."

"RUDINI." The words underscored are precisely those which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the President to express the satisfaction of this Government with the very material qualification of the demand made by the Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Italian Government.

You quote in your note another part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2, in these words: "Meanwhile His Majesty's Government takes note of the declaration whereby the Federal Government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries."

If the Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1, he will discover that I do not "recognize that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries."

What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States Government refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration. I quote my reply: "The United States so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States concluded February 25, 1871."

The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might "be wronged by the violation of a treaty" to which the faith of the United States is pledged.

Upon this point the President, with sufficient confidence in his own judgment, has taken full time for decision. He now directs certain considerations on the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian Government. As a precedent of great value to the case under discussion the President recalls the conclusion of Mr. Webster in 1851, when he was Secretary of State under President Fillmore.

In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the office of the Spanish Consul was located, and at the same time certain warehouses upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses, which in the aggregate were large. The supposed cause of the riot was the execution of the fifty young Americans in Havana, and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly two hundred citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition.

Provision is made in the Revised Civil Code of Louisiana, Art. 1474, 2316 and 2324 for redress of such grievances as the widows and children of the victims of the mob may plead.

The Government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusion of Mr. Webster if the mob of March 14, 1891, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to entire candor, due to the Government and due to the Government of Italy, to point out certain differences of which the Government of the United States is honorably bound to take notice.

As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans, the President directed the Attorney-General to cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into all the facts connected therewith and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the Federal laws in the Federal courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects.

He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of the United States, the case will be presented to the next grand jury, according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the President can in this direction do no more than to urge upon the State officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the Governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March.

The United States did not by the treaty with Italy become the insurer of the lives or property of Italian subjects resident within our territory.

The foreign resident must be content in such cases to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizen. Foreign residents are not made a favored class.

It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the Government, or of its officers, but of an individual, or of a mob, it is believed that no claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at the unlawful act, or, having timely notice of the threatened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking the necessary precautions as to amount to complicity.

If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeable to our treaty with Italy, and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof and of the State of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob, or upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger, failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace, and afterward to bring the guilty to trial, the President would, under such circumstances, feel that a case which should be submitted to the consideration of Congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless violence.

QUEEN VICTORIA writes Hindostanee readily.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA is suffering with insomnia.

SENATOR-ELECT FELTON, of California, is a bookworm.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, will inspect Alsace-Lorraine fortresses.

EDMUNDS, of Vermont, was only thirty-eight years old when he entered the Senate.

MADRID has presented Sarasate, the violinist, with a crown of silver and a gold bow.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, doesn't regard European war as imminent.

TENTENSON is grieved, if not annoyed, that his last poem should have been so much ridiculed by the press.

A BARBER at Hastings, England, who cut Mr. Gladstone's hair has been caught selling locks of it at sixpence per lock.

EMIN PACHA, the African explorer, has been honored by German botanists. A new plant has been called Eminia Eminina.

ALBERT BREIBSTADT, the artist, is about to visit Spain and Portugal to make studies for the picture "The Landing of Columbus," which he intends to complete for the world's fair.

BARON GUSTAVE ROTHSCHILD has returned to Paris from Algeria in precarious health. It is stated that in recent years he has lost \$400,000 in speculations. He still has a large fortune.

The mother of the Italian Queen is the Duchess of Genoa, now a woman of sixty. She is a musician of taste and ability and is the widow of King Victor Emmanuel's brother, Prince Ferdinand.

WHEN BARBUM, the showman, made his will he had himself examined by several prominent physicians. He, his sanity, and procured their affidavits that he was mentally qualified to dispose of his property.

SENATOR MANDERSON, President pro tem. of the United States Senate, is fifty-three years old. He served through the war in the Union army, reaching the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1865.

PRESIDENT BALBUENA, of Chile, is a stern and arbitrary man with cold gray eyes, thin lips and an angular chin. He possesses more education and ability than are usually found in a South American dictator.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE and Secretary of the Interior are almost identical in personal appearance. Their resemblance, being so striking that they are frequently mistaken for each other. Each is a man of medium height, weighing about 170 pounds.

BENSON J. LOSSING, the historian, has a bushy gray beard, a bald, broad forehead, and a scholarly air. He is rising eight and seventy, and after working some years at watchmaking, he became, in 1835, joint owner and editor of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

REPRESENTATIVE SHIPLEY, of Indiana, is pointed out as one of the handsomest men in the country by James Cunningham in personal appearance. Their resemblance, being so striking that they are frequently mistaken for each other. Each is a man of medium height, weighing about 170 pounds.

THE FREEMASON who succeeds General Albert Pike as the highest dignitary of the Order in this country is James Cunningham, Bachelor, M. D., of New Orleans, former Grand Commander of the grand consistory of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite in the Southern jurisdiction. He is a Canadian by birth, but settled in Alabama before the war.

A RARE PRIVILEGE.

A United States Officer to Serve With a German Regiment.

The papers at Berlin, Germany, have just printed a brief statement that Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clarke, of the Tenth United States Cavalry, has been detailed to serve with the Westphalian Hussar Regiment No. 11. This is the first instance of a United States army officer being detailed to serve in a German regiment, and the fact that he is permitted to join the Westphalian Hussars shows the kindly feeling of the German Government, and that there is no jealousy on the part of the military authorities there.

Lieutenant Clarke is a kinsman of Lieutenant-General von Versen, the commandant of the Third Army Corps. General von Versen offered to see what he could do toward getting Lieutenant Clarke a chance to learn by actual service the practical cavalry work of the German army, provided the consent of Mr. Proctor, the United States Secretary of War, could be secured. When the matter was laid before Mr. Proctor, the Secretary of War gave his consent to the proposition. The matter was laid before General von Kattelnberg, the Prussian Minister of War, and he gave his consent, and accordingly the detail was made.

The Westphalian Hussars are stationed at Dusseldorf, and three Lieutenant Clarke will join them. William Walter Phelps, the American Minister there, called upon the Minister of War and handed to him a letter from Secretary of War Proctor thanking him for his interest in the matter and for his kindness in consenting that an American officer should serve in the German army.

URBAN POPULATION.

The Census Bureau Issues a Bulletin on That Subject.

The Census Office at Washington has issued a bulletin giving the population of the cities in the country containing 8000 inhabitants or more. The total urban population in 1880 was 18,395,670, or 39.12 per cent. of the total population. In 1886 the urban population was 11,318,547, or 25.57 per cent. of the whole. The proportion of urban population has increased gradually during the past century from 2.50 up to 39.12 per cent., or from one-thirtieth up to nearly one-third of the total population.

The increase has been quite regular from the beginning up to 1880, while from 1880 to 1890 it has leaped from 25.57 up to 39.12 per cent., thus illustrating in a forcible manner the accelerated tendency of our population toward urban life. The number of cities having a population of more than 8000 increased from six in 1790 to 256 in 1880, when it has leaped to 443 in 1890. In 1880 there was but one city, New York, which had a population in excess of 1,000,000. In 1890 there were three—New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. In 1870 there were but four cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis, containing more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1890 this number had increased to twenty, and in 1890 to twenty-eight.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ANN LOCKWOOD, sixty-five, died at her home in North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., from injuries inflicted by her husband, Jesse Lockwood, seventy years of age, who was insane from the grip.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HENRY MACKENZIE, the famous chess player, was found dead in bed at New York City. Heart trouble is supposed to have been the cause of his death. He was a descendant of an old Scotch family, and was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, on March 22, 1851.

QUO WARRANTO proceedings have been begun by Judge Morris, the Democratic gubernatorial claimant against Governor Bullock and Lieutenant-Governor Merwin before Judge Prentiss at Hartford, Conn.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-seven head of cattle and three acres of sheds at the East Liberty (Penn.) Stock Yards were destroyed by fire. The cattle stampeded and rushed into the flames.

JOSEPH ZUCKERMAN, a well-known and wealthy New York broker, committed suicide beside the grave of his daughter Rosa in Salem Fields Cemetery, Long Island.

EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN, of the Dover (N. H.) Shoe Company, on complaint of Adolph Meyers & Company, of Boston, was arrested, charged with embezzling stock of the company to the amount of \$50,000.

JUDGE GEORGE L. INGRAHAM, of the Superior Court, was nominated by Governor Hill, of New York, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, made by the death of Judge Brady; ex-Judge Gildersleeve will be named to succeed Judge Ingraham.

A TERRIBLE explosion of gas and fire took place at No. 10 Colliery, a few miles east of Tanawha, Penn., by which one man was killed, two fatally and five seriously injured. The explosion was caused by a naked lamp.

FIRE in New York City destroyed the six-story Ross Building, causing a loss of over \$200,000.

CHARLES MATTESSON, Senior Justice of the Supreme Bench of Rhode Island, was elected by the Legislature to the Chief Justiceship by a vote of eighty-seven out of 100.

PHILIP BECK and Albert Hoopes, while walking on the track near Parkersburg, Penn., were struck by the western express and instantly killed.

Mrs. MARY WHITE, of Mount Holly, N. J., died a few days ago after an illness of more than thirty years, during which long period she never rose from her bed. A physician has attended her every day during her illness. He called 10,000 times.

The boiler of the engine of Stewart Brothers' planing mill at Lebanon, Penn., exploded, killing David F. Campbell, ex-Recorder, and William Stewart, one of the mill proprietors, was fatally injured.

South and West.

FARMER HOLCOMB, of Lancaster, Washington, put some giant powder in his stove. The powder exploded, demolishing the house and setting fire to the ruins. Two daughters of Holcomb, aged fourteen and sixteen years respectively, were instantly killed, and Holcomb and his wife were fatally injured.

The spotted fever is spreading rapidly at Mesquite, Texas. There have been four deaths from the disease.

WINNER'S INVESTMENT COMPANY, of Kansas City, Mo., has made an assignment. Its President was a financial meteor. Liabilities over \$1,000,000.

THREE men were killed and two seriously injured in an accident on the Maryland Central Railroad near Fallston, Md.

MICHAEL POSE, ex-Treasurer of Shelby County, Ind., has been indicted for embezzling \$10,000 of the county funds.

WALKER BROWN was hanged in the jail yard at Laurens, S. C., for the murder of Noah Romage last October. He protested against a scaffold. He was raised eight feet and seventy, and after working some years at watchmaking, he became, in 1835, joint owner and editor of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

DURING a thunder storm at Trenton, Mo., William Huffman and William Ferguson were struck by lightning. The former was instantly killed and the latter fatally injured.

GEORGE AND FRED DUNAWAY, brothers, were hanged at Talequah, Indian Territory, for the murder of Wash Lee. The murder was committed last September.

The official canvass in Chicago elects Washburne (Republican) Mayor by 339 plurality.

Washington.

The War Department is taking steps to secure more ground in the vicinity of New York City for coast defenses. Three mortar batteries, capable of throwing shells six miles, will be built as a further defense of the eastern entrance to New York harbor.

An effort will soon be made by the United States Treasury Department to get in circulation a part of the mass of \$21,000,000 in fractional silver and minor coins which is piled up in the Treasury Department vaults.

The formal order has been issued by Secretary Noble extending the civil service rates over a portion of the Indian service. It was decided at the last moment not to include the miners in classification at present.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES HALFORD, the wife of Elijah W. Halford, Private Secretary to the President, died at her home, the Elmore, of chronic bronchitis. She had been an invalid for many years.

The following representatives were named as the Congressional Committee to attend the funeral of General Spaulding in New York. Messrs. Cummings, Tracy and Keck of New York; Springer, of Illinois; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Andrews, of Massachusetts, and Tucker, of Virginia.

THE 4 1/2 per cent. bonds redeemed by the United States Treasury make a total to date of \$15,434,830.

REV. JAMES McMAHON, of St. Andrew's Church, New York City, has given New York and Long Branch, N. J., property worth nearly \$500,000 to the Catholic University at Washington.

The official report of the trial trip of the gunboat Bennington just received at the Navy Department shows that the horse power of the main engines was 322 1/2, which, with the auxiliary, made the total horse power 948.00. The revolutions, with the steam pressure at the boilers of 106.06 were 150.82; port, 151.

The Treasury Department has taken steps to secure information in respect to the reports that immigrants for the United States in many instances first land at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and then cross the border by rail to escape the operations of the new Immigration law.

SECRETARY PROCTOR left Washington for his home in Vermont, to spend a few days with his family.

The British ship St. Catharine was wrecked off the Caroline Islands, and ninety persons drowned.

A TERRIBLE explosion of fire damp occurred in the Hugo pit, near Kattowitz, Prussia, resulting in the instant killing of ten miners and the injury of a number of others.

A SECOND ballot will be necessary between Prince Bismarck and his Socialist opponent for the Reichstag from Goettermunde.

THERE was serious rioting in Benares, India, caused by the anger of the natives at the tearing down of a temple in the Holy City.

The Newfoundlanders are supplying the French fishing vessels with a bait upon a payment of license fees, and Americans are supplied as freely as though they were Newfoundlanders, but the Canadians are rigorously excluded from obtaining bait under any circumstances.

A TELEGRAM from Chili states that 3000 of President Balmaceda's adherents have been vanquished by the insurgents, with heavy losses, at Copia po.

THE influenza is spreading in Lincolnshire, England. Medical men state that the disease prevails in a milder form unparalleled in that part of the country.

THE revenue last year of New Foundland was \$1,470,000, the largest sum ever received. The expenditure in excess of the revenue was \$155,000. The public debt is \$4,130,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

An English firm employs 13,000 men. The Federation claims 600,000 members. STREATOR, Ill., has an electric locomotive. UNCLE SAM has 2,500,000 Sunday workers.

A NEW Tennessee law prohibits Sunday work. NEW YORK has a Board of Walking Delegates. NEW YORK has a Swiss embroiderer's union.

THE world's miners of metal number 40,000,000. NEW YORK recently held an eight-hour conference. NEW YORK granite cutters now work eight hours.

THERE were about 4000 strikes throughout the civilized world last year. SAN FRANCISCO bakers work sixteen hours a day and get \$11.11 per week. NEW YORK'S Furniture Sand Paperers Union will open a labor bureau.

CHINA are now employed as "spotters" by a Brooklyn home company. THE labor unions of Germany propose united action against cheap Polish labor. CHILDREN under nine years have been prohibited from working in Indian factories.

RUSSIA proposes to use her convicts in constructing the eastern end of the great Siberian railway. NEW YORK Knights of Labor molders want nine hours, and one apprentice to each shop.

TEXAS Knights of Labor secured the passage of a bill paying \$2 to laborers on State contract work. BENGALORE (India) cotton operatives get ten cents a day, twelve hours and work every Sunday.

THE Mayor of Richmond, Va., refused the Locomotive Company policemen "to protect its property from strikers." FALL RIVER, Mass., manufacturers are paying by the hour to shut off movement for fifty-four hours as a week's work.

THE German Government has entered into a scheme with private firms to blacklist workmen who come under their displeasure. THE former Palace of Industry at Paris has been transformed by the municipal authorities into a lodging place for 2500 unemployed people.

EXPERT cutlery workmen in Germany, who are idle because of reduced export trade, are emigrating to this country, where, it is said, they are promised employment.

THE New York Electric Engineers' Union, without a strike, secured the discharge of seven non-union men making \$12 a week, and the employment of union engineers in their places at the union scale, \$21 a week.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SPALDING has informed a correspondent that a Chinese laundryman is a laborer and that the proprietor of a laundry is also a laborer within the meaning of the Chinese exclusion act.

THE Argentine Republic is no paradise for workmen just at present. The number of employed has increased 200 per cent. in consequence of the revolution; wages are paid in depreciated scrip; and the prices of flour, potatoes, meat and rent have almost doubled.

THE average lifetime, according to official statistics in Germany, is: For machinists, twenty-nine years; unskilled, twenty-nine years and nine months; iron molders, twenty-nine years; brass founders, twenty-five years; engravers, twenty-three years and four months. Among all of these trades one per cent. of the men were over fifty and not one over sixty-five years old.

FROM THE TOMB.

A Family Bible Found in a Coffin Furnishes Needed Proof.

A curious story of the preservation of records in a tomb has been developed at Chicago, Ill., in connection with the discovery of the inheritance of a fortune. Mrs. Sidney Hendricks, of that city, has been informed that she has fallen heir to \$2,000,000 from the estate of an uncle long since dead, Isaac Phillips, from whom the estate descended, was born May 2, 1764, at Easton, Mass. He went South in 1815 engaged in the slave trade and accumulated a large fortune. Of this he deposited the cash in the Manhattan Bank of New York City, and invested the rest in land in houses and lots in Baltimore. The cash now in the Manhattan Bank aggregates \$3,000,000.

He died in 1834, his wife and only child having previously died. In 1821 the heirs began to search for facts to prove their right to the property. On an application to the courts to compel the Manhattan Bank to disclose all the facts relative to the deposit with that institution, the court held that the heirs must first furnish exact information as to the time and place of Isaac Phillips' death. They were unable to do, and the matter dropped.

The next thing was to get an authentic record of his birth. It was finally discovered that the family Bible of good old Baptist Deacon Phillips, Isaac's father, had descended to Isaac's brother, Jacob, and that it had been buried in the coffin with Jacob's daughter, Susanna, on June 4, 1806, in the Washington Street Cemetery.

Permission was obtained from the selectmen a few days ago to open the grave. The family Bible was found somewhat decayed, but with the record still perfectly legible and furnishing the missing link.