

In Australia no newspapers are published nor railroad trains run on the Sabbath. Telegraph offices are closed, and all business is suspended.

The nations of the Old World are now so well armed, avers the St. Louis Star-Sayings, that none dares fire the first shot.

The Rev. L. M. Kennedy, of Ohio, says that whenever he can persuade another fellow mortal to the uses and pleasures of cycling, he feels that that man's life has been lengthened.

Judge Furst, of the Forty-ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, states that he will not grant naturalization papers to an applicant who has not read the Constitutions of the United States and Pennsylvania.

The Guatemalans are evidently adepts in the arts of the ward politician, thinks the San Francisco Chronicle. In their recent election the Conservatives at Esquitia are reported to have voted the soldiers in the morning in uniform and again in the afternoon in citizens' dress.

It is estimated that the expenditures necessitated by the World's Fair will exceed \$28,000,000. Over \$18,000,000 of this will be expended directly by the commission in the erection of buildings, pay of employes, etc. The remainder will be expended by the States and foreign Governments.

The production of pig-iron during the last six months of 1891 was unprecedented, but the output for January shows a further increase. It looks to the New York Commercial Advertiser as if England had been permanently passed in this line of industry. Except West Virginia the Southern States showed an increase in production last year as compared with any earlier year. Pennsylvania and Ohio showed a heavy falling off, due largely to stagnation in the rail trade.

The consumption of those delicious crustacea, crabs, in both varieties, hard and soft shell, has grown so fast, declares the Boston Transcript, that a goodly sum is invested in the fisheries. At Crisfield, Md., which has been the principal point of production since somebody there started the business about fifteen years ago, to the amusement of unbelievers, there are employed nine hundred to a thousand people, over seven hundred boats are in use, capital amounting to nearly \$40,000 is required, and the catch foots up about 5,000,000 crabs a year, valued at \$150,000.

Souther Farm, near San Leandro, Cal., has constructed and fully equipped a saltwater swimming tank, and it is believed to be the first ever built for the use of a horse-training farm. Experiment so far has all gone to demonstrate the practicability of the swimming tank as a labor-saving device for training, which will sooner or later come into general use. Horses, like all other animals, require baths, and it is claimed that while taking his bath he indulges in swimming, which affords a different but as helpful exercise as does the track. Swimming is now claimed to be a great assistance in developing speed, and the drudgery of track and road work is thereby wonderfully reduced. The tank at Souther Farm has a concrete basin, ninety feet long over all, twenty feet wide and eight feet deep. From each wall there is an easy grade to deep water, making it safe for a horse to walk down. A platform is constructed over the centre of the tank, which swings from the roof. Upon this elevation a man stands and guides the swimming horses, giving them the required amount of exercise.

Pleuro-pneumonia is one of those things, admits the American Dairyman, that will not "down." We can keep it pretty well under control in this country, where the air is comparatively dry, but in moist England it keeps bobbing up serenely. Just now it is making considerable trouble and great losses to the farmers in various parts of England and Scotland. Sixteen outbreaks have been reported and 872 head of cattle slaughtered in the past eight weeks. This looks to us in this country as a fearful slaughter. There have been a few outbreaks on the Atlantic coast, where the air, we presume, is more moist than in the interior, but this disease has never taken on an epidemic form here, as it constantly threatens to do in some countries in Europe, and will do unless the most energetic remedies are constantly employed. Long Island seems to carry the burden of these ills for the United States, at least such is the frequent report of the authorities, but always denied by those who live there. It has the misfortune, so far as pleuro-pneumonia is concerned, to be entirely surrounded by water, thus making the atmosphere damp and arousing the suspicions of the doctors. Like conditions, they think, are liable to produce like results.

For the International Musical Exposition to be held at Vienna, Austria, this year, a theatre with a seating capacity of 16,000 is being built.

Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institute, reports that he found the tomb of its founder in an obscure cemetery in Genoa, Italy, without a mark of any kind to indicate his great services.

The Boston Transcript declares: "The great apple crop has been as unfortunate for the New England farmer, relatively speaking, as the great cotton crop has been for the Southern planter."

M. Jules Simon has raised a nice hubbub in Paris, France, by his statement that he knows at least a dozen actors, artists and literary men who, if they are permitted to live a little longer, will certainly become mad.

The Interstate-Trade Commission says that a passenger riding continuously on a train might expect immunity from death by railway accident for 158 years, but an engineer, a brakeman, or a conductor under the same conditions must expect a fatal accident at the expiration of thirty-five years.

M. Camille Flammarion, the prosopist of the planetary spheres, has just made, what the St. Louis Star-Sayings esteems, a startling announcement. He has discovered that the sun is losing its force. He notices a gradual decline in solar power, accompanied by gigantic upheavals on its surface, which further tend to deplete the calorific resources of our great luminary. After an astronomical trifle of twenty million years has elapsed, M. Flammarion thinks the sun will be a noiseless and blackened crater until for business. In the meantime mankind will watch the thermometer as anxiously as since the days of Reaumur and Fahrenheit and the dangers of coup de soleil will be apparent for some time to come.

Boston merchants are expressing a desire, notes the New York Post, to have the Government print an issue of fractional scrip currency to facilitate business transactions on a small basis. They complain that they are compelled to handle at a loss great numbers of postage stamps which are received in the mails in payment for goods purchased. And they all think that the charge for money orders is exorbitant where small sums are involved. One prominent firm says that it recently had on hand \$500 worth of stamps which it could not dispose of. Mr. Lee, of the publishing firm of Lee & Shepard, says that he often receives as much as \$30 a day in postage-stamps, and it is impossible to work them off. He suggests that the Government issue the scrip on a silver basis. Other business men say that a return to the old fractional paper currency would be a great convenience to themselves and their customers.

The English Horticultural Times continues its assaults upon the American apple, and is growing bolder in its assertions. In a recent number it says that "it is admitted that the American apple-growers are compelled to depend upon the use of arsenic in solution as an insecticide in their orchards, that this insecticide is used upon the fruit itself until it is completely saturated, that it is applied to the fruit several times before it arrives at maturity, and, if the weather continues dry, the arsenic clings to the fruit, and what is not absorbed through the skin remains on it, forming a fine coating, which must evidently be detrimental to health, especially where the fruit is consumed to any extent." A little further on it remarks: "The best three sorts of apples as regards quality that are put upon the English markets are those raised at home and those consigned by the Tasmanian and American growers. Our own take the lead, and the others in the order assigned them above. Now, if we compare the three together, we find a delicate tint about the American fruit which is not to be found upon either of the others. Again, if the American apple, before it has been handled in the barrel as it comes first to hand from the vessel, is carefully rubbed with the finger, it will be seen that a fine, delicate powder in most cases is removed. This is the arsenic adhering to the skin, and, if the fruit is eaten at all, it should certainly be wiped first with a cloth. We assert that the delicate and unnatural tint referred to is produced by the arsenic which is absorbed through the skin. Medical men inform us that, when arsenic is administered in small doses, it stimulates the action of the skin and gives clearness to the complexion, and it is for these reasons, especially in America, that it has been extensively used by the fairer sex for years." The Times then proceeds to declare that these facts are published from a sense of duty and not solely in the interests of home producers.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD.

### Late Foreign Happenings as Told by the Cable.

#### The French Cabinet Resigns Because of an Adverse Vote.

All the members of the French Ministry have tendered their resignations to President Carnot.

The cause of this was the action of the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the bill dealing with associations. M. Hubbard demanded urgency for the bill as a reply to the attitude of the French Bishops. M. de Cassagnac described the bill as an iniquitous measure.

Premier de Freycinet denied that the measure was intended as an act of persecution of the Church, or that it need be regarded as a precursor of the separation of Church and State. He warmly commended the conscientious spirit of the Bishops, who, he said, often gave evidence of sympathetic sentiments toward France. He continued: "We shall doubtless be called upon some day to treat with the Vatican on the religious question. A portion of the clergy may possibly refuse to enter upon the path pointed out to them, but universal suffrage will judge between the two policies." In conclusion, M. de Freycinet gave his assent to the demand for the urgency, though he said that would not give the measure the significance that M. Hubbard desired.

An excited discussion ensued on M. Hubbard's motion. Finally M. de Freycinet again demanded that an order of the day be moved, indicating the views of the Chamber on the subject. In accordance with the Premier's demand, Boissier moved that the Government be requested to continue its republican policy. M. de Freycinet accepted the motion and intimated that he considered it a Cabinet question.

The vote of the Chamber being taken, M. Boissier's motion was rejected by 304 to 202. The Ministers, recognizing their defeat, immediately left the House in a body. The Chamber then rejected the urgency motion by a vote of 345 to 240.

#### The Bark Tamerlane Wrecked.

The bark Tamerlane, which was wrecked off the Rocks of Puna, Hawaii, a few mornings ago, cleared from San Francisco with a crew of thirty-seven men. The voyage down was satisfactory, but it appears that the vessel lost her reckoning, the officers thinking her at the time of the wreck to be near Kalakaua Bay, almost two degrees to the westward. No breakers were sighted, and the vessel struck and the crew into great confusion. Only two small boats were available, and one of them, when lowered, floated away, before it secured an occupant. Captain Howland, the first mate and the carpenter, the cook and two others entered the second boat, but the ship was rolling heavily and it was stove in and the occupants were washed away. Those of the crew who remained on the bark were picked off by the waves one by one, and the vessel broke up. Eighteen men, including Third Officer Carpenter, managed to reach the shore with the aid of a plank. The others, seventeen in all, were all drowned.

The bark was built in Wisconsin. She had 115 barrels of oil aboard when lost.

#### Snow Storms in Europe.

A cablegram from Paris, France, says: The weather is colder than at any time during the present winter. The sufferings of the poor and destitute are intense. The snow encumbers the streets and causes a suspension of traffic. The tramways have ceased operations, and nearly all the omnibuses have stopped running.

Central France and Germany are covered with snow to a depth that has brought heavy traffic to a stand. Southwest of this city five trains are buried in the drifts near Chartres.

Five men lost their lives at Lille, France, in a gallant attempt to rescue a person supposed to be within the walls of a burning building. When the whole building was wrapped in flames a report was circulated that an unfortunate person had failed to escape, and the five men bravely entered the building and began to feel their way through the blinding smoke and flame. They had been in the building only a few seconds when the walls fell with a terrible crash, and the five heroes were buried beneath a huge pile of burning debris.

#### Smallpox in Bombay.

Smallpox has been prevalent at Bombay, India, for some little time, and has now become epidemic. During one week there were twenty-three deaths from the disease.

#### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THOMAS A. EDISON is forty-five years old. The Pope promises his aid to the World's Fair.

LORD TENNYSON is not very strong in his spelling.

PRESIDENT DEWEY, of the New York Central, has but 3000 men.

MRS. AMELIA E. BARR, the popular novelist, is the mother of fifteen children.

THE African explorer Junker, well known as a friend of Gordon and Stanley, is dead.

HENRY CLAY's mother-in-law, Amelia Neely, is dead at Washington, aged 101 years.

OSCAR WILDE is to give Chicago the honor of his presence during the World's Fair season.

THE Emperor of Germany stands twenty-first in direct line of succession to the British Throne.

EX-SENATOR EVARTS, of New York, has just passed his seventy-fourth birthday anniversary.

#### SQUAW MEN ORGANIZE.

A Society by the Indians, for the Indians, with the Indians.

The Indians at Pine Ridge Agency, in South Dakota, have organized a society called the "Progressive Ogallala," to enlighten the members and teach them the ways of the whites. In many half-breeds and squaw men compose the organization. The Indians have recently received their annual supply of blankets and boots, and are feeling amiable. The ghost dance song is very popular among them now, and they say they can sing if they cannot dance.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

CHARLES L. RATHBOURNE shot and killed Daniel Chesebrough, whom he found talking with Mrs. Rathbourne in his house near Stonington, Conn.

The taking of the census on which legislative reapportionment will be based was begun by one enumerator in each election district of New York State.

A TRAIN struck a buggy at Paper Mill Crossing, Mass. The buggy contained John Westgate and his son, both of whom were killed. The horse of the men was within a stone's throw of where they were mangled.

JAMES HANNON, leader of one of the Democratic factions at Tarrytown, N. Y., was shot dead by Chief of Police Hackett at the Democratic primary. Hannon attempted to strike the Chief with a club.

AN Italian who had arrived at New York a few days before on the *Massilia* died at Carbon, Penn., of what was thought to be typhus fever.

DAVID DUNHAM WITHERS, the acknowledged head of the American turf, and known among horsemen as the "Sage of Brookdale," died in New York City, where he was born on January 22, 1838.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association closed its twenty-eighth annual convention in Brooklyn, N. Y.

**South and West.**

A. A. OLIVE, of Red Bluff, Ark., shot and killed his stepdaughter, who interfered while he was beating his wife.

WALTER AUSTIN, colored, was lynched near Arcadia, Fla., for the murder of Bert Dard, white man, foreman of the Moore-Phosphate Works.

SHERIFF THOMAS B. BLACK, of Franklin County, Mo., is \$400 short in his accounts.

The fire at the State Lunatic Asylum, Jackson, Miss., destroyed two-thirds of the main building. The loss is about \$200,000. J. D. Brown, a recaptured lunatic in revenge for the institution on fire. He perished in the flames.

ELIJAH HOFFMAN, aged sixty-five, living near Red Oak, Iowa, was attacked by eight wolves late at night. He escaped by stabbing one; the others turned upon the wounded wolf.

The sawmill boiler of Jacob Kising, about ten miles from Lima, Ohio, exploded, killing Kising, his son Frank, and John Schirvdocker, an employe. The men were blown into fragments.

The marriage of John Sanford, a member of Congress from the Twentieth District of New York, to Miss Ethel Sanford, third daughter of the late General Henry S. Sanford, took place at San Francisco, Cal. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Whipple of Minnesota.

The Warmoth faction of the Republican party, of Louisiana, met at convention in New Orleans, and nominated a State ticket headed by John C. Breunau, for Governor.

Fire broke out in the drygoods store of A. Scharz & Sons, at New Orleans, La., and before the flames were extinguished more than \$1,000,000 damage had been done.

A SMALL boat, containing Captain Gault and four seamen of the schooner *Oscar* and *Hattie*, was capsized at Nostoca, Oregon, and all hands were drowned. The party was several days' deserters.

The city of Detroit, Mich., has voted to present the new Government cruiser *Detroit* a handsome silver punch bowl and tray to cost \$3500.

The People's party in convention at Alexandria, La., placed a full State ticket in the field, nominating for Governor G. W. Bruce, for Rapid. There are now in the field in Louisiana two Democratic, two Republican and one People's party ticket.

**Washington.**

The President made the following nominations: Robert E. Bowne, of New York, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise of the Port of New York; Samuel H. Byers, Iowa, to be Consul-General of the United States at St. Gall, Switzerland; J. H. Newberry, of Michigan, to be Secretary of the Legation at Constantinople; Francis Macnutt, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of the Legation at Madrid.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Harrison entertained the United States Supreme Court at dinner at the White House.

The Navy Department has authorized the use of the United States steamer *Kearsarge* to convey Minister Durham from Port au Prince, Hayti, to San Domingo.

The President sent to Congress a message calling attention to the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims for the payment of which Congress appropriated \$2,991,450 in the Indian Appropriation bill passed by the last Congress. He speaks of corrupt contracts between the Choctaws and Chickasaws and their agents.

MR. VON HOLLEBERG, the newly appointed Minister from Germany, arrived at Washington. He was met at the depot by the Charge d'Affaires and two lieutenants and escorted to his hotel. He then called at the State Department in company with Mr. Von Mumm, Charge d'Affaires, and had an interview with Secretary Blaine.

The marriage in Europe of Miss Mary Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, to Charles C. Manning, of South Carolina, at one time the private secretary of President Butler, has just been announced at Washington. Miss Fuller until recently was studying music in Berlin.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a gold life-saving medal to Harry T. Thompson, of South Carolina, for having saved the lives of ten persons called at sea between the years 1882 and 1886, and a silver life-saving medal to Reuben Hald, of New York, for rescuing a boy named James Morse from drowning at Marion, Mass., last summer.

#### Foreign.

MOUNT VESEVIVUS, in Italy, is again in a state of eruption. A stream of lava issues from the base of the great cone and flows into the Atrio del Cavallo.

THERE were heavy snowstorms throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and in France; traffic was seriously impeded. A fishing boat foundered off Newcastle, County Down, Ireland, and five of her crew were drowned.

PLOTS to kill General Canse and President Montt, of Chile, have been discovered and thwarted.

TYPHUS and black smallpox epidemics are spreading across the frontier of Austria-Hungary into Galicia.

SEVEN Arabs who have sought shelter in a grotto at Kouba, near Algiers, were killed by the collapsing of the roof of the grotto.

WILLIAM BRONDS, the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, is dead. J. Brudevick, ex-Prime Minister of Norway, is dead. He was at the head of the Cabinet from 1884 to 1891.

E. P. DEACON, an American visitor at Cannes, France, shot dead his wife's paramour.

Mrs. CHIFFEXA, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, the largest woman in the world, has died. She was forty-six years old and six feet high, weighing 750 pounds.

The coyote bounty law, which was passed to help the sheep raisers, promises to cost California dearly. One hundred thousand dollars have been paid out in nine months as 20,000 scalps have been turned in, and \$5 paid for each scalp that is certified to as killed in the county where it is presented. Kern County leads the list with over 2500 coyotes slain.

The Sims-Edison torpedo has been tested at Portsmouth, England, before many European powers, and it gave great satisfaction.

## TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

### Important Late Dispatches, Hot From the Wires.

#### Injured American Sailors Demand \$1,305,000 of the Chileans.

F. Alleyne Orr, an attorney of San Francisco, has sent to the State Department at Washington the claims of the sailors of the cruiser *Baltimore* who were crippled or otherwise injured by the Chileans at Valparaiso. The claims are accompanied by affidavits which rehearse the stories told by the sailors at their examination at Mare Island. They amount to the total of \$1,305,000. John Hamilton leads the list with a demand for \$100,000 for stab wounds in the buttock and right groin. He was frequently stabbed by the police, and claims that there is still a portion of a broken dagger in his body. Jeremiah Anderson, coalheaver, also wants \$150,000 for two wounds in the back, and a bayonet wound in the lung. John McBride, and William Lacey claim \$100,000 each for bad wounds. Three others demand \$75,000 each, and others sums ranging from \$50,000 to \$30,000.

Mr. Orr explains the enormous sums demanded by these men. He says: "Suppose the Chileans give Mr. Blaine a lump sum of \$2,000,000. Then these wounded sailors will not want the coin to go back to Chile. There is no use of false modesty when you make a claim on any Government."

#### Thunder Storms to Order.

Professor Elihu Thomson, the Lynn (Mass.) electrician, claims to have discovered the knack of making lightning without the invention is at present of more scientific than practical interest, although there will be plenty of practical uses for it eventually. The Professor has succeeded in securing simple means in securing extremely high potential discharges. He uses an arc electric lamp the carbons are perhaps three-eighths of an inch apart, and in a searchlight a little further. The flame when they are separated acts as a conductor. In Prof. Thomson's new machine, however, the distance is eight inches, and no flame can leap so far. The result is that torrents of sparks are thrown off without interruption, and with reports like the rattle of a Gatling gun or a case of crackers. The strength of the discharge seems to be limited only by the capacity of the machine. It has been suggested to the Professor that he form a partnership with Drydenfort, and that the firm furnish thunder storms to order.

#### Death of Famous Shaker.

Elder Harvey L. Eades, the head of the Shaker Church at South Union, Ky., died a few days ago of old age. He was in his eighty-seventh year. The burial took place in the Shaker burying ground at that place. Elder Eades was the oldest Shaker in Kentucky, and one of the best known. He was reared from childhood to manhood at South Union, and his early life was passed with the founders of the society, fighting for existence during the war of 1812. He witnessed the capture of Buena Vista, and the escape of the knives and tomahawks of the Indians. The people were sheltered and cared for at South Union until the battle of Tippecanoe, when most of them returned to their homes. Harvey Eades rose in the society from a day laborer to the position of Shaker theologian, which has been widely read. For a while he lived at Union Village, Ohio, but afterward returned to South Union.

#### Torn to Pieces by Wild Dogs.

The wild dogs which have invaded the northwest corner of Kansas from Colorado, have become peculiarly fierce since the heavy fall of snow. They have attacked human beings before, but actual death from their attacks were never authenticated until John J. Pratt and his young child were run down by a pack and torn to pieces about a mile from their home near Grand, Sherman County.

Pratt and the girl started to drive out home about 6 o'clock, but never reached there until their mutilated remains were carried in next morning. The overturned wagon, dead and mangled horses, and the bodies of dogs killed by bullets from Pratt's revolver told the story of the chase and the futile fight for life.

#### Jealousy Causes Murder and Suicide.

A newborn, when delivering an evening newspaper at the house of John Molloy at Toledo, Ohio, looked through the window and discovered two bodies lying on the floor. He informed the police, and investigation revealed that a murder and suicide had been committed. Molloy and his wife were found dead on the floor, which was covered with blood. The woman had a bullet wound behind her right ear and Molloy had one in the right temple and another below the ear. They had been dead twenty-four hours. Though seventy-two years of age, Molloy had been so jealous of his wife, also aged seventy-two, that he made her life unbearable.

#### A Wolf Drive in Kansas.

The wolf drive, after being in preparation for two months, took place near Girard, Kan. At 9 o'clock in the morning about 4000 men surrounded a section of country measuring ten miles square. With 1000 men on each side of the square there were 100 to the mile, or one man to about every fifty feet. The firing of a cannon was the signal for the drive closing in. The wolves were not to be killed until they were rounded up in the centre. The chase began at 1 o'clock, and as a result twenty-two wolves were killed. At 5 o'clock the forces left the field feeling jubilant over their success.

#### Horse Flesh in Demand in Paris.

The rise in the price of beef and mutton, caused by the new tariff, has led to an enormous demand for horse flesh in Paris, France. According to a report of the Police Prefecture, the horses, asses and mules slaughtered represent over one-third of the whole quantity of meat consumed. Fillet of horse or donkey is retailed at twenty cents a pound, steak at fourteen cents a pound and inferior parts at four cents a pound. Worn-out animals are rising in value, and are being bought up everywhere within a radius of 300 miles of Paris.

#### Lost Eight of Her Crew.

The Norwegian bark *Margaretha Padang*, bound for New York, put into Cape Town, South Africa, with her crew reduced by a malaria fever, of which the second mate and seven men died on the voyage.

#### SUN SPOTS.

A Big Spot Breaks Up Into Twenty Small Spots.

Observations made at the Naval Observatory at Washington by Professor Edgar Frisby showed that the large spot hitherto observed on the sun, which covered a space equal to one-sixteenth of the sun's surface, or an area of 140,000 miles long by 100,000 miles wide, has by some great cataclysmic operation been broken into about twenty small spots.

In addition to this, other spots have appeared, which are situated a vast distance from the original spot and are evidently totally independent from it. This new development on the sun's surface has attracted the attention of the astronomers at the observatory and will be closely observed by them.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

### In the Senate.

32ND DAY.—The Public Printing bill was passed.—An investigation of the admission of typhus fever immigrants at New York was ordered.—Mr. Casey introduced a bill to fix the fees on domestic money orders as follows: For orders not exceeding \$5, three cents; \$5 and not exceeding \$10, eight cents; between \$10 and \$25, ten cents; between \$25 and \$40, fifteen cents, and amounts exceeding \$40 in proportion.—Mr. Hale reported the Urgent Deficiency bill to the Senate.

33RD DAY.—Mr. Sherman's credentials on his election to a sixth term were laid before the Senate by the Vice-President and filed.—The case of Dubois and Claggett was reported favorably to the former.—Mr. Hancock introduced bills to provide for the sale of Navy Yard lands in Brooklyn and appropriating \$18,000 to complete the monument commemorating the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y.

34TH DAY.—The Senate passed the resolution to return to Mexico the captured battle flags now in the museum at West Point.—The Dubois-Claggett contest was discussed.—Mr. Morrill reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to admit free of duty the wreckage from the ships Trenton and Vandallia, presented by the United States Government to the King of Samoa, and to refund the sum of \$7125, being the amount of duties paid thereon to the Collector at San Francisco, and it was passed.

35TH DAY.—Mr. Palmer discussed the popular election of Senators.—Mr. Chilton produced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions of Congress, and it was laid on the table for the present.—Mr. Proctor introduced a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment so that the President shall hold his office for one term of six years, and shall not be eligible for re-election. Laid on the table for the present.—Eulogies were given on the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas.

### In the House.

35TH DAY.—The Speaker announced the following special committee to investigate the General Bureau, Mr. Wheeler, of Michigan; Little, of New York; Dunsen, of Minnesota; Lind, of Minnesota, and Brooks, of Pennsylvania.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs reported that \$7,336,287 would be sufficient for the needs of the Indian service for the fiscal year 1892, and Mr. Steinbeck introduced a bill to levy an internal revenue tax of \$10 per thousand on all paper-wrapped cigarettes.—Mr. Otis introduced a resolution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the grounds of the Columbian Exposition, and providing that the Exposition shall be closed one day in seven.—On motion a bill was passed allowing the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home to appoint as its officers soldiers without regard to rank.—The bill to amend the international revenue laws, by abolishing the minimum punishment, was passed, and the House adjourned.

36TH DAY.—The House was called to order by Clerk Kerr, who had a congratulatory message from the Speaker designating Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, as Speaker pro tem. Speaker Crisp's absence was in obedience to his physician's advice.—An inquiry into the effect of the McKinley Tariff act upon agriculture was ordered.—The motion for a resolution on the Bland Free Coinage bill was presented.—The Springer Free Will bill has been favorably reported by the whole Committee on Ways and Means. It also reported a bill to place cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list, and machinery used in the manufacture of cotton bagging.

37TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp was at his post evidently none the worse for his temporary indisposition.—The House passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement showing collections and disbursements, on account of the disbursements regulating immigration at all points in the United States from July, 1889, to December, 1891.—Dockery (Iowa), Compton (Md.), Breckinridge (Ark.), Henderson (Dew.) and Coggswell (Mass.) were designated as the special House Committee for the World's Fair inquiry.—Mr. Wine called up the bill authorizing railroad companies to grant reduction rates on commercial travelers. It went over.—Mr. Tucker reported a joint resolution, proposing a Constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by the people of the several States. Referred to the Committee on the Constitution.—On motion of Mr. Enloe a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster-General for information relative to contracts made under the Mail Subsidy Act.

38TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp called the House to order, but immediately after the delivery of the prayer resigned the gavel to Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee.—The President's message relative to the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims was read.—Secretary Foster sent an explanation of his course in continuing bonds.—The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

### HERRINGS ARE SCARC.

APPLE exports are growing.

UNCLE SAM has 73,045 paupers.

ENGLAND has 20,000 women farmers.

BRAZIL has another civil war on hand.

LONDON, England, has 65,000 Germans.

NEW YORK has 1,500,000 tenement residents.

THRASHING is still going on in North Dakota.

SMALLPOX and typhus fever are raging in Mexico.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., made 7,577,947 barrels of flour in 1891.

VERMONT produced over 17,000,000 pounds of maple sugar last year.

THE wheat crop in Tennessee has been badly injured by a freeze.

THE Khedive of Egypt shows signs of objecting to English dictation.

PORTUGAL is too poor to send an exhibit to our Columbian Exhibition.

THERE are 50,000 members of the Grange in good standing in New England.

THE people of Xeres, Spain, are thoroughly terrified by the Anarchists.

THE Chicago Common Council has decided to limit the height of buildings to 150 feet.

THERE are only 1100 vacancies in the enlisted strength of the United States Army.

PUNISHMENT by the knot has been restored in Russia. That cruel punishment has just been abolished in Egypt.