

The Philadelphia Farm Journal gives this very sensible advice: "Let the boy buy and sell occasionally. What he loses in money he will gain in experience, worth more than money."

Englishmen are increasing nearly seven times as fast as Frenchmen. At the beginning of the century France had a population of 27,000,000, and England 16,000,000. Now the numbers of each are almost the same, or about 38,000,000.

It is asserted that when the present comprehensive plan of connecting all England's West India possessions by submarine cable is completed fully one-third of her defensive fleet for the protection of these colonies can be done away with.

Though the Falls of Minnehaha have gone dry, Minneapolis, Minn., made arrangements to supply an artificial cataract there during the session of the National Republican Convention by laying pipes to connect the rails with the city water works.

So easily attracted are salmon by the electric light that fishing by means of it is said by some one, in the Boston Transcript, to be simply wanton murder. Fears are expressed that the wholesale slaughter of the fish by the employment of the light will result in their gradual extermination.

Every year travel through the National Yellowstone Park becomes easier, and more is done for the comfort and convenience of the visitor. The roads in particular are greatly improved, and the appropriations for roadmaking are judiciously applied under the supervision of Lieutenant Chittenden, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army.

The progress made with the construction of the ponderous English battleship Ramillies, the largest and most powerful steamship ever built, is pronounced by the Engineer to be satisfactory. This, the first of the four first-class armor-clad vessels intrusted by the Admiralty to private builders, measures about 14,150 tons, and is designed to indicate about 13,000 horse power. The belt of armor round this fighting ship is composed of plates eighteen inches thick, each weighing thirty tons. Some of the heavier plates, which are to be placed on the barbettes after thirty-seven tons.

It is natural for Chicago to attempt big things, and it now proposes to construct at Jackson Park for the World's Fair "the largest fountain in the world." The design, conceived by a New York sculptor, is "of an apotheosis of modern liberty" represented by Columbia enthroned on a triumphal barge, surrounded by female figures in classic draperies. On the prow time, blowing a trumpet, is to stand. Columbia's attendants are to represent art, science, industry, agriculture and commerce. The barge is supposed to be drawn by eight sea-horses guided by as many stalwart riders. The basin of the fountain is to be 150 feet in diameter, "and flanked on each side by columns fifty feet high surmounted by eagles." The water will be furnished by a half-circle of dolphins in the rear of the barge, and by a system of spouts which will surround Columbia's vessel of state. The large figures in the groups will be twenty feet high, and the smallest twelve. The metal work is to be done in Paris.

The Atlanta Constitution says: "Only the other day a truck farmer in Florida was boasting that he had sold in one season \$812 worth of cucumbers from a quarter of an acre. His neighbors confirm his statement, and when the matter is looked into there will be other equally wonderful revelations of the possibilities in truck farming. A newspaper correspondent who recently visited Young's Island on the coast of South Carolina reports that no cotton is grown for miles around. The farmers told him that they did not have time to fool with it. Every man who can control as much as half an acre devotes it to truck. All classes are satisfied that there is big money in it, and each year they go deeper into it. The climate enables them to raise the same year on the same land two crops of cabbages, a crop of corn and a crop of peas or beans. Now, let us see about expenses and profits. A leading farmer states that it costs \$150 to raise an acre of cabbages, \$100 for an acre of potatoes, \$90 for an acre of peas or beans. Of this, \$70 in the first, \$60 in the second and \$59 in the third he paid for fertilizer. Perhaps \$150 will seem a big expenditure for cultivating one acre, but the cabbages on that acre sell in New York for between \$500 and \$600. So the profit justifies the expense. On Young's Island 4000 acres are now under cultivation, and the truckers have no fear of overproduction. They are prosperous and enthusiastic over the prospect."

Electric lighting on a commercial scale dates from April, 1882. About 5,000,000 incandescent lamps are now in use in the United States, and arc lighting also has made great progress. The electric lighting of railway trains has become frequent.

The reduction in the scale of French railway tariffs has produced an immediate revival in the constructive engineering industries. All the railway companies have in the past few weeks been entering into heavy contracts for the supply of locomotives and rolling stock.

The city authorities of Chicago have granted permits to the Chicago City Railway Company to use overhead trolley wires. The Scientific American avers that this will enable the company to provide abundant facilities for the transportation of visitors to and from the great exhibition grounds.

American manufacturing methods are attracting more and more attention in European industrial circles, boasts the New York Times. In almost every branch of industry in which we are liable to foreign competition, attempts are being made by foreign manufacturers to organize and conduct their establishments on the same systems that are pursued in this country and with similar appliances.

Two items in an Edinburgh (Scotland) newspaper are not complimentary to the morals of the people of that city. One suggests a device for newly constructing the parapet of a certain bridge, so that suicides will be less frequent there than they have been through the impossibility of mounting the parapet. The other declares that secret drinking societies among workmen's wives are not unknown in the city. It is asserted that these clubs hold weekly meetings, by turns, at the homes of the members, who provide, in rotation, the drink for the occasion.

The walls of the Fleet and of Newgate in London, as well as of the Tombs and of Ludlow Street, New York City, Jail show, notes the New York World, that prisoners delight in verse-writing. Birchell scribbled some poor lines on the door of his Canadian cell. Eugene Aram, a real character as well as a hero of fiction, on the morning preceding his execution wrote this:

Come, pleasing rest, eternal slumber, fall;
Seal mine, that once must seal, the eyes of all.

But prison poetry has rarely, if ever, been of such excellence as to warrant the idea that poets in general ought to be in jail. Every now and then a song-writer dies or brings a copyright suit in court, and the world remembers about his existence. It seems strange, soliloquizes the New York World; that we know so little of hymn-writers. The death of a young Palmer, near New Haven, some days ago, reminds hymnologists that the Rev. Ray Palmer, of New Orleans, has written some of the most beautiful American hymns. Heber and Cowper produced hymns of a high order of literary excellence, but the general lack of that quality must be admitted, however unwillingly, in most of the verses printed in contemporary hymn-books. Dr. Robert Lowry, of Plainfield, N. J., wrote "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," and Fanny Crosby "Pass Me Not, O Gentle Saviour."

Germany will have to look to her laurels respecting her position as the foremost country in the line of popular education, exclaims the Chicago Herald. France has taken a vigorous start to overtake Germany, and made such great progress in the education of her people that she is now only a little behind her great rival. Twenty-five years ago not fifty per cent. of the recruits drafted into the French army were able to read; at present ninety per cent. of them are able to read and write. In 1872 there were 56,000 public schools; at present there are above 67,000, an increase of twenty per cent. In 1872 there were 76,000 teachers; at present there are above 106,000, an increase of forty per cent. In 1872 there were 3,836,000 pupils attending public schools; at present there are 4,406,000, an increase of twenty-one per cent. Or, 11,000 new schools were built, nearly 600,000 more pupils are being taught and 30,000 more teachers are employed at present than there were twenty years ago. The total expenditure for normal schools was in 1872 near \$11,000,000; at present it is upward of \$25,000,000, or an increase of 127 per cent. All this the Republic has done. The French Republic has spent and is still spending untold millions upon the army and navy. But on account of that it does not forget the school. And, without a doubt, the Republican army and be a blessing to all generations to come, for knowledge makes free.

CROSS THE WIRES.

Interesting Late Dispatches About Important Events.

The United States Senate Rejects the Chinese Exclusion Act.

The United States Senate passed its own Chinese bill exactly as reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and sent it to the House for conference.

The Geary Total Exclusion bill was killed by a vote of forty-eight to fourteen.

The Chinese question was debated until 4 P. M., when a vote was taken on the question of substituting the Senate bill, which contained in force for ten years the present restrictions against Chinese immigration, for the Geary House bill, which absolutely prohibits Chinese from coming to this country. The vote stood: Yeas, forty-three; nays, fourteen, as follows: Yeas—Allen, Bates, Berry, Brice, Butler, Call, Carey, Carlisle, Cockill, Coke, Cull, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Frye, Gorman, Gray, Hansbrough, Higgins-Hiscock, Jones, (Ark.), Kyle, McMillin, McPherson, Mansfield, Morgan, Faddock, Palmer, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Fugh, Ransom, Sawyer, Sherman, Squire, Stockbridge, Vest, Vilas, Walthall and Washburn—forty-three.

Nays—Allen, Blodgett, Chandler, Daniel, Dubois, Fulton Jones, (Nev.), Mitchell, Sanders, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Warren and Wilson—fourteen.

The following is the text of the bill: That all laws now in force prohibiting and restricting the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of ten years from the passage of this act.

SECTION 2. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent convicted and adjudged under any law to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or she shall make it to appear to the Justice, Judge or Commissioner in whose court he or she is tried, that he or she is a citizen of some other country, in which case he or she shall be removed from the United States to such country. Provided, that in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China.

SECTION 3. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof, to the satisfaction of such Justice, Judge or Commissioner his lawful right to remain in the United States.

SECTION 4. That any such Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, once convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, and having been once removed from the United States in pursuance of such conviction, who shall be subsequently convicted of such offense, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not exceeding six months, and thereafter removed from the United States as herein before provided.

Tragedy of a Wooden Leg.

The discovery that her lover had a wooden leg led Maggie Williams, of Cambridgeport, Mass., to dismiss William E. Cunningham, to whom she was betrothed. The young woman upbraided her lover for the deception he had practiced upon her. Next morning Cunningham visited 55 Portsmouth street, where Maggie was employed as a domestic, and asked her to shake hands and make up. Maggie refused to be reconciled to the wooden leg, and again repulsed him. Then Cunningham drew a revolver and fired two shots at his sweetheart, one bullet taking effect in her left temple and the other over the heart. Cunningham then placed the revolver at his own head and fired. The shot did not kill, and the man fired again, the bullet passing just over the heart. He fell across the body of the girl and awaited death.

The police summoned an ambulance, and hurried the victim to the hospital, but she died before she reached the institution. Cunningham would say nothing before his death about the matter save that the woman was killed by getting in the way while he was trying to commit suicide.

Dynamite in Paris.

An explosion occurred in Paris, France, at 10 o'clock, a few nights ago, at the restaurant on Boulevard Magenta, the place where Ravachol, the anarchist, was arrested. Six people were injured. The explosion completely destroyed the front of the shop and the corner of the restaurant. The proprietor of the restaurant was killed, and his wife and daughter severely injured. The bomb was placed in the cellar under the restaurant, as the front of the establishment has been constantly under police surveillance since the arrest of Ravachol. Immediately after the explosion the detective watch arrested on suspicion three workmen, who were apparently making their escape.

A waiter in the restaurant said that since Ravachol's arrest M. Verry had received no fewer than fifty or sixty letters, and the anarchist's friend threatening his life and property in revenge for the betrayal. Very died shortly before midnight. Three arrests have been made, including a man who, just after the explosion of the wine shop, shouted at the next corner, "Viva l'anarchie!" A revolver and knife were found on him. He professes to know nothing of the perpetrators of the explosion.

Triple Tragedy.

George Moore, of Dennison, Ohio, shot his wife, killing her instantly. Edward McClelland, a saloon-keeper, badly wounding him, and then fatally shot himself. Moore was employed by the Pan-Handle Railway and worked at night. McClelland boarded at Moore's house. Moore and his wife had had a great deal of trouble lately, growing out of jealousy on Moore's part. When Moore returned from work he found his wife sitting at work at her sewing-machine. Without saying a word, he drew a revolver and shot her through the head, killing her instantly. He then ran into an adjoining room, where McClelland was sleeping, and fired two shots at him, one striking him in the forehead. Moore then ran from the house to the residence of his mother-in-law, near by, and shot himself through the head.

Blew Off His Head.

Edward Crossman, a well-to-do farmer, of Middle Hope, N. Y., committed suicide the other morning by blowing out his brains with a shotgun. He had been at the Middletown Insane Asylum all winter, and was brought home in a much improved condition. He was thirty-five years old, and leaves a widow and two children.

A Brookport Banker Suspends.

John H. Kingsbury, a private banker at Brookport, N. Y., has made a general assignment. The liabilities to depositors will amount to \$85,000, most of the creditors being Brookport business men, who had deposited ranging from \$100 to \$10,000 each. The amount of assets is not known, owing to the illness of Kingsbury.

Killed His Niece and Himself.

Milton Trotman, of Pope City, Utah, shot and killed Hope Fueling, his eighteen-year-old niece, of whom he was enamored, and then put a bullet into his own brain.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Reapportionment bill, amended to give New York thirty Assemblymen, Kings nineteen and Steuben and Dutchess two each, passed the special session of the New York Legislature at Albany, which then adjourned sine die.

FARMER JAMES TRUAX, of Clarence, N. Y., and his pretty stepdaughter Susan Chase, aged sixteen, quarreled about Leonard Shad, one of the farm hands, whom she had promised to marry. Truax enticed his stepdaughter into the barn and with an ax or heavy hammer pounded her head into a jelly. Then he drew a razor from his pocket and cut his own throat from ear to ear, dying instantly.

ENGINEER JOSEPH H. GRAY was thrown among the machinery of his engine and crushed to death by the collision of the ferry-boat Cincinnati with the bridge in her slip at New York City.

AMBROSE SHELLEY, aged twenty-four, son of Andrew J. Shelley, a well-known boatman in South Brooklyn, N. Y., was killed in a fist fight with David Ryan.

The two young men had a difference of opinion about some matters in dispute between them for some time, and they decided to settle it by resort to their fists.

HIRSH D. UPTON presided over the New Hampshire Republican State Convention at Concord. The names of Harrison and Blaine were loudly cheered. The delegates were unopposed.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention met at Trenton and elected twenty delegates to the National Convention at Minneapolis. It was a Harrison gathering through and through. The delegation will go to Minneapolis unopposed.

The Maine Republican State Convention met at Bangor. The platform expresses the continued loyalty and devotion of the Maine Republicans to that great statesman and leader, James G. Blaine, and "believe the best interests of the state will be answered" by the renomination and re-election of President Harrison.

LATER PARTICULARS showed that at least six persons were killed in the fire which destroyed the Central Theatre, the Times annex and other valuable property in Philadelphia, Penn. The victims were: William L. Brooks, aged forty-seven; Thomas L. Loria, thirty-one; Miss Flora Loria, twenty-eight; Miss Frances Conyer, twenty; Miss Helen Conyer, twenty-two; Miss Sara Goldman, seventeen. They were members of a theatrical company. The wounded numbered sixty-three, and the loss is \$600,000.

Mrs. HANNAH ALEXANDER and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones lost their lives by the burning of the late New York City City which were fired through the incautious use of naphtha by Dr. James E. Briggs.

FOREST FIRES played havoc in the New Jersey pines near West Pleasantville.

THOMAS C. PLATT, Frank Hiscock, Chauncey M. Depew and Warner Miller were elected delegates to the Republican National Convention by the New York State Convention at Albany. They were not instructed, but the platform indorses President Harrison's administration and the McKinley Tariff bill.

JOHN LEE, a Chinaman, hanged himself in his cell in Boston, Mass. He was under arrest for the murder of a Chinaman's shop. He used a blue silk handkerchief for a rope.

GENERAL WILLIAM WELLS, one of the best known citizens of Vermont, died suddenly in New York City of heart disease. He was born in Waterbury, Vt., December 14, 1837.

A FOREST fire was started by spark from a locomotive near Richmond, N. J., and before midnight had burned over a thousand acres of the finest standing timber in South Jersey. A fierce fire also raged for several days on what is known as Rattlesnake Mountain, near Oxford, N. J., and hundreds of acres of fine timber were burned.

South and West.

SHERVE, Ohio, was swept by fire. The Town Hall was among the buildings destroyed.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM M. SPRINGER was nominated for a tenth term in the House of Representatives by the Democrats of the Thirtieth District in convention at Springfield, Ill. There was no opposition.

The Republican State Convention of Nebraska at Kearney, passed resolutions indorsing President Harrison's administration, and instructing the delegates to vote for him first, last and all the time.

The Colorado Republican State Convention met at Denver. Strong free silver resolutions were passed and the delegates were instructed to vote only for candidates favoring free coinage.

JOHN P. ALTFELD, of Cook County, was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Illinois in State Convention assembled at Springfield. The Delegates-at-Large were unopposed, except that they were directed to vote for Palmer if a Western man was to be chosen.

An incendiary fire destroyed most of the business portion of Hudson, Ohio.

A. LINDELFELDT, librarian of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$5000 from the city. He is accused of duplicating his bills for books.

The Alabama Republicans split into opposing factions at Montgomery, and the result was two conventions. One was convened at the Capitol and the other at the Court House. The Capitol convention soon accomplished its work of selecting candidates to the National Convention. A resolution was passed indorsing the National administration, and declaring for President Harrison. The Court House convention elected contesting delegates and adjourned.

The Ohio Republican State Convention assembled at Cleveland and elected McKinley, Foraker, Hahn and Bushnell as delegates-at-large to Minneapolis by acclamation. The convention declared against free silver, for the McKinley tariff and endorsed Harrison. The delegation goes unopposed. A ticket headed by Samuel H. Taylor, of Champaign County, for Secretary of State, was nominated.

MAJOR WILLIAM WARNER, of Kansas City, was nominated for Governor by acclamation by the Missouri Republican State Convention at Jefferson City. The platform instructs the delegates to vote for President Harrison's renomination.

Two colored burglars who assaulted two white girls near Goodville, Tenn., were caught and lynched by a mob.

"GOT" SPENCER and Jack Burnett, horse thieves, were killed in a fight with five deputy sheriffs in Northwestern Wyoming, and fifty horses stolen from the Big Horn country in Wyoming and Montana were found at their rendezvous.

Food and relief supplies from the North for the starving Mexicans at Rio Grande, Texas, have been received at Corpus Christi, Texas. Over 500 families were fed.

JACKSON, Sevier and Knox Counties in Tennessee are in a panic over the operations of the White Caps. About fifty persons have been whipped. Among them was a minister, the Rev. Mr. Jenkins.

A FARMER named Wetherston and his wife were foully murdered in their bed while on a visit to the house of some relatives near Amity, Ark.

Washington.

The President nominated William W. Ashby, of Virginia, as Consul at Colon (Aspinwall), Central America, vice William E. Sims, deceased.

The President sent to the United States Senate a message declining, as incompatible with public interests, to transmit at this time the correspondence relative to an international monetary conference.

ADMIRAL WALKER has been ordered home

by Secretary Tracy from the South Atlantic Squadron.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, reappeared in Washington after a month's absence.

The following is a list of United States Senators who have been appointed to serve on the Executive Committee of the National Central Campaign Committee: M. C. Butler, South Carolina; J. C. Calhoun, Georgia; J. C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky; J. C. Jones, Arkansas; W. B. Harte, Tennessee; C. J. Faulkner, West Virginia; David Turpie, Indiana; Rufus Bloodgett, New Jersey; J. S. Barbour, Virginia; R. Q. Mills, Texas.

Foreign.

DURING a squall on the Havel Lakes, Switzerland, three boats were capsized and several of their occupants were drowned.

RAVACHOL AND SIMON, the anarchists, have been found guilty by the jury at Paris, France, and sentenced to prison, at hard labor, for life. Ravachol confessed to causing the explosions in the Rue Clinchy and Boulevard St. Germain.

NEWFOUNDLAND declined a compromise with the Dominion, Canadian sealers tried of sailing under German and Italian flags for protection.

The Chilean Cabinet has resolved to cut the estimates on public buildings and works, and also to practice a system of economy in every department of the Government.

The Venezuelan Minister at Washington has received a dispatch from his Government saying the revolution in his country has been suppressed everywhere.

A PASSENGER train going at full speed on the Colonial Railway, between Sydney, New South Wales, and Melbourne, was wrecked, and nine persons were killed and thirty injured, some fatally.

EXPLOSIONS of dynamite bombs continue to occur in France, Belgium and Italy, and alarm is increasing in Paris.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the great explorer, who recently arrived in London after a long tour in Australia, has consented to stand as a candidate in the Unionist interest for a seat in British Parliament at the general election.

FREDERICK P. DREMHIG, alias Williams, on trial at Melbourne, Australia, for the murder of his wife, was declared sane. He is said, also, to have confessed to committing most of the crimes attributed to "Jack the Ripper."

As a result of the terrible storm twenty miles of the Canadian Pacific wires have been blown almost out of the Province of Manitoba. The body of George E. Sunby, a blacksmith, was found frozen to death in the snow. In Winnipeg people were blown off sidewalks in trying to navigate the streets.

By the capsizing of a customs pinnace at Travemunde, Germany, five men were drowned.

The funeral of the late William Astor, of New York, was held in Paris, France. The body was borne, about \$90,000,000, goes to John Jacob Astor, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton will each inherit \$2,000,000. Mrs. Astor the widow is to have \$500,000 a year and the use of the family residence in New York and Newport.

A GREAT fire raged at Tokio, Japan. The flames were extinguished after it had consumed 5000 houses on twenty streets. It was estimated that seventeen to forty-five persons had perished.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

81st DAY.—The Senate used up the whole day in further debate on the Chinese bill.—Mr. Teller introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate what steps had been adopted to secure an international monetary conference. Mr. Sherman suggested the insertion of the usual proviso, "if not incompatible with the public interests." As amended the resolution was adopted.

82d DAY.—The substitute for the Geary Anti-Chinese bill was passed; it extends the present laws for ten years.—Mr. McPherson introduced a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the construction of three double-turret iron or steel harbor defence vessels of the monitor type in place of the single cruiser proposed by the House bill.

83d DAY.—The President sent a message in which he declined to make public the correspondence relative to the international monetary conference.—The Senate passed the House bill to authorize the establishment of a branch National bank on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition.—The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and a number of amendments, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to.—Mr. Stanford introduced a resolution authorizing the President to subscribe for the people \$250,000 to the Grant Monument Association when its subscription shall have reached \$500,000.

84th DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was passed.—Mr. Quay introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statue of the late Admiral David B. Porter at Washington.

85th DAY.—The Senate spent the whole of the day in session in an animated discussion of the now famous Chocoma award of the winter.—Mr. Turpie introduced a bill to exempt soldiers and sailors of the late war in the classical civil service of the United States from compulsory examination for promotion.—The nomination of T. Jefferson Coolidge to be Minister to France was sent in by the President.

In the House.

92d DAY.—The entire day was consumed in personal explanations. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, cited a recent article in the Washington Herald, which, he said, reflected upon his action in dismissing a quarantined vessel on bills. This occupied nearly one hour. Another hour was consumed in discussing a bill to establish a military post between Burlington and High Gate, Mass., which finally went over without action.

The report of the Committee on Printing to expunge certain portions of the speech of Mr. Walker, attacking Mr. Hoar and Mr. Williams of Massachusetts, was then called up and went over.—Mr. Storer introduced a bill to provide for an international ratio between gold and silver, and to suspend the purchase of silver bullion from and after July 1, 1893.

93d DAY.—The entire day was consumed in an attempt to procure a vote on the resolution expunging certain portions of Mr. Walker's remarks from the Record. Mr. Walker had made allusions to Mr. Williams and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, which were considered objectionable. The Republicans declined to vote, thus breaking quorum, and the Speaker refused to count members present as voting.

94th DAY.—Messrs. Gray, Chipman and Hill were appointed House conferees on the Chinese bill.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was considered.

95th DAY.—Consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was continued.

96th DAY.—No business was done on account of a lack of a quorum.

97th DAY.—No quorum was present. The Sergeant-at-Arms submitted a report upon the order to arrest members absent without leave. Twelve members were brought before the floor of the House and compelled to give excuses for their absence.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, the pending bill being that for the relief of Henry H. E. Sibley, which has been pending for five weeks. It was referred to the Court of Claims for adjustment. The committee arose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M., when private pension bills were considered.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BROWNING is to play left field for Louisville.

CLEVELAND was the first team to play an errorless game.

KELLY's catching for the Boston shows no deterioration.

WOLF, who has played with Louisville for ten seasons, has been released.

KEEFE, of the Philadelphia, is pitching as strongly as ever he did in his life.

FIELDS, of the New Yorks, catches Russell's fast delivery without trouble.

CROSS, of Philadelphia, seems to be the most popular player in the country.

THERE are already more postponed games than vacant days on which to play them off.

CHICAGO and Cleveland had the honor of playing the first twelve inning game of the season.

THE Brooklyn boys are in the pink of condition and hitting the ball as no other team is so far.

LONG, of Boston, has been playing a phenomenal game. Long is now the star shortstop of the profession.

BROOKLYN's team is like the old Detroit. It can hit out a victory even though its fielding be poor at times.

THERE are six ex-victims among the Boston players. There are Nash, Kelly, Ganzel, Stovey and McCarthy.

THE Bostonians are an aggregation of trained athletes. Every man knows his position, and has the ability to fill it.

As all around players the Boston outfielders cannot be beaten. They are fast runners, good fielders and heavy batters.

THE sport of the Louisvilles, placed near the bottom of the list before the races commenced, is the event of the season.

SHORTSTOP COONEY, of Chicago, is considered the smallest infielder on the professional diamond. He is four feet tall.

A BASE on balls at a critical time is always worse than a base hit, and once a team loses confidence in its pitcher it is at sea in a moment.

THE new rule compelling clubs to play a postponed game during the series in which the postponement occurs has made it interesting all round.

KILEN, of Washington, has so far carried off the palm for fine pitching. He held the Philadelphia down to a single hit in nine innings the other day.

EWING is playing first base as well as it is played by Anson, of the Chicago, and as a captain he is more at home in that position than anywhere else on the New York nine.

MCPHREE, of Cincinnati, is playing the best second base in the country, just as he is the best second baseman alive. He accepted fifteen fielding chances without an error in a recent game.

THE baseball champion season is divided into two series. The first ends July 13. The second begins July 15 and ends October 15. The winners of the two series then play for the League pennant.

THE rule prohibiting a player from taking first base when hit on the arm by a pitched ball is creating great dissatisfaction among players. Ball players make their living with their arms, and not with their legs. Injury by putting their money makers in front of a hot ball.

CLARKSON and Kelly, the famous Boston battery, teach batsmen to attend to business by their promptness to take advantage of every point. It isn't necessary that the batsmen shall be ready, as they would risk injury by putting their money makers in front of a hot ball.

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REAR ADMIRAL KIMBERLY has been placed on the retired list.

THE King of Denmark puts on no frills or style as he rambles through the streets of Copenhagen.

THE Princess of Wales is said to have "aged" very materially since the death of her favorite son.

A SISTER of the late Cardinal Manning is still living in England at the age of more than ninety years.

PROFESSOR FRANK LEITZ, known as the Nestor of German surgeons, is dead at Munich, Bavaria.

IN the House of Representatives Mr. Rayner of Maryland, is said to be pre-eminent for fluency of speech.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE King and Queen of Italy are to visit England.

SENATOR HISCOCK, of New York, is fond of athletics.

HANN VON EULOW calls Bismarck the Bastion of politics.

REPRESENTATIVE DUBROW, of Illinois, is the Apollo of Congress.