The four great ocean routes employ 1100 steamships.

The output of the American manufactories for the past year was $7,215,000,000.

Every State and Territory in the Union has an organized militia except the Territory of Utah.

The number of foreigners who took up their residence in America last year was 543,4 7, of whom 118,278 came from Germany.

What was once the heart of the Wisconsin pine region is now importing thousands of feet of that timber from Washington State.

General Schkopp, of the German army, says: "If his majesty draws his sword it will never return to its scabbard until his last enemy is crushed, or he, with his people, is overthrown."

The increase of more than a million of sheep in this country during the past year is more than matched by the increased use of wool in producing woolen goods, which was 59,000,000 pounds.

The Chicago Mail estimates that the 3,000,000 people who are expected to visit Chicago during the World's Fair will expend while in that city not less than $200,000,000. This is an average of over $65 apiece.

The New York Sun figures that if six men were to start on successive days from six American cities, and travel in a straight line around the world to the point of starting, the Chicago man would probably claim to have made the quickest time, while the Ohio man, if there was one, would be the first to arrive home; but the distance traveled by all six, if added together, would fall 70,000 miles short of the railroad mileage of the United States, double tracks not counted.

Should the Sandwich Islands really become part of the United States they will be the most picturesque feature of the Republic, declares the Chicago Herald. They deserve the title "Flowery Kingdom" perhaps even better than Japan, since flowers bloom on the islands all the year round, and are peculiarly beloved by all the inhabitants. The foreign residents, and even transient visitors, catch the native fondness for flowers, and at times people of all sorts go about garlanded with abundant blossoms.

It occurred to the long-headed, public-spirited citizens of Pennsylvania that the time had come to devise measures for the preservation of the forests of that State. Accordingly they procured the introduction of a bill in the Legislature which provided for the appointment of a forestry commission whose duty it shall be "to examine and report on the condition of the slopes and summits of the State and the presence or absence of forests thereon, for the purpose of determining the influence on the stage of the water in the rivers, the amount of timber remaining standing and how the supply can be increased and maintained."

The American Library Association, which has the co-operation of nearly all the great libraries of the country, will make a notable exhibit at the World's Fair. It will include samples, models, and photographs showing articles and mechanical devices in actual use; printed matter, forms, blanks, constitutions, by-laws, rules for subscribers; accession departments and their management; catalogue, classification and reference departments; binding department, with samples of binding, temporary covers and receipts for restoring, mending and cleaning, shelf and building departments and an architectural exhibit showing plans, elevations, perspectives and models of the best library buildings. There will also be a model library of 5000 volumes, selected from lists prepared and sent in by the various librarians of the country.

It is related that a man who was writing a history of New York employed an expert to find out for him how many speculators in Wall street succeeded in the long run. After a laborious investigation the expert reported that the only single instance which he could discover was a man from Rhode Island, named Smith, who had actually won $30,000 in a speculation in the street and carried the money away to speculate no more. It was the single bright instance in a long line of wrecks, adds the New Orleans Picayune, and was written down in the book to hand the name of Smith down to immortality. Unluckily for his reputation, however, hardly was the book published before Smith turned up on the street and put his $30,000 into another speculation. He never heard of it again, and the sole instance of a successful speculator was ruthlessly destroyed.

England continues to increase her armed force in Egypt, and France is therefore irate.

The Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, St. John the Divine, in New York City, will cost $10,000,000.

Vegetarianism is making great progress in Berlin. The German capital now contains twenty vegetarian restaurants which are largely patronized by the working people, clerks and students.

In 1888 there were 43.94 square miles in Chicago. Now there are 181.70, and Rogers Park is soon to be annexed. The New York Recorder estimates that this will make as big an area as a Manhattan Island a hundred miles long.

The police force of New York City numbers 3966 men, including the rank and file. The police force of Chicago is about 2700. The area of New York City is forty-six square miles. The area of Chicago is four times as great.

A long-suffering London journalist, whose nerves were no longer able to bear the noise made by putting fuel on the fire from a coal-box, recently gave vent to an earnest prayer that some inventor might be mercifully disposed to provide a silent coal-box for domestic sufferers like himself. A response to this appeal is now recorded by the Chicago News Record in the shape of an ordinary coal-box lined with linoleum and falling on projecting rubbers, so that no slamming is possible. Even the shovel has its case lined with felt, and is, therefore, lifted out and replaced noiselessly.

The timber used in the construction of the Chicago Exhibition buildings is estimated to exceed 75,000,000 feet, which represents the wood from ten square miles of forest. All the buildings are covered with a composition of plaster, cement and hemp, and the amount of this work is equal to covering the wall of a four-story building fifteen miles in length. The electric lighting will require 5000 arc and 93,000 incandescent lamps, which is about ten times as much electric lighting as the Paris Exhibition was provided with. The electric lighting plant has cost over $1,000,000.

The Philadelphia Times says: The growth of many of the textile industries during 1892 was marked. The summary of new mills for 1892 shows a total of 272, with a combined list of employes of 31,500. In other words assuming that none of the new textile mills were erected to replace those destroyed by fire or abandoned for other causes, 31,500 new employes were set to work, and the productive textile capacity of the country was increased seven per cent. An examination of the statistics showing the textile growth of the year reveal some interesting facts, the first of which is that there were seventy-three new cotton mills employing 15,000 hands. The new cotton mills do not number one-half the total of new mills erected, but the mills were of greater capacity than in any other branch of the textile trade, thus absorbing one-half of the new labor employed. Massachusetts erected nineteen new cotton mills, employing 5775 hands. The next greatest increase was in the South, North Carolina building sixteen new mills, employing 1835 new hands, South Carolina eleven new mills, with 2040 employes, Georgia five new mills, with 940 hands, and Alabama four, with 740. New York and Pennsylvania built three new mills each. Connecticut two, and Illinois, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia each one. There were forty-nine new woolen and ninety-three new knitting mills erected, the first employing 2500 and the second 7500 new hands. Massachusetts leads with eight, Maine follows with seven and Pennsylvania third with six new woolen mills. The South does not figure much in the new woolen industry, Kentucky with three and Missouri with two mills being the only Southern States represented. Of the ninety-three new knitting mills Pennsylvania furnishes thirty-two, or more than one-third; New York, twenty, and the rest distributed among twenty-two other States. Silk figures fourth in the list of new plants to the extent of twenty-one new mills, the majority of which are in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with Paterson, N. J., as the center of the industry, both old and new. In the miscellaneous list are six new plush mills, six making shoddy, seven cotton batting, three linen, three lace, two upholstery and two gimp and dress trimming (all four in Philadelphia), and a scattering list, including dye, bleaching, jute, bagging and a few others. New England, Pennsylvania and the South seem to be the most prosperous manufacturing sections, if the erection of new plants for manufactures can be accepted as an index of prosperity.

OUR BIGGEST VESSEL.

The Huge Indiana Successfully Launched at Philadelphia.

Full Description of Our First Real Battleship.

The great United States battle-ship Indiana was successfully launched at the shipyard of the William Cramp & Sons' Company, Philadelphia, Penn., in the presence of thousands of people, among them the President of the United States, several members of the Cabinet and quite a large delegation of Congressmen and others.

The Presidential party came from Washington on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Among the visitors were Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Attorney-General Miller and his daughter, Miss Jessie, the fair christener; Senators Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana (in honor of which State the vessel is named), and others.

The christening party proceeded to where the battle ship lay and took positions on a raised platform at the bow.

Just as the 4200 tons of steel started down the incline, Miss Miller broke the customary bottle of champagne, it being encased in a beautifully hand-painted and embroidered satin cover, across the bow and firmly said: "I christen thee Indiana."

Whistles shrieked, bells rang and the crowd cheered and waved handkerchiefs and flags.

The huge coast defence ship slid down the well-greased ways with comparative rapidity and struck the smooth waters of the Delaware River with a force that sent waves high into the air. Then she was towed back to the wharves, and in about a year will be ready for service and turned over to the Government.

The keel of the Indiana was laid on May 7, 1891, being the first of the three vessels authorized by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1890. The principal dimensions are: Length of load line, 348 feet; extreme beam, 69 feet 3 inches; draught on level keel, 24 feet. The vessel's displacement will be 10,288 tons. She is built of steel and has a double bottom for a distance of 196 feet, extending for the length covered by the machinery and magazine spaces.

Thus all the vital portions are amply protected, and every feature is provided to enable her to cope successfully with vessels of the heaviest armor and armament. The armament of the Indiana is four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles, eight eight-inch breech-loading rifles, nine six-inch breech-loading rifles, twenty six-pounder rapid fire guns, four one-pounder rapid fire guns, four Gatling guns, six torpedo tubes.

All the guns are protected by the latest inventions from the fire of an enemy. The rapid-fire guns are so arranged that a radiating fire of shot may be thrown around the vessel. The four thirteen-inch and the eight eight-inch guns are mounted in pairs within six turrets, two of which are erected upon the main deck and the remaining four upon the superstructure deck, the former containing the larger and the latter the lesser guns. The turrets are all mounted in redoubts.

The armor of the Indiana, which was made at the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, is the heaviest that was ever placed on an American warship.

The following figures show the thickness of the plating: Thickness of the side belt is 18 inches, thickness of end diagonal belt 14 inches, thickness of thirteen-inch breech-loading rifle redoubts 17 inches, thickness of eight-inch breech-loading rifle redoubts 8 inches and 10 inches, thickness of conning tower 10 inches, thickness of conning tower tube 7 inches, thickness of casement 5 inches, thickness of eight-inch breech-loading rifle turrets 8.5 inches and 6 inches, thickness of six-inch breech-loading rifle local protection 5 inches, thickness of twenty-pounder local protection 2 inches, thickness of armor deck 2.75 inches and 3 inches.

In addition to the armor protection the engines will be protected by the coal in the bunkers, measuring twelve feet on each side back of the side armor. Each boiler and engine is in a separate watertight compartment, in order to localize any possible injury. The engines are of the twin-screw, vertical, triple-expansion, inverted cylinder type.

The diameter of the cylinder is as follows: High pressure, 34.5 inches; intermediate, 48 inches; low pressure, 75 inches; stroke, 42 inches. There are four double-ended boilers, 18x15 inches in diameter, and two single-ended boilers (donkey) 8½x10 inches in diameter. The normal coal supply is 400 tons, but a coal bunker capacity of 1800 tons is provided.

The vessel, according to contract, must develop a speed of sixteen knots per hour, and thus with a full coal supply will be able to steam for ten days, giving her a radius of action of about 4000 knots. The complement of the vessel, officers and crew will be 460 persons. Good quarters and accommodations are provided for them, and all the latest sanitary improvements will be placed on the battle ship.

The Indiana is designed especially as a vessel to fight and to do no running away at all, and it is the opinion of those acquainted with marine architecture as applied to warships that she will answer fully the purpose for which she was built.

TRAGEDY AT A LAUNCHING.

Spectators Drowned at a Shipyard in West Bay City, Mich.

The laying of the keel of the Centurion and a launching resulted in an accident by which several persons were killed or injured in the shipyard of F. W. Wheeler & Co., in West Bay City, Mich. It being the one hundredth keel laid by this firm, the occasion was made one of enjoyment to numerous invited guests.

The great crowd of spectators adjourned to the wood-working yard, where the launching of No. 93, a schooner, was to occur. On the north side of the slip was the steam barge Kittie M. Forbes, frozen in the ice. The hurricane deck of the Forbes was black with men and boys, who were driven off the boat once and warned of danger, but insisted upon returning.

As the schooner launched struck the water, it forced an immense volume of water under the Forbes, causing her to roll almost on her beam ends. There was a great scramble, and about fifteen were swept overboard. In an instant the forms of the injured and drowning arose to the surface, and some landed on the ice between the two boats, which were then only a few feet apart. Every person in sight was saved, but five or more were drowned.

A COLLEGE BURNED.

The Students Jumped and Six Were Injured, Two Fatally.

The Arkansas Baptist College building, established at Little Rock, Ark., six years ago by the colored Baptists for the education of girls, was burned about 2 o'clock a few mornings ago.

All the students were compelled to jump, and of the twenty, six were badly injured, two, Florida Neeley and Hattie Turner, fatally, the former having her back broken and the latter sustaining internal injuries. Nothing was saved, not even clothing.

THE average crop of wheat in Russia for the last ten years has been 228,600,000 bushels. The crop the present year figures out in measured bushels 244,800,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A SECTION hand shoveling snow on the New England Railroad, near Hopewell Junction, N. Y., stepped from the track to allow a train to pass, at the same time sticking his shovel into a snowbank. The locomotive struck the handle of the shovel, knocking the man under the wheels of the engine. He was instantly killed.

REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARDI assumed command at New York of the Naval Review Fleet.

THE Philadelphia and Reading statement for January showed a deficit of $289,734.59.

A MASS-MEETING of leading lawyers, clergymen and educational teachers of New Jersey was held in Trenton to protest against the racetrack laws.

THE Governor sent to the Senate the nomination of Samuel Gustine Thompson, of Philadelphia, to be Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in place of Judge Paxson, resigned. The appointment had been tendered to Judge Heydrick, but he declined.

THE Geographical Club, of Philadelphia, Penn., decided to support Lieutenant R. E. Peary in his new expedition to the Arctic regions. The amount of funds to be contributed by the Geographical Club will be from $8000 to $10,000.

THE murderer William Coy was hanged at Pittsfield, Mass., in the presence of about 400 people.

THE boiler of a locomotive exploded at McKune's, Penn., killing two men and injuring two others.

South and West.

A FIRE broke out in Pocahontas, Va., which left about 400 people homeless and caused a loss of nearly $60,000. It started in the centre of the town and twenty wooden buildings were entirely destroyed. The insurance is about $20,000.

THE members of the Kansas Populist House, in a body, took seats in Representative Hall at Topeka.

THE Democratic Convention at Chicago, Ill., nominated Carter H. Harrison for Mayor by an overwhelming majority.

MISS JULIA FORCE, who killed her two sisters at Atlanta, Ga., has been declared insane by a jury.

Two mad dogs were the cause of much excitement in the northwestern portion of Chicago, Ill., and before the police had succeeded in killing the brutes they had bitten five persons, in each case inflicting severe injuries.

IN the courts of Campbell County, Kentucky, at Newport two notable indictments came up for a hearing. They were against A. L. Berry, Representative-elect from the Sixth Kentucky District, the successor of John G. Carlisle. One indictment charged bribery, the other charged malfeasance in office. The Judge of the Court ruled out the former and the Commonwealth Attorney cleared the docket of the latter by a nolle prosequi.

CYRUS LEE'S farmhouse, four miles north of Greenville, Ky., was burned, and Lee, his sister and brother, wife and child were burned to death. No one was left to tell the story of the fire.

A BEAUTIFUL silver service, the gift of citizens of Detroit, Mich., was presented to the United States cruiser Detroit at Baltimore, Md.

AT the County Board meeting at Ashland, Wis., Supervisor Wiltnarth presented evidence showing County Clerk E. D. Fenley to be $16,000 short in his account with Ashland County.

RICHARD M. BISHOP, of Cincinnati, ex-Governor of Ohio, died at the residence of his son in Jacksonville, Fla., where he had been ill for five weeks with a complication of diseases. He was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Kentucky.

MARKSVILLE, La., was visited by a terrific cyclone. Scattered timber and uprooted trees now mark the place where handsome residences stood. Two persons were killed and forty injured.

BOB SIMS has been hanged at Birmingham, Ala., for the murder of Ebner Jordan.

Washington.

THE House of Representatives decided the contested election case of McDuffie against Turpin, of the Fourth Alabama District, in favor of the sitting member, who is a Democrat.

IN executive session the Senate refused to reconsider its rejection of John V. L. Findlay, of Maryland, to be Chilean Arbitrator.

THE President made the following nominations: Truxton Beale, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General of the United States to Roumania, Servia and Greece; G. M. Lambertson, of Nebraska, to be arbitrator on the part of the United States under the treaty for a Claims Commission concluded between the United States and Chile.

LEVI P. and Mrs. Morton gave a reception in Washington to his successor, A. E. Stevenson.

THE President received General Canevaro, the new Peruvian Minister, who presented his credentials from the President of Peru, and also Mr. Clement Haentjens, the new Minister from Hayti, was also received formally.

PRESIDENT HARRISON held his last informal public reception at the White House. It was the largest public function of this character, in point of attendance, held by Mr. Harrison since the first few days of his term as President.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the nominations of James E. Cochran, of Nebraska, to be Consul of San Salvador; J. E. Stone, of Massachusetts, Consul at Nogales; W. Stanley Hollis, of Boston, Consul at Mozambique.

THE special train, consisting of three parlor-cars and a baggage car, which carried Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, little Ruth and servants from Lakewood, N. J., to Washington made the trip in six hours and a half. On the train were Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Doctor and Mrs. Joseph D. Bryant, E. C. Benedict and his family. The Clevelands were immediately driven to their apartments in the Arlington Hotel.

MR. HARRISON, before retiring from the Presidency, accepted a professorship in the Leland Stanford University of California. He will deliver a series of lectures on constitutional law, commencing in October next.

THE House Census Bureau Investigating Committee reported that the charges against the bureau are not sustained.

THE nomination of Truxton Beale as Minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece was confirmed.

THE President approved the Car Coupler bill, and the pen with which he signed it was presented to E. A. Mosely, Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

THE United States Minister at Ecuador has secured a treaty by which the United States gets possession of one of the Gallapago Islands as a coaling station.

THE only bill vetoed by Mr. Harrison during his term as President became a law, having been passed over the veto by both Houses. It provides for the appointment of a District Attorney and a Marshal for the Middle District of Alabama.

Foreign.

MADAME JULES GREVY, widow of the former President of France, died.

THREE THOUSAND striking agricultural laborers created a riot near Bologna, Italy. A regiment of infantry restored order.

THE German Government will send the corvette Empress Augusta and the cruiser Seidler to the naval review at New York.

THE Pope's eighty-third birthday was observed in Rome, Italy.

A PRINCESS PLEADS.

Kaiulani, Seeking Sympathy, Issue a Manifesto to the People.

PRINCESS KAIULANI.

Princess Victoria Kaiulani, the seventeen-year-old Hawaiian girl who was heiress to the throne of Hawaii when it existed, arrived at New York from England on the Teutonic a few afternoons ago. Her escort from her English school was Theodore H. Davies, and her party included Mrs. and Miss Davies and Miss Whatoff, her companion. The Princess left Honolulu four years ago, when she was thirteen years old, to complete her schooling in England, and during her stay in that country she had been a ward of Mr. Davies and his wife, who reside most of the time in England, although Mr. Davies is the British Consul in Honolulu and one of the largest sugar planters on the island.

Kaiulani is the daughter of Princess Likiliki, who was a sister of the late King Kalakaua and the recently deposed Queen Liliuokalani. Her father is Archibald S. Cleghorn, a Scotchman, who is the present Governor of the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated. It was intended that Kaiulani should remain at school in England until she attained her legal majority, eighteen years of age, next October. Then it was planned for her to be received by Queen Victoria and return to Honolulu, after visiting the President of the United States and making an extended trip through this country. But these plans were violently disarranged by the Hawaiian revolution, and, accompanied by her English guardian, she hastily departed for this country to take a youthful hand in the game of politics in which her throne is the stake.

The Princess Kaiulani is a dignified young woman, tall, slight, straight; has beautiful black eyes and the musical voice of her race. Her sight has been affected by overstudy and she wears glasses of clumsy British make. She talked freely and pleasantly about her life in England, but was disposed to say very little on the subject of Hawaiian politics.

The Princess issued the following address to the American people:

"To the American People:

"Unbidden I stand upon your shores today, where I thought so soon to receive a royal welcome on my way to my own kingdom. I come unattended, except by the loving hearts who come with me over the wintry seas. I hear that Commissioners from my land have been for many days asking this great Nation to take away my little vineyard. They speak no word to me, and leave me to find out as I can from the rumors of the air that they would leave me without a home or a name or a Nation.

"Seventy years ago Christian America sent over Christian men and women to give religion and civilization to Hawaii. They gave us the Gospel, they made us a Nation, and we learned to love and trust America. To-day three of the sons of those mission aries are at your capital asking you to undo their fathers' work. Who sent them? Who gave them authority to break the Constitution which they swore they would uphold?

"To-day I, a poor, weak girl, with no one of my people near me and all these Hawaiian statesmen against me, have strength to stand up for the rights of my people. Even now I can hear their wail in my heart, and it gives me strength and courage and I am strong, strong in the faith of God, strong in the knowledge that I am right, strong in the strength of seventy millions of people who in this free land will hear my cry and will refuse to let their flag cover dishonor to mine. KAIULANI."

LOCKED IN TO DIE.

Five Children Suffocated in a Burning Tenement.

Five children, aged from six to eleven years, lost their lives by suffocation in an early morning fire at a six-story tenement house in New York City. Four were of one family, children of Adler Bernstein, a Russian, who occupied the front rooms on the top floor; the other was Fanny Rosen.

The last named was found in the room on the fourth floor, where the fire is supposed to have started. She was an only child, and her grief and terror stricken mother could not give an intelligent account of what happened in her room. She, like all the other occupants of the house, is Russian, and speaks little English.

That more lives were not lost was due to the cool-headiness and daring bravery of Police Officer John P. Kelly, who climbed up the fire-escape and rushed into the flames on the fourth floor, at the risk of his life, and saved three children who were nearly overcome by the smoke and could not have survived many seconds longer.

In this work he was ably supported by Officer Baker, of the same precinct, into whose arms Kelly dropped a child from the second story, while he rushed up the ladder to save another one whose frantic mother was holding it out for him.

While going down to the bottom with this one Officer Kelly was partially overcome by smoke and lost his footing. He fell, but fortunately he was within a few feet of the ground.

The child was saved, and the gallant officer escaped with a sprained ankle, with at least the lives of three little children to his credit.

While seven engines were playing on the flames, the firemen and police worked hard to get all the people out. When it is taken into consideration that there were nearly 200 person in the tenement house, a large portion of them young children, it is surprising that more lives were not lost.

The fire destroyed the roof of the building and the upper three floors before it could be extinguished and the firemen could enter to make a search for the missing children.

Chief Riley ordered six men to go up and make a search, and in a few minutes five returned to the street by the adjoining building, No. 192, each bearing a child wrapped in a blanket.

The children were not at all burned. The bed clothes in which they had wrapped themselves were blackened and singed, but the flames had hardly gained the room where they slept before they were drowned out by the streams of water thrown from the roofs of the adjoining buildings. The mother had locked them in the room.

AN irrigation company proposes to dam the Mohave at Victor Narrows, Cal., where the river passes through a granite gorge 175 feet in height and not over 100 feet wide. A lake will be formed nine miles long, three to five miles wide, and of an average depth of thirty feet, with sufficient water to irrigate 250,000 acres of Government land.

THERE are 252 building and loan associations in New Jersey. At the close of the year 1892 the total assets of these organizations was $28,500,000. The State League has seventy-nine associations on its roll.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

57TH DAY.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment was agreed to appropriate $75,000 for the purchase of George Bancroft's library of historical manuscripts and printed books and pamphlets. The bill was then passed——Business was then suspended in order that fitting tribute might be paid to the memory of the late Representative Francis B. Spinola, of New York. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hill and Hiscock.

58TH DAY.—The Pension Appropriation bill was passed without amendment——The conference report on the Military Academy bill was agreed to——The Agricultural bill was reported with a net increase of $28,000. As passed by the House the bill carried $3,294,300, the estimates being $3,315,500——The credentials of James Smith, Jr., as Senator from the State of New Jersey in place of Senator Blodgett, were placed on file——At 4 p. m., on motion of Mr. Faulkner business was suspended in order that fitting tributes might be paid to the memory of his late colleague, Senator John F. Kenna, of West Virginia.

59TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman's motion to proceed to executive business was defeated——The Naval and Agricultural bills and the bill regulating the sale of liquors in the District were passed.

60TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill was reported by the conferees——The Sherman bond amendment was dropped, as was the $800,000 appropriated for the New York Custom House——The Indian Appropriation bill was reported——The Postoffice Appropriation bill was placed on the calendar——Business was then suspended in order that fitting tributes might be paid to the memory of the late Senator Gibson, of Louisiana. The usual resolutions of sorrow and sympathy were adopted.

61ST DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill and passed it——The New York Bridge bill was laid aside and the Indian bill was taken up, discussed and passed——The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill, and at 6 p. m. took a recess till 8 p. m. On re-assembling the Deficiency bill was further considered.

62D DAY.—The conference report on the Legislative bill was agreed to——The House joint resolution as to payment of clerk hire for members was passed——The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed——The conference report on the Agricultural bill was passed without question——Then the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to——The McGarrahan bill was then taken up, but without disposing of the bill, the Senate at 5:30 took a recess till 8 p. m. When the recess expired the galleries showed a compact mass of spectators——The conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to——The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to without objection——By resolution the Vice-President was authorized to retain for his personal use the writing set and appendages used by him during his term of office——The World's Fair items in the Sundry Civil bill were disagreed to, and the bill was sent to its third conference.

In the House.

60TH DAY.—The first bill on the calendar was the Indian Appropriation bill. This bill Mr. Holman requested should be passed over for the present. Mr. Hatch objected, and the committee was compelled to rise to submit the question to the House, which decided that the bill should be passed over——The committee having resumed its session the Sunday Civil bill was taken up, and discussed——The committee then rose, and public business having been suspended, the House proceeded to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia. After eulogistic remarks by Meredith, Wise, Milliken, Kendall, Tucker and Jones, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

61ST DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed——The conference report on the Military Academy bill was agreed to——The Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, including the Sherman bond provision, were non-concurred in; the Senate amendment to the Car Coupler bill was concurred in.

62D DAY.—The election contest in the IVth Alabama District was decided in favor of Turpin, Democrat——The bill putting pig tin on the free list was passed.

63D DAY.—The Anti-Option bill was killed by failing to receive a two-thirds vote to take it up under suspension of the rules. Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, was on the floor when the bill was defeated. During the roll call on the measure he held quite a reception, being introduced to members by Mr. Hoar——The Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference——Mr. Dockery called up the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to——Before announcing the adjournment the Speaker made the following appointments: Visitors to Naval Academy, Messrs. Cummings, Blount and Robinson; visitors to Military Academy, Messrs. Wheeler, Gorman and Bingham.

64TH DAY.—The House passed the Alabama Court Claim bill over the President's veto——The Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference——The Sundry Civil bill was considered and the disagreeing conference report was agreed to——The conference report on the Legislative bill was agreed to——Then the hour arrived for the House to do tribute to the memory of the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia. Eulogistic speeches were made, and appropriate resolutions were adopted. Resolutions relative to the death of Senator Hearst, of California, were also adopted, but no speeches were made.

65TH DAY.—When the House met at 11 o'clock the galleries were crowded with visitors, but the attendance of members on the floor was not unusually large. Mr. Sayers moved to suspend the rules and nonconcur in Senate amendments to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was sent to conference——Mr. Herbert submitted the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill. After a brief opposition by Messrs. Holman and De Armond to the naval review appropriation, the report was agreed to——Mr. Hatch submitted the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to——Mr. Henderson submitted the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The conference report was agreed to, and the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill was resumed. The World's Fair amendments were disagreed to, and the bill was again sent to conference. The House then at 5:15 took a recess until 8 o'clock.

A RIOT IN HUNGARY.

Three Persons Killed and Many Injured by Gendarmes.

A riot, attended by fighting and bloodshed, occurred in the town of Szoboszlo, Hungary, over the imposition of new market tolls. A multitude of persons was gathered in Szoboszlo, as it was a regular market day. They pelted the gendarmes with stones and mud. The latter were unable to resist the mob and retreated to the Szoboszlo town hall. There they were quickly surrounded. The gendarmes barricaded the building and fired on the multitude. The latter only grew more enraged, and would probably have captured the town hall and killed the gendarmes but for the timely arrival of reinforcements. The rioters were dispersed, three of their number having been killed and many seriously wounded.

RABBIT-HUNTING flourishes in Kansas, and from MacPherson alone 15,000 of the little animals have been shipped to market.