

CONGRESSIONAL

The Senate.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Bills were reported for public buildings in St. Paul, \$1,500,000; Sioux City, \$500,000 and Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$200,000.
 The bill to authorize a railroad bridge across the Missouri river by a public company, the committee on Douglas and Sarpy, Nebraska, and the county of Pottawattamie, in Iowa, was amended and passed.
 The resolution heretofore offered by Plumb respecting the lease of lands on the islands of St. Paul and St. George to the Alaska Commercial company was taken up and Plumb proceeded to address the senate. He said the time of the proposals for a new lease was too short, and the proposition limiting to 50,000 the number of seals to be taken the first year was arbitrary. A demand was made that the bill be amended, and a large field of conjecture. He spoke of the preference shown the Alaska company and said that a certain Louis Goodwin had offered a higher bid and had also offered to pay 2 1/2 cents per skin more than the Alaska Commercial company, and to give \$100,000 to the seal oil traders. He said that more than two-thirds or perhaps three-fourths of all the seals taken in the world were taken from the Alaskan islands and the vicinity. These skins were sold at public auction in London (in their raw state) at an average of \$150 a skin. One hundred thousand skins at \$15 a piece amounted to \$1,500,000. He went back to his statements in the Senate and said that the revenue of the lease the treasury department remitted all payments on account of oil, so that not a dollar had been paid during these years on account of the estimated production of the oil of these twenty years should have brought the government nearly \$25,000,000. He said that the revenue should get its share of the enormous quantities derived from the lucrative trade in the fur of seals. He had no doubt that the profits of the company had, on an average, far exceeded \$1,000,000 a year since it had the lease. He said that he was surprised if its profit averaged \$2,000,000 per year. Congress should do something to rectify the situation and not allow the matter to go on without the public eye. A. D. McPherson and Stewart defended the Alaska company, and the resolution was referred to the committee on fisheries.
 The action of the house upon the death of Representative Kelly was announced, whereupon the senate adjourned.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following:
 To declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production (Sherman bill); authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the supreme court.
 George offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the propriety of reducing the penal bond required of manufacturers of cigars in all cases, or at least where the manufacturer has carried on the manual labor of the manufacturer. Referred.
 The resolution heretofore offered by Call in relation to the claims of Florida under the swamp land grant, and in relation to the alleged unlawful selection of land in Florida, was taken up and Call addressed the senate. The burden of his remarks was that lands which were not swamp and overflowed, but which were fit for cultivation, had been selected under the swamp land act, to the injury of the people's rights. He asserted that 200,000 acres had been selected and approved in Florida, while everybody knew that there was no such extent of territory (as large as the swamp land act provided for) which would flow or overflow. He said that he was sure that 100,000 acres of these lands were high and dry.
 Plumb said Florida contained about 40,000,000 acres, and more than one-half of this had been given by the United States to the state for various purposes. Every single acre of land so given had been placed under control of the legislature of Florida. Some 16,000,000 or 18,000,000 acres had been granted as swamp and overflowed lands, some of which were high and dry. The Senate adjourned.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—After some petitions were presented Sherman introduced a bill to provide for a permanent bank circulation. Referred.
 Chandler offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, instructing that committee to investigate the various laws of the United States and of the several states relative to immigration; also to investigate the workings of the contracts made by the government with the states.
 The senate then took up Morgan's resolution recognizing the United States of Brazil as a free, independent and sovereign state. The resolution went over without further action.
 The senate took up the calendar and passed the following resolutions:
 The bill relating to homestead entries in the Indian territory.
 To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river within one mile of the mouth of the Kansas river.
 Appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building at Washington for a hall of records.
 After an executive session the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Adams of Illinois, chairman of the Silcott investigation committee, submitted a report accompanied by a bill appropriating \$75,000 for the purpose of supplying the expenses of an investigation for the pay and mileage of members and delegates occasioned by the defection in the office of sergeant-at-arms. Two minority reports were also submitted. They were all ordered printed in the records and recommitted. Accompanying one of the minority reports is a bill authorizing the members who suffered by the defection to bring suit against the government in the courts of the United States.
 Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:
 By De Haven of Colorado—Providing that public lands shall be sold only to citizens of the United States.
 By Fithian of Illinois—A resolution directing the committee on ways and means to report a separate bill placing lumber, salt, jute, hemp, manilla and sisal grass on the free list.
 Anderson of Kansas—To define the duties and enforce the obligations and regulate the service of express and mail companies as carriers of interstate commerce.
 Connell—For public building at Beatrice, Neb.
 Lyws—For public building at Hastings, Neb.
 Cummings of New York—A joint resolution for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Samuel J. Tilden. The joint resolution read as follows:
 Resolved, That \$50,000 be appropriated from the treasury of the United States the sum of \$50,000 to erect a statue to Samuel J. Tilden, to be placed in the center of the rotunda of the capitol; that on the tablet at the front of the base of said statue there shall be conspicuously engraved the words: "Samuel J. Tilden, Nineteenth President of the United States, elected but not seated" (to be placed on the right side of the square base shall be engraved the dates of the birth, election and death of said president, and that on the opposite side shall be engraved with an eagle with a snake in its talons and under these words: "For the Right.")
 Resolved, That the president of the United States, chief justice of the supreme court, president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives be authorized to superintend the expenditure of the money and that a copy of these resolutions with the names of the members of the committee be engraved on the rear of said case.
 Sweeney of Iowa inquired whether the gentlemen expected the inscription to be in cipher.
 By Grovesnor—For a military national park. This is the Chickasaw national park, making Andrew Jackson day a national day, to be observed in Mississippi.
 The house then proceeded in committee of the whole to the consideration of the bill to provide a town site of lands in Oklahoma.
 No action being taken, the committee rose and the house adjourned.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—McKinley, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the bill to simplify the law relating to the collection of revenues.
 Perkins of Kansas moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill to provide town site of the lands of Oklahoma.
 This was authorized by Adams of Illinois, who wished the house to consider the Silcott matter, and the motion was defeated—63 to 91.
 Blund demanded tellers. The friends of the bill were again defeated—95 to 118 and Adams called up the Silcott report, accompanied by a bill appropriating \$75,000 to reimburse the members.
 Adams argued in favor of the bill, holding that the sergeant-at-arms is a public officer.
 Hepburn of South Carolina advocated the adoption of his bill permitting the members to bring suit in the court of the United States. He said that he had and opposed the bill of the majority because he could find no statute declaring the sergeant-at-arms an officer of the United States. He thought the house should not appropriate the public money to pay debts.
 Homan contended that the sergeant-at-arms, about \$85,000, should be paid out of the money of the members who were losers by the defection.
 Pending further debate the house adjourned.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Hitt of Illinois, in a question of privilege, read a circular issued by the national butter, cheese and egg association charging him with having introduced a bill for the abolition of the tax on oleomargarine. He said he had been one of those who had been most interested in the passage of what was known as the oleomargarine bill. He had introduced no such bill as referred to in the circular and could conceive no reason why such a circular should be sent throughout the north-west. The charge was without foundation.
 The house resumed consideration of the report of the special committee to investigate the Silcott defection.
 Stewart of Vermont argued in favor of the majority report, and the report was agreed to.
 Owen of Alabama, Catchings of Mississippi and Pyles of Illinois, also supported the majority report.
 Herber of Iowa favored the proposition to refer the matter to the court of claims. Mr. Crane did not believe the house should disgrace itself by making the appropriation.
 Wike of Illinois favored the reference of the whole matter to the judiciary committee for a jurisdiction taken on the Hepburn bill as a substitute for the majority bill, permitting the members to sue in the court of claims.
 A vote was then taken on the bill and it was defeated—yeas 116, nays 142.
 A motion was made and a motion to lay that motion on the table were entered and then the house adjourned.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Walker Blaine, the eldest son of Secretary Blaine, and solicitor of the state department, died at 8 o'clock this evening of acute pneumonia, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. Around his death-bed were Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, his brothers Emmos and James and Miss Dodge. Mr. Walker Blaine was taken ill more than one-half of the state department on last Friday morning and was so much indisposed that he never came to his office afterwards. At first it was thought that he had only the prevailing influenza, but his cold developed into pneumonia and he died. He was a brilliant and successful man. He was not, however, thought to be in a critical condition until this morning, when the symptoms would not yield to treatment.
 During last night he was delirious, and all day he remained in the same condition, except for short intervals of temporary recovery. His fever increased, his breathing became more labored, and at 3 o'clock this morning he expired. He had been married for a few years. He seemed to realize his extreme critical condition. A consultation of physicians was held, and it was then decided that the patient was beyond hope. He continued to sink gradually, after remaining unconscious for nearly twenty-four hours, and finally expired at 8 o'clock this morning for his funeral will be perfected tomorrow.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—The legislature is still deadlocked owing to the failure of the house to organize. The democrats from all over the state are beginning to gather to see the inauguration of the first democratic governor in thirty-six years, but no one can tell when he will be inaugurated.
 The democratic caucus nominates, and is ready to be re-elected, but no one can tell when the legislature will be organized and ready to do business.
 The house held but one session today. It met at 10 a. m. and took five ballots for temporary clerk, each resulting in a tie, and then adjourned until tomorrow.
DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—The first thing done in the senate this morning was the swearing in of new members. After the introduction of a few resolutions the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon for a caucus on candidates for senate positions.
 In the afternoon the election of officers was taken up. It resulted in the election of all the offices and was as follows: Secretary, W. R. Cochran; first assistant, U. F. Carlton; second assistant, Charles C. M. Reed; sergeant-at-arms, Lucie Young; enrolling clerk, Miss Nanette Stull; sergeant-at-arms, Peter Melind; floor clerk, Miss Margaret Miller. Fourteen resolutions were adopted, and the newly elected officers were sworn in and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Floyd and Clyde of Mitchell, was appointed to notify the governor of the permanent organization. The senate then adjourned.

NATIONAL SILVER COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The national executive committee appointed at the St. Louis silver convention met here today. A sub-committee consisting of Fitch, Pixley and Barbour was appointed to draw up the plan of work for the executive committee to pursue during the meeting. A permanent bureau will be established in this city to look after the interests of the silver people. The committee of five was appointed to draw up and publish an address to congress.
 Mrs. Prindle declared. "She had it in her mind to go to the States at this meeting and will probably issue its address immediately after consulting with the members of the executive committee."
 "More likely it slipped overboard when they were bringing your traps ashore," remarked Tom with a repugnance to having people suspected.
 But Mrs. Prindle, convinced that the handbox was in the waiting maid's possession, insisted on going herself to see the captain.
 The captain, who had just risen from breakfast when the carryall stopped at the gate, listened to Mrs. Prindle's story with courteous patience. Mrs. Bates had been on the boat for thirteen years, he said, and he had never had cause to

MOTHER-LOVE.

My wife, his mother, rocks him
 And brails her nut-brown hair,
 And smiles, and stoops to fondle
 Our new-born son and heir,
 Our new-born son and heir,
 Our new-born son and heir.
 Triumphant gaze maternal
 Since Eve's in Paradise
 Whose gaze had a supernatural
 Could match her love-like eyes?
 Their gloried glow angelic
 Brings Eden back again;
 Redeems a world's long struggles
 With sorrow, sin and pain.
 For Love can win in losing,
 Victory in defeat;
 Knowledge is the armor,
 Make all earth's sorrows sweet.
 Not life's unthoughtful riddle,
 Not death's unnumbered graves,
 Can drown the trust of manhood
 In the mother-love that saves!

A POSITIVE WOMAN.

Mrs. Prindle stood in front of the pier-glass trying on a new bonnet. She was a plump little woman, with a fair, baby-like face, and no one could blame her for gazing at herself with some complacency, for the dainty bit of millinery perched over the curly brown bang was exceedingly becoming.
 "There'll be nothing like it in Hutchinsonville," she said to herself, with a thrill of pride, and her fingers meanwhile fluttered like humming-birds among the trimmings, touching here a flower and there a loop.
 She was going to Hutchinsonville for the first time since her marriage, to spend a few days with her mother, and the bonnet had been selected from Mme. Le Grande's latest importations with a view to dazzling her rural friends.
 "I only hope nothing will happen to it before I go there," was her thought, as she turned at last from the mirror.
 She even denied herself the pleasure of wearing it to church the next day, fearing a shower, for the skies were lowering. To face her city acquaintances for one more Sunday in the bonnet that she had already worn a whole season required far less strength of mind than to take her seat in the little Hutchinsonville church conscious that her bonnet, robbed of its pristine freshness, was being pounced upon by every eye in the congregation; but she could not resist putting it on to let Jack see how he liked it.
 "It's pretty well up in the world," said Jack, viewing it critically, with his hands behind him; "but it seems to be the fashion in head gear nowadays. And really, on your head, my dear, it looks remarkably well."
 Mrs. Prindle preened for a moment before the glass. She was almost tempted to wear it, after all, but a warning splash on the window kept her from yielding.
 "I won't risk it, she said; and putting the bonnet back in its nest, she stood on tiptoe and pushed the handbox in place on the upper shelf of the wardrobe.
 Hutchinsonville was a night's journey by boat, and the next day proving stormy, Mrs. Prindle, in terror of seasickness, decided to defer her trip but with the waning of the afternoon the wind suddenly shifted, the clouds parted and the sun burst forth like a monarch newly crowned. It was going to be a fair night, it would be too bad to disappoint her mother, who she knew would be looking for her the next morning, and ordering a carriage the last moment, she hastily gathered up her baggage and departed.
 She was a methodical little woman and even for the short time that she was to occupy her stateroom she wanted a place for everything and everything in its place. Having no room on board the boat she met an invalid friend who detained her for half an hour or more in the ladies' cabin, and before she could arrange her stateroom the capricious wind had veered again. She stood for a moment at the window trying to persuade herself that there was no cause for uneasiness, but the rain was already driving against the deck, and the increasing roughness of the sea compelled her to take refuge in her berth.
 To all those on board who were predisposed to seasickness it was a night of woe, and when the next morning Mrs. Prindle took the stage for Hutchinsonville, the little village being about three miles inland, she was too exhausted to give thought to her baggage. The first thing she did on reaching the moment she drifted out of her mind—and it was not until she awoke at her mother's door that the discovery was made that the handbox was missing.
 With hasty greetings and equally hasty directions as to where to find the box, her brother Tom was dispatched on horseback to the boat, and in a disturbed state of temper and nerves Mrs. Prindle seated herself at the breakfast table.
 "I wouldn't worry about it, Pebe," said her mother; "it'll be all right if you left it in the stateroom."
 But Tom shortly came galloping back with the information that the stateroom had been searched in vain; not a box of any kind was to be found.
 "Then that mail must have taken it," Mrs. Prindle declared. "She had it in her mind to go to the States at this meeting and will probably issue its address immediately after consulting with the members of the executive committee."
 "More likely it slipped overboard when they were bringing your traps ashore," remarked Tom with a repugnance to having people suspected.
 But Mrs. Prindle, convinced that the handbox was in the waiting maid's possession, insisted on going herself to see the captain.

A RURAL OPINION.

The city gal's a queer conair;
 There's a lot of things she has to learn,
 Though she may claim with angry hiss
 Her education's quite complete.
 She don't know yards from pizen weeds,
 Nor north of a bonnet she believes;
 That's no protest to give the stock,
 Nor how on earth to tend a flock.
 Mos' ginally she's skeert of bugs,
 And hollers if you mention slugs;
 And as for crows and geese that's mild,
 She's kinder suspicious that they're wild.
 She can't climb fence good, nor trees,
 And she's no use at luskin' bees;
 But then, jes' take her in all,
 She's purty nice, the city gal!
 —St. George's Journal.

MENTAL ANGUISH.

"You smoke very strong tobacco."
 I said to him as we passed through Tunbridge in the tidal train for Folkestone.
 "They are strong," he replied "but they are uncommonly good. Won't you try one?" and he opened his case, which was filled with the strongest of strong Trichinopolis cigars.
 But I declined. The essential oil seemed to be oozing out of them; they were black and shiny.
 "They must be stronger than the strongest pigtail," I remarked.
 "They are strong, and that's the truth," said the man with the immense beard who had offered me the cigar; "but they are the only weed I can taste. I wish I didn't smoke so much," he said, with a groan, "it's been my great misfortune."
 "You must have smoked very expensive cigars, then," I said, with a laugh.
 "It wasn't the value of the cigar that concerned me," said the bearded man; "it was my cursed habit of smoking."
 "I don't quite see how it could have ruined you," said I, incredulously.
 "Does you?" said the bearded man. "Then I'll tell you how it came about. It'll be rather a relief to me to tell the story. I'm a doctor," he began. "I didn't see that there was much good to be done by a young doctor in England—competition among us medics is very keen here, and a young man in the profession who hasn't money has little or no chance, so I went off to America to seek my fortune. You can get a good cigar in America, you can get to pay for it, but you can get a good cigar. I did fairly well in New York. I took an office, as they call it, in the business part of the town. I saw patients from 9 till 4, and I advertised the fact in the newspapers, as is the custom in America.
 "I smoked all day long; I used even to smoke at meals, and I smoked while I saw my patients. They were all new, so it didn't matter. My income exceeded my expenditure; I had crowds of friends, and I was perfectly happy until I met Aurea Van Spool, a young lady from Indiana. She was the loveliest girl I ever saw in my life; a brunette with great masses of blue-black hair with a wave in it, great glorious black eyes that set your heart going pit-a-pat when they fell upon you, a little aristocratic air, and a voice like a bell. I was so much smitten by her looks, a charming, delicate color that went and came with every changing thought, a rounded chin with a dear little dimple in it; her figure was perfection, and she got her dresses from Paris. I fell madly in love with Aurea Van Spool. The Van Spools came originally from Holland; they were very rich, they were proud of their old Dutch ancestors, and they were very much respected in New York.
 "But Aurea Van Spool came from Indiana; her grandfather was one of the first settlers in that State, and her father, when alive, had represented the State in Congress. Aurea Van Spool, then, to put it shortly, was a wealthy orphan of prepossessing appearance; she was willful as well as wealthy, and quite contrary to the prevailing fashion. Aurea and I became engaged to be married. The only stipulation she made was that I should become an American citizen, and the only thing I insisted upon was that all her money should be settled upon herself, for I was Aurea's I was in love with and not her fortune. We went to Wayne her native place in Indiana, and there we were married, and I don't suppose there was a happier couple in the United States of America. Still, Aurea had what is known as a temper. She hated tobacco, and I was a slave to it.
 "Now, in order to please Aurea, when I was paying my addresses to her I had given it up altogether; but after the honeymoon was over I allowed myself a cigar a day in the evening, and that single cigar made my pretty wife very angry indeed. She declared that a man who smoked degraded himself below the level of the brutes. I differed with her, and, to show my independence, I started the practice of an after-dinner cigar.
 "Then Aurea remonstrated very seriously.
 "Jack," she said, "your dreadful habit is causing me intense mental anguish."
 "Mental anguish," I replied, with a laugh; "how can my smoking cause you mental anguish?"
 "You'll find out," she said, mysteriously, "if you insist upon smoking in the house."
 "I continued my smoking, and for a week my wife didn't speak to me. Then I went for a three days' fishing excursion to a neighboring lake. When I returned home my wife had disappeared, and I was served with a citation and a copy of a petition for a divorce in the Indiana High Court, on the ground of my having caused my wife intense mental anguish. At first I looked upon the matter as a rather stupid kind of practical joke; but it wasn't a joke at all. I went to a lawyer and he was candid enough. "She'll gain her cause, sir. She's a pretty woman and a Van Spool, and she's aware you get her divorce, and you shan't like the smell of tobacco I guess you have caused her mental anguish," which, in this State, is legal cruelty."
 In three months the trial came off. "Aurea entered the court surrounded

At The South Pole.

It appears to be probable that Prof. Neumayr of Hamburg Marine observatory will succeed in getting a south polar expedition organized. It might have been supposed that until some greater measure of success had attended similar adventures in the arctic regions the most ardent advocate of such schemes would have doubted the wisdom of exposing human lives and treasure to the risk of antarctic seas. All the best authorities are agreed, says the London Daily News, that the difficulties to be encountered in the south are much greater than in the north, and the hideous stories which gained currency after the return of the last arctic expedition might well have sickened the boldest of this generation sufficiently to deter them from any assault upon the stronghold of king water in the south. In comparing the difficulties of arctic and antarctic adventure, Sir Wyville Thompson says: "We can only estimate the distance, multiplied a hundred-fold, since the south pole ever became a goal of rivalry among nations." For various reasons the great lone land under the southern cross is more difficult of access than the north. It is much colder there than in the arctic circle. There seems to be no such warm currents as are found in the north—such, for instance, as the Labrador current, or that round the south coast of South America. Such emanations from the torrid regions of the earth do much to mitigate the rigors of the northern seas at certain points, and bring about the most striking variations of temperature, breaking up the ice at certain seasons and opening the way to navigation far beyond points otherwise attainable. Any enterprise of this kind will, of course, be pushed on during the summer months—during January, February, and the early part of March, that is, but even in the height of summer the temperature of the air in the antarctic regions is always below the freezing point of sea water, and bitter tempestuous winds and fogs and blinding snowstorms are all but incessant. No arctic explorer has ever gone beyond the bounds of vegetation. At least lichens and seaweed have been found wherever northern navigators have penetrated into the awful solitudes of the south pole. Sir James Ross found not the slightest trace of vegetable life either on land or in the sea, yet he never came within less than 700 miles of the south pole. The magnetic pole has been approached within 150 miles, and it seems possible that important scientific results might be obtained by covering that farther distance; but even this is doubtful.

A Model Kitchen.

From the Scientific American.
 It is possible nowadays, says an authority, by spending money lavishly, so to build a kitchen that the most ingenious of servants cannot keep it otherwise than clean. One need not waste upon her unappreciative soul the costly tiles with which one lines the bath room, but may substitute for them the glazed bricks that are so highly polished, and that will make the floor, the chimney, the walls, if desired, and even the ceiling as easy to clean as a breakfast plate. Once built, no white washer and no painter would be needed for such a room, no smoke need cling to its walls for an instant, and no odor of cooking could be perceptible in it, if it were used for generations. And the temperature of such a room need not reach the great height unobtainable with plastered walls, which permit the warmth of the chimney to be perceptible through their surface, and thus both the good health and good temper of the cook would be maintained. As for coloring, such a kitchen may be precisely what one pleases, for the bricks are made in all patterns or in wide surfaces of one tint from floor to ceiling. Lastly, as such a room would be fireproof, a sliding or swinging iron door would so isolate it that no keroseene-quickeners and no careless upsetting of kerosene could bring destruction to the room itself of which a little water would not clear it.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

The new minister came to St. Louis last autumn to take charge of the largest and most prosperous congregation in the place. As we know, it is of prime importance that the shepherd should know his flock, and as a means to this end he was successively invited out to tea by the different families in his congregation. For many months after his arrival he was not known to take tea in his own house. Each housekeeper was anxious to do her best. The old family china and glass were taken down from the top shelf, silver that was used on great occasions was brought out, and an inviting menu prepared. The first hostess had tea and coffee, hot rolls, cold ham, a dish of scalloped oysters, cake and sherbet. The second evening there was beaten biscuit, chicken salad, scalloped oysters and charlotte russe. The third evening the principal dish was again scalloped oysters. They appeared the next night, and the next, and for forty nights the new minister ate scalloped oysters with his parishioners. Whether he concluded that these were a peculiar people, with whom the serving of scalloped oysters was an essential part of the rite of hospitality, or whether his views of a forty day's fast or the forty years in the wilderness were modified by the ordeal through which he was called to pass, we do not know; but the end had not come even then. On the forty-first evening a new dish appeared the scalloped oysters. If you wish to make an unimportant remark to the Rev. Mr. Blank, just ask him how his likes oysters prepared.

The Length of the Day.

At London, England, and Bremen Prussia the longest day has 16 1/2 hours. At Stockholm, Sweden, it is 18 1/2 hours in length. At Hamburg, in Germany, and Danzig, in Prussia, the longest day has 16 hours. At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest is 19 hours, and the shortest 5 hours. At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly 22 hours long and Christmas on less than 3 hours in length. At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption, and in Spitzbergen the longest day has 24 hours. At St. Louis the longest day is somewhat less than 15 hours, and at Montreal, Canada, it is 16.—St. Louis Republic.