

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor.

Opponents of the bankruptcy bill which passed the House Saturday afternoon by a decisive majority, the vote being 157 yeas to 81 nays, were not confined to either of the great political parties or any section. State delegations were divided as to the propriety of such a bill and the members of the Illinois delegation were by no means favorably disposed toward the measure. Representatives Connolly, Hitt and Lorimer voted for the bill, while Messrs. Burrell, Cannon, Downing, Graff, Marsh, Smith and Wood were recorded in opposition. What is true of the Illinois delegation applies with equal force to the other State delegations, and Democrats, Populists and Republicans at last found a proposition on which they could agree and vote accordingly. All the Populists voted against the bill, Baker (Kan.), Bell (Colo.), Kem, Newlands, Suford and Strowd (N. C.). The Bailey substitute to the bill providing for voluntary bankruptcy was defeated—89 to 120. The Senate passed the naval appropriation bill. An amendment for building three torpedo boats on the Pacific coast was agreed to. The Chandler amendment providing for twenty torpedo boats was defeated—23 to 30.

The Senate passed Monday in debate of the resolution for bond investigation, ignoring the river and harbor bill. The House discussed Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill. Quite a number of bills were passed during the day, mostly of minor importance. Among them were bills for the protection of yacht owners and shipbuilders, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Illinois river at Grafton, Ill.; to create a new division of the eastern judiciary district of Texas; to pension Gen. Joseph R. West at the rate of \$50 per month and to authorize South Dakota to select the Fort Scully military reservation as part of the lands granted to that State.

The opponents of four battle ships sustained defeat in the House Tuesday on the proposition to accept the Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill, reducing the number to two. Senator Hill added another day—the fifth—in opposition to the bond resolution in the Senate. Some progress was made on the river and harbor bill by taking it up in the morning hour. The only changes made were those restoring the authorization of contracts of \$1,403,000 for Sabine Pass, Tex., and \$987,000 for Savannah, Ga., harbor. A large number of pension bills were passed.

The Senate again put in a day Wednesday debating the subject of investigation of recent bond issues. The House served notice on the Senate and the country that it had transacted its business and was ready for the final adjournment. The report on the contested election case of Thompson versus Shaw from the Third North Carolina District, which was unanimously in favor of the sitting member, was adopted. A bill granting the widow of Secretary Gresham a pension of \$100 per month was passed.

By a vote of 51 to 6 the Senate Thursday inaugurated an investigation, to be conducted by the Senate Committee on Finance, into the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury during the last three years. In addition to some minor business, the bill was passed extending the time for building a railroad by the Dennison and Northern Railway Company through the Indian territory. Also the bill to send to the Court of Appeals the case of "book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south."

The House Friday voted to give each member \$100 a month for recess clerk hire. A bill was passed to appropriate \$5,000 for the deportation of the Canadian refugee Cree Indians from the State of Montana. There are about 500 of these Indians. They have been in Montana since the close of the Riel rebellion. The pension bills favorably acted upon at the last Friday night session were taken up and passed. The river and harbor bill was completed in the Senate with the exception of the item for a deep sea harbor on the Pacific coast. A bill was passed authorizing the Sioux City and Omaha Railroad Company to construct a railway through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Thurston County, Nebraska. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

Big Electrical Plant. Mariposa County, California, is to have the third largest electrical power developing and distributing plant in the United States. The largest is at Niagara, the next is at Folsom, in California, and the third is to be constructed at the Horseshoe Bend on the Merced River. The location is near the center of a mining district, having at least 100 mines that are sufficiently prospected to use cheap power. At the driest season of the year the power company calculates upon 1,800 horse power, and during eight months in the year they expect water enough to generate 3,500 horse power. The price the company proposes to charge its consumers is \$5 per horse-power a month.

Etiquette of Introductions. Two ladies can shake hands on being introduced. It is considered good form.

Young women when introduced to young men should not offer to shake hands.

When an introduction is given the name should be pronounced in a clear, distinct tone.

It is bad form to introduce on the street or any place of amusement.

Introductions should not be given either at home or in society unless permission is asked.

In the introduction of elderly people the younger should be introduced to the elder—not the reverse.

A hostess should always extend her hand to a stranger when brought to her house for the first time.

At a dinner party the hostess introduces the lady to the gentleman who is to take her in to dinner.

CARING FOR SOILED CURRENCY.

Banks Handle It Carefully for Fear of Loss Upon Its Face Value.

Bank notes are clearer than they used to be. It is the policy of the New York banks to send their soiled notes to the United States Treasury to be destroyed as soon as a sufficient number accumulates to justify it. Banks in the West send on whole batches of soiled New York notes to their correspondent banks in this city, and the bank that receives them sorts them out and sends them round each little batch to the banks by which they were issued. These sorted notes are then sent to the treasury to be destroyed and others issued in their place. New York is thus a sort of depot for soiled and damaged notes of its own issue. The printing process for bank notes has been so developed of late years that the government has adopted this policy of frequently destroying soiled notes and re-issuing good ones.

The Bank of England never lets a note go out the second time. Its lowest notes are for £5, so that the loss per pound is comparatively small in thus destroying little used notes. Some, indeed, come into the bank as fresh in appearance as when they were issued. A note coming in is marked for destruction and laid away for a time. Meanwhile the name and address of the presenter are taken, along with the number of the note, in order that there may be some clew in case such a note is reported as stolen.

It is not suspected how important an element in a bank's profit on circulation is the destruction and loss of notes in the hands of holders. This was much larger in days when reissues were less frequent than now. The larger the amount a bank may issue the greater the loss in the hands of the people. A bank of this city that abandoned its circulation before the opening of the civil war yet has many thousands of its own notes out. They were outlawed years ago, though \$5,000 of them presented about ten years ago were fully identified and redeemed. The whole issue of the bank was only about \$250,000.

Although the average life of a Bank of England note is said to be but five days—and one seldom encounters a soiled Bank of England note in London—those notes circulate for years in the colonies, for they are taken abroad by travelers and are current almost everywhere. They circulate, along with our notes, in the regions bordering British Guiana. There are Scotch and Irish banks of issue emitting small notes, and these notes are often greasy and worn, since they are not regularly destroyed when they reach the home bank. Canadian bank notes are current along our northern border, and they are sufficiently like our own, being in dollar denominations, to deceive those not accustomed to make the distinction. They are often kept long in circulation on the border, and are occasionally worked off on the visiting New-Yorker, who finds them uncurent in this city, and must exchange at a discount.—New York Sun.

Marble Making. The example furnished by nature in the production of marble from chalk by water—the latter percolating gradually and steadily through the chalky deposits, dissolving the chalk particle by particle, and crystallizing it, mountain pressure affecting its characteristic solidity—it is now found may be the basis of accomplishing similar results by a resort to chemical processes.

Slices of chalk are for this purpose dipped into a color bath, staining them with tints that will imitate any kind of marble known, the same mineral stains answering this end as are employed in nature.

For instance, to produce the appearance of the well known and popular verde antique an oxide of copper application is resorted to, and in a similar manner green, pink, black and other colorings are obtained. The slices after they are placed in another bath, where they are hardened and crystallized, coming out, to all intents and purposes, real marble.

Service. We all, in one way or another, serve our fellow-men; but there is a vast difference between one who does this only incidentally and one who has the conscious purpose of doing so, and who directs his life accordingly. This aim demands, not diffuseness, as may at first appear, but concentration. It does not chiefly tend to a series of desultory efforts to do one and another person good a chance may afford opportunity, but rather in a persistent effort to do the one thing for which we may be best fitted as perfectly as possible. It is a purpose which all may share, and one which can most truly unite all classes.

Rope. A cork-core floating rope has been designed. The inventor claims that his floating rope of one inch in thickness will stand a strain of more than 1,000 pounds. The rope consists of a core of small, round corks, about three-quarters of an inch long, placed end to end, round which is a braided network of cotton twine. This is surrounded by another layer of strong cotton twine, braided in heavy strands, which is about a quarter of an inch thick.

The Brute. Mrs. Witherby—I will have to put four extra plates at the table to-night. My sister and her three children are coming.

Witherby—No you won't. Three will be enough.—Truth.

Love is a good deal like vaccination; it seldom affects the subject seriously more than once.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

The Severity of Punishment Should Not Be Arbitrary or Governed by the Teacher's Temper—What a Boy's Manner Is Worth—Notes.

The Degree of Punishment. The degree or severity of punishment should not be arbitrary or governed by the teacher's temper. Every kind of offense should not only have its proper kind of punishment, but every grade of the offense should also have its proper degree of penalty to be inflicted. The teacher should be governed by the following principles in determining the degree of punishment.

The Degree of Punishment Depends Upon the Nature of the Offense.—Slight offenses or those of a nature not likely to interfere with the welfare of the school or the teacher, need but slight punishment, while those of a more serious character and likely to lead to greater violations of the school discipline should be met promptly with punishment of greater severity.

The Degree of Punishment Depends Upon the Motive of the Offender.—Many seeming offenses are not meant by the pupils as offenses at all, and therefore need simply a caution and no punishment whatever. In a school of fifty children the teacher must expect considerable life and no little noise, but he must not think that every act of thoughtlessness on the part of the children is meant to interfere with either his discipline or his comfort. Such offenses are without motive, and in any well-regulated school they must be expected as surely as we should expect lambs to frisk or birds to sing. The teacher who would punish them with severity would prove himself utterly unfit to have charge of children, and utterly incompetent to fill the post of teacher.

On the other hand, the offense may be committed with the purpose of annoying the teacher, breaking up the good order of the school, injuring other pupils, or some equally malicious purpose. In every such case punishment is necessary, and the severity must be determined not only by the motive, but also by the magnitude and importance of the offense.

The Degree of Punishment Depends Upon the Frequency of Repetition.—The teacher is sometimes unable to determine the motive which actuates a child in committing an offense for the first time, but when the offense is frequently repeated the question is not so difficult to solve. The first offense, therefore, unless the motive is clearly understood, should not be punished so severely as the same offense when subsequently repeated. The more frequent the repetition also the more severe in general should be the penalty.

The Degree of Punishment Depends on the Difficulty of Detection.—The punishment in every case ought to be governed to some extent by the difficulty which the teacher experiences in detecting the offender. Conspiracies in school are always more difficult to detect than open violations of law. They are also more dangerous to school discipline, and the punishment visited upon those who not only commit the offense, but who also seek to hide it and their connection with it, should necessarily be more severe than if no effort were made to screen themselves and baffle the teacher in his efforts at detection.

The Degree of Punishment Depends on the Age and the Sex of the Offender.—A moderate degree of punishment to a hardy, well-developed youth might prove a great cruelty if inflicted upon a small child or a tender girl. In general it will be found that mild corporal punishment is much more effective with small children than with older pupils; to the latter an appeal to their sense of honor, a reproof, deprivation of privileges, or placing them where they cannot communicate with their associates, is the most effective punishment. I doubt if girls, particularly those beyond the age of 12, ever should be subjected to corporal punishment. They may be corrected in other ways much less dangerous, and the wise teacher will refrain from administering to them any bodily punishment, the result of which may be lifelong injury.

The Degree of Punishment Depends on the Temperament of the Offender.—The temperament of children differ as widely as their physical organization, and no teacher can reach all by the same method of procedure. The choleric and the sanguine cannot be governed in the same manner as we would govern the lethargic and the phlegmatic. A nervous, sensitive child requires different discipline from that which we would apply to one of a dull, plodding, lethargic disposition. The degree of punishment as well as the kind, must vary according to the varying temperaments. To one whose sense of honor is keen, and who is characterized by great nervous energy, a word of reproof is of more consequence than a sound administering of corporal punishment to one of an opposite temperament. It is the dull, plodding work-horse that needs the spur as an incentive, and not the lithe-limbed, keen-eyed Arabian courser.—Raub's School Management.

A Boy's Manner. "His manner is worth a hundred thousand dollars to him." That is what one of the chief men of the nation said lately about a boy. "It wouldn't be worth so much to one who meant to be a farmer, or had no opportunities, but to a young college student with ambitions it is worth at least a hundred."

The boy was a distant relative of the man, and had been brought up by careful parents in a far off city. Among other things he had been taught to be friendly and to think of other persons

before himself. The boy was on a visit in the town where the man lived. They met on the street, and the younger recognized the elder, promptly went to his side and spoke to him in his cordial, happy, yet respectful way. Of course, the man was pleased, and knew that anybody would have been pleased. The sentence above was the outcome of it. A little later the boy came into the room just as the man was struggling into his overcoat. The boy hurried to him, pulled it up by the collar, and drew down the wrinkled coat underneath. He would have done it for any man, the haughtiest or the poorest.

The boy has not been in society a great deal. He has not learned orthodox selfishness. He positively can't be easy at the table until his neighbors are waited on; a chair is a torture if he thinks anybody else is less comfortably seated. He wouldn't interrupt to let loose the wittiest or most timely remark ever thought of. He may learn to do so some day—after he has earned his hundred thousand, but it is doubtful. The expression of his kindness may become conformed to popular usage, modified, refined, but the spirit which prompts the expression will only grow with his years.

Do not misunderstand, boys. You may be truly unselfish and yet not have this boy's prize, you may wish to do things for others and yet feel that you do not know how. The only way to learn is to try; to hesitate for no feeling of bashfulness or awkwardness, but to put into direct and instantaneous practice whatever kind, helpful thoughts occur to you.—Congregationalist.

Make Geography Interesting.

In teaching your little girl geography try to make it something more than a dry list of names to be learned by rote. Take her imaginary voyages and journeys from one country to another. Tell her something of the manners and customs of the people and anything you can learn yourself about the lives of the children. Describe to her how the Swiss boys herd their cattle under the shadow of the Alps and the Esquimaux are made daring by being thrown into the icy water in their strange fur garments. Tell her of the stunted lives of the pit boys in the coal mines and of the German girls who learn to use their five knitting needles almost as soon as they can hold them. Books of travel will furnish you with many interesting incidents which you can turn to account. Geography will not be a wearisome task to her. Her mother's wisdom can make the first steps attractive.—Ladies' Home Journal.

How Teachers Should Talk.

It is necessary for a teacher to talk a great deal, and to talk so as to be heard and understood. But in order to be heard and understood it is not necessary to talk loudly, much less to snap and scream, as is the custom with too many teachers, especially those who are impatient, nervous, or irritable, who are obliged to work in a noisy room, or with a rebellious class of children.

The secret of talking easily and intelligibly in a large or noisy room is to fill the lungs fully, and to refill them at every pause; to speak slowly; to speak with careful articulations, and to make all effort at the waist. This last is the important matter, and can be accomplished only by those who can fill the lower part of the lungs and use the muscles of the diaphragm.

Notes.

There are 451 universities and colleges in the United States, of which 310 are co-educational.

Harvard has the largest attendance of any college in America, and the University of Paris of any college in the world.

The Yale faculty state that some time will elapse before the new Billings professorship of \$70,000 in English literature is filled.

The ladies of Fort Worth, Texas, have organized a kindergarten association with Miss Eliza Whitmore as president and Mrs. William Capps, secretary.

The school board of Omaha has sued Henry Bolin, late treasurer of the city, and his bondsmen for \$32,533, which it is alleged the school department lost through him.

The State normal school of Kentucky for colored persons asked of the Legislature an additional grant of \$3,000, for the purpose of enlarging its agricultural department.

The senate of Cambridge University, by a vote of 189 to 171, has re-elected the proposition to appoint a committee to consider the question of conferring degrees upon women.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Charles Davis, to forbid the practice of vivisection in the public schools of New York. It also forbids the exhibition of any animal upon which vivisection has been practiced.

Superintendent Skinner of the New York State Department of Instruction has prepared and had introduced in the Legislature of that State a bill repealing the law of 1894, which compelled the public schools to give instruction on the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics.

Up to a short time ago it was generally believed that the highest habitation of man on the globe was to be found in a Buddhist convent in Thibet, where twenty-one monks devote their lives to the adoration of Buddha at an altitude of some sixteen thousand feet above sea level. It has been established lately, however, that a colony of mine laborers, exploiting for a London firm the tin and bismuth mines on Mt. Chorolque, in the Bolivian Province of Chichos, are living in a settlement more than seventeen thousand feet above tidewater.

Topics of the Times

Each British soldier costs his country \$320 every year.

Patents are issued by sixty-four governments in the world.

French tradesmen in New York have organized a French chamber of commerce.

A dramatic college for ladies is shortly to be started in one of the suburbs of London.

The largest Krupp guns have a range of seventeen miles and fire two shots a minute.

During the Franco-Prussian war the cost to the French nation of each Prussian killed was £20,000.

At the present moment out of the seventy-one members of the Irish nationalist party ten are Protestants.

The shipbuilding concern of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., limited, of Glasgow, will establish a plant in Japan.

A white buzzard was lately shot in Texas having on its neck a bell marked "1860" and "Ralls County, Missouri."

Kangaroos are such a plague in Australia that the government pays a bounty of 8 pence for each animal that is killed.

The Boston Park Commissioners, it is alleged, will permit the sale of beer and light wines in the public parks this summer.

A grandniece of General Israel Putnam, Mrs. Lucy L. Deckery, died in Bangor, Me., a few days ago, at the age of 89 years.

Exports of copper pyrites from Spain last year fell off nearly 37,000 tons as compared with 1894, the figures being 504,407 tons and 541,320 tons respectively.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that a surgeon making an autopsy without the permission of the relatives of the deceased is liable to be sued for damages.

The bank statistics of Ireland for 1895 are the most satisfactory ever recorded, and show that Ireland has but to be let alone to attain a thoroughly sound economic condition.

There is a 5-year-old girl in Detroit who plays on the piano and composes pieces. She wakes up the family before breakfast and often arouses them in the middle of the night.

The statue of Lord Byron, which has just been unveiled by King George at Athens, represents the poet advancing with outstretched arms to meet Greece, who holds out to him a laurel crown.

It is understood that the government of New Zealand will introduce a measure for the exclusion of consumptive persons on the same lines as that dealing with small-pox, making masters of ships liable.

One of the new schemes for passenger transportation in New York is to make one fare good from the upper end of the city to the eastern limits of Brooklyn, including passage across the East River bridge.

Physical strength is highly rated in Switzerland. In several cantons the customs still prevail of holding wrestling matches. The champions taking part in these athletic sports belong to the most diverse ranks in the social scale.

Tesla says it is unnecessary to construct a geometrical figure to attract the attention of the inhabitants of Mars. It is possible now to generate artificial thunder and lightning and great electric sparks with a gap of a mile.

The ruby in the center of the Maltese cross on top of the British crown is the stone that was given to the Black Prince by King Pedro of Castile after the battle of Nejava. Henry V. of England wore it in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

"Whereas," reads a notice printed in the *Biddeford* (Me.) Journal, "my husband, Amas, has left my bed and board without any cause, I caution all wimin taking up with him, as I am the third one that he has brought to destruction to my knowledge."

St. Petersburg is excited over the horse-whipping of Prince Mestchersky, director of the Grashdanin, by two sons of an official who felt insulted by an article in the newspaper. The young men say they whipped the prince, but he says that he turned them out of his house without being struck.

The dromedary parcel post service in the German territories of Southwestern Africa has given better results than were expected. The dromedaries are adapted to the climate, are not affected by the prevalent cattle diseases, are not made footsore in stony regions and do not suffer extreme thirst when deprived of water for a week.

In an obituary notice printed in a Kansas City paper of the late deputy warden of the Missouri State Penitentiary, who had held the office more than forty years, appears the undoubtedly well-intentioned statement that "Probably no man in Missouri enjoys a wider acquaintance among the public men over the entire State."

The origin of railways is traced to a contrivance for simplifying the transit of coal from the English mines to the places of shipment. The invention consisted of a double parallel line of wooden beams or trams fixed to the ground and furnished with flanges to prevent the wheels of the cars from slipping aside. The motive power was furnished by horses. The date at which these roads were first used is set down as between 1602 and 1649.

A book elevator at the new Pratt library in Brooklyn, and which goes up and down by electricity, is one of

the new labor-saving devices made possible by this faithful fluid. It is notable that ventilation for the volumes is not forgotten, books being very sensitive to the dry heat of the old-style library, and of many house libraries. Even the fine old and stanch bindings which they used to make in Philadelphia fifty years ago crack and dry up in furnace heat.

Among the wise English laws is one that permits miners of each colliery to select, once in three months, two from their number, whose duty it is to inspect the workings as a check upon the inspectors and fire bosses paid by the operators. The recommendations of these inspectors must be promptly attended to under severe penalties. As a result of this law mine accidents have diminished greatly in number, and the health of the miners has been improved by attaining better sanitary conditions.

Thought It Was a Hornet.

A country store is the scene of many curious happenings. One of these occurred in a small village in the upper part of old Dutchess County. The clerk was a bright, smart, active country lad, who was equal to all emergencies. He found that a certain denizen of the place, named "Jake Brown," always found a convenient sitting on the counter in the farther part of the store near the cracker barrel, and that when the clerk's eyes were not upon him the old man's position allowed him to pilfer a number of biscuits. The clerk soon grew tired of this, and he arranged a good-sized needle with a spring in a hole in the counter under the oilcloth, with a long string, which could be pulled at any point in the store.

One extremely hot day in June the old man entered the store, and took his position as usual on top of the counter near the cracker barrel. The clerk was apparently engaged with a customer, but had his eye on "old Jake," and when he was reaching for the crackers the string was pulled. "Jake" went up in the air, landing on his feet in the middle of the store. He felt for the object of attack, he wearing only overalls. Not being rewarded in his search, he mounted the counter the second time, and was about to make another attempt at cracker raising, when he felt another thrust, which lifted him in the air again. He started for the attic above the store.

His prolonged absence caused the clerk to go up to the attic, where he found it as hot as an oven, to see what was going on. He found the old man distracted and nearly disoriented in the middle of the floor, shaking his overalls furiously. The sight was laughable. The clerk asked him what was the matter. He replied:

"This morning, while mowing in the meadow, I struck a hornet's nest, and one of the pesky things has crawled up the leg of my overalls, and has struck me twice, and I'm hunting for it."

The clerk wore a smile.—Philadelphia Times.

An Editor's Memories.

There was a time when newspaper men in New York and Washington contributed not a little to public entertainment by the savage way in which they pitched into each other. That doughty combatant, James Watson Webb, was grand master in this kind of strife. Back in the thirties the liability to be challenged tempered, but did not restrain, the virulence of newspaper abuse, and it flourished unchecked in the early days of the *New York Herald*, when the entire press of the city combined to put down this daring and successful aspirant for public favor.

In Hudson's "History of Journalism in the United States" may be found a collection of the choice epithets hurled at the elder Bennett in 1849 by Park Benjamin in the *Signal*, by Judge Noah in the *Evening Star*, and by James Watson Webb in the *Courier and Enquirer*. These have not been surpassed before or since. Besides them, Greeley's "little villain" characterization of Raymond in 1853 and after sounds tame. The last eminent professor of the cut-and-thrust method of dealing with his brethren of the press was Jennings, of the *Times*. He found, I think, a genuine delight in it, and one of the pastimes of the New York editors of twenty-five years ago was to goad this redoubtable swashbuckler into paragonic fury. He gave, as a rule, as good as he got.

But it may be doubted whether his animadversions on the table manners and the condition of the finger nails of the editor of an evening contemporary had precisely the effect intended. The victim was not sensitive to that kind of criticism, and it made discriminating readers grieve.—Forum.

A Dangerous Habit.

Sleeping and dreaming in a barber's chair lost a man the tip of his nose in San Francisco the other day. The man dropped into the barber shop to get a shave, and as his face was being lathered fell asleep. The barber continued to shave his sleeping customer gently. Suddenly the sleeper struck out right and left with his fists, presumably at some dreamland foe. His right fist struck the razor and drove its keen blade through the end of his nose. This awakened him with a start, and after a hasty explanation the man picked up the piece of his nose and ran to the city and county hospital. The surgeon stitched the piece of nose on where it belonged, and there is a fair show of its growing in place or more or less in place.—New York Sun.

Excursion to the Arctic.

An English pleasure excursion to the Arctic regions, on the plan of the *Miranda* trip, is announced for next summer. The vessel will be the steam yacht *Blencathra*, which has been used by Capt. Wiggins in his Siberian expeditions. It will visit Iceland, Greenland, and Hudson's Bay.