

No particular ammunition is furnished the Spaniards for the forts being ground into powder.

A curious thing about that tax on sleeping cars is that no mention is made of the porter.

Admiral Dewey's ancestors have lived in Vermont over 100 years, which is enough to make any man fight.

As tending to an increase of foreign trade, in time we may trade some of these conquered islands for Ireland.

Cuba must be a queer country, so far as climate is concerned; the fall of Santiago occurs right in the middle of summer.

When sweethearts separate, he going to the war, there are some so prosaic as to call the final parting a kind of souvenir spoon.

After all, style counts for a good deal. A young woman who always has prided herself on being a good Dresser has landed a Vanderbilt.

In Danbury, Conn., the other day a boy aged 71 eloped with a giddy miss of 68. This shows what the unreasonable opposition of parents will do.

Likely enough there'll be a time a decade or so from date when a 10-year-old Dewey begins fighting with a contemporary Hobson across the street.

Plunger Hooley of London, who has failed for millions, resembled Barney Barnato in many respects. One of them now has nothing left and the other has left everything.

After the Dewey juvenile anecdotes, schoolmasters are taking a good deal of comfort in the fact that Lieut. Hobson is said to have been a very good boy and at the head of his class.

To get back to Lieutenant Hobson's bravery again, it seems to us that the fact that 4,000 other men in the navy were anxious to go along with him proves that the navy is made up almost entirely of Hobsons.

The Turkish government has declared its intention to remain neutral during the present war. We may as well be "much obliged." Yet if there is any power on earth with which the people of the United States would be willing to see Spain form an active alliance, it would doubtless be that same Turkey.

What answer, in the name of our vaunted civilization and equality of citizenship, can the city of Boston give to the appeal of the women teachers in its public schools that they shall receive equal pay, with the men teachers, for equal service? What answer anywhere? Bring the women's pay up to the men's and demand the best service.

All the mob murders in this country are committed by men who are prompted by some form of fanaticism. But we see how little safe it is to trust any mob under any circumstances, because all mobs are insane. The mere fact that a mob has formed is a demonstration that the same spirit of order and responsibility has been replaced by emotional irresponsibility, under which the mob's most virtuous sentiments against wrong will only increase its capacity for dangerous wrongdoing.

Commodore Schley's engagement with the forts covering the entrance to Santiago harbor began under perfectly clear skies and was followed by a downpour of rain. The first heavy firing in the Cuban war on the Atlantic repeated the experience of the civil war, whose veterans practically agree in saying that battles were followed by rain, the bigger the battle the heavier the rain, as at Gettysburg. Commodore Schley's bombardment gave renewed hope to the rainmakers.

The Stars and Stripes are doing honorable service in the public schools of Chicago. Little celluloid flags are offered to the pupils at five cents each. The proceeds are already sufficient to maintain three vacation schools, which for six weeks of the summer bring unmixed happiness and no little profit to the children of the very poor. Long may our flag wave over not merely the land of the free and the home of the brave, but over a people whose rich come into kindly contact with the poor, and where the learned and fortunate share their acquisitions with the ignorant and the forlorn.

It escaped general notice that when the Emperor William's brother was received by the emperor of China at the palace in Peking the etiquette of 2,000 years was for the first time disregarded and the German barbarian was greeted as an equal. It was reported that the Chinese emperor trembled when he shook Prince Henry's hand. The final and conclusive act of oriental humiliation came when the emperor returned the young prince's visit. No other European, indeed no other human being so far as known, ever broke through the barrier that has surrounded the imperial throne of China. The incident was full of meaning.

The man who is "clever with tools," who could repair any of the ordinary machinery about the farm, seems to be the exception nowadays. This is partly because of the old plan of making things at home has given way to the modern idea of buying manufactured articles. This has deprived the young

of the wonderful experience that formerly taught them how to use their hands. Most of our young people nowadays have no conception of the power of hand, eye and mind, much less the ability to put such power into action. This must be the object of manual training in our common schools, and of technical training in the agricultural colleges. Teach our youth how to use their hands! One has only to go deeply into this phase of the new education to realize the wonderful possibilities before the young man or woman who is so trained as to be able to make the hand obey the eye in carrying out the original dictates of the mind. The world needs such more than it needs absorbers of mere book learning.

The recently published letters of Mrs. Browning show the falsity of the statement that she "was never known to make an insignificant remark." We have always discredited that account of her, for it was inconceivable that she should have been such a tedious companion as that report of her implied. The statement was probably first made by some solemn bore who thought it was high praise to affirm that a person was always weighty and wise. That opinion is too commonly entertained. But the slightest reflection shows us that the capacity to divert as well as to instruct is essential in the make-up of a well-furnished man or woman. Indeed, a command of the small currency of conversation is quite as essential as a supply of small coin. You do not want to ask a bootblack or a newsboy to change a gold eagle, and to proffer an acquaintance a ponderous remark when all that is needed is a word of good will, or a joke, is equally ridiculous. Such words are not "idle" in the sense the scripture condemns. They are nothing more than the wire which conducts good-will or cheer from one heart to another. For our part, we can hardly imagine any one as saying anything particularly impressive if he had no facility in lighter speech. There would be no contrast in his conversation. The effect would be like that of a speaker who emphasizes every word with the result of making nothing emphatic. One reason why the home life of many persons is so insufferably dull is that they have never cultivated the faculty of "small talk." They either have to discourse like philosophers or they are as dumb as oysters.

The indications are that when the present war with Spain is over we shall control Porto Rico, the Philippines and Sandwich Islands, to say nothing of Cuba. We must maintain a larger standing army and a large, efficient navy. We must build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. All this means that thousands and hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men will be withdrawn from ordinary pursuits, that new fields will be opened for the enterprising, that the unemployed may have employment if they will, that a period of prosperity for the farmer and for the artisan and consequently for the whole country is near. How long the boom will last or what will be the ultimate result are other questions, but it behooves the wise to have their wits about them and be up and doing. That some sort of a reaction will come in time there can be no doubt, says a writer in a Louisville paper. The farmers of Kentucky and of the South now have their greatest opportunity. They were left prostrate in 1865 and were unable to gather together the wreck of war and take advantage in its fullness of the flush times in the latter half of the '60s. When they did begin to stand alone immigration—sometimes half a million a year from the crowded population of Europe—flowed into the unbroken prairies of the West. The virgin soil was broken. American ingenuity invented improved machinery of every kind, and a flood of wheat and corn and cattle and horses poured out from the West, undreamed of, unexampled in the history of the world. India, Argentina and Russia added to the store of golden grain. The cheap horses from the West killed the mule industry in Kentucky, the cheap wheat and corn and the fat-range cattle from the bunch grass drove the price of Southern cattle and farm products down to such a figure that no longer were they profitable. Cotton went down in price, and tobacco, except the better class of burley, dropped. But at last the West was full—at least so far as free lands and farms open for the taking. The South had turned in a measure to other things. Finding farming profits cut down, she dug into the bowels of the earth for coal and ore, furnaces and factories sprung up, and the hum of industry was heard. And even before the declaration of war the South was beginning to have her mind. She was, as it were, beginning to catch even with the shooting, jumping, popping, growing West, with the North, boom-sick Argentina, despot-cursed Russia and plague-ridden, but rich and productive, India. Wheat was going up, corn was going up, hogs, cattle and horses were bringing good and increasing prices. All this and better things are now at hand. Having learned the bitter lesson of adversity the South should be prepared—America should be prepared to grasp her opportunities. We have no families in America, we have no pestilence as known to other countries. Those who do not move forward may blame themselves. We have the most productive country on this globe, and, avoiding wild schemes and foolish speculations, we should produce and lay up a store against the rainy day, remembering that "he is farthest from market who has nothing to sell."

Detective System in Paris.
The secret police force of Paris are distinct from the regular force. The members, as a rule, are unknown to each other, and often a second detective is sent to watch the first employed upon an important case.

HAWAII IS VOTED IN.

SENATE ADOPTS HOUSE RESOLUTIONS FOR ANNEXATION.

Vote Reached Earlier than Expected—Galleries Greet Result with Applause—Amendments Defeated by the Annexationists—Six Democrats Aid the Republicans.

Final Vote Stands 42 to 21. The annexation of Hawaii was accomplished Wednesday so far as the legislative branch of the Government was concerned. Quite unexpectedly the resolutions providing for the annexation of the islands were brought to a vote in the Senate late in the afternoon, and they were passed by the decisive vote of 42 to 21.

Early in Wednesday's session of the Senate conferences of the leaders on both sides of the chamber were held and a tacit agreement was reached that a vote should be taken Thursday. The opponents of an annexation had concluded their arguments, and as they had no desire to keep the Senate in session by purely dilatory tactics, they announced their willingness that a vote should be taken as soon as Mr. White, Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Allen had finished their speeches. Neither Mr. White nor Mr. Pettigrew spoke at great length, but Mr. Allen did not conclude until 4:15.

It was evident instantly that a vote was at hand. The word was passed swiftly through the corridors and committee rooms and in a few minutes every Sena-



CONGRESSMAN NEWLANDS.

Father of the Hawaiian Annexation Resolutions. He is seated at the capitol was in his seat. The galleries filled rapidly and members of the House of Representatives, learning that a vote was to be taken, came hurriedly to the Senate side of the great marble pile to witness proceedings that will be historic.

The test vote came on an amendment offered by Mr. White of California. It was offered with no expectation that it would be adopted, but merely to place the ideas and opinions of the opponents of annexation on record. It was rejected by a vote of 40 to 20, indicating that the annexationists were strongly in the majority. Amendment after amendment was offered, but the advocates of the resolutions stood solidly together, gaining rather than losing strength on the successive votes.

Finally, at 5:30 p. m., the resolutions themselves, in precisely the form in which they were received from the House of Representatives, were reported to the Senate and the roll-call began. Intense interest was manifested by every spectator. Not a sound was to be heard in the chamber except the call of the clerk and the responses of Senators. When the Vice-President announced the vote by which the resolutions were passed a tremendous wave of applause swept through the galleries, which the Vice-President made no effort to check. Those who had advocated the resolutions expressed their pleasure by shaking hands with one another, and on all sides evident relief was shown that the end had come. For a few minutes so much good-natured confusion existed that the dignity of the Senate was threatened, but Vice-President Hobart quietly reminded Senators that the session was not yet at an end.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont was the only Republican who voted against the resolutions, although Mr. Thurston of Nebraska and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin were paired against them. Six Democrats—Mr. Gorman of Maryland, McLaughlin of South Carolina, Money of Mississippi, Morgan of Alabama, Pettus of Alabama and Sullivan of Mississippi—voted in favor of annexation.

Told in a Few Lines.
Napoleon Valcan of Hudson, Mass., eloped with his steomother.

James Pittenger, aged 40, who recently had charge of the county farm near Lamar, Mo., committed suicide.

The Government survey of the Indian Territory has been completed and the last stake driven in the Cherokee Nation.

Charles Guilkey was drowned in Elk river, near Independence, Kan. He was swimming, when he was taken with the cramps.

There is great excitement at Orlando, Okla., over the disappearance of the pretty 2-year-old daughter of George Kimer, formerly of Iowa.

John Auld of Atchison, Kan., fell from a second-story window at the residence of his brother-in-law, C. D. Walker, while walking in his sleep.

J. P. Rallinger fell from a ladder while painting the oil tanks in the Springfield (Mo.) Wagon Company's yards and was instantly killed.

E. S. Fry, one of the largest land owners at Plattsburg, Mo., made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. His liabilities are estimated at \$65,000.

Edward Silk, who killed John Heller Smith, a 17-year-old boy, at Moberly, Mo., in June, 1896, has been taken to the penitentiary to serve a 20-year sentence.

The phosphate camp at Pompon, S. C., is widely excited over the finding of \$30,000 in gold by two negro diggers, who dug up a large chest and divided the contents.

Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma has pardoned from the penitentiary Cole Martin, a young Guthrie attorney, serving a two-year sentence for embezzling money from a client.

The board of managers of the Omaha exposition have notified the members of the Kansas commission that Sept. 1 has been designated as Kansas day at the exposition.

The Attorney General of Kansas takes the position that whatever live stock quarantine regulation the State sanitary boards make can be enforced, and it was proper to keep out Texas cattle.

TO HOIST THE FLAG.

Admiral Miller Goes to Hawaii in the Philadelphia.

The Hawaiian Islands were made a part of the United States when President McKinley signed the annexation resolutions. Admiral Miller started at once for Honolulu on the cruiser Philadelphia to hoist the American flag and take formal possession of the islands. It is said that the transition from the Hawaiian republic to a part of the United States can be accomplished without the slightest delay or friction. A complete internal organization agency exists, civil and military, and it is pointed out that this does away with the delay of organizing a government, such as occurred when California was admitted. For the present the existing civil organization will continue, with President Dole as chief executive, and this will run along until the five commissioners appointed by the President prepare a system of organization and put it into effect.

The Hawaiian Islands are made up of the islands of Hawaii, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Lanai, Kaula, Molokai, Nihoa, Kaula and a number of small islets. The area of the islands is 6,340 miles, or about three times that of Delaware. According to figures of two years ago something over 105,000 souls are added to the population of the United States and its territories by the annexation of the islands. Of the white and native population about one-third speak English. The Japanese number 25,000 and the Chinese 16,000. There are 15,000 Portuguese in the islands and 6,000 Americans, while the British and German residents number 2,000 each. Late figures on the native population give it as 30,000, but the natives are rapidly decreasing in number. Eight of the islands are fertile and susceptible to cultivation. The four largest—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai—are particularly rich abounding in land fitted for sugar, coffee, rice and fruit raising. On Kauai there are coffee plantations of 2,000,000 acres, and, next to sugar, which has always been the chief product of the islands, the cultivation of coffee is looked upon as having rich possibilities. Rice is also destined to hold important position among the products. Practically all of the trade is with the United States. The exports are \$8,000,000 annually and the imports half that.

The history of the islands begins with their discovery in 1778 by Captain Cook who named them after his patron, the Earl of Sandwich. Juan Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, is credited with having seen the island of Hawaii as early as 1555. Annexation of the islands to the United States was agitated in Hawaii as early as 1853, and the question has come up at various times ever since. The recent revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy are matters of to-day's history.

TO INVESTIGATE SEA TRAGEDY.

Murderous Course of Crew of La Bourgogne to Be Brought Out.

A searching investigation will be made by the officers of the French fleet of the murderous course pursued by the crew at the sinking of the steamer La Bourgogne. The harrowing tales first told by the surviving passengers are being corroborated by scores of persons, and in point of cowardice, brutality and crime this disaster has no counterpart in modern history. Armed with weapons and maddened with terror, the sailors, waiters and others of the crew took example from the panic-stricken steerage passengers and fought like savages to save their lives by casting the helpless into the sea. So swiftly did the great steamer sink that the officers had no time to gain control of the men, and scores of lives were lost that might have been saved. The drowned number 549 men, women and children. Stories of the disaster are unparalleled. Women and children were left to their fate. Men became raving maniacs through fear, and the number of cruel, deliberate murders cannot be estimated. Many lifeboats and rafts were loaded with human freight, only to go down because no one had the presence of mind to release them. The crew took the best boats and rafts and started from the ship. Passengers clung to the sides of the boat and life lines attached to them until knocked in the head by the sailors. Italian steerage passengers, maddened by their peril, fought for places on the boats, stabbing men, women or children. Only one of the crew of La Bourgogne, the second officer, endeavored to save the passengers. This man ran about the fated vessel, cutting ropes which held the rafts and life preservers, and worked until the steamer foundered, going down to his death, the only brave man out of hundreds.

Charles Liebra, a Frenchman, tells a story of the accident which is corroborated by a dozen others. The Frenchman saw his two motherless boys sink before his eyes. A boat floated past him, and he tried to climb in. He was repeatedly struck with oars and boathooks, and his arms and head are a mass of cuts and bruises. He was rescued after being in the water for eight hours.

PEDAGOGUES AT WASHINGTON

National Educational Association Opens Its Meeting.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the National Educational Association opened Thursday night at Convention Hall, Washington, D. C. President J. M. Greenwood of Kansas City was in the chair. The list of speakers included the most distinguished educators in the country. President Greenwood reviewed the work of the association for the past year. He said the organization now numbers 10,000 members and has a surplus capital of \$60,000, with an annual income of \$30,000 or more. John W. Ross, district commissioner, welcomed the delegates to Washington. Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; President B. L. Whitman of the Columbian University, and Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior, followed with brief addresses.

Delegations from all over the country were in the city. Every train brought car loads of pedagogues, and those who came from Washington from Capitol Hill to the White House.

On the picnic grounds at Cold Springs, near Brookhaven, Miss., Ralph Butterfield attempted to shoot John Perkins, but missed, and the pistol ball entered the foot of Miss Josie Tibbs, inflicting a serious wound.

At Jones' Prairie, Texas, Whitfield McKinney shot his wife and then clubbed her to death with the gun, after which he cut his throat with a razor.

California grain and fruits have been severely damaged by wind. Wheat was the heaviest sufferer.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE HAS BEEN BUSY WITH WAR.

Not for Twenty-five Years Have So Important Matters Been Considered—Appropriations that Aggregate Nearly \$900,000,000 Were Made.

An Important Session. The passing of the second session of the LVth Congress marks the close of the first war Congress in a quarter of a century. Associated with the first hostile conflict since 1812 with a nation of another continent, the annexation of Hawaii, and contemporaneous with a further movement for territorial expansion, the present Congress outranks almost any others that have ever assembled.

Hawaiian annexation, Spain and Cuba, war appropriations and war revenue legislation, organization of the vast volunteer army and expansion of the navy, and a new bankruptcy law were features of the session. Urgent deficiency bills carrying millions of dollars were rushed through with far less delay than marked the course of an ordinary measure of little importance. The total appropriations footed almost \$900,000,000, and about \$350,000,000 of this was for war purposes. It was the largest aggregate by any session since the civil war, and the general deficiency was the largest separate measure since the \$750,000,000 single appropriation in 1863. The naval appropriation bill provided for three new battleships, four monitors, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, twelve torpedo boats and one gunboat. The urgent deficiency bills all carried provisions for aggressive work in the prosecution of the war. The general deficiency measure, enacted in the last days, carried a provision for refunding the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the Government.

Cuba and Hawaii were the important matters of debate and provoked the most widespread interest. There were a number of messages from President McKinley bearing on the Cuban situation, ranging from the submission of a report upon the Maine disaster and the consular reports, to the call for a declaration of war.

The first real war legislation was when Congress placed, without limitations, \$50,000,000 in the President's hands as an emergency fund for national defense. On April 11 the President, in a message, left the Cuban issue in the hands of Congress. Resolutions were soon enacted and became law April 19 declaring that the people of Cuba ought to be and are free and independent and demanding that Spain relinquish its authority and with draw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and directing the use of our land and naval forces to enforce the resolutions.

The declaration of war was passed by Congress and approved on April 25. Three days before the declaration of war, President McKinley approved the volunteer act. Under it all the soldiers in the volunteer army have been raised, embracing 125,000 men under the first and 75,000 under the second call.

One feature of the session was the enactment of the war revenue law. Its framers expected it to produce \$150,000,000. Minor war legislation included the following: Organizing a volunteer army signal corps, organizing a volunteer brigade of engineers, creating two additional artillery regiments, adding 31,400 men, creating a United States auxiliary naval force, not exceeding 2,000 enlisted men and appropriating \$3,000,000 therefor, keeping life-saving stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts open during June and July for patrol purposes, authorizing assistance to Cubans and providing them with arms and supplies, allowing homestead settlers who volunteer to count their service in homestead requirements, resolutions of thanks to Dewey and his men, and the presentation of a sword to him and medals to his officers.

CATTLE ARE SCARCE.

Stock Owners Holding Their Animals for a Rise in Prices.

From all parts of the West come reports that cattle are scarce. This fact is leading a number of cattlemen to go long distances to make purchases, as it is generally conceded that there is money in feeding. From Mexico there comes a deficiency of nearly 50 per cent in the number shipped through Colorado to Nebraska and Kansas feeders and the total receipts of New Mexico also fall far short of the customary. This falling off of cattle passing through Colorado is in accord with the gross figures for the United States, which are as follows: In April, 1897, 75,489 cattle passed across the Mexican border into the United States, and the same month this year showed 35,158. For the first four months of last year there were 160,649 received, and for the corresponding months this year there were 72,630, a less number than came during April, 1897. The reason assigned for this year's shortage is that last year drained the Mexican frontier.

From Las Vegas, N. M., P. J. Towner, inspector for Colorado, Kansas and South Dakota, makes the following significant report, which speaks for itself. During the month of May he inspected 73,533 cattle, 8,995 sheep and 469 horses, making a total of 82,964 head, against 105,191 for the same period last year. These figures may be taken to mean that stock owners are holding to their animals in anticipation of a rise in prices, which it is predicted is certain in view of the war.

Frank Moore, a Santa Fe Railway engineer, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded at Winslow, Ariz., by Jesse Treat, another engineer on the same line. Treat also received a bullet in his body from a weapon in the hands of Moore. It was rumored that Moore's divorced wife had been frequently in the company of Treat, and Moore brooded over it.

The Hotel Latham of Hopkinsville, Ky., which cost over \$100,000 when erected, was sold by a decree of the Circuit Court and purchased by John C. Latham of New York for \$16,000.



In the Senate on Saturday bills were passed as follows: Amending to the law regarding fraudulent affidavits in pension and bounty land cases; to pay the owners of the ship Achilles for expenses incurred in rendering service to the wrecked American ship Arabia. Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) then resumed his speech upon the Hawaiian annexation resolutions. The Senate passed with amendment the House bill to increase the force of the ordinance department. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.), from Committee on Military Affairs, reported and the Senate passed the House bill fixing pay of volunteer soldiers from the date of enrollment for service. The bill was amended so as to include all officers. The Senate passed the House bill directing the enlistment of cooks in the regular and volunteer armies. Also a bill to change the times for holding courts in the eastern district of North Carolina. Also the House bill to amend the statutes relating to the bonds of vice-consuls and the quarterly returns of business by consular officers and the Senate bill amending the laws relating to American seamen for their protection and to promote commerce. The chief features of the latter are the elimination of all imprisonment provisions in the coastwise trade, including Mexican and West Indian, the reduction of penalties in the foreign trade; the improvement of the provision scales, and the reduction of allotments to one month.

In the Senate on Monday Allen of Nebraska began his speech in opposition to Hawaiian annexation. At noon Turpie read the declaration of independence. During the session a large number of pension bills were passed.

The debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions continued in the Senate on Tuesday. Three speeches were made. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts in advocating annexation made a notable appeal against any policy of general territorial expansion as a sequence to the war. Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky opposed the resolutions, directing his attack principally against their constitutionality. Mr. White of California resumed his speech in opposition.

The annexation of Hawaii is now accomplished so far as the legislative branch of the Government is concerned. Quite unexpectedly the resolutions providing for the annexation of the islands were brought to a vote in the Senate late Wednesday afternoon, and they were passed by the decisive vote of 42 to 21. Many amendments were offered by opponents of the resolutions, but all were defeated. The House, after a debate of four hours, concurred in the Senate amendment to the general deficiency bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to settle, with the approval of the President, the indebtedness of the Central and Western Pacific roads to the Government. The amendment was concurred in by a vote of 96 to 86. An amendment was offered and adopted to the Pacific Railroad amendment providing that unless settlement was reached within one year the President should begin foreclosure proceedings to collect all money due the Government.

Both houses of Congress on Thursday passed a resolution fixing the time of sine die adjournment at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. The routine proceedings in each branch follow: Senate—A bill conferring upon Adjutant General Corbin the rank, pay and allowance of a major general was passed. Mr. Pettus sharply criticized the measure and charged that Gen. Corbin had been rapidly promoted by reason of political favoritism. This charge brought several Senators to their feet, among whom were Messrs. Bate, Pasco and Bacon, all of whom testified in Gen. Corbin's distinguished ability and special fitness for the position he occupies. Mr. Sewall, Mr. Hale and Mr. Foraker paid high tributes to Gen. Corbin, warmly endorsing him for the splendid record he has made both on the field of battle and in the position he now holds. There was no division on the vote by which the bill was passed. During the greater part of the session the Senate considered bills unobjectioned to on the general calendar, passing a large number of them. A bill to restore Major J. W. Wham, formerly paymaster in the United States army, to his full rank and pay in the army was unanimously passed. House—The day was given to consideration of local measures by unanimous consent. Few of importance were passed. After the resolutions providing for final adjournment were agreed to, there was a clamor characteristic of the closing days of a session, members in large numbers being almost constantly upon their feet, appealing for recognition and consideration of their local measures.

This and That.

Lord Charles Beresford has been a sailor since he was 13 years old.

Five thousand horses have been shipped from Seattle to Alaska this year.

All the towns of Sweden are connected by telephone owned by the government.

Paris and Marseilles are connected by telegraph lines entirely underground.

The most recent estimate of the wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is \$11,500,000,000.

A Turkish turban of the largest size contains twenty yards of the finest and softest muslin.

There are over 200,000 series of arc lamps in service in the United States at the present time.

Rev. J. Mortimer Levering, senior bishop of the Moravian church in America, has been released from the active administration of the church in order that he may complete the history of the Moravian church and of Bethlehem.

A sailor, wandering about a large city lately, curled himself up to sleep for the night upon the eight-inch beam of a bridge, fifty feet above the ground, where he slept safely until a policeman called him down, and gave him a lodging in the station-house.