Railway churches are to be attached to the trains in South Russia. Owing to the long distances traveled and the constant work, the officials complain that they have no chance of attending divine service; so carriages fitted up as churches will run on Sundays and fete days.

Dr. Merriam, the ornithologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, is engaged in collecting reports from all parts of the country in relation to the English sparrow. He has received thousands of such reports, but only one of them is favorable to the feathered pest.

A Norwegian farmer named Christianson, living near Toronto, Dakota, was driving home from town recently, when an eagle, measuring nine feet from tip to tip, settled on his shoulders and attempted to carry him off. The farmer managed to get several lines about the bird and captured it alive.

Ten per cent. of the students in the University of Zurich, Switzerland, are women. Twenty-nine of them are studying medicine, fourteen philosophy and two political economy. There are now forty-eight female students of medicine in London, and in Paris 103. Within the last seven years eighteen women have taken a medical degree in Paris.

The farmer's hired man who has been getting out of bed every morning at four o'clock to feed the stock will be mad all over when informed that actual experiments prove that a horse can live eleven days and a cow nine without food. As a hog can live for twenty-nine days there is no use in feeding him but once in two weeks, according to the lightning calculator of the Detroit *Free Press*.

The United States Treasury authorities recently notified Henry Berg, the well-known President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that as the result of a settlement of his accounts while Secretary of Legation to Russia in 1865, the Government owes him $131. Mr. Berg has created somewhat of a sensation by refusing to accept the money. The refusal to accept any money proffered by the Government is regarded little short of extraordinary.

The average duration of life has been made the subject of fresh investigation by a German statistician, who finds that the lowest average is for the day laborer (thirty-two years), and the highest among those who engage in manual toil is among the gardeners, sailors and fishermen, fifty-eight years, The professional occupations come even above regular open air occupations, as the average given show forty-nine years for physicians, fifty-four for jurists, fifty-seven for teachers and sixty-seven for clergymen.

Ocean travelers do not know the terrible ordeal the stokers undergo. The steamer Umbria has seventy-two furnaces, which require 350 tons of coal per day, at a cost of $20,000 per voyage. One hundred and four men are employed at the furnaces. One stoker tends to four furnaces, rushing from one to another, spending three minutes at each. Then he dashes to the air-pipe, takes a turn at cooling off, and waits for his call to go through the same operation. Four hours of scorching and eight hours of sleep make up the routine of life.

Cook county, Illinois, last fall elected a blind man to the State Legislature. His name is James O'Connor. He is a musician, and is probably the first blind man in the United States elected to a legislative trust. He lost his eyesight by the explosion of a fowling piece in 1874, and was previous to that accident, a marine engineer on the Mississippi river. Afterward he turned his attention to music, and was able to earn his own living by that. He is thirty-eight years old. Justice, they say, is blind, but it remains to be seen whether Mr. O'Connor is a more exemplary legislator than his fellows.

The Kriegsbibliothek—war library—of Berlin, is a unique collection of books. It contains all known works printed during and since the Franco-German war of 1870 and 1871, having direct relation to that campaign. The library contains portly volumes compiled by staff officers, pamphlet descriptions of single battles, war maps, plans of battlefields, diplomatic documents, biographies of Princes, Generals, and other prominent military personages of the period, caricatures and humorous war pictures. Additions are continually made to this kriegsbibliothek, and the "kaiser" naturally takes much interest in it. He would, no doubt, like to know very much, also, what new materials for this library of strife the next few years will supply.

"The breeding and rearing of horses for general purposes of business and for army uses in foreign countries, says the New York *Times*, is one of the most profitable pursuits of the farmer at the present time, and indeed, permanently, for the demand now existing for such horses will always exist and increase. The British Government has recently sent an agent to Canada to purchase a large number of horses for its army. The value of these horses is from $150 for cavalry to $185 for artillery and draft animals; the weights required for the former being 1,000 to 1,150 pounds, and for the latter 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. But it is said that very few horses were found suitable for the purpose, a large proportion being rejected for unsoundness caused by breeding from unsound mares or sires, and because of the unfitness in form and character due to the use of the large-boned, heavy, and coarse breeds now so popular. These are entirely unfit for the saddle and for quick action, hence the search for horses in Canada was almost wholly futile."

A contemporary states it as a notable fact that two-thirds of the statesmen who have lived in the United States began their career as teachers in the district schools.

Lumber men of the northwest complain that a syndicate of Canadian capitalists are obtaining control of most of the timber of that region. They have already acquired possession of more than 500,000,000 feet of pine lumber in Northern Minnesota, and are making arrangements to gobble up the rest of the vast timber belt on the northern slope of the state. This tract is occupied by Indians, and the clause in the sundry civil service bill, providing for a commission to treat with them for their removal to the White Earth agency, it is charged, was secured directly in the interest of this Canadian syndicate. Meanwhile the dispossessed northerners are "passing it along," in boys' language, by gobbling up in their turn the best timber lands of the Southern States. At least so the New York *Commercial Advertiser* asserts.

A movement has been started in New York for the establishment of coffee-houses in that city. Mr. Frederick Gore, Secretary of the London Coffee-house Association, addressed a meeting a few days ago in the interest of such a step, and a committee, with Dr. Howard Crosby at its head, was appointed to consider plans and ways and means. The coffee-house is not a new project. They were opened in Constantinople over three centuries ago, and about 100 years later they appeared in London and soon after in Paris. The association which has been laboring in London for some time past began with a capital of $100,000, but this sum has been gradually increased as the movement developed. They are conducted on business principles, the plan being to make the houses self-sustaining and so relieve them of any charitable feature which might render them objectionable to those in whose interest they are established.

The Russian government has published some surprising statistics about Siberia as a penal colony. From 1784 to 1884, it appears nearly one million men and women were sent to that bleak country as convicts and political exiles. Between 1863, the year of the Polish rebellion, and 1873, 50,000 were sent, while the army of exiles deported under the short reign of the present Czar foots up to the enormous total of 146,380 souls. Women form one-fifth of the total number. As most of them are over forty years of age very few marry, and to make matters worse marriage is prohibited for the first five years of exile. The escapes during the past twenty years have averaged twenty-four per cent., despite the costly guarding of the prisoners. Two-thirds of the crimes in Siberia are committed by the exiles, and because of this and of their misery and of the numerous escapes, to say nothing of the enormous expense, the government is reported to be seriously considering the advisability of abolishing the present system of Siberian deportation. Little wonder that the Bulgars refuse to be absorbed in an imperialism which punishes free speech with exile to Siberia and slavery in the quicksilver mines.

We were recently told that Mars the planet was endeavoring to communicate with the Earth by means of elecricity. This was not a great success; people won't take to a big thing in a hurry, but now the learned Signor Schiaparelli, director of the Milan Observatory, and other astronomers, reasserts that on the planet Mars several luminous points, marking parallels of latitude and meridians, and arranged in triangles, squares and rectangles, appear. There are excellent reasons for believing that these luminous points are due neither to snows nor mountain peaks; and so M. Flammarion, the French astronomer, comes forward with the opinion that they are nothing more nor less than signals being made by the astronomers or engineers on Mars to the inhabitants of our earth. It was assumed, of course, that there are inhabitants on Mars, that they study astronomy, that they have discovered the electric light or something like it, that they have optical instruments as powerful as ours, and that they watch with attention and curiosity our earth. As geometry is the same throughout the universe, and as twice two makes four on Mars as on the earth, the only available way of signaling to a distance of some fifty million miles is by a system of geometrical figures, changing the fiery circle this month into a rectangle or an ellipse the next.

A Preventive to Consumption.

In a certain hospital a physician was convinced that some of the patients were hacking much more than was necessary or safe. He therefore, by the promise of rewards and punishments, induced them simply to hold their breath when tempted to cough. In a little while he was surprised himself to see how some of them recovered entirely from their disease. Constant hemming and coughing is precisely like scratching a sore on the outside of the body—as long as it is done the sore will not heal. Let persons when tempted to cough draw in a full breath, and hold it until it warms and sooths every air cell, and they will soon receive benefit from the process. The nitrogen which is thus occasionally retained acts as an anodyne to the irritated mucous membrane, thus allaying the desire to cough and giving the throat and lungs a chance to heal. At the same time a suitable medicine will aid nature in her effort to recuperate. And if the old adage that "a stich in time saves nine" is applicable anywhere, it most surely is with lung troubles. Every cold almost can be cured if taken in time. If you fear that your throat and lungs are seriously affected lose no time in consulting a good physician. It is wonderful how a thorough examination and the welcome statement that there is no necessarily fatal trouble will even save from consumption some persons who have become morbid over their condition.—*Boston Journal.*

THE FISHERY DISPUTE.

A Lively Correspondence With Great Britain.

Damages Demanded for Losses of American Fishermen.

The President has transmitted to Congress the correspondence in regard to the fisheries dispute, with the following letter:

To Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of State, which is accompanied by the correspondence in relation to the rights of American fishermen in the British North American waters, and commend to your favorable consideration the suggestion that a commission be authorized by law to take perpetuating proofs of the losses sustained during the past year by American fishermen, owing to their unfriendly and unwarranted treatment by the local authorities of the maritime provinces of the Dominion of Canada. I may have occasion hereafter to make further recommendations during the present session for such remedial legislation as may become necessary for the protection of the rights of our citizens engaged in the open sea fisheries in the north Atlantic waters. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Secretary Bayard, in his letter to the President, after referring to the unsuccessful attempts made in the past to permanently settle this long standing dispute, says:

"It will be observed in the course of the correspondence that notification has not failed to be duly given to the government of Great Britain that compensation is expected for the loss and damage caused to American fishermen by the unwarrantable action of the local authorities of the Dominion of Canada, not merely by the summary seizure of their vessels and the exaction of heavy fines in advance of hearing and judgment, but for the curtailment of privileges to which they were justly entitled under commercial regulations as well as treaty stipulations; and the consequent interference with their legitimate voyages, whereby the natural profits of their industry were seriously diminished and in many cases wholly destroyed.

"It would seem proper that steps in perpetuan rei memoriam should be taken by Congress to allow proofs to be made and placed upon record of these losses and injuries to our citizens, to enable them to be properly presented to her Majesty's Government for settlement, and that for this purpose a commission should be authorized by Congress to take the necessary proofs of the respective claimants."

The correspondence opens with a dispatch of date March 19, 1886, from Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British Minister, to Secretary Bayard, transmitting a request of Earl Rosebery to be informed "whether it is the intention (of the United States Government) to give notice to the United States fishermen that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters, as Her Majesty's Government are now considering the expediency of issuing a reciprocal notice with regard to British fishermen in American waters."

To this communication Secretary Bayard replied under date of March 23, that "the fishery question is now understood to rest on existing treaties, precisely as though no fishery articles had been incorporated in the treaty of Washington."

He adds: "In view of the enduring nature and important extent of the rights secured to American fishermen in British North American territorial waters under the provisions of the treaty of 1818, to take fish within the three-mile limit in certain definite parts of the British North American coast and to dry and cure fish under certain conditions, this Government has not found it necessary to notify fishermen 'that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters.'"

On June 2 Minister Phelps wrote to Earl Roseberry concerning the seizure of the David J. Adams. After arguing the legal questions involved at great length, he says:

"I am instructed by my Government earnestly to protest against these proceedings as wholly unwarranted by the treaty of 1818, and altogether inconsistent with the friendly relations hitherto existing between the United States and her Majesty's Government; to request that the David J. Adams and the other American fishing vessels now under seizure in Canadian ports be immediately released, and that proper orders may be issued to prevent similar proceedings in the future. And I am also instructed to inform you that the United States will hold her Majesty's Government responsible for all losses which may be sustained by American citizens in the dispossession of their property growing out of the search, seizure, detention or sale of their vessels lawfully within the territorial waters of British North America."

The correspondence includes letters of protest and argument from Mr. Bayard to Minister West, from the Earl of Rosebery and the Marquis of Lansdowne to Mr. Bayard and United States Minister Phelps, discussing the disputed points at great length. Mr. Bayard is determined and unflinching in his reflections on the conduct of Canadian officials, and serves notice on the British Government that settlement in full for all damages will be demanded. The construction of the treaty of 1818 is the bone of contention, and on both sides the argument is ably maintained. Each different seizure appears to have called forth a volley of correspondence.

LATER NEWS.

OF seventeen Massachusetts cities that have held municipal elections thirteen voted against license.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH, a prominent Congregational minister of Brooklyn and ex-member of Congress, is dead.

GOVERNOR LEE on the 8th granted T. J. Cluverius, condemned to be hanged at Richmond on the 10th for the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison, a respite of five weeks.

SECRETARY BAYARD has sent to Congress the complete official correspondence in the Canadian fishery question.

NOMINATIONS by the President: Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth, Kansas, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; Arthur L. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Utah Commission; also a number of officials in the naval service.

A HEAVY storm has resulted in widespread disaster to shipping along the coast of Great Britain. A French vessel foundered off Dymchurch, and six persons were drowned. On the Danish coast also many vessels have been wrecked.

OWING to heavy importation of gold from Europe, caused by large purchases abroad of American railway securities, there is now at the New York Assay Office $43,000,000 in bullion, against $21,050,000 last August.

THE Boston boot and shoe house of Field, Thayer & Co. has failed, with estimated liabilities of $600,000.

REV. DR. MCGLYNN, pastor of a leading New York Catholic church, who took active part in support of Henry George during the recent Mayoralty canvass, has been summoned to Rome to explain political acts and utterances that have not met the approval of his ecclesiastical superiors.

COAL in immense quantities has been discovered in Texas.

FOUR negroes in York county, S. C., decapitated a boy who detected them stealing his father's cotton. They were arrested, and two confessed.

THE Internal Revenue officials estimate the revenues from the tax on oleomargarine at $1,000,000 per annum.

INDIAN Appropriation bill, as completed by the House Committee, provides for a total appropriation of $5,178,000—a reduction of $350,000 as compared with the estimates for the current year.

Two steamers collided off Queensland, and forty-two persons were drowned.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S expression in his Message of a desire for the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with Mexico has been well received by the press and Government of Mexico.

A REVOLUTION is in progress in Ecuador.

RENE GOBLET is the new French Premier called to form a new ministry.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

THE opera house, Brockton, Mass., has been entirely burned. Loss $220,000.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER got worsted in the suit brought at Boston by the National Soldiers' Home to recover $15,000 unaccounted for by him as Treasurer, the jury awarding the Home $16,537.50. Butler will appeal.

A NEW YORK tailor named Falkenberg has been arrested charged with trying to influence a man likely to become a juryman in the second trial of McQuade, the alleged "Boodle" Alderman.

THE entire estate of the late ex-President Arthur, valued at $150.000, is divided equally between his son and daughter.

TEN acres of a Pittston (Penn.) coal mine suddenly collapsed. One man was killed, a number of buildings were wrecked and the mine was ruined.

C. M. FOSTER & CO., New York Importers of upholstery goods, have failed, owing $800,000.

HENRY GEORGE has written a reply to the recent pastoral letter of Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, taking issue with the Archbishop's views on the land question.

RECENT severe storms have caused much loss to shipping along the Atlantic coast. Many vessels have been driven ashore and at least a score of lives lost.

South and West.

THE hog cholera in the Miami valley, Ohio, has been checked by the cold snap. It has carried off 25,000 hogs, valued at nearly $200,000.

B. F. PERRY, former Governor of South Carolina, died at his home in Greenville, aged eighty-four. He was appointed Provisional Governor by Andrew Johnson in 1865.

THERE is a boom in mining stocks on the Pacific coast, and within ten days $4,000,000 were drawn from the San Francisco savings banks, mostly by laboring people for the purpose of speculation. A number of failures of large firms dealing in mining stocks have occurred.

GREAT hardship to sailors has resulted from the recent severe weather on the Lakes. Many lake and river vessels have been driven ashore overweighted with ice and their crews frostbitten and suffering terribly.

CONGRESSMAN W. T. RICE died a few days ago at his home in Black River Falls, Wis., aged sixty-two years.

PORTIONS of the South have been visited by a heavy snow storm.

THE Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada began its sixth annual session on the 7th at Cleveland. The National Trades Unions Convention also convened there on the 8th.

ABOUT twenty firms of San Francisco mining stock brokers have failed within a few days owing to the sudden rise in mining stocks, followed by an equally sudden drop.

THE trial of the men accused of inciting a riot of Anarchists in Milwaukee during the recent labor troubles resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

THOMAS J. CLUVERIUS, the young lawyer condemned to be hanged on the 10th at Richmond, Va., for the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison, was refused pardon or commutation of sentence on the 7th by Governor Lee.

Washington.

THE President has appointed Eckford Moore Postmaster at Trenton, N. J.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT has notified the Treasury Department that an immediate appropriation of $85,000 is needed to prevent the suspension of work in the Government Printing Office.

ADDITIONAL appointments by the President: Charles B. Morton, of Maine, to be Commissioner of Navigation; J. B. Caldwell, of Indiana, to be Deputy Second Auditor of the Treasury; A. E. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; Hugh A. Haralson, of Georgia, to be Deputy Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department; John McCafferty, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska, and John Cousins to be Collector of Customs for the District of Kennebunk.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been suffering from rheumatism, and has been advised to take more exercise, having gained greatly in weight.

A FIRE in Washington destroyed Herzog's Opera House. Loss about $175,000.

THE commissions of sixty Presidential Postmasters expire during December.

THE President has appointed George A. Allan to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Wm A. Stone suspended for "offensive partisanship."

DURING the past fiscal year 634 suits, aggregating in amount $3,500,000, have been brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the United States Court of Claims. The total number of such cases pending is 691, involving $25,000,000.

SENATOR CHENEY, of New Hampshire, appointed to fill temporarily the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Pike, has taken his seat.

Foreign.

THE French Ministry tendered their resignations on the 2d after the defeat of the Government on a motion to abolish the office of Sub-Prefect.

THE British Government continues its prohibition of Nationalist meetings in Ireland.

COUNT VON MOLTKE, the German military leader, in a speech before the German Reichstag predicted a European war at an early date.

LARGE findings of gold have been made in South Australia, and 5,000 men are already there, with hundreds flocking daily to the new El Dorado.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Victims of the Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock the other afternoon an engine of the Beech Creek Railroad blew up with tremendous force near Elmira, N. Y. Five men were on the engine at the time, and all were instantly killed but one. The killed are: Philip Knight, engineer; Allen Ramsey, fireman; James Warren engineer, and Joseph Fields, machinist. John Stapleton, machinist who was on the engine at the time, was blown about twenty feet down a bank and escaped unhurt. All the bodies were terribly mangled. At the time of the explosion the steam gauge only showed a pressure of 146 pounds, which leads to the belief that it was not working right, as it is supposed that there were 300 pounds pressure. The dome and wagon top were blown 1,500 feet, and Fields went with them. These pieces weighed about two tons and a half. The track for the length of three rails was torn up. Pieces of flesh and iron were found scattered all over the lot. The noise of the explosion was heard twelve miles away. All of the killed were married and had families.

A SAVAGE EAGLE.

Attacking Two Men—Trying to Carry One Away.

Prof. W. F. Carr and Samuel Curtis, who were surveying on Nicolet avenue, Minneapolis, were attacked the other afternoon by a large eagle. The bird dropped down like a bullet, and knocking Curtis's cap from his head, assaulted him with great fury. The man caught up a crowbar, and for a few minutes defended himself in an unequal combat, calling lustily for his companion. Professor Carr coming up, the savage bird turned upon him, caught him by the leg, threw him down, tore his trousers, and, sinking his talons in the fleshy part of his leg, inflicted a serious wound.

The bird then mounted to the collar of the unfortunate man and seemed determined to bear him away bodily, but just at this crisis other men came up, and by their united efforts the bird of liberty was finally conquered and securely pinioned. It was found that his wings measured nine feet ten inches from tip to tip, and his talons were over four inches long.

The capture of the eagle goes far to explain the fact that lately the farmers near the Washburn Home have missed sundry pigs and sheep.

THE late ex-President Arthur used often to go out walking in Washington, and before doing so invariably put a lot of silver coins in a handy pocket to give to beggars, organ-grinders, newsboys, etc.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Annual Statements of Secretaries Lamar and Endicott.

Facts and Figures Relative to Interior Affairs and the Army.

Secretary Lamar in his second annual report speaks very favorably of the progress of Indian affairs and submits evidence that the work of elevating the race is bearing fruit. Referring to the Administration's policy, the Secretary says: "That policy, as I understand it, is the incorporation of the Indian race into our political and social system as citizens. Before, however, this consummation, which will be the crowning glory of our Government, can be attained, there must be some radical changes in our Indian policy."

Secretary Lamar again earnestly recommends the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of a commission to visit each reservation and investigate the condition, conduct, circumstances and needs of Indians residing thereon. The work of locating the Indians on lands in severalty has been and is now being pushed with commendable activity by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. During the year about eight hundred Indians have received title, as prescribed by treaties, to allotments of land for individual occupancy. Quite a number have taken up homesteads on the puplic domain under the Indian Homestead laws. A large number have been located who have not yet been furnished with a title to their selections.

There are 214 Indian schools, with an average attendance of 9,528, which cost the Government last year $787,881.42. The total amount expended by the Indian Bureau was $6,190,751.82; balance of appropriations unexpended, $1,660,023.30.

Public lands were disposed of as follows: Cash sales, 4,789,016 acres; homestead and other entries, 18,692,807 acres; Indian lands, 1,132,597 acres: total, 24,614,419 acres. The cash receipts of the Land Office were $9,031,084.34. Surveys and re-surveys of public and Indian lands during the year aggregate 2,302,377 acres. The Secretary recommends an increase of the price for sales of lands at private cash entry, with a view to prevent the accumulation of large tracts in the hands of a few individuals.

During the year 40,678 applications for patents, registrations of trade-marks and labels were received, and 25,619 granted. The receipts of the office were $1,205,167.80.

A geological survey of 81,829 square miles of land was made at a cost of about $2.75 per mile.

The metallic product of the United States last year was worth $181,589,365. Of this amount $31,801,000 was in gold, $51,000,000 silver, $18,292,999 copper, $10,469,431 lead and $64,712,400 pig-iron.

The general condition of the Territories shows marked and, in some instances, striking progress in population, taxable property, settlement of land, education, the mechanic arts, railroad enterprises and many other of the elements which promise to make them great and prosperous States in the future. The population of the Territory of Dakota for the year ended June 30, 1886, is estimated at 500,000, an increase during the year of 85,000. The present population of Montana is given at 110,000, and that of Idaho at 85,000, an increase of nearly 10,000 in each of these Territories during the year. Washington Territory now claims a population of 210,000.

The Secretary, referring to the Utah Commission, says: "In the opinion of the commission the bill now pending in the House, as it was amended by the Senate and by the Judiciary Committee of the House, furnishes a comprehensive plan for the treatment of public affairs in Utah, and they urge its passage at the approaching session. They also recommend legislation forbidding the immigration into the United States of aliens who are polygamists, and they favor the adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses of Congress."

Mr. Lamar opposes the building of railroads in the Yellowstone National Park and favors the appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of wagon roads through the park.

The War Department.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the total expenditures, under his direction during the past fiscal year, were $39,990,903, of which $6,294,305 was for public works, including river and harbor improvements. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, aggregate $46,027,559, of which $16,723,416 is for public works, including river and harbor improvements.

The present strength of the army is reported at 23,946 privates and 2,103 officers. There are ten regiments of cavalry aggregating 6,942 privates and 411 officers; five regiments of artillery aggregating 2,473 privates and 272 officers; twenty regiments of infantry aggregating 10,721 privates and 836 officers. There are ten generals and 595 Indian scouts, besides 573 officers and 1,212 privates on the general staff.

Speaking of Chief Geromino's capture Secretary Endicott says: "It is hoped that the Apache wars and raids that have devastated Arizona and New Mexico and the adjacent States of Mexico, for so many years, are ended by the permanent removal of the fiercest and most dangerous of the Apache tribes."

The Secretary of War concurs with Lieutenant-General Sheridan in his recommendation that all officers found to be permanently incapacitated for active service be transferred to the retired list as fast as possible, and he recommends action by Congress to this end. Mr. Endicott also recommends that competitive examinations for promotion in the army should be held. He does not think that seniority alone should determine an advance in rank.

Mr. Endicott lays stress upon the defenseless condition of the seacoast and says: "We have a single problem to solve in defending our cities; how best to resist and silence the armored ships and the steel guns and mortars of modern construction. It can only be accomplished by guns of equal force to those which an enemy can bring against us, and by torpedoes or submarine mines laid in the navigable channels, both so guarded and protected that they can do efficient service when required. We have no gun now which can stop the progress of or do any material injury to a well-armored ship. The manufacture of a gun is a work of time, and of a long time, and cannot be extemporized when wanted. Torpedoes may be more quickly created, but still time and money are needed for their construction. It has been said by a well-informed writer on the subject that it is a matter of doubt if we have on hand enough cables and cases to control with torpedoes the channels past Sandy Hook alone.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

A PRIVATE hobby of Secretary Whitney is said to be chicken raising.

MR. GLADSTONE has a rent-roll and land income of $70,000 a year.

LORD WOLSELEY'S salary as Adjutant-General of the British army is $13,500 a year.

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE, the Sioux chief who killed General Custer, has begun to study his A B C's.

MRS. LANGTRY is said to be writing a novel dealing with English life in England and America.

THE late ex-President Arthur's estate is variously estimated at $100,000 to $200,000. It probably will not much exceed the first figure.

MR. HERON-ALLEN, England's young palmist, is examining the hand of New York society people at $10 each. He tells about twenty fortunes a day.

L. B. DAVIS, inventor of the locomotive "cow-catcher," is living in Cincinnati devoting himself principally to designing patterns for iron work.

MRS. GENERAL HANCOCK is visiting the widow of General Mitchell in Washington, and it is likely that she will make her future home in or near that city.

MRS. GENERAL GRANT will visit Washington during the winter, her first visit to the Capital since she went there with the General in the winter of 1884.

JOSEPH HOLT, President Lincoln's Judge Advocate General, still lives on Capitol Hill, Washington. His hair is white and his form bent. He lives practically alone.

COLONEL R. G. INGERSOLL has been retained in behalf of the condemned Chicago anarchists, and will appear for them to argue the appeal before the Supreme Court in March next.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

FIRST DAY.—The second session of the Forty-ninth Congress was opened in the Senate with the usual ceremonies in presence of crowded galleries. The Senate chamber was appropriately draped in black in memory of the late ex-President Arthur and the late Senator Pike. Senator Sherman called the Senate to order, and Rev. J. J. Butler delivered the prayer.... Annual reports of departments were laid before the Senate.... Committees were appointed to notify the House that the Senate was in session and to wait upon the President. Messrs. Edmunds and Saulsbury were designated to perform this duty.... Senator Williams of California was sworn in.... Some bills and petitions were introduced to forfeit Florida land grants, to authorize bridges across the Missouri and East Rivers, etc. Recess was then taken until 2 o'clock, when the President's message was received and read.

SECOND DAY.—Three bills and resolutions relative to the tariff were introduced: Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill for placing sugar, molasses, lumber and timber on the free list; Mr. Morrill, a resolution declaring that any tariff legislation at the present time is inexpedient; and Mr. Dawes, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report whether and how the revenues of the country can be reduced to the limit of its expenditures without injury to business interests.... The Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Miller, of New York, out of respect to the memories of Representatives Beach and Arnot, of New York, and Price, of Wisconsin.

THIRD DAY.—Mr. Edmunds presented a memorial in favor of a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also a memorial against permitting aliens to possess large tracts of land. Same reference.... A bill was introduced by Mr. Hoar providing for the erection of a monument to the negro sailors who gave their lives to the preservation of the Government.... Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine who have paid special taxes under the law of August 2, 1886; in what districts such taxes were paid, and how many pounds of oleomargarine have been assessed, and in what districts it has been made. Adopted.... Mr. Blair spoke in favor of the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.... A message was received from the President transmitting the correspondence on the fisheries question, and the Senate immediately went into executive session.

FOURTH DAY.—Mr. Sewell introduced a bill for the redemption of trade dollars.... Mr. Morrill spoke in favor of the following resolution regarding the tariff, introduced by him: "The promise of making any revision of the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, not to injure any domestic industries but to promote their healthy growth, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved, and without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country, appears so obviously hopeless and impracticable that any further attempts at revision by the present Congress in contravention to the foregoing cardinal declarations are to be regarded as inexpedient and detrimental to the revival of the trade and industry of the country." Messrs. Beck and Sherman also took part in the discussion.

House.

FIRST DAY.—When Speaker Carlisle rapped the House to order for the opening of the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress, there was a full attendance of members and a large number of spectators. The desks of various Representatives were decked with beautiful floral offerings. The Chaplain in his opening prayer feelingly referred to the deaths of Representatives Beach and Arnot. At the roll call 241 members responded.... Messrs. Regan, Breckenridge (Ky.), and Reed were designated a committee to notify the President that the House awaited his pleasure.... Messrs. S. S. Cox and Henry Bacon of New York, and H. W. Hush, of Maryland, were sworn in.... Recess was taken until 2 o'clock, when the President's message was received and read.

SECOND DAY.—Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows: By Mr. Adams, of Illinois—To change the law in relation to the amount of United States bonds required to be kept on deposit by national banks as security for their circulating notes. By Mr. Peters, of Kansas—For the deposit of gold or silver coin or bullion as security for national bank circulation. By Mr. Parker, of New York—To amend the Oleomargarine bill so as to make the tax 6 cents a pound. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. By Mr. Cox, of New York—To prevent Government officials from receiving two salaries.... Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, called up for consideration and advocated the Electoral Count bill.

THIRD DAY.—Mr. Boutelle (Me.) asked for unanimous consent to put upon its passage a bill admitting free of duty material to be used in rebuilding the town of Eastport, Me., which was destroyed by fire October 14, 1886. Mr. Breckenridge (Ark.) objected to the immediate consideration of the bill, expressing the opinion that the people of the whole country were as much in need of relief from taxation as the people of Eastport. He was glad to find the gentleman from Maine confessing that the tariff was a tax; and he would insist that the bill should take the regular course and be sent to the committee which had charge of the subject of taxation. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.... The Electoral Count bill was debated until adjournment.

FOURTH DAY.—Mr. Forney (Ala.) from the Committee of Conference on the Fortification Appropriation Bill, reported a continued disagreement. A further conference was ordered.... Mr. Payson (Ill.) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens with Senate amendments thereto. The amendments were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.... The bill extending the free delivery system was passed, with an amendment providing that the system may be extended to every place containing a population of not less than 10,000 within its corporate limits, according to the last general census taken by authority of State or United States law, or to any postoffice which produced a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than $10,000.... The Electoral Count bill was taken up, and after being amended was passed.... Messrs. Weaver and Hatch spoke in favor of, and Messrs. Breckenbridge, Gibson, Reagan and Tucker in opposition to the bill creating a Department of Agriculture and Labor.... Mr. Randall reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GOOD watermelons are still being picked in Georgia.

THE total Prohibition vote at the recent elections was about 300,000.

TEN thousand persons have died from cholera, in Tokio, Japan, this year.

AN importation of about fifteen hundred English pheasants was recently made.

ATLANTA, Ga., has a kerosene drunkard who drinks half a gallon of oil a week.

A SINGLE hunter on the Antioch (Cal.) marshes bagged 325 ducks in one day.

A SOUTH polar expedition is being arranged for by a party of Australians.

THE Legislature of Alabama has elected a woman for enrolling and engrossing clerk.

SOUTHERN advices claim a marvelous new growth for orange trees after the freeze of last winter.

DEER were never before so numerous in the mountain regions of West Virginia as they now are.

THE orange crop of Southern California this year is estimated at 500,000 boxes, about 100,000,000 oranges.

DURING a smart snow-storm at Modoc, Cal., a rancher was in town trying to sell a load of watermelons.

NATHAN HOBBS, of Pennfield, Ga., who is ninety-six years old, works every day and reads without spectacles.

GOLD has been discovered at Oklahoma, Indian Territory. Several hundred claims have already been staked out.

A CHECK for one cent was recently drawn in New York by the Government in favor of an importer who had paid excess of duty to that extent.

FRANCIS DARNALL and his seventeen-year old son visited Griffin, Ga., the other day, and crowds followed them. The father is four feet four inches tall and the son three feet one inch.

FIVE HEROES LOST.

Brave Sailors Drowned While Trying to Render Assistance.

Their Boat Overturned While Helping a Disabled Steamer.

While performing an act of heroism First officer Bartholomew H. Henry, of the steamship Knickerbocker of the Cromwell line of steamers, and four brave members of the vessel's crew lost their lives the other morning in the terrible storm of wind and blinding snow which swept the New Jersey coast.

The Knickerbocker arrived at New York from New Orleans after a tempestuous voyage of seven days. When she had been made fast to her moorings, Captain Frank Kemble came ashore and told the story of the loss of his friend Henry and the others, with tears streaming down his cheeks. This is the Captain's story:

On Wednesday the Knickerbocker left New Orleans with passengers, crew and cargo for New York City. The weather was fair until the steamer struck the Florida coast, when heavy winds, varying from northeast to northwest, were met. The sea was high, but the vessel proceeded on her way with only little difficulty.

At 8 o'clock A. M. the following Tuesday, the weather was nasty. The wind was blowing a gale from the northeast, with a driving snow-storm. When the Five Fathom Lighthouse had been reached, which is 150 miles distant from New York city and off the coast of New Jersey, the lookout sighted a large schooner in the distance with the distress signal flying.

First Officer Henry proposed to the Captain that men be sent to her relief. He promised to go himself, and asked that four men of the crew be detailed to accompany him. When the crew learned what was wanted four of the most experienced of the sailors—John Johnson, Fred. Johnson, George Harris and William Metgaten—volunteered their services.

Just then the northeast gale changed to a gale from the northwest, and the sea was rolling in mountains. With great difficulty and danger the lifeboat, which was a new one and of the most improved pattern, was lowered. Officers and men jumped in and pulled away on their errand of mercy to the disabled schooner in the distance. Nearly an hour it took the boat to reach the schooner, and every now and then on her trip she was lost to the breathless passengers and crew, who were watching her from the steamer rocking in the trough of the sea.

At last the schooner was reached. She proved to be the Mary D. Creamer, bound to Philadelphia. Her captain said that her rudder had broken, and that she was helpless. She wanted to be towed to Philadelphia.

Those on board the Knickerbocker then saw Officer Henry take a line from the cruiser and saw the boat's crew pull toward the Knickerbocker. As the crew rowed away the line from the schooner was payed out, little by little. Finally, when about half the distance had been accomplished, a wave like a mountain came and struck the life-boat broadside.

The towline parted in twain, the lifeboat capsized and her commanding officer and crew were seen struggling in the water for their lives.

It seemed hours, but it was in reality only a few minutes when the boat was righted and three of those struggling with the waves were seen to clamber into her. The other two were never seen again. Two sailors were drowned.

Again the boat proceeded laboriously on its journey. First officer Henry took the place of one of the sailors at the oars and pulled with the remnant of his crew. The passengers on the steamer saw him cease rowing once. He at that time lashed himself to the seat on which he sat

The wind still continued to blow the tremendous gale, and the billows seemed higher than ever before. But on and on the boat came with a progress hardly perceptible until it was within easy hailing of the anxious watchers on the steamer's decks.

Then there rolled a threatening wave from the northwest, higher by far than any which had preceded it, and struck the life boat a terrific blow. Once more she capsized, and the three men could be distinctly seen battling the waves.

The next wave that came took the boat on its crest, and with tremendous force flung it against the hull of the steamer. It was stove in in an instant and sunk out of sight.

Scarcely had the life-boat gone to the bottom when the body of a man was seen floating near the steamer's side. It was that of First Officer Henry. Lines were thrown and the remains were brought on deck. They were put in the state-room he occupied in life, and were brought to the city. The bodies of the sailors were not found.

THE TREASURER.

The Government's Receipts and Expenditures—Silver Dollars.

From the report of the United States Treasurer to the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the net receipts of the government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $336,439,727 and the net expenditures, $242,438,138. The excess of revenue over expenditures was $93,956,589. The receipts were $12,749,020.68 greater, and the expenditures were $17,743,796.61 less than last year, making an increase in the net receipts for the past fiscal year over that of 1885 of $30,492,817.29.

Bonds of the United States amounting to $44,531,350 were redeemed and applied to the sinking fund. Coupons from bonds of the United States amounting to $7,557,412 were paid by the Assistant Treasurers. Interest amounting to $42,493,637 was paid on registered bonds of the United States.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of the year ending September 30, 1886, was $100,055,775, an increase over that of 1885 of $16,815,636.

Worn and mutilated United States notes amounting to $63,000,000 were forwarded to the Treasury for redemption and new notes to a like amount were issued inplace thereof. The issue of silver certificates amounted to $4,600,000 and $28,523,971 were redeemed. Gold certificates amounting to $10,188,895 were redeemed.

The total amount of debts outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was $346,681,016. The present business season, which began much earlier than usual, the Treasurer says, has absorbed a large amount of currency and this increased movement has not yet ceased.

There are now in circulation $61,761,418 standard silver dollars, being the largest sum yet attained in the circulation of this kind of currency. The Treasurer is of opinion that $65,000,000 is the extreme limit which may be attained. He says, however, that it cannot be maintained at that sum when the new $1 and and $2 silver certificates are in full supply, and a return to the Treasury of at least one-half the amount now in circulation is expected. The Treasurer thinks the Government would be benefited by a suspension of the silver dollar coinage.

ESTIMATES FOR 1888.

Secretary Manning Submits His Annual Budget to Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. The total amount estimated as required for all expenses of the government is $325,185,794, which is $14,403,759 less than the sum called for in the estimates submitted last year, and $3,272,691 less than the aggregate of appropriations for the present fiscal year. There is an increase of about $4,000,000 for public works, about $3,000,000 for the naval establishment, about $1,000,000 for the military and about $1,000,000 for the postal service establishment. The increase in the other items is small.

The estimates for public buildings under the Treasury Department amount to $3,444,014, of which $165,000 is for the Brooklyn Postoffice, $100,000 for the Rochester Courthouse, $100,000 for the Troy Postoffice, and $250,000 for the Marine Hospital at New York. An estimate of $500,000 is made for continuing work on the Congressional Library building.

The estimates for river and harbor improvements aggregate $30,281,749.

THE design for the new two-cent postage stamp, which is to be put into circulation about January 1, represents an embossed head of George Washington in profile upon a blue tinted background.