The swine census as compared to the human is as eighty to one hundred. That is, according to Statistician Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, there are eighty hogs to every 100 of population of the United States.

It is said that if the silk-reeling machinery now being tried at Washington works successfully it will put $50,000,000 a year more in the pockets of farmers. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture will buy cocoons from those who wish to sell them.

That "knowledge is power" has recently been shown in Upper Michigan, where a poorly-dressed day-laborer a few months ago offered 25 cents a ton for the refuse and worthless rock heaps around the iron mines. It has panned out one-half good ore, and he has already realized about $5,000,000 from his purchase.

Some months ago the natives of a certain district in Australia predicted the approach of floods, and left their lowlying villages for the higher country. The floods came several weeks later, and the natives said that their information had been gathered from the ants, which had built their nests in the trees, instead of, as usual, on the ground.

If any one wishes to prove to what a great degree his own perceptions depend upon his surroundings, let him hold the fingers of one hand in a barrel of ice water, and those of the other in a bowl of water as hot as he can bear it, for say one minute, and then plunge both hands into a third bowl of water at the temperature of an ordinary living room. This water will be cold to one hand and hot to the other. It is an amusing and instructive experiment.

The latest idea in England is to tax foreign workmen $25 a year. The proposition is aimed at the German servants and artisans, who are found be be formidable rivals of the native article. German and other foreign competition in ocean commerce is also seriously impairing the prosperity of Liverpool. Its shipping statistics for 1886 show a decrease of 100,000 tons. The coastwise trade shows an increase, the falling off being in the foreign trade.

The following table shows the number of murders per 10,000,000 inhabitants in each of the principal countries:

United Kingdom	237
Belgium	240
France	265
Scandinavia	266
Germany	279
Austria	310
Russia	323
Italy	504
Spain	533
United States	820

Dr. Brown-Sequard is quoted as saying that one has only to harden the neck and feet and destroy their sensitiveness to prevent taking cold. This is done by daily blowing a stream of cold air, by means of an elastic bag, upon the neck, and by immersing the feet in cold water. The air is at first only slightly cool, but is each day made colder, until the neck can stand an arctic blast with impunity. The feet are immersed in water at first at a temperature of ninety degrees, and this is gradually reduced to thirty-eight degrees.

According to the calculations made by a scientific writer, it requires a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal, the estimate being that it would really take 1,000,000 years to form a coal bed 100 feet thick. The United States has an area of between 300,000, and 400,000 square miles of coal fields, 100,000,000 tons of coal being mined from these fields in one year, or enough to run a ring around the earth at the equator five and one-half feet wide and five and one-half thick, the quantity being sufficient to supply the whole world for a period of 1,500 to 2,000 years.

The nature of the potato has been thoroughly exposed in an exhibition celebrating the tercentenary of the introduction of the potato into England. Methods of storing, preserving and using potato products were shown, and the history was exhibited in an historic and scientific collection, including maps showing the European knowledge of the New World 300 years ago, and the proximity of potato growing districts to the ports most frequented, and illustrations of potato disease and works on the subject. The potato was found to be more than a prosaic tuber; it was a subject of history, botany and travel.

In 1799 the population of Spain scarcely reached 10,000,000, but at the end of 1882 it exceeded 18,000,000, this being tantamount to an increase of 8.40 per 1,000 inhabitants every year. The agricultural population, which was only 3,615,000 eighty-five years ago, is now 9,328,000, and the area under under cultivation has increased faom 53,000,000 to 193,750,000 acres, while there are now 38,000,000 head of cattle as against just half that number at the beginning of the century. The industrial population of Spain has risen from 2,035,000 to 3,038,000, and the number of manufactories, etc., from 883 to 13,911. The trade of the country has increased in proportion, the progress during the last twenty-five years being particularly remarkable, as, while the imports and exports together amounted to only £25,800,000 in 1860, they have been gradually increasing and now reach £56,000,000. The increase extends to all branches of trade, for while Spain now produces 461,256,000 gallons of wine, of which about two-thirds are consumed in the country and the remainder is exported. Her railway system, which but five years ago did not reach 4,200 miles, is now not far short of 6,000 miles.

France now has a total debt of about $7,200,000,000, or twice as large as that of the United States at the close of the war, and six times as large as our present interest bearing debt. The French debt is nearly $200 per head of her population, while that of the United States is less than $20 per head. There is an interest charge of $140,000,000 a year, besides annuities and other burdens not clearly stated, amounting to nearly as much more. The annual revenue wrung from the people is $650,000,000, and yet this is insufficient to meet the necessities of the government.

A novel ice-boat has been invented which ought to be of service in Polar expeditions. The object of its construction, however, is far more practical and useful. It is for the Michigan Central Railroad, and is to have a capacity of thirty cars, to run across the Straits of Mackinaw. It will be of peculiar construction, designed especially to overcome the hitherto quite insurmountable obstacles that have been encountered in the Straits of Mackinaw in midwinter. By an ingenious expedient the new boat breaks its own way through an ice floe by immense screws at either end. It is estimated that under the most adverse circumstances the boat will be able to make the passage in one day, where a trip of nine days has been not uncommon in bad times heretofore.

The separating tendencies of the white and colored Methodists at the South are attracting the attention of the leaders of the denomination. At a recent preachers' association the Rev. O. H. Warren, of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, opened the discussion, and said the subject was brought before the country by the recent action of the Chattanooga University in refusing admission to young colored men. Dr. Warren reviewed the work of the Methodist Church in the South since the close of the war. At first the work was carried on without regard to color, and soon the fact was developed that separation of the races was deemed necessary, and now there are very few, if any, mixed congregations or conferences in the South, and thus caste or separation exists. Dr. Warren contended that the division was natural and necessary.

The *American Grocer* furnishes some interesting figures concerning the "tomato pack" of the year, showing to what enormous proportions this comparatively new industry has grown. The total pack for the year is 2,363,760 cases of two dozen cans each. The total for 1885 was 1,434,006 cases; and the average for the past four years has been 2,190,631, showing that the pack of 1886 is very much above the average. New Jersey takes the lead in the business, nearly one-third of the total pack coming from that State. Delaware comes next and then New York. Michigan contributed 33,165 cases to the mass. It will be gratifying to consumers as well as packers to learn that all the old packed goods have gone into consumption, and that the spring will see the stock lighter than it has been at any time for six years. Although the goods are warranted to stand in any climate and last a lifetime, everybody prefers them reasonably fresh and modern.

The newest and greatest mining camp in the West is said to be the Butte Anaconda, in Montana Territory. According to a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* there are eighteen companies in the district, most of which are doing well. The population is about 22,000, and the town "supports four daily newspapers, five brass and string bands, three variety theatres, one opera house, any number of gambling and drinking establishments, is out of debt and has $14,000 in the treasury. The mines in the district for the year 1883 produced close on $24,000,000. To stand on any of the peaks and eminences around Butte and take in the surrounding country at a glance would convince the most sceptical that here are gathered more mills, smelters, shaft houses and more producing mines to the acre than upon any other portion of the known inhabited globe. The amount of prospecting now being pushed eclipses anything that Virginia City and the other great Nevada camps could boast of in their palmiest days."

The hostilities that have been going on more or less in the northern part of Sumatra for the last thirteen years between the Dutch and the Achinese are no nearer than ever to a conclusion. Acheen is the principal native sovereignty on the island, and has kept its independence against European efforts to subjugate it for nearly four centuries. Through a great part of the time commercial treaties have been maintained with the Sultan of Acheen by European occupants of the island, but the piracies indulged in by his people and his alleged violations of faith have of late greatly exasperated the Dutch. An expedition sent from the Netherlands in 1873 to crush the Achinese was defeated with much loss. Since then the war has been prosecuted with varying success. Of late the natives have begun to smuggle in rifles and even artillery, so that they have put the coast fort at Segli under siege. The Dutch troops also suffer severely from disease. Altogether Sumatra has cost the Netherlands much in money and men, with a prospect now of costing much more.

Accepted and Paid For.

Young man (to publisher)—"Did you accept that little matter I mailed you last week?"

Publisher—"Yes."

Young man—"I didn't know. I received no check for it."

Publisher—"You didn't put any price on it."

Young man—"I said to send me what you thought it was worth."

Publisher—"Well, that's what I sent.
—*New York Sun.*

FARMING INTERESTS.

Value of Last Year's Crops of Corn, Wheat and Oats,

Doings of the Farmers' National Congress in Washington.

The National Department of Agriculture estimates of the area, product, and value of corn, wheat and oats for permanent record are completed. The official work of the year has been thoroughly reviewed, with the aid of State co-operation and all available data of crop production, and the aggregates are substantially those recently reported. The corn crop in round numbers aggregates 1,665,000,000 bushels grown on 75,000,000 acres, and has a farm value of $610,000,000. The yield is twenty-two bushels per acre, four and one-half bushels less than last year. There is an increase of area of over three per cent., and a decrease in product of fourteen per cent., while the average price has increased twelve per cent., or from 32.8 cents to 36.6 cents per bushel.

The aggregate product of wheat is 457,000,000 bushels from an area of nearly 37,000,000 acres, having a farm value of $314,000,000. The average value is 68.7 cents per bushel, against 77.1 for the previous crop and 64.5 cents for the great crop of 1884. This is 35 per cent. reduction from the average value between 1870 and 1880. The yield of the spring wheat centres is better than was expected early in the season and on the Pacific Coast much worse. The general average for winter and spring wheat is nearly 12.4 bushels per acre.

The product of oats is 624,000,000 bushels, 5,000,000 less than last year, from an area of over 23,000,000 acres, producing a value of $186,000,000. The average yield is 26.4 bushels, against 27.6 last year. The average value is 29.8 cents per bushel, last year 28.5 cents per bushel.

The Farmers' Congress.

In the Farmers' National Congress, held at Washington, President Beverly appointed a committee as follows to confer with the Senate in relation to the secretaryship of agriculture: R. S. Duke, chairman, of Virginia; J. W. Stryder, of West Virginia; H. L. D. Lewis, of Virginia; Springer Harbaugh, of Minnesota, and W. L. Parkinson, of Kansas. L. W. Corbin, chairman, of Virginia; J. C. Walsh, of Maryland; J. O. Saxton, of Pennsylvania; J. W. Miles, of Iowa, and D. M. Russell, of Mississippi, were appointed to confer with the Senate and House Committee on Agriculture and the State Department. Among the resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions and passed was the following: "That the clause in the charters of the National banks which forbids their loaning money on real estate works a great injury to the farmers of the United States by denying them banking privileges and thus causing them to pay a higher rate of interest than other class of citizens, and that we, the farmers of the United States in congress assembled, do most respectfully, but urgently, ask the Congress of the United States to repeal the same." The members of the Congress called in a body upon the President. The Congress finally adjourned to meet in Chicago on the Tuesday before the meeting of the Fat Stock Show in November, 1887.

A MARINE DISASTER.

Twenty-Two Sailors and Five Life-Savers Drowned.

A most disastrous shipwreck occurred at 2 o'clock the other morning near the Little Island life-saving station on the Virginia coast, fourteen miles south of Cape Henry. Twenty-seven lives were lost, among them five life saving men, who, in the discharge of their duty, were drowned. The morning was bitterly cold and a blinding snow storm prevailed, with the wind blowing a gale from the northeast. During a lull in the storm the life-saving patrol from Little Island life-saving station sighted a large ship stranded on the bar about 800 yards from the shore. When he saw the vessel he was on his way to meet the patrol from Dam Neck Station and exchange checks showing that both patrolmen had been to the end of their beat. The Dam Neck patrol was only a few yards distant when the vessel was sighted, and both fired rockets to notify the crew of the stranded ship that she had been seen. They hurried back to their respective stations and gave the alarm.

In a little while both crews, with lifeboats and apparatus, were abreast of the wreck, and the boom of a mortar announced that a line had been shot out to the ill-fated vessel. The shot was unsuccessful, and a second was fired with like result. After firing six unsuccessful shots, the life-saving men determined to brave the furious sea and the death which seemd certain to await their venture. The word of command being given by Captain Belanza of Life Saving Station No. 4, known as Little Island, six of the most expert boatman manned each boat. At his command the men gave way with a will, and in a moment both boats were breasting the furious waves They reached the ship in safety, and five of the ship's crew were taken in a lifeboat and ten in a ship's boat, which was launched for the purpose. The boats were headed for shore and not a word was spoken, for each man realized the awful peril which surrounded them. With a steady pull the two boats were making good headway for shore, when a wave of great power struck both borts, capsizing them instantly and pitching their twenty-two occupants into the boiling sea.

Then began a desperate struggle for life, and with many of the men it was a prolonged one. The horrified life savers on the beach were powerless to assist their drowning comrades or the unfortunate strangers. The drowning men were carried southward by the seas, and some of them were washed ashore. As they came within reach they were picked up and endeavors were made to revive them, and in two instances with success, although one of the two is badly injured.

The vessel is the German ship Elizabeth, Captain Halberstadt, from Hamburg to Baltimore, and not one of her crew of twenty-two men survived her wreck.

Of the life-saving crew the following were lost: Abel Belanza, Captain of No. 4, known as Little Island; J. W. Land, same station; Geo. W. Stone, same; J. A. Belanza, of Dam Neck station, and brother of Abel; Joseph Spratley, of Dam Neck.

John Etheridge and Frank Tetford, of No. 4 station, were washed ashore and resuscitated.

CHINESE PIRATES.

French Troops on the Tonquin Frontier Wiped Out.

Advices from Hong Kong say that the trouble on the frontier of Tonquin and China has assumed most serious proportions. News has been received at Hong Kong from Pakhoi that large bodies of Chinese pirates attacked the French garrison at Hakoi, and after a three days' siege annihilated the town. They also attacked Mongkio, with a similar result. The latter is a town ten miles from the coast on the border line of China and Tonquin. Hakoi is about thirty miles south of Mongkio, on the coast. The French had a small fortification there, with a garrison of sixty men, under Lieutenant McMahon, a nephew of Marshal McMahon. After a three days' siege only twenty-three of the garrison remained alive. These made a sortie, but not one of them survived.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A Clare (Mich.) man owns a six-legged calf.

The Hudson River ice crop will be very large this season.

Storms on the Gulf have occasioned serious loss to the rice planters.

The losses by fire in this country during 1886 will figure up about $116,000,000.

It is estimated that California has 9,600,000 bushels of wheat available for export.

The Florida orange crop this season is estimated at 750,000 boxes of 128 to 250 oranges each.

During 1883 American mills produced 1,350,000 tons of steel rails, valued at $40,000,000.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

A strike of employes in the coal carrying trade in New Jersey and Pennsylvania has thrown 30,000 men out of employment.

William E. Dizan, of Wheelock, Vt. has been held for examination on the charge of murdering five of his children soon after their birth.

Two old misers, Joseph Perry and Rober Price, were found in a dilapidated building in Philadelphia starved to death.

An extensive fire at Hartford, Conn., gutted a large business block, causing a loss of over $175,000. Thomas R. Lawton, a reporter, was burned to death.

Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, the prominent Catholic priest summoned to Rome from New York, because of his open championship of Henry George in the recent mayoralty contest, has refused to obey the summons.

The assessed valuations of real estate in New York City are $1,257,275,903, an increase of $53,334,838 over 1886.

Two horse thieves named Caldwell and Johnson attacked John Walters, turnkey of the Waterloo (N. Y.) jail, in an attempt to escape, but were secured before they could get away. Walters died of his injuries.

Dr. William Perry, oldest graduate of Harvard College and sole survivor of the passengers on Fulton's first steamboat ride down the Hudson seventy-nine years ago, died a few days since at Exeter, N. H., in his ninety-ninth year.

The Clinton Powder Company's factory near Plattsburg, N. Y., was demolished by an explosion of 1,200 pounds of nitro-glycerne. The shock was felt thirty miles away.

South and West.

The Michigan Republicans, who control the State Legislature, chose Francis B. Stockbridge, a wealthy business man, as successor to Omer D. Conger in the United States Senate.

Jacksonville, Fla., has been visited by an earthquake which caused buildings to shake and windows to rattle.

The Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, a crack Southern military organization, contemplated making a tour of England next summer; but their application for permission to march through that country has been refused by the British authorities.

Delaware City, Del., a thriving village, has lost nearly its entire business section by fire. Loss, about $100,000.

A fire at Fargo, Dakota, destroyed a portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad's shops, causing an estimated damage of $200,000.

The Chicago Trades Assembly and the machinery of the Labor party in that city have been captured by the Socialists, who now fill the prominent offices.

The officers of the steamer J. W. Martin, burned on the Mississippi River December 13, have been indicted for manslaughter in causing the loss of many lives.

Henry Meyers died a few days since in Vermillion Parish, La., and it is claimed that at his death he had reached the advanced age of 126 years.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co., of Chicago, until recently the largest toy house in the West, have failed for $100,000.

Owing to the complications arising in Indiana from the election contests and claims of both political parties, the inauguration of Lieutenant-Governor Robertson (Rep.) at Indianapolis was accompanied with scenes of great disorder. The Democratic members of the Legislature energetically protested against his presiding over the joint session, and a motion to adjourn was declared carried, but when a rush was made for the doors they were found locked. The Lieutenant-Governor's inaugural could not be heard in the din that was raised.

San Francisco has been visited by an earthquake which lasted seven seconds but did no damage.

Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Herbert F. Beecher, a son of Rev Henry Ward Beecher, to be a special agent of the Treasury Department.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: A. E. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, Deputy Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; L. N. Buford, of Mississippi, Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; Colonel O. H. Willcox, Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel John Moore, Brigadier-General and Surgeon-General; Colonel J. C. Duane, Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers; also a number of postmasters.

Consuls nominated by the President: Isaac R. Diller, of Illinois, at Florence; Oscar Malmros, of Minnesota, at Cognac; Willoughby Walling, of Indiana, at Leith.

The Senate Committee on Pensions decided to report favorably to the Senate a bill which provides that persons permanently disabled in the service shall hereafter receive, in lieu of all pensions now paid them, $72 per month.

Foreign.

The census of France for 1886 shows a total population of 38,218,903, against 37,672,048 in 1885.

Four of the young men condemned to death recently for an outrageous assault upon a servant girl at Sydney, Australia, have been hanged.

The village of Djemel, near Tunis, North Africa, was severely shaken by an earthquake. A number of houses fell down and seven persons were killed and many hurt.

A number of peasants at Smolensk, Russia, have rebelled and overpowered and disarmed the garrison. Troops from Charkoff quelled the insurrection.

Avalanches in Switzerland have destroyed some houses and killed many cattle.

Ten persons were injured by an explosion of gas in a tenement house in Glasgow, Scotland.

A great snow storm has been raging through the midland counties of England, causing an almost complete interruption of traffic.

Germany is reported to be storing enormous quantities of provisions in the strongly fortified town of Metz in anticipation of war with France.

Several changes in the British Cabinet are announced.

English naval pensioners have been ordered to hold themselves ready for active duty—an announcement not calculated to allay the apprehensions of a great war in Europe.

The famous royal Alcazar Palace, at Toledo, Spain, has been completely destroyed by fire. Twenty persons were injured. The ancient edifice had been restored at a cost of $1,000,000.

Prince Bismarck in debate on the Army bill before the German Reichstag told the members they must pass the bill or the Reichstag would be dissolved.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

Features of the House Bill Creating a Secretary of Agriculture.

The National House of Representatives, by a vote of 222 yeas to 26 nays, has passed a bill creating a Department of Agriculture and Labor. It provides that there shall be an executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture and Labor, under the control of a Secretary of Agriculture and Labor, who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, and an Assistant Secretary. There shall be in the Department of Agriculture and Labor a division which shall be under charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who shall hold his office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed, and shall receive a salary of $5,000. The Commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the rate of wages, the cost of production of the articles produced, the earnings of laboring men and women, the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accident in mines, workshops, factories, and other places of industry. The Secretary is empowered to inquire into the causes of discontent which may exist between employers and employes within the United States, and he may invite and hear sworn statements from both such parties concerning the matters in controversy.

A Pittsburgh natural-gas company is the largest one in the country. It supplies over 400 manufactories and over 7,000 dwellings, with the entire amount of fuel consumed. The total area of pipe leading into Pittsburgh is given as 1,311,602 square inches.

A LEGISLATIVE TUMULT.

Wild Scenes of Disorder in the New Jersey Assembly.

A Struggle for Possession of the Speaker's Gavel.

A Trenton (N. J.) special gives the following details of the terrific and extraordinary scenes of disorder which prevailed at the opening of the Assembly, and which culminated in almost a free fight for possession of the Speaker's gavel:

Twenty-six Republicans, three Democrats, and two Labor men organized the Assembly here to-day by electing William Baird, of Warren county, Speaker; Joseph Atkinson, Labor Democrat, of Newark, Clerk; Terence McDonald, Democrat, of Hudson, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers divided between the two parties. The incidents of the occasion were somewhat animated. Half an hour after the proper hour for opening the session the the Republican members stormed the Assembly chamber, where the Democrats were holding a caucus. A squad of police, acting under orders from Governor Abbett, entered the chamber and forcibly removed those persons pointed out by the officers of the Democratic caucus, including the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House, who were present to assist in the opening of the new session, as well as some of the reporters. The police then guarded the chamber while the Democratic Assemblymen refused to permit the organization to proceed unless the Republicans would withdraw until their caucus was over. The Republicans thereupon withdrew to the Speaker's room in the rear of the Assembly chamber, and were accompanied by Donohue and Carroll, the Labor men, and Wolverton, Arnwine, and Baird of the Democrats, making thirty-one in all, just a majority, in the little back room. The doors were then locked, and the Democrats, with the police still on guard, proceeded with their caucus. The Republicans meantime proceeded to organize for themselves, the officers they elected being boosted in to them through a high window, the only means of access to the room.

When the Democrats knocked on the door and informed the Republicans that the caucas was over, and they could enter the large room, the Republicans marched in, and the officers they had elected took their places and attempted to proceed with business just where they had left off in the Speaker's room.

The Democrats were thunderstruck, and a riot at once began. They declared James S. Beckwith temporary Chairman, and he rushed to the desk. A terrific struggle followed between Beckwith and Baird for the possession of the gavel, members on both sides rushing forward to join in the fight. Shouts, oaths and execrations filled the chamber. The dense crowd in the galleries howled and swore. Frank McDermott, a member from Newark, shook his fist across the desk in Baird's face, and threatened to put a bullet through him if he didn't get out of the chair.

The Speaker's secretary was knocked off the high dais and his chair smashed. Some cool-head moved to adjourn until to-morrow, and both Baird and Beckwith declared the House adjourned. The excitement was subsiding when the police again entered the chamber, and one of them seized Sergeant-at-Arms McDonald and attempted to eject him. There was a terrible struggle in the arena in front of the Speaker's desk, which ended in the policeman retiring without his man. About this time the crowd outside burst open the doors and surged into the chamber, but the members dropped hostilities, and comparative order was soon restored, although it was an hour before the chamber was cleared.

The Republican Senators, pending the settlement of the trouble in the House, refused to organize the Senate, and the election of a United States Senator is thereby postponed one week, or until three weeks from to-day.

The trouble arose from the refusal of the three Democrats above named to unite with the remainder in the organization of the Assembly, their refusal being based on the claim that they had not been recognized in the apportionment of the offices. As the Assembly is close the three Democrats and two Labor men, by uniting with the Repulicans, were in the majority.

LATER NEWS.

Robert M. Taylor, a prominent resident of Reynoldsville, Penn., shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. Sickness, financial troubles, and the death of a child by drowning it is thought unsettled Taylor's reason.

For the first time in the history of the city two ladies, appointed by the outgoing Mayor Grace, took their seats on the 12th in the New York Board of Education.

Ten firemen were thrown thirty feet by the fall of a roof at a fire in Baltimore. They were all injured in various degress of severity.

It is thought that the bill to amend the Anti-Polygamy act, passed by the House and sent to a conference committee of both Houses, will, if it becomes a law, be the death blow to Mormonism.

Lord Iddesleigh, a member of the British Cabinet holding the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, dropped dead while making a call at the official residence of Prime Minister Saulsbury in London. He was born in 1818, and was better known to the world as Sir Stafford Northcote.

Missionaries report the massacre of 100 native converts to Christianity in Uganda, Africa. Most of the victims were burned alive.

John M. Wilson was hanged at Norristown, Penn., for the murder of Anthony W. Dealy.

The late Senator John A. Logan's successor in the United States Senate is ex-Congressman Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, the Legislative caucus of Illinois Republicans having chosen him on the second ballot.

Additional nominations by the Senate: John T. Campbell, of California, Consul at Auckland; Henry H. Pendleton, of West Virginia, Consul at Southampton.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hugh A. Dinsmore to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Corea.

The first evening reception given at the White House by the President and Mrs. Cleveland, assisted by the Cabinet ladies, was attended by a throng of people, including Supreme Court Justices, foreign Diplomats, Army and Navy Officers, Senators and Congressmen, etc. Seven different kinds of invitations were issued.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Chicago players will report for duty at the Hot Springs on April 1.

In the six games he played while in Cuba lately Sam Wise, of the Bostons, had a batting average of 333.

The University of Pennsylvania will be coached by Henry Boyle, the gentlemanly pitcher of the St. Louis Maroons.

There are about fifty baseball players wintering in Cincinnati, as many more in Philadelphia and a few less in Detroit.

Ferguson, pitcher of the Philadelphia Baseball Club, has been engaged to coach the Princeton College nine during the winter.

The Metropolitans now have two men—Esterbrook and Orr—who have led the Association batteries, the former in 1884 and the latter in 1886.

No less than forty-six of the minor league players will be found in the ranks of the League and American Association for the season of 1887.

Carpenter, of the Cincinnati team, is contemplating organizing a team to go to New Orleans in February to play with the Southern League team there.

The National League has signed an even 100 players; American Association, 76; International, 106; Northwestern, 49; Western, 44; Southern, 29; Eastern, 10; New England, 27—a total of 441 for the principal professional organizations.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Sessions.

16th Day.—Mr. Call offered a resolution declaring that certain lands granted for railroad purposes in Florida shall be forfeited, and instructing the Attorney-General to bring suit against all corporations attempting to sell or advertise public lands embraced in railroad grants where bills for forfeiture are pending before Congress.... Mr. McPherson proposed an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill.... A bill was passed appropriating $30,000 for the widow and daughters of Erskine S. Allin, formerly Master Armorer at Springfield Armory, the inventor of the Springfield breech-loading rifle musket, in compensation for the use of the invention by the government.... Executive session.

17th Day.—A memorial was presented from the New York Chamber of Commerce presenting objections to some of the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Bill.... Mr. Hoar, from the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration, reported resolutions dclaring it expedient that action be taken by Congress for the due celebration in Washington about April 30, 1889, of the centennials of the adoption of the Constitution and of the discovery of America, and directing the committee to consider and propose the best mode of celebration. Adopted.... Messrs. Beck and Cullom spoke in favor of the Inter-State Commerce Bill. Mr. Stanford spoke in opposition ...Executive Session.

18th Day.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill, and was addressed by Messrs. Coke, Harris and Saulsbury in favor of the measure.... The Senate went into secret session and passed a resolution advising the President to enter into negotiations with Nicaragua for concessions for an interoceanic canal.

19th Day—The bill to extend the time for filing claims in the Court of Claims under the French Spoliation act for twelve months was passed.... The Army Appropriation bill was reported with amendments. It appropriates $23,737,718; being $95,100 in excess of the bill as it came from the House.... The Pension Appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates the same amount as the House bill.... Mr. Call spoke in favor of, and Messrs. Brown and Mitchell (Oregon) against the Inter-State Commerce bill.

20th Day.—The Senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. Vest directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a full and itemized statement of all money paid out on account of prosecutions of criminal cases in State Courts by Federal officials of the departments, from July 1879, to December 1, 1886, with a list of officials, agents or employes engaged, the amount paid them, for what specific services, etc. The resolution was made to apply to civil cases also and then adopted.... A running discussion on the Inter-State Commerce bill took place, the debaters being Messrs. Harris and George in favor of, and Mr. Hoar against the measure. Mr. Evarts also opposed the bill, denouncing it as unconstitutional.... Conferees were appointed on the Anti-Polygamy bill passed by the House.

House Sessions.

19th Day.—The Public Printer's annual report was read.... A communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was received requesting an immediate additional appropriation of $50,000 for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue for the current fiscal year.... The House spent the remainder of the day on the private calendar, and then took a recess until 7:30—the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

20th Day.—The bill appropriating $500,000 for a public building at Charleston went over after debate.... The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill consolidating certain bureaus of the Navy Department. Messrs. Buck (Conn.) and Thomas (Ill.) favored and Mr. Lord (Del.) opposed the measure.... Mr. Hiscock (N. Y.) introduced a bill reducing the duties on raw sugar, providing for the payment of bounties on domestic sugars, and abolishing the tax on tobacco and spirits used in the arts and manufactures.... Mr. Willis (Ky.) reported the River and Harbor Bill, and it was ordered printed and recommitted.

21st Day.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Tarsney (Mich.)—Providing for the erection or upward, the cost of the building the United States of 10,000 inhabitants of a public building in each city of to vary according to the population, from $25,000 for 10,000 inhabitants to $140,000 for 50,000 inhabitants. By Mr. Breckenridge—Making certain forms of speculation unlawful. By Mr. Maybury (Mich.)—Amending the Civil Service act so that no person shall be disqualified from appointment by reason of age. By Mr. Merriman (N. Y.)—For the purchase of John Ericsson's "Destroyer," and ten enlarged steel vessels of the same type for defending the harbors of the United States.

22d Day.—Mr. Oates, from Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported to the House a bill to prohibit the appointment of Congressional committees to attend funerals at the public expense outside the District of Columbia, and also to prohibit the draping of public buildings in mourning, except upon the authority of the President. House calendar.... On motion of Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill creating a Department of Agriculture and Labor. On motion of Mr. Foran, of Ohio, the salary of the Commissioner of Labor was increased from $4,000 to $5,000. The committee then rose and the bill was passed—yeas 222, nays 26.

23d Day—The Tucker substitute for the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill was discussed and passed without a division. The bill makes the lawful husband or wife of any person prosecuted for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation a competent witness against the accused; provides for the registration of all marriages, making it a misdemeanor for any person to violate the provisions relative to such registration; annuls all Territorial laws providing for the identification of the votes of electors at any election, and also all laws conferring on the Territorial courts the power to determine divorce cases, and abolishes woman suffrage in the territory. Penalties are prescribed for unlawful intercourse, and polygamy is defined as a marriage between one person of one sex and more than one person of another sex, and is declared to be a felony. The financial corporations known as the Church of Latter Day Saints and the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company are dissolved, and the Attorney-General is directed to wind them up by process of court; and all laws for the organization of the militia of the Territory and the creation of the Nauvoo Legion are annulled. Polygamists are made ineligible to vote, and a test oath is prescribed to all persons desiring to vote that they will obey the laws of the United States, and especially the laws in respect to the crimes defined in this and the original Edmunds act. The bill provides for the immediate appointment by the President of all Judges and Selectmen of the County and Probate Courts, and by the Governor of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables and other county and district officers.

24th Day.—A bill was passed giving the consent of Congress to the agreement between the New York and New Jersey Commissioners respecting the boundary line between those States.... The bill amending the law regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal courts was passed.... The bill providing for the bringing of suits against the United States was passed.

SHIPWRECKED.

Three Saved of a Crew of Twenty-four in the Pacific.

The crew of the ship Harvey Mills, which foundered at sea while on a voyage from Seattle, Washington Territory, for San Francisco, numbered twenty-four. The three survivors say that when all hope of saving the ship was abandoned the Captain and three men attempted to leave the ship in a small boat, but as soon as they left the ship's side the boat was capsized by a heavy sea, and they were drowned. Four others took to a raft, but have not since been heard of. Mate Cushman and three of the crew also left the ship on a raft, but before they were picked up one of the men went crazy and jumped overboard. The other twelve of the crew stuck to the ship, and, as the survivors saw her go down, all on board must have perished. The three rescued men have arrived in San Francisco.

The most heavily endowed educational institutions in the United States are: Girard College, $10,000,000; Columbia, $5,000,000; Johns Hopkins, $4,000,000; Harvard, $3,000,000; Princeton, $3,500,000; Lehigh, $1,800,000; Cornell, $1,400,000.

During the past year $13,284,986 was expended for educational purposes in the State of New York. Of this amount $9,102,258 was for teachers' wages. There are 31,325 school teachers and 1,735,073 school children in the State.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Report of the New York Bureau of Statistics and Labor.

Investigations and Inquiries Into the Workingman's Position.

New York State Commissioner Peck, in the "Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor," says:

The year 1886 has witnessed a more profound and far more extended agitation among the members of organized labor than any previous year in the history of our country, and while such agitation in our own State has not been characterized by the wholly unwarranted and criminal excesses that startled with horror the populace of several of the Western cities, it has nevertheless been earnest and pronounced. With but rare exceptions, organized labor has continued in this State, with greater success and vigor than ever before, to agitate, to strike and to boycott during the past year, and 1886 will be remembered as one of the greatest importance in the battle waged between capital and labor, the signal failures and successes of which will not be lost or fail to serve as lessons of value to the student of social and economic questions.

The subject of apprenticeship is treated at great length and in a most exhaustive manner. Among other things the Commissioner says, in discussing the question:

"As a very prominent feature of the labor question, it has been found expedient and necessary to look into our apprenticeship system—the means at hand of renewing and perpetuating our labor supply. The broad result is that we are largely dependent upon foreign skilled labor. Our supply of native mechanics is daily augmented by the skilled labor of Europe, and while this foreign element is not equal to the skilled labor which is retained in Europe, it is in the main vastly superior to that produced in our own country. Whether unrestricted emigration be or be not a national blessing may be disputed, but a visit to the workshops of the State will demonstrate the truthfulness of the statement that the large majority of our tradesmen and mechanics are foreigners. Indeed, in many trade and industrial establishments there is not a single American at work. Nearly all positions of trust and responsibility in the mechanical departments are in the hands of foreign-born workers, and most of the boys and young men learning trades are either foreign born or the sons of foreign-born workers. And the opinion is now very generally expressed and accepted, that most of the labor troubles of the last few years have been precipitated, not by whole trades, but by sections of them, and that these sections were largely controlled by foreigners, or natives who had from association imbibed foreign ideas on the labor question."

The Commissioner argues in favor of manual training as a means of keeping up the supply of trained labor and preventing the coming man from becoming the slave of the machine.

The conclusion at which the Commissioner arrives in regard to "Shorter Hours of Labor" are thus summed up:—"As predicted in the last report of this bureau, a very general movement was made on the first day of May last looking to the reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight per day. The organizations of New York and Brooklyn seemed to have acted more in concert than those of other cities in the States, and were by far more successful, having won a majority of the cases where demands were made. It is true that while a large percentage of all engaged in the movement asked for a reduction of two hours a day, very many of the organizations did it with a view of compromising on nine hours as a day's work."

He next gives brief histories of the leading strikes in the State during the year, notably those in the Troy laundries, the sugar refineries, and on the street railroads. The losses by these different strikes, boycotts, &c., he is unable to give in total, but fifty-eight firms alone report an aggregate of $3,000,000. On the other hand, the losses of wages to striking employes are represented by the sum of $2,858,191.

JOHN ROACH.

Death of the Most Noted Ship-Builder in America.

John Roach, the most celebrated shipbuilder in this country, died a few days since at his home in New York. He had been suffering for some time from cancer of the mouth, which finally terminated fatally. Mr. Roach was born not far from Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1813. He came to this country alone when sixteen years old. He worked four years in a New Jersey brickyard. Then he was apprenticed for three years to the Allaire Iron Works, of New York, to learn the trade of an iron founder. After a while he went into business for himself, and in course of time became the leading ship builder in the country. In 1871 he built his famous shipyards at Chester, Penn. Mr. Roach was an earnest Republican and a firm believer in the doctrine of protection. When the Democrats came into power in 1885 he held contracts to build four steel cruisers. All his available capital was invested in the work. His friends, too, were on his bonds for large amounts. Mr. William C. Whitney, the Secretary of the Navy, adopted a new line of policy regarding government contract work, and he declined to make any payment upon the Dolphin, the first of the vessels which Mr. Roach had under contract, or upon any of the others, until the Dolphin had been approved by the Naval Advisory Board. The first trials of the Dolphin were not satisfactory. Mr. Roach's means were all invested in the vessels, and the Secretary's refusal to make advances upon the work forced the veteran shipbuilder to make an assignment. This was in August, 1885.

During his operation of the Chester shipyards Mr. Roach built eighty iron ships there with a total tonnage of 210,000 tons and valued at $35,000,000. He employed from 1,800 to 2,000 men. The fortune which he left is estimated at $1,000,000. The assignees appointed after his failure state that they have paid sixty per cent. of his liabilities, which amounted to nearly $2,250,000, and that in February the balance will probably be paid.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	2
Beef, good to prime	6½ @ 8
Calves, com'n to prime	5 @ 9
Sheep	4½ @ 6
Lambs	7 @ 8
Hogs—Live	4¼ @ 4⅝
Dressed	5⅛ @ 8
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 60 @ 4 10
West, good to choice	3 70 @ 5 20
Wheat—No. 2, Red	93 @ 93⅝
Rye—State	57½ @ 59
Barley—State	@ 70
Corn—Ungrad. Mixed	47¼ @ 47⅞
Oats—White State	39 @ 40
Mixed Western	35½ @ 37
Hay—Med. to prime	55 @ 85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	45 @ 70
Lard—City Steam	6 25 @ 6 75
Butter—State Creamery	24 @ 29
Dairy	— @ 28
West. Im. Creamery	24 @ 26
Factory	14 @ 17
Cheese—State Factory	— @ 13
Skims	10½ @ 11⅛
Western	12¾ @ 12⅞
Eggs—State and Penn	33 @ 34
BUFFALO.	
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 75 @ 4 00
Lambs—Western	5 00 @ 5 75
Steers—Western	4 40 @ 4 90
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 35 @ 4 45
Flour	4 75 @ 5 15
Wheat—No. 1	91⅛ @ 91⅜
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	— @ 44
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	— @ 33
Barley—State	70 @ 72
BOSTON.	
Beef—Good to choice	6¼ @ 10
Hogs—Live	5¼ @ 6
Northern Dressed	6⅝ @ 7½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	10 50 @ 11 00
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 15 @ 5 40
Corn—High Mixed	50 @ 51
Oats—Extra White	41¾ @ 42
Rye—State	60 @ 65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.	
Beef—Dressed weight	5 @ 7¾
Sheep—Live weight	4¼ @ 6¾
Lambs	5 @ 7
Hogs—Northern	4¼ @ 4¾
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. extra family	2 75 @ 3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red	92 @ 95
Rye—State	57 @ 58
Corn—State Yellow	45 @ 48
Oats Mixed	37½ @ 38
Butter—Creamery Extra	31 @ 32
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	13¼ @ 13¾