

Editor's Historical Record.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

OUR Record is closed on the 26th of October.—The October elections have, in the main, resulted favorably for the administration candidates. The election in Georgia, October 2, was for Governor and members of the State Legislature, and five Congressmen. James M. Smith, Democrat, was elected Governor by over 50,000 majority. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana elections were held October 8. General Hartranft, Republican, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of 35,627. Mr. Allen, the Republican candidate for Auditor-General, received a majority of 36,780, and Ulysses Mercur, Republican candidate for Supreme Court judge, a majority of 40,443. The average majority of the three Republican candidates for Congressmen at large was nearly 46,000. In Ohio, Allen T. Wikoff, Republican, was elected Secretary of State by a majority of 11,910. John Welch was elected Supreme Court judge by a majority of 10,189. The Congressmen stand seven Democrats to thirteen Republicans. James A. Garfield (Nineteenth District) was re-elected by a majority of 10,955. In Indiana the Democrats elected T. A. Hendricks for Governor by a majority of 1148. The new Legislature will stand, in the Senate, 27 Republicans to 23 Democrats; in the House, 54 Republicans to 46 Democrats. The Congressional delegation stands 9 Republicans to 4 Democrats. The election in South Carolina, October 16, resulted in the success of General Moses, the regular Republican candidate for Governor, by a majority of from 35,000 to 40,000 (estimated). The constitutional amendment prohibiting an increase of the State debt was ratified, being generally indorsed by both parties. This amendment renders it necessary that any increase of the State debt (beyond that incurred in the ordinary and current business of the State) shall be submitted to the people at a general election, and require for its sanction a two-thirds vote.

The Oregon Legislature, September 28, elected M. C. Mitchell, Republican, United States Senator. A bill providing for woman suffrage has been introduced into the Lower House of the Oregon Legislature.

Emperor William of Prussia has decreed in favor of the United States in regard to the San Juan boundary question submitted for his arbitration. This decision makes the boundary line pass through Canal de Haro instead of Rosario Strait, thus including within the United States the San Juan, Orcas, and Lopez islands.

The total losses by the great fire in Chicago, October, 1871, amounted to \$200,000,000, to which another million must be added on account of the depreciation of property and the interruption of trade. The year which has passed since this event has seen at least one-third of the value of the destroyed property restored. The hotels, the places of amusement, the warehouses, the churches, and the schools which have taken the place of those which were destroyed are grander and more substantial edifices, and architecturally more beautiful. The prices of real estate are higher than at the time of the fire, and

the industrial interests of Chicago have been more than re-established. In fact, the great disaster of last year is beginning to be regarded as a blessing in disguise, and the great Western metropolis—already connected with the interior by a score of railways, and having a lake marine rivaling the tonnage of the great sea-ports of the world—dreams with unabated enthusiasm of ship-canals westward to the Mississippi and eastward to the sea-board.

Turning from the Gateway of the West to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, we find some interesting statistics respecting the commerce of San Francisco during the nine months ending September 30, 1872. There have arrived during this period fifty full cargoes of Eastern goods by way of Cape Horn, besides twenty more by Panama steamers; forty-five cargoes of English goods—coal, iron, drugs, liquors, dry-goods, etc.; fifty-six cargoes of coal from Australia; and the usual amount of coffee, rice, sugar, and tea from China and the East Indies. The imports by shipment are valued at \$3,706,996, against \$2,575,042 during the same time last year—an increase of 50 per cent. The export trade has been unusually active. Thus there was a shipment of 3,000,000 centals of wheat, against less than 1,000,000 centals during the same time last year. The exports by water amounted to \$15,242,738, against \$10,547,593 in 1871. The exports of treasure are estimated at \$25,041,629, against \$14,044,075 in 1871. The amount collected in duties on foreign imports at this port for the nine months is \$6,368,000, against \$5,622,000 for the same time last year, showing a greatly increased foreign commerce, since no duties have been collected during the past quarter on coffee and tea.

In California, as indeed throughout the country, the want of more abundant and cheaper means of transportation is severely felt. As a remedy it is proposed to build narrow-gauge railroads. It is estimated that in the grain-producing portions of the State there is not any one hundred miles in length by six miles in width that does not pay for the transportation of its produce yearly an amount in excess of what the charges would be on a narrow-gauge road enough to build and equip a road of its own. In the Northwest a like want for cheaper transportation has stimulated afresh the agitation for a canal to communicate with the Atlantic coast. Every where great attention is being paid to the subject of canal transportation. The offer by the State of New York for the successful application of some motive power as a substitute for horses to canal-boats on the Erie Canal has led to results which promise the propulsion of these boats by steam, in half the time and at less expense than by the present method.

Some idea of the demands made upon transportation by the grain trade is conveyed by the fact that for the forty-eight hours ending at noon October 14 there were received at the port of Buffalo 1,386,000 bushels of grain. The Buffalo route has won favor on account of the low rates of toll on the canal—an important consideration when we remember how formidable at one time

appeared the prospect of a diversion of trade through Canada.

Among the most important of the subjects discussed during the session of the National Board of Trade in New York, October 15-19, was that of a more popular railway service. Mr. R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, New York, read a very able paper, exposing "the terrible drain upon the productive and laboring interests of our country on account of our present railroad management." He made a comparison of fourth-class freights charged by the different railroad lines for the last five years from the cities of Chicago, Toledo, and St. Louis; also from six interior competing points in the States of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, viz., Mattoon, Decatur, and Paris, in Illinois; Terre Haute, Indiana; and Keokuk and Dubuque, in Iowa, to New York city. He took the months of December, January, February, March, and April of each year, as those months only show what the railroads would do the year through if they had no water competition. The result of his estimate was that three-fourths of the Western producers' grain were given to the railroads to carry the remaining fourth to market. There was a tendency toward consolidation among all through lines, crushing out all competition, and enabling two or three railroad kings to dictate to the people how much they shall pay for food, fuel, and clothing. "Already the railroad system of our country (comprising over 50,000 miles, and fast increasing) is in the hands of half a dozen men, who can to-morrow morning telegraph orders from their head-quarters that will raise the barrel of flour you buy at noon one dollar per barrel, the pork you buy one and two cents per pound, the beef you eat the same, the coal you burn one dollar a ton, every bushel of grain in the country two, three, five, and ten cents per bushel, putting into their purses millions of dollars before night, to the disadvantage of every man, woman, and child, and to the benefit alone of half a dozen millionaires." The railroad corporations have gained the control of Legislatures. Yet "it is the people's land and money that helped to build the roads; it is the people's productions of land, loom, and furnace that furnish the freights for said roads, that are now run to see how much can be extorted from the people (to pay large dividends on stock that is watered and doubled every little while), instead of seeing how cheaply the freight could be carried, which is the only rule that should govern a properly constructed railroad managed in the interests of the people. The people, therefore, have a right to say what shall be a proper compensation for carrying their freight. There is great danger to every interest in our country—financial, productive, manufacturing, and, above all others, the laboring interest. It demands our earnest action and immediate action. Every moment but tightens the iron grip these railroad monopolies now have upon the people's throats." The real cost of transportation is only from one-fourth to one-third of the tariff now charged. According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the amount of grain produced in the United States in 1871 was 1,519,776,100 bushels. Suppose that only two-thirds of this—1,000,000,000 bushels—were transported, we have the enormous sum of \$245,000,000 extort-

ed from the people, if that amount were shipped from Chicago, and the still greater sum of \$300,000,000 on the same amount shipped from St. Louis. But as half of the amount was shipped from lesser points at higher rates, this sum would still be increased. But taking the two places, Chicago and St. Louis, we have an average of \$272,500,000. This sum would in ten years pay the whole national debt. It would build and equip a double-track road of 3400 miles in length, at a cost of \$80,000 per mile, every year, almost long enough to reach from New York to San Francisco. To remedy this growing evil Mr. Ferguson suggested through trunk lines crossing the continent from ocean to ocean, or from the grain fields and centres of the West to all the sea-board cities in the East, said roads to consist of four tracks; if advisable, a track each way for freight, and one each way for passenger traffic; these roads to be free thoroughfares, over which the people's freight shall be carried for cost, the roads to be built by the people—that is, every county and State through which the road passes to pay an equal share of the cost of construction and equipment according to its population and wealth; where a county or State is too poor the government to give the necessary aid; each county and State through which the road passes to guarantee a certain per cent. interest to stock-holders; no stock-holder or share-holder to be allowed a vote on said stock or shares, simply holding stock or shares as a voucher for their investment and to entitle them to the interest on such deposit.

In bringing subjects of this character before the people, general associations like the National Board of Trade are of great value and importance. It is the era of associations, and the constant tendency of these is toward expansion, from local to national, then from national to international. The tendency toward centralization in the government and in the great moneyed interests of the country is a manifestation of this characteristic feature of the age. The evils involved in this tendency can only be met by a corresponding organization on the part of those whose interests it is the design of the government to represent, and on the part of labor, which is the basis of all wealth. If government is centralized, then it must be popularized to prevent centralization from becoming despotism. If railway autocrats conspire to rob producers and consumers, then the producers and consumers must organize for the protection of their interests. If the monopolies use the government, then the people must prevent corruption by reform associations, and must, through organizations representing their interests, secure the assistance of their servants who represent them in our national councils. In this connection Commodore Maury's address at the St. Louis Agricultural Fair, early in October, is very suggestive. He urged the necessity of co-operation among agriculturists in order to secure from the law-makers the same consideration which has been secured from them by combinations among the railroad men, the miners, the merchants, and the manufacturers. The agriculturists were not at a disadvantage for lack of wealth, numbers, or intelligence. The crops of last year (1871) amounted in round numbers to \$2,500,000,000. According to the last census

there are 12,500,000 "bread-earners" in the United States, filling the mouths of a population of 39,000,000. These several interests subsist respectively—the agricultural and mechanical, 23,830,000 souls; the commercial, 2,326,000; the manufacturing, 1,117,000; mining, 472,000; the railroad and express men, 595,000. "Therefore you beat in numerical strength these several industries, that are so much more compact in organization and powerful with Legislatures than you are, some ten, some twenty, and some fifty times—and all combined five to one. Hitherto your combinations have extended only to the forming of State and county societies, and the influencing of State Legislatures. Theirs are general; they impress Congress." A National Agricultural Congress had been organized in St. Louis May 28, 1872, and this should be fostered by the rural interests of the country. The appropriation by Congress to the Signal-office, with a view to the interests of agriculture as well as of commerce, was one of the results already secured by this organization. It had pledged itself to an international conference, in which the details might be arranged for a universal system of meteorological observation and crop reports. This would enable farmers to fix prices upon their staples, instead of having this done for them by the merchants. "The International Congress of Statisticians has just had a meeting on the banks of the Neva. In it the great nations of the earth were represented. It met under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia in his own capital, and was inaugurated there by the real friend of true scientific progress, the Grand Duke Constantine. It was cheered in its labors with the huzzas of the Russians, the hochs of the Germans, the vivas of the Latin races, and the hurrahs of the English, and among its labors was the appointment of a special committee in furtherance of this scheme." Commodore Maury directed attention to the oppression of the agriculturists by gigantic railroad monopolies. This evil must be met by the National Agricultural Congress.

The project of an interoceanic canal is still receiving attention from the government. The Navy Department has ordered an exploration of the Bajoyo River in connection with the survey of the Nicaragua route of the canal, and the work was to begin on the 1st of December. In January Commander Selfridge is to finish the survey of the Panama route.

In Georgia the culture of tea is being undertaken with good promise of success, the plant being raised from seed, and not, as hitherto, from imported plants.

The Liverpool returns show that during the months of July, August, and September the departure of ships for the United States has averaged more than one per day, while the emigrants have flocked westward at the rate of 12,000 per month, or 144,000 per year. English artisans and laborers are beginning to count largely in the emigration; and it appears that they avoid Canada, as affording fewer inducements to the industrious and enterprising than the free and independent life of a republic. Compared with other periods, as well as with the preceding quarter, the increase of immigration is enormous. Ninety-nine ships left during

the three months for the United States with 36,491 steerage passengers and nearly 6000 in the cabin. Seventeen ships left for Canada, carrying 5607 persons. The aggregate number of passengers was 50,385, of whom the greater proportion (18,279) were English, and only 5104 Irish. The most notable feature of the quarter's return is the sudden access of Swedes, Danes, and Germans to the emigration from Liverpool, no less than 15,853 of the whole number having been drawn from the Scandinavian and German countries, coming by way of Hull to Liverpool, and thence to the United States, in preference to shipping from the Baltic direct by the Bremen and German Lloyd's steamers. These vessels, however, have also brought a large company of immigrants.

A large body of the emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine purpose to form a settlement in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Virginia. Canada will also receive a considerable number of these emigrants.

The strike of the bricklayers in Chicago has to some extent interfered with the building industry in that city. The Union demands that all foremen shall be members of its organization, and that none but Union men shall be employed. In about half the cases these points were conceded.

In New Orleans there was a longshoremen's strike about the middle of October. The object was to secure \$4 wages per day, instead of \$3, and ten hours for the working-day. The strikers assembled in large numbers, and marched through the streets. Captain William Barnes lost his life in attempting to prevent their interference with the working-men on his barges. The strike at this season is very injurious to the commercial interests of the city.

The experiment of building associations is being tried in Cincinnati with favorable results. Those in the old Sixteenth Ward alone are developing a capital of over \$3,500,000, which will all be used within the next four or five years in building homes, buying real estate, setting men up in business, and in every way helping a class of men who, but for these benevolent institutions, would never own a foot of ground during their lives. It has been said that fully one-fourth of the money now being invested in building associations used to be spent for liquor and its accompanying vices. If this be true, they have accomplished a good end. But in addition they offer a safe investment for a poor man to lay up his dollar per week where it will draw an interest that is not excelled by that derived from the capital of the millionaire.

The most eminent among the educators of Massachusetts form a committee to consider the propriety of admitting female students to the colleges. A year ago Mr. H. W. Sage, of Brooklyn, New York, one of the trustees of Cornell University, offered that institution a quarter of a million of dollars provided it afforded the same advantages to young women that it does to young men. The offer was not hastily accepted, but was referred to a committee to examine the whole question. The majority reported in favor of its acceptance on those conditions. Another committee, appointed to visit the leading colleges and universities attended by both sexes, as the

result of their investigations, came to this conclusion:

"Both the testimony of experience and the investigations of the committee agree in the conclusion that the system of co-education has worked well, and the committee failed to find one objection to it in practice. Its effects on both the young men and the young women are beneficial, and the facts indicate that there is no loss in scholarship. 'The young women are at least the equals of the young men in collegiate studies,' while their 'conscientiousness' in study elevates the general tone of scholarship. Facts are given showing that the health of young women does not suffer from collegiate study more than that of young men."

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, Mr. Sage's proposal has been accepted, and the doors of Cornell thrown open to women. A large building for their accommodation is in process of erection, and will be completed within a year, at the cost of \$150,000. It will provide dormitories to accommodate 200, and lecture-rooms for physiology, embryology, and kindred subjects.

Cornell University has just entered upon its fifth year. The entering class numbers 200, including a dozen ladies. The McGraw building is just finished, and the libraries and cabinets are being arranged in it. The library consists now of 36,000 volumes, including the Jared Sparks collection, recently added. Important additions in French, German, Italian, and Spanish literature have been made this summer. A course of lectures by Mr. J. A. Froude was begun late in October.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University have resolved hereafter to hold annual examinations of women, similar to those already held by the University of Cambridge in England. The corporation submitted a scheme, and the overseers have just adopted it. There will be two classes of candidates, those under eighteen, and those above that age. Certificates are to be given to those who pass the examination, and "certificates of honor"—so discriminated—to those who pass "with credit." The tendency of this system will be to elevate the standard of scholarship in girls' schools. The first examination is to take place next June.

It is estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 negroes voted in each of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania at the recent elections. This fact, and the political importance of the negro vote in the South, suggest the necessity of greater efforts for the education of the colored race. The efforts at enlightenment of the freedmen have, so far, amounted to but little. The Freedmen's Bureau, out of its thirteen millions of dollars, expended three and a half millions only for educational purposes. The exhausted Southern States could not do much, while Northern liberality expended about four millions. The total expense, divided among nearly five millions of people, during a period of ten years, shows an annual outlay of less than a dollar for each teachable youth. Since emancipation the negro child has had less than a tenth of the advantages enjoyed by the New England child.

The epidemic among horses, after making fearful ravages in Canada, has visited the United States, and threatens serious results. It was reported from Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse early in October, and about the middle of the month had reached New York city.

DISASTERS.

An accident occurred, October 3, on the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railway, in which a train fell through a trestle, killing one man and injuring twenty-seven others, some slightly and others very seriously.

The ladies' car on an express train on the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad jumped the track, October 10, eight miles from Paducah, and went down an embankment forty feet, landing bottom upward. It contained about twenty persons, nearly all of whom were more or less injured. Two were killed outright.

A Pullman train on the Eastern Railroad ran into a freight train October 22. Two passengers were killed and twenty injured.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, one of the oldest and most widely known Methodist preachers in America, died September 25 at his home, near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Illinois, aged eighty-seven years.

Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., a well-known and esteemed clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Brooklyn September 29, aged sixty-three years.

Francis Lieber, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional History and Political Science in Columbia College Law School, and one of the most distinguished American writers on government and civil law, died of heart-disease at his residence in New York, October 2, aged seventy-two years.

Brevet Brigadier-General Hartman Bache, colonel of engineers in the army of the United States, died in Philadelphia October 8, aged seventy-five years.

The Hon. William H. Seward died at his residence in Auburn, New York, October 10, aged seventy-two years.

Mrs. Sarah Payson Willis Parton, better known as "Fanny Fern," died at her residence in New York, October 10, aged sixty-one years.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The submarine cable between Jamaica and Panama is in working order. Governor Gray, of Madras, is to succeed Sir Peter Grant as Governor of Jamaica.

In Cuba next year the war taxes on exports are to be doubled, and on imports increased from ten to twenty-five per cent.

In Mexico Lerdo de Tejada's election as President is regarded as certain. All the revolutionary chiefs except Diaz and Guerra have accepted the amnesty offered by the government.

EUROPE.

The disposition of the leading British statesmen is to loyally accept the award of the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal, notwithstanding Chief Justice Cockburn's dissenting argument, which claims that the new rules adopted in the Washington Treaty ought to have been interpreted in a Pickwickian sense. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a recent speech denounces Cockburn's argument; and Sir John Coleridge, Attorney-General, says of the result of the arbitration that England has got well out of a bad business. Sir Roundell Palmer, one of the arbitrators, succeeds Lord Hatherly as Lord Chancellor. He is in sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, though

he was opposed to the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and great expectations are entertained of important law reforms through his promotion to the woolsack.

The agitation for the disestablishment of the English Church in England is fairly begun. A conference was held in Birmingham early in October, in which Mr. Miall, the great Dissenter, took a prominent part. A fresh incentive is given to the movement by the discontent which prevails in regard to the working of the new Education act, which inseparably connects secular with religious instruction.

The Scotch Educational Settlement (by the act of August 6, 1872) aims to give every child the rudiments of knowledge, to destroy clerical ascendancy in the schools, and to foster institutions of secondary education preliminary to university training. The act ordains absolute compulsion, thus differing from the English Settlement. The bill of 1861 had struck a blow at clerical ascendancy in the schools by the abolition of tests for school-masters. The present act goes farther, and substitutes for the ministers and heritors, as school directors, boards elected by the rate-payers. But it does not exclude religious teaching; and the consequence will be that sectarian considerations will enter into the election of school boards, and the Presbyterian clergy will have the same influence over popular education in Scotland that the Anglican clergy have in England. The turn of Ireland, and the triumph of the Roman Catholic priests, comes next in order; for one of the most important questions that will come before Parliament next session will be that of Irish education. The Romanists demand a denominational system, basing this claim on the fact that out of 1,021,700 children on the rolls of the national schools 821,769 are Romanist—80 per cent. of the whole number.

Chancellor Lowe's financial exhibit shows a reduction of £9,000,000 in annual taxes since 1868, and a reduction of the national debt by £15,000,000. The telegraphs have been bought for £8,650,000, and prove a good investment. The number of people in the English work-houses has diminished by 106,000 since 1870, and the London vagrants have been diminished from 1492 in September, 1870, to 495 in September, 1872.

Recent advices report bad harvests generally in Great Britain. The grain crops have fallen off both as to quantity and quality. The potatoes have been affected by disease to the extent of from 30 to 80 per cent.

The discontent among the agricultural laborers in England has directed to this class a degree of attention which it has never before received. The agricultural laborer earns from twelve to fourteen shillings per week, and, owing to the general advance in the prices of the necessaries of life, he is reduced to pauperism. Naturally this subject reawakens the agitation of the land question. Lord Napier, in his address before the Social Science Association, in September, stated the question very strongly. "Primogeniture, entail, traditional predilections, the exigencies of fashion and recreation, and the accumulation of capital," he said, "are working incessantly together to promote the aggregation of land in the hands of a few." "It would be hazardous to estimate the number of estates

above the dimensions of a garden or a paddock at more than 100,000." "The proportion of those who possess to those who possess nothing is probably smaller in some parts of England at this time than ever it was in any settled community, except in some republics of antiquity, where the business of mechanical industry was relegated to slaves." He showed that in this matter England was behind nearly every other civilized country. In France the number of freeholders was nearly as large as that of cultivators. Prussia, since 1811, when the Stein and Hardenburg legislation gave the death-blow to villeinage and feudal tenures in that country, had developed a large class of cultivating freeholders. The imperial edict emancipating 60,000,000 Russian serfs was accompanied by a provision enabling the new-made freemen to acquire a direct interest in the soil. Even in India, where for some years he governed an important province, he showed that diffused tenure of the soil, whether individual or common (as in the village communes), told the tale of its beneficent effects in the dignity and self-respect—the manliness of bearing—evinced in the manners of the ryots (peasant cultivators) enjoying its advantages.

An explosion took place in a coal mine at Morley, in England, October 7, by which forty miners were killed. In 1871 there were 826 fatal accidents in British collieries—one miner killed to each 109,246 tons of coal raised.

A frightful charge is brought against a woman in England of having poisoned some twenty persons—the children of four families (two of them her own, and two families of step-children besides), as well as her mother, two husbands, and another man to whom she was not legally married (her third husband being alive at the time of her marriage, though without the knowledge of this man, who believed himself her husband), and finally, a lodger in her last house.

The Prussian government gave the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine the option during a limited period to emigrate or remain, subject to conscription for military service. By the time the option had expired but a bare remnant of the original population was left. Metz, which before the war had a population of 50,000, retains only 10,000. "Germany sees without regret," says the *North-German Gazette*, with brutal candor, "those long trains of exiles who in the last days have turned their backs on the empire and set their faces toward France, whither their interests and sympathies lead them."

The Old Catholic Congress met at Cologne in September. There were present 423 delegates. The main discussion centred about two points—a reform consisting in the abolition of surplice fees and payment for masses, and the putting away of indulgences, saint worship, etc., and the validity of civil marriage.

The breach between the Prussian government and the Roman Catholic Church in Ermeland seems to be complete. The Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Falk, has intimated to the Bishop of Ermeland that the state can not pay the salary of a bishop who will not conform to the laws, and as almost all the priests' income comes through the bishop, the Roman Catholic Church in the diocese of Ermeland is virtually disestablished and disendowed.

The population of Prussia is in the proportion of eleven Protestants to seven Catholics; in Germany it is twenty-five to fifteen; and in each case the majority is so large that the greatest caution has to be observed in dealing with the relations of state and church.

The great mass of the German population have not benefited, but suffered, by the increase of national wealth accruing from the French indemnity. Every thing has become dearer since Germany crushed her old enemy, and wages have not risen in proportion to the advance of prices. The treasure wrested from France has been spent upon armaments; the people have had none of it, even indirectly by the taking off of taxes. In Berlin such is the rise in rent that thousands of laborers are driven from the city, and there is great popular discontent.

There have lately been heavy and successful strikes in Belgium. At Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, and other cities, the journeymen masons, tailors, shipwrights, and others, have been in full revolt, and the masters have in general been forced to agree to their demands. It is reported by the British consul at Antwerp that there are twenty thousand working-men's households in Belgium in the condition of being absolutely unable to meet their very humble expenses. There are said to be over two hundred thousand workmen in Belgium who earn three francs, or seventy-five cents, a day—which is manifestly thought a good deal.

General Hazen, in his recent work, "The School and the Army," points out the real causes of the French defeat in 1870. France is now fully awakened to the necessity of reorganizing her army, and of a thorough educational reform. The law for the reorganization of the army passed by the Assembly last session applies the principle of universal military service. In regard to education, the majority of the Councils-General have recently pronounced for the application of the compulsory principle, though they hesitate to support compulsory secular and gratuitous education.

The greater proportion of works recently published in France bearing upon national rehabilitation are of a religious character, directing attention to the Roman Catholic Church as the only hope of the nation. The pilgrimage to Lourdes, to the shrine of Our Lady of Salette, in which thousands upon thousands of devotees participated, is an attempt on the part of the priesthood to revive its ancient power. But it is a desperate expedient, and a revelation of weakness. As a political demonstration it is worse than a failure.

The French government prohibited any celebration of the 22d of September—the anniversary of the downfall of the empire—even in private banquets. But M. Gambetta, prevented from presiding over a banquet at Chambéry, fully declared himself at Grenoble. His speech was not a violent one, but, as it advised the people to trust only to true and tried republicans, it was offensive to the Assembly, which is predominantly monarchist.

While the French have had this year an unusually abundant harvest, a plentiful vintage has been denied them, owing, first, to the unfavorable weather that prevailed early last summer, and even lately, in all the more important vine-

growing districts; and secondly, to the ever-increasing ravages of the oidium and the *Phylloxera vastatrix*—the depredations of which latter disease are spreading to such a frightful extent in the south of France that recently M. Dumas, the well-known chemist, announced to the Académie des Sciences that in a few years the vineyards of Provence will have ceased to exist if some means are not promptly taken to arrest its progress. He asked that a prize of £20,000 should be offered by the state to whosoever should discover the means of efficaciously preventing such a disaster.

The French Post-office has under consideration the establishment of a general international system of money-orders.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte has been exiled from France.

One of Spain's greatest buildings, the Escorial, the great monastery built by Philip II., in the form of an upturned gridiron, and dedicated to St. Lawrence, some thirty miles from Madrid, has had even a narrower escape from destruction than had Canterbury Cathedral a few weeks earlier, and appears to have been much more seriously damaged. It was struck by lightning on October 2, and the flames spread in the direction of the palace, library, and church. Special trains with engines and firemen were sent from Madrid to extinguish the flames, in which they succeeded, after the fire had destroyed two of the towers and some of the roofs. The damage is said to be estimated at some £30,000. The library and other stores of valuable objects were not injured. The damage, though sufficiently great, is small compared with the alarm. Some notion of the size of the Escorial may be gathered from the fact that it is said to contain 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows, and the original cost of the building was estimated to be 6,000,000 ducats, or, say, over £1,000,000 sterling.

The Spanish Senate, September 26, elected Señor Figuerola president, by a vote of 58 to 3. Señor Rivero was chosen president of the Cortes by a vote of 176 to 30. The vice-presidents and secretaries of the last Cortes were re-elected.

The Congress, or Lower Chamber, of the Cortes has, by a vote of 161 against 57, refused to consider the amendment offered by a republican member to the address to the king asking for the emancipation of slaves. The resolution providing for the abolition of capital punishment for political offenses has been rejected by a vote of 99 against 58.

About the middle of October an insurrection broke out among the garrison of the Spanish arsenal at Ferrol, in Corunna, which assumed somewhat formidable dimensions, but was finally suppressed by the government forces.

Disastrous inundations are reported to have occurred on the banks of the Po.

OBITUARY.

The Right Hon. Sir James S. Willes, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in England, committed suicide October 3.

The Rev. Jean Henri Merle d'Aubigné, the eminent historian, died at Geneva October 21, aged eighty years.

M. Théophile Gautier, the celebrated French poet, novelist, and critic, died in Paris October 24, aged sixty-one years.

Editor's Historical Record.

UNITED STATES.

OUR Record is closed November 25.—The November elections have resulted in an overwhelming triumph for the administration. The following table gives the results of the Presidential election in detail as accurately as is possible from the latest returns :

States.	MAJORITIES.		ELECTORAL VOTE.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Grant.	Greeley.
Alabama.....	8,000		10	
Arkansas.....	5,000		6	
California.....	10,000		6	
Connecticut.....	*4,758		6	
Delaware.....	*911		3	
Florida.....	3,000		4	
Georgia.....		13,411		11
Illinois.....	*56,478		21	
Indiana.....	22,104		15	
Iowa.....	50,000		11	
Kansas.....	*33,709		5	
Kentucky.....		4,000		12
Louisiana.....	13,000		8	
Maine.....	31,739		7	
Maryland.....		*927		8
Massachusetts.....	75,000		13	
Michigan.....	43,000		11	
Minnesota.....	20,000		5	
Mississippi.....	40,000		8	
Missouri.....		25,640		15
Nebraska.....	10,000		3	
Nevada.....	2,000		3	
New Hampshire.....	6,000		5	
New Jersey.....	*14,557		9	
New York.....	*53,525		35	
North Carolina.....	15,000		10	
Ohio.....	*37,531		22	
Oregon.....	2,000		3	
Pennsylvania.....	*137,548		29	
Rhode Island.....	*8,338		4	
South Carolina.....	*49,363		7	
Tennessee.....		8,588		12
Texas.....		8,775		8
Vermont.....	*30,554		5	
Virginia.....	*1,814		11	
West Virginia.....	3,000		5	
Wisconsin.....	*18,493		10	
Total.....	806,422	61,339	300	66
Grant's majority.....	745,083		234	

* Official.

The success of the Republican candidate for re-election is in general the measure of the success of the party in other respects. Its gains in Congress and in the State Legislatures have been very large. General Dix was elected Governor of New York, and Lyman Tremain Congressman at large. David P. Lewis was elected Governor of Alabama; Elisha Baxter, Governor of Arkansas; Ossian B. Hart, of Florida; Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois; Thomas A. Osborne, of Kansas; W. P. Kellogg, of Louisiana; William B. Washburn, of Massachusetts, and John J. Bagley, of Michigan. In Missouri the Fusion party elected their Governor, Silas Woodson; and in Tennessee, John C. Brown, the Fusion candidate for Governor, was elected.

At the recent election the people of Illinois chose the members of the lower branch of their Legislature upon the principle known as minority representation. This was in accordance with the constitution adopted in 1870, and had been determined by a large majority (28,941) on the separate submission of the clause relating to it. It is the first instance of the application of this principle in a large community for the election of a body exercising sovereign powers. The method employed was that of the "cumulative

vote"—the same which Governor Hoffman, of New York, vetoed as unconstitutional in the proposed charter for New York city. Both parties in Illinois agree that the system has worked well in producing a better class of nominations, and in securing a fair representation of both parties in the Assembly.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, with fifteen other ladies, voted at the November election in Rochester, New York. These female suffragists were subsequently arrested for their action, on the ground of its illegality.

The promotion of Mr. Fairman, a deputy in the Philadelphia Post-office, to the postmastership of that office, in accordance with the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, and against the solicitations of influential politicians, is encouraging to the friends of civil service reform, and is significant of the President's intentions to render the reform an effective one.

The President issued a proclamation October 30, imposing discriminating duties on all goods arriving in French vessels from other than French ports. The proclamation is simply retaliatory in its nature.

On the 13th of November the broad silk weavers in Tilt and Sons' Phenix Mills, Paterson, New Jersey, comprising 200 men and 50 apprentices, quit work in a body because the proprietors insisted on a reduction of twenty per cent. in their wages. As it was believed that the reduction would be made general, the whole silk trade of Paterson—comprising some 4000 workmen—was in a high state of excitement.

Since the close of the war very nearly 3000 blacks have been forwarded to Africa under the auspices of the Colonization Society. During the month of November, 1872, a party of 150 freedmen sailed from Savannah to New York, en route for Liberia.

The directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad have determined to issue \$30,000,000 of bonds, \$15,000,000 of the proceeds of which will be used to pay off the present floating indebtedness, and the balance to lay two additional tracks the whole length of the road. It is intended to use these new tracks exclusively for freight purposes. This is the most important improvement that has been inaugurated in the railway service for years.

The *Bankers' Magazine* gives some interesting statistics of savings-banks in New England and New York. In New England there are 989,460 depositors in 387 banks; amount deposited, \$312,330,000. In New York there are 776,700 depositors in 147 banks; amount deposited, \$267,905,000. In the six New England States one in every 3½ of the inhabitants is a depositor in the savings-banks. If the deposits were divided equally among the population, each person would receive about \$89 as his or her share. In New York the proportion varies slightly. One in every 5½ of the inhabitants is a depositor in the savings-banks. The deposits, if divided equally, would give about \$61 to every person residing in the State.

Miss Kate Barton, of Philadelphia, has in-

vented, and just had patented, a highly important improvement in sewing-machines. Several attempts had been made before to adapt the sewing-machine to the manufacture of sails and other similar kinds of sewing, but without success. Miss Barton has invented a machine which answers this purpose.

That iron slag—the cindery, glassy product thrown out of iron furnaces—will, if crushed and again compounded, make excellent stone has been proved by a trial upon it of the Ransom process. At Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and in various parts of Europe, this slag has been cast into artificial blocks and used for paving and even building purposes. The last invention for using slag is that of M. Minary, of Franche Comte, who first disintegrates it into fine sand, and then uses it for casting, for railroad ballasting, and other purposes.

The picturesque spot in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, known as Brook Farm has suddenly assumed a new interest as the spot selected for a newly organized children's and old people's home. A perfectly practical charitable scheme takes the place of the transcendental dream. The German Lutherans of Boston and its vicinity took a fancy to this pretty spot, with its pleasant historic associations, for their design, and a public-spirited brother forthwith purchased and presented it to them. The home was recently opened, its first installment consisting of thirteen homeless German children, who are to be trained on parental principles. Impecunious immigrants landing in Boston will be brought to the farm, and supplied with food, lodging, and assistance in going forward to the West or obtaining employment nearer at hand. The aged of the various church societies who have no one to lean upon will be encouraged to pass the evening of their days in this quiet retreat. The home will, as far as possible, provide for the cases of poor children and old people, regardless of nationality or creed. The Lutherans have similar institutions in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States.

From the State Treasurer of Texas we learn that the entire debt of that State is \$1,594,288, instead of \$3,701,294, as reported in a previous number of this Record. To offset her debt the State holds, in United States bonds, and in cash in the treasury and in the hands of sheriffs from tax collections, over \$1,000,000.

One of the most significant triumphs of the age is indicated in the recent interchange (November 15) of congratulations between the Mayor of Adelaide, South Australia, and the Mayor of New York city, over a line of electric communication seventeen thousand miles in length.

The census of 1870 gives the following statistics of pauperism and crime: 116,102 persons were supported, at a cost of \$10,930,429, during the year ending June 1, 1870. The number of persons in the United States convicted of crime during that period was 36,562.

Baron Schwartz, the director-general of the International Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1873, having made a special request that the educational system of the United States should be fully represented at the exposition, General Van Buren, the United States Commissioner, requested General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, to call a meeting to assemble in Wash-

ington for the purpose of considering the best mode of accomplishing that object. As a result of this meeting it was resolved that there should be sent to Vienna full educational statistics, together with the school reports of the States, cities, and towns, law schools, medical schools, colleges, and universities, of this country, and that there should also be erected on the ground assigned to the United States buildings to represent American schools in full operation, with all the desks, chairs, maps, and other appurtenances, so that spectators will be practically instructed in the manner in which schools are conducted in the United States.

In accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, the centennial anniversary of the independence of the United States is to be celebrated by an exhibition of the products, arts, and industries of the country and of the world. The commissioners of the exhibition (two from each of the States and Territories) have agreed upon the main outlines of the plan to be carried out. There will be ten departments, each subdivided into ten groups, and these again into classes. It is believed that fifty acres of floor space, under roof, will be required. The site for the buildings has been assigned at Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia. The exhibition will open in May and close in October. General Hawley, president of the commission, has issued an address, in which he says that a popular subscription for the centennial amounting to \$10,000,000 will be required. This will be put before the people of the United States. The organization of a branch commission in each State and Territory is also urged, and the co-operation of all the people of the land is invited.

The Census Report for 1870, when compared with that for 1860, reveals a wonderful progress in our manufactures. The number of establishments had increased from 140,433 to 252,148, or nearly two for one; the number of employes from 1,311,246 to 2,053,988; the cost of labor from \$378,878,966 to \$775,621,593. The increase in the cost of labor, notwithstanding the increased use of machinery, had more than doubled, being at a higher rate than that of the increase in the number of laborers. There were 323,000 female laborers, an increase of 42,000 over the number reported in 1860. Seven out of the ten Southern States developed their manufacturing industries more steadily from 1860 to 1870 than in the ante-war period from 1850 to 1860—an illustration of the superiority of the system of free labor.

The value of the woolen manufactures in the United States in 1860 amounted only to \$60,-845,963. In 1868 it had increased to \$175,000,-000, showing a development of wealth almost without a parallel in the history of the country. To this add the value of the sheep slaughtered for mutton, and the total value of this industry will be seen to be worth \$200,000,000 annually. Massachusetts still leads in the wool manufacture, but the greatest ratio of increase in the development of this industry is in the Western States, being 375 per cent. The manufacture depends almost entirely upon domestic sources for its material.

The number of cotton manufacturing establishments in the United States is 956, of which 191

are in Massachusetts, employing 47,790 hands, and producing goods valued at \$177,489,739.

The returns of the ninth census show the following facts in regard to the several branches of iron industry in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1870: Pig-iron, 386 establishments, 574 blast furnaces (with a daily capacity of 8357 tons of melted metal), employing 27,554 hands, producing 2,052,821 tons of pigs, of the value of \$69,640,498. Blomary forges, 32, employing 2902 hands, producing 110,808 tons of blooms, of the value of \$2,765,623. Foundries, 2653, employing 51,297 hands, and producing to the value of \$99,837,218. Forges, 102, employing 3361 hands, and producing to the value of \$8,147,669. Establishments producing bar, rod, and railroad iron, nail plate, etc., 309, employing 44,643 hands, and producing to the value of \$120,301,158.

In a recent issue of this Magazine attention was drawn to the experiment undertaken by the Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers at South Manchester, Connecticut, in the way of improving the social condition of their employés. It is by the careful study of the conditions necessary to the happiness of their workmen that the capitalist has it in his power to harmonize labor and capital. In St. Johnsbury, Vermont, is the Fairbanks scale manufactory, an industry producing \$2,000,000 yearly, and which has steadily grown to its present dimensions through a period of fifty years. The works cover ten acres. Many of the workmen live in houses of their own, and the tenement-houses are attractive and comfortable. The wages paid are liberal, and the men are encouraged to expedite their processes by new inventions, and share in the benefits of all such improvements. The work is mostly paid for by the piece. Years ago the men were aided in forming a lyceum, and liberal prizes were offered for the best essays read. Recently Mr. Horace Fairbanks founded a library, and opened a large reading-room free to all. The Athenæum, containing the library and reading-room, and also a spacious lecture-hall, is an elegant structure, 94 by 45 feet, two stories high. The books, now numbering 8300, are choice and costly. Though recently opened, over one thousand "takers" have registered their names; 230 volumes have been drawn in a single day. In the reading-room, besides a good supply of American periodicals, daily, weekly, and quarterly, there are on the tables many European journals, including four English quarterlies, six London weeklies, and ten monthlies. An addition is being made to the Athenæum, besides two "bays," to serve as an art gallery. There is a free high school in the place; and Mr. Thaddeus Fairbanks, one of the three founders of the scale factory, and who still survives, has liberally endowed an academy, which already has over one hundred pupils. A new academic hall and a large dormitory are now building.

DISASTERS.

A disastrous fire began in Boston on the evening of the 9th of November, lasting twenty-four hours, and resulting in the destruction of the very heart of its wholesale trade. The *Nation* succinctly states the result in the following terms: "From Summer Street north nearly to State Street, and from Washington Street east to the

water's edge, with two or three small exceptions, there is nothing but rubbish remaining of the many hundreds of granite and iron structures in which the dry-goods merchants, wool merchants, and leather merchants of Winthrop Square, Summer Street, Pearl Street, Milk Street, Federal Street, Broad Street, Kilby Street, Water Street, Devonshire Street, and Congress Street carried on trade. Not many buildings of a public character were lost, though the warehouses covering the site of the birth-place of Franklin and the homes of Webster and Everett perished. Trinity Church, the Mercantile Library, and the Merchants' Exchange went down, but the famous Old South Church was saved, and so was the new Post-office and the Old State-house." The loss in buildings and merchandise is estimated at \$75,000,000, and \$50,000,000 of insurance capital has been consumed. The fire spread over an area of sixty acres. The immensity of the disaster is due to the lack of promptness on the part of the Fire Department, to the inflammability of Mansard-roofs, and to the fact that it was impossible for the fire-engines to bring a stream of water to the height of the burning buildings. Thirteen persons are reported to have been killed and ten wounded in connection with the fire.

The steamship *Missouri*, bound from New York to Havana, was burned at sea, October 22, off the island of Abaco. Out of a total of eighty-eight persons on board, including passengers and crew, only sixteen are known to have escaped destruction.

A caboose car, part of a construction train on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, was thrown down an embankment, one hundred and ninety feet, into the creek near Hampton crossing (near Scranton, Pennsylvania). Seven of the laborers on board were instantly killed, and sixteen severely injured.

A freight train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Deputy, Indiana, November 19, ran into a passenger train, almost demolishing two cars, and seriously injuring several ladies.

A serious railway accident occurred, November 21, to a New York and Washington train, two miles above Wilmington, Delaware, by running into a disabled train on the road. One man was instantly killed, another fatally injured, and fifteen others wounded.

The losses by the September storm on the great lakes amounted to over \$300,000.

The losses of Gloucester fishing vessels for the year ending November 15, 1872, embrace thirteen vessels, tonnage 590, valued at \$49,370. This is a little less than half of the losses of the previous year.

OBITUARY.

Major-General George G. Meade, of the United States army, died in Philadelphia November 6, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Hon. John A. Griswold died at Troy, New York, October 31, aged fifty-five years.

Colonel Albert S. Evans perished on the ill-fated *Missouri* October 22.

James Hadley, Professor of Greek Language and Literature at Yale College, died at New Haven, Connecticut, November 14, aged fifty-one years.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The commencement of Lerdo de Tejada's administration in Mexico is distinguished by the opening of the Vera Cruz Railway, which brings the capital of Mexico within a day's journey of the Gulf coast, and makes available for direct commerce with the world an immense region rich in mineral and agricultural resources. The Mexican government has matured a project for constructing a net-work of railways to connect the terminus of the Vera Cruz road at the capital with the great mining regions of Northern and Western Mexico, with the United States frontier on the Rio Grande, and ultimately with the Pacific coast. General Rosecrans is urging upon the government a scheme for netting the whole republic with narrow-gauge railways.

The steamer *Guatemala*, of the Panama and Acapulco line, was wrecked on Tonala bar October 13. Twenty-three lives were lost.

Brazil is constructing a dozen narrow-gauge railways, making together 2627 miles in length.

EUROPE.

After two years' delay, the British government has finally undertaken to put down the East African slave-trade. Sir Bartle Frere has been chosen for the work, and has gone to Zanzibar with a war steamer, and clothed with the fullest powers. The facts of the Zanzibar slave-trade are easily told. The Sultan of Zanzibar owns not only Zanzibar and the adjacent islets, but also Kilwa, on the coast. From Kilwa some 20,000 or 30,000 slaves are annually shipped to the island. Of these some 1000, or 2000 at the outside, are wanted in Zanzibar itself. The rest are exported to Muscat, where they find a ready sale. England has a treaty by which she allows the Sultan of Zanzibar to import as many slaves as he likes into his own dominions, provided that he on his part will not allow any export trade to go on between Zanzibar and other countries. If an English cruiser comes across a slave dow with a cargo consigned from Kilwa to Zanzibar it can not touch her. But if the dow is bound from Zanzibar for Muscat she is carrying on a contraband trade, and is liable to seizure. This miserable compromise works as might be supposed. Of every hundred slaves shipped from Kilwa to Zanzibar, some ninety are meant to be smuggled to Muscat. Kilwa is supplied by the captures of slaves in the interior. Dr. Livingstone says that for one slave who reaches Kilwa alive, at least ten are killed upon the road. Kilwa is almost at the southern border of the Zanzibar dominion. Hither the slave caravans arrive from the interior. The Arabs go into the interior and bribe one of the heathen chiefs, who falls on some hostile village, sets it on fire, and carries off the inhabitants. Whole districts are systematically hunted for slaves. In intestine fights and in the burning of villages thousands of adults are killed in order that the children may be captured. The vast and rich country from Lake Nyassa southward has been depopulated in this way. The circle of devastation widens inland yearly. It has reached points five hundred miles from the coast, and over this distance, occupying three months of time, the march of death goes on—the road being strewn with the bones of slaves that have been killed or abandoned in the terrible journey. At Kilwa the remnants of the dismal

caravans are packed like herrings on Arab slave dows to be transported to Zanzibar.

The Blue-Book, containing the "finance accounts" of the British government for 1871-72, shows that, excluding the civil list, which amounts to £406,238 17s. 9d., the grants to the royal family show a total of £125,986 8s. 11d. The total amount paid out of the consolidated fund during the past year of pensions and annuities was £304,879 2s. 5d. Such is the cost of British royalty and aristocracy.

The act for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors is being carried out in England with considerable success, notwithstanding the opposition at first shown to its execution. Its most important features are, the detection and punishment of adulteration; the punishment of aggravated drunkenness without the option of a fine; the earlier closing of public-houses, and their optional closing on Sundays; and a strict regulation of public-houses so as to exclude gaming and disorderly conduct.

The new commercial treaty between Great Britain and France, signed November 5, retains in force the tariff of the treaty of 1860, with the addition of protective duties equivalent to the taxes paid on raw materials by French producers; abolishes the French differential shipping duties, except in the coasting trade; and gives England complete freedom as to her own duties on wine, coal, and all other imports and exports.

Two years ago the late Lord Clarendon addressed a circular to her Majesty's secretaries of embassy and legation and consular agents, requesting them to furnish reports on the condition of the working classes in the several countries where they are located, and the result already obtained is a series of valuable Blue Books containing the fullest and most authentic information that has ever been collected on this subject, which is one of great and growing importance. The last issued volume of reports on the condition of the industrial classes in foreign countries, which gives an approximately adequate account of the situation of the labor question in France, Germany, and the United States—the three most important foreign industrial countries—besides instructive glimpses into the condition of the working classes in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, etc., contains abundant evidence that the harmony of aim, spirit, and method among the working classes is not dictated by any international committee, but is spontaneous, and therefore all the more formidable and significant. Every where the working classes are successfully pushing their claims for higher remuneration and shorter hours of labor, and every where they are organizing themselves into societies, and acting in combination. It is not generally considered that the democratic movement has made much progress in Germany, but the attitude of the working classes in that country does not differ materially from that of their brethren in France, England, or the United States. The consul at Königsberg states that wages have risen from 15 to 20 per cent. in that town since 1870-71, and that "strikes are so general at present that no master can enter into any contracts for extensive works." The consul at Dantzic reports a similar rise of wages, and concludes his communication by relating

two events that occurred while he was copying it out, which, he says, are attracting considerable attention in the district: "One is the increasing impulse toward emigration perceptible among the rural population in Posen, West Prussia, and Pomerania, which is causing great alarm among the farmers; the other is the new combination of the journeymen of Dantzic to secure better terms from their employers." From Bremen we learn that "the rates of wages there have increased of late years in consequence of the demands of the workmen," and that they are still "not above sufficient for defraying the cost of their living," though the working classes manage to exist and save a little money. In the factories of Württemberg "wages have increased 12 per cent. since 1865, and 4 per cent. in the last year," and there has been a still more marked rise in the wages in the building trades at Stuttgart. Wages are rising in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and "in the manufacturing towns there have been of late strikes for higher wages and shorter hours of labor." On this point it is unnecessary to refer in detail to the reports from France. There wages have been steadily rising for years, and strikes have been growing more and more frequent. Still the condition of the great bulk of the French working classes is most deplorable. "Many a French factory hand," says Lord Brabazon, "never has any thing better for his breakfast than a large slice of common sour bread, rubbed over with an onion, so as to give it a flavor;" and he cites Dr. Cenvellhier to show that "the population of France is not sufficiently nourished," the average daily consumption of the whole population, exclusive of children, being 29 per cent. below the rations of a French soldier. From the United States we have an interesting report from Consul-General Archibald, of New York, on the condition of the industrial classes of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The wages of skilled laborers he reports as follows, in English shillings: carpenters, 12s. to 16s. per day; shoemakers, 32s. to 60s. per week; tailors, 48s. to 80s. per week; printers, 60s. to 80s. per week; weavers, 40s. to 56s. per week. Passing to the important subject of the purchasing power of money, he states that rent, fuel, woolen clothing, hats, and shoes are, in the State of New York, double the price paid for such articles in Great Britain at the beginning of this year. Taking one with another, he estimates that £1 sterling will, for the mechanic or laborer in England, defray the cost of rent and necessaries which, in the State of New York, would cost him 35s. His estimate and his inquiries were made in March last. He cites the instance of a gun-barrel browner from Birmingham, with a wife and three children. His weekly wages increased from 45s. in Birmingham to 68s. 9d. in New York, but his expenditure for food, fuel, and four-roomed tenement increased from 30s. 6d. to 46s. 6d., leaving a balance of 14s. 6d. in Birmingham, and 22s. 3d. in New York; but the purchasing power of the balance, expended in clothes, ale, crockery, blankets, etc., proved less in New York than in Birmingham. Speaking of localities outside the city of New York, the consul says that there is vastly less drunkenness and waste of time than in Great Britain; men do not frequent tap-rooms and clubs, and

are in bed at earlier hours than in England. Female influence is greater than in England, and men are comparatively more thrifty.

Mr. Thomas Brassey's "Work and Wages" gives some interesting facts in regard to wages in England. It proves that down to within the last year or two the rise in wages for twenty years has been very moderate. Within the last year or two wages have risen generally. In the gambling trades—coal and iron getting—where the men are part sharers in the game there has been a great advance. The impulse recently given to building in London and one or two great towns has increased the wages paid to those employed in this industry. But in other skilled trades wages have been almost stationary, the advance not being over from 5 to 10 per cent. On the other hand, the price of rent has advanced from 30 to 40 per cent. during the last twenty years, beef 40 per cent., mutton 50 per cent., and bacon and cheese 25 per cent. Mr. Brassey most emphatically denies that a rise of wages necessarily increases the cost of labor. As wages increase, the efficiency of the workman increases in proportion. He does not believe in the success of industrial partnerships.

The subject of medical education for women is being agitated in England, which in this matter is far behind France, Germany, and Russia. The Obstetrical Society of London grants diplomas to women who have had sufficient hospital or private practice and tuition in midwifery. The Ladies' Medical College of London—a school of midwifery—has existed for some years, and has furnished excellent practitioners. A considerable number of members of the medical staffs of University College and of the London Hospital are of opinion that women should be allowed to study medicine and hold diplomas. In Paris there are 150 female medical students. In the University of Zurich, in Switzerland, there are 75. A late number of the Russian *Gazette de l'Académie* announces that 300 young ladies have proposed to enter themselves as students in the special courses of medicine and surgery lately established for females by the Academy of Medicine. By the present regulations only 70 can be admitted; but the disappointed will have another chance next year.

The Music-Hall at Oxford was destroyed by fire October 31. It was one of the largest and most magnificent places of recreation in England, and the loss is estimated at from \$375,000 to \$500,000, not including that of the organ, one of the finest in Great Britain.

The City Flour Mills, on Thames Street, London, were destroyed by fire on the night of November 9. The loss exceeds \$500,000.

The system of using compressed air as a motive power in working the Mont Cenis Tunnel seems in England to have taken a wider range. At the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Bessemer, a committee reported on a new coal-cutting machine, used for working in mines. This machine cut 350 feet of coal, yielding 75 tons of coal, equal to the labor of 40 men, in eight hours, requiring but two men to manage it. Such machines would find their use in the American coal-fields.

The number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom during last year was 1575, being 73 more

than the number in 1870, but, with that exception, less than the number in any year since 1864. The loss of life amounted to 626 persons. The number of lives saved from shipwreck was 4336. Various organizations exist for the purpose of saving lives in peril from the sea, and of these the National Life-boat Institution very decidedly takes the lead. Since its first establishment it has been the means of saving upward of 20,000 lives.

The Amalgamated Association of Miners, a union of unions, extending over nearly all the coal regions of England and Wales, has just been holding its autumn conference at Walsall. In October, 1869, it had 6500 members; in October, 1871, 23,676 members; and this year it has 70,536 members, and £4524 in the bank. The president stated that the excess of the production of coal in 1871 over the previous year was valued at £56,500,000, and the aggregate wages of the miners did not exceed £6,000,000. He did not consider that a satisfactory state of things, and advised the delegates to set to work to employ their surplus funds as capital in co-operative production, to become owners of the mines in which they worked. Another question of importance which the conference is to take in hand is to send their president (Halliday) into the House of Commons at the next election.

The Metropolitan Police of London have struck for higher wages. This is hardly to be wondered at, as the salary of a London policeman amounts to but four and one-half dollars per week.

In London, in 1861, there were 261 applications for divorce; in 1870 there were 318; and in 1871 the number had increased to 425.

"Baby-farming" is doomed—so far at least as England is concerned. According to the provisions of the new law no person may retain for compensation two or more children less than a year old, for the purpose of keeping them apart from their parents more than twenty-four hours, unless such person shall be the holder of a license to undertake the charge of children.

Sir John Bowring, the founder of the *Westminster Review*, died November 22, aged eighty years.

John Francis Maguire, the celebrated Irish Member of Parliament, died November 8, aged fifty-seven years.

The terrible gales that prevailed in Northern Europe and along the Baltic about the middle of November resulted in fearful loss of life and property on sea and land. Eighty vessels were wrecked; several villages in Schleswig and Holstein were destroyed; a number of towns in Pomerania were seriously damaged; and islands in the Baltic were inundated, one being completely submerged and all its inhabitants drowned.

In defiance of the imperialist pressure brought to bear upon France from the outside, and of the manifesto of the Comte de Chambord, the elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly have resulted in the choice of deputies openly committed to republicanism as represented by Gambetta. The Assembly opened its new session November 11. M. Grèvy was re-elected President of that body by a vote of 462 to 43. President Thiers's message was received on the 13th. According to this message, Germany had within

three months been paid 800,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, and would be paid 200,000,000 more in December. The budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the past fiscal year; but the estimates show that the equilibrium of expenditure and revenue will be restored in 1873, and that a surplus may be looked for in 1874. The President deprecated a formal proclamation of the republic by the Assembly. The better policy would be to impress on the institutions of the country the features of conservative republicanism. One of the first measures adopted by the Assembly was one for the reform of the jury system. Gambetta is the *bête noire* of the Assembly. A motion of Deputy Changarnier (November 18), censuring him for his inflammatory speeches in the provinces, and complaining of the government for its laxity in dealing with the radicals, brought on a serious crisis. President Thiers demanded a vote of confidence, which was carried—267 to 117, half the deputies not voting. M. Thiers insisted upon a full vote and a larger majority, the alternative being his own resignation. The members of the Left tried to dissuade him from this resolution; those of the Right held a caucus, and by a vote of 280 resolved to oppose a formal declaration of the republic, and to abstain from combinations for the restoration of monarchy. In the mean time the committee appointed to draft a reply to the President's message elected the Duke of Andiffret-Pasquier for its chairman. The duke has indulged in fearless criticisms of the government of President Thiers. The committee reported, November 25, proposing the appointment of a select committee of fifteen to draw up a bill providing for the creation of a responsible ministry.

Last year the Lower House of the Prussian Diet passed what is known as the Counties Reform bill, which divests the great landlords of Prussia of the nearly absolute powers which they have hitherto possessed in the administration of local affairs. It abolishes the remnant of feudalism in Prussia by investing country towns and rural districts with representative institutions and self-governing functions. Toward the close of October this bill came before the Prussian Upper House, and was rejected by a vote of 145 to 18. The session of the Diet was prorogued November 1 by the government, and there was an appeal to the people. The session of the Chambers was reopened November 12, the government having appointed a large number of new peers to insure the success of the bill.

The Congress of Political Economists which assembled in October at Eisenach, in Germany, passed resolutions advocating the improvement of the factory laws with regard to women and children, the recognition by the government of trades-unions, and the institution of boards of arbitration to settle disputes between masters and men. The trades-unions in Germany number over a million of members.

The German government, in order to discourage emigration, has prohibited the railways from carrying emigrants at reduced rates.

The Swiss government in its action in removing M. Mermillod from his bishopric has been sustained by a popular vote of 8900 against 1500.

Señor Mosquera, a radical, has been elected Vice-President of the lower branch of the Span-

ish Cortes. The Cortes, by a vote of 124 to 104, October 30, resolved to consider articles of impeachment against the members of the Sagasta ministry. Measures for the suppression of lotteries and for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly have been defeated.

The system of trial by jury was to be established in Spain before the 1st of December.

While in Italy there is a revival of prosperity—Turin having become an Italian Manchester, Milan growing in population and trade, and Venice regaining her Oriental commerce—yet there are two marked exceptions to this general prosperity. In Ravenna two or three secret societies contrive to set all law and order at defiance. They rule by intimidation, so that the regular law is powerless, their own laws and penalties

being substituted therefor. In the Two Sicilies the criminal class has allied itself with a population full of agrarian discontents, the jury system has utterly broken down, and the lives of landed proprietors have become intolerable. The brigands and the peasants have conspired together against the nobles and landowners.

The overflow of the Po has resulted in incalculable damage. In Ferrara alone 40,000 persons have been made homeless. The town of Reggio has almost disappeared. On the 5th of November the town of Palazzuolo, near Brescia, was visited by a terrible hurricane. Half the town was destroyed, 34 persons killed, and 1000 families made homeless.

The Pope has declined to receive the annuity voted to him by the Italian Parliament.

Editor's Drawer.

OUR LONDON SCRAP-BOOK.

ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

IF you were to stop and ask a London policeman to oblige you with a list of the localities which are known in official parlance as "dangerous," you may be sure that the Seven Dials would occupy a prominent place in his enumeration. Nestling in the centre of the disreputable parish of St. Giles—a parish to which the allusions of novelists have given a universal notoriety—the Seven Dials forms a sort of rendezvous for roughs. Here and in the immediate neighborhood the police news is discussed by individuals who read it with sympathetic eyes; for in the same columns their own names have figured frequently, and will doubtless reappear in future issues. On this mustering ground animated fights are fought, in which stones and bludgeons and occasionally knives are freely used. It is a focus formed by the convergence of seven streets or lanes. The individual who called it by the name which it bears had evidently a genuine genius for metaphorical conceits, though perhaps his figure had reference only to the locality itself, and was innocent of an insinuation to the effect that its inhabitants are persons particularly well aware of "what's the time of day."

But just noticing the huge poster bearing the inscription "MURDER—£200 REWARD" that is displayed on a board in the centre of the focus, we will enter one of the seven thoroughfares forming the spokes of this extraordinary wheel. The name of the thoroughfare is St. Martin's Lane. London, like most large cities, has given over certain localities to a traffic in particular commodities. St. Martin's Lane deals chiefly in birds and other pet animals. Various other branches of commerce assert themselves, but to a very trifling extent, and are only such as dispense to the true merchants of the place the necessities of life, or impart its luxuries. So that the accidental trades are in a manner connected with the leading business. Barbers' shops, for example, are distinctly a necessity, seeing that the bird-fanciers and dog-merchants are, for the most part, as closely shaved as acrobats. A bar-

ber in St. Martin's Lane, however, has a branch quite unconnected with the head or face of the human animal. He will, for a consideration, clip the ears or cut the tail of a bull-pup. That curly-headed man yonder standing beside his window, in which are displayed two wigs, a bottle of hair-oil, and some paper collars, over whose shop protrudes a party-colored pole that looks like a piece of sugar-stick wonderfully magnified, and who is at this moment enjoying his morning pipe, informed us that he cuts "a matter of 'alf a dozen dawgs in a mornin'." He looks very clean in his long white apron, and his curls are marvelously scented; but it is to be hoped that he keeps two pairs of scissors, though the fact that he carries his comb in his own odoriferous head suggests that neither he nor his customers are particular to a hair. The inner man of the bird-fancier is also a point upon which the accidental trades are solicitous. One need not mention the reeking gin-palace, as it is an institution unfortunately not peculiar to St. Martin's Lane. But the peripatetic vendor of ices, that unhealthy and gesticulative child of Italy, attracts our notice. Retailers of that fearful decoction sold at a penny a bottle—that ginger-beer which neither cheers nor inebriates—abound. There is a fair sprinkling of coffee shops, too, with the inevitable fly-blown play-bills in the window, and the greasy waiter standing at the door. Was it not to this very lane that little Charles Dickens was wont to resort during the blacking-bottle period of his existence to snatch an economical repast? Possibly that shop opposite is the very establishment which he honored with his slender patronage; for surely there is the identical glass door, with the legend "Coffee-Room" written upon it, which, read backward by the future novelist, remained with him always a sickening memory, as "moor eeffoc." A small business in cast-off clothing—old coats, old hats, and old boots—makes up the sum of what we have called the accidental trades.

The peculiar trade of the lane is its great attraction. The song of innumerable birds fills the air. Were you to shut your eyes you might imagine yourself, if it were not for the prevailing odors, and the occasional shriek of a hungry parrot, in some country scene a hundred miles

Editor's Historical Record.

UNITED STATES.
POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR Record is closed on the 26th of December.—The closing session of the Forty-second Congress was opened December 2. Passing over the distinctively historical matter of the President's Message, we confine ourselves to its suggestions. Alluding to the International Statistical Congress, held last year at St. Petersburg, the President submits the propriety of inviting this Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States, in connection with the centennial celebration of 1876. An appropriation is recommended for the proper representation of the United States at the Vienna Exposition of 1873. "The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization and of the elevation of industry and labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good-will between nations. As this exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection."

An appropriation is recommended for the relief of such of our citizens in foreign countries as, through accident or otherwise, may be in distress and in need of pecuniary aid. It is recommended that there be no further legislation at present for the reduction of taxation. The President's suggestion as to cheaper transportation is so important that we quote that part of his Message relating thereto:

"The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of the Western and Southern products to the Atlantic sea-board. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equitable and just legislation. A route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, by water by the way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, and canals and slack-water navigation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers, has been surveyed, and report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. New routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an extension of the Kanawha and James River Canal to the Ohio, and by extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. I am not prepared to recommend government aid to these or other enterprises until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that when completed they will be of a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country has been demonstrated by past experience; that the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities and cheaper ones for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide-water and a market in the near future is equally demonstrable. I would therefore suggest either a committee or commission to be authorized to consider the whole question, and report to Congress at some future day, for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject. The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of producers, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their construction. In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will no

doubt be called to your attention at this session. Looking to the great future growth of the country and the increasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with tide-water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay."

The Message contains the following recommendation in regard to commerce with South America:

"If the expediency of extending the aid of government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the Western South American ports. By this means much trade now diverted to other countries might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in the carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, or even for the past year. I do not believe that public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of \$5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not much greater than in Europe, and I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration."

As a complement of the existing Indian policy, the attention of Congress is directed to the importance of converting the so-called Indian Territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indians, and of erecting therein a Territorial form of government. A careful revision of the laws of Utah Territory is recommended, also legislation to secure the abolition of polygamy.

The Message concludes with the following statement of the President's views on civil service reform:

"An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political service. Under authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It can not be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils until they have been thoroughly tested by practice and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my best endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the government, and it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors; and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes."

The department reports accompanying the Message contain much valuable information.

The following exhibit is made of the state of the Treasury.

The moneys received and conveyed into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were:

From customs.....	\$216,370,286 77
From sales of public lands.....	2,575,714 19
From internal revenue.....	130,642,177 72
From the tax on national bank circulation, etc.....	6,523,396 39
From Pacific Railway companies.....	749,861 87
From customs fines, etc.....	1,136,442 34
From fees—consular, patent, land, etc.....	2,284,095 92
From miscellaneous sources.....	4,412,254 71
Total ordinary receipts.....	\$364,634,229 91
From premium on sales of coin.....	9,412,637 65
Total net receipts.....	\$374,106,867 56
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1871, including \$18,228 35 received from "unavailable".....	109,935,705 59
Total available cash.....	\$484,042,573 15

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses.....	\$16,189,069 20
For foreign intercourse.....	1,837,369 14
For Indians.....	7,061,728 82
For pensions.....	28,533,402 76
For military establishments, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....	35,372,157 20
For naval establishments, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards.....	21,249,869 99
For miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue.....	42,958,320 08
Interest on the public debt.....	117,357,839 72
Total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt.....	\$270,559,695 91
Premium on bonds purchased.....	6,958,266 76
Redemption of the public debt.....	99,960,253 54
Total.....	\$106,918,520 30
Total net disbursements.....	377,478,216 21
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872.....	106,564,356 94
Total.....	\$484,042,573 15

The reduction of the public debt from the 1st of March, 1869, has been as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870.....	\$87,134,782 54
From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871.....	117,619,630 25
From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872.....	94,895,348 94
From March 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872 (eight months).....	64,047,237 54
Total.....	\$363,696,999 87

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports a gradual decrease of revenue, from \$185,000,000 in 1870 to \$131,000,000 in 1872.

The expenses of the War Department, as compared with those of the previous year, show a reduction of \$427,834 62. The Quartermaster-General has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement \$367,172 72 of claims by loyal citizens for quartermaster's stores taken during the war. Subsistence supplies to the amount of \$8,904,812 have been issued to Indians. The annual average mean strength of the army was 24,101 white and 2494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported were 367 white and 54 colored. The Secretary of War recommends the sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be spared, and that the proceeds be applied to the establishment of one large arsenal for construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast, and the purchase of a suitable site for a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance; also a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the Military Academy.

The report of the Signal Service Bureau is of special interest. Instruction in military signaling, telegraphy, and the duties of the service in relation to practical meteorology has been continued during the year at the school of instruction at Fort Whipple, Virginia. September 30 there were thirty non-commissioned officers and ninety-six privates at that post. Over seventy-six per cent. of the forecasts or "probabilities" have been verified. An exchange of reports has been arranged with the Meteorological Bureau of the Dominion of Canada. The library of the Signal-office has been increased from 600 to 1340 volumes. Since January 1, 1872, statements of the changes in the depths of water in the principal Western rivers, being in direct relation to the meteoric changes, have been reported daily from all stations established upon those rivers. The meteoric conditions throughout the United States for each day of the past year have been traced on 1092 separate maps, one being traced for each interval (average) of eight hours of time. The form of map has been much improved. During the year ending September 30, 1872, there had been received 768,046 words of weather reports at the office, and 18,742 words sent therefrom.

The Secretary of the Navy deplors its "notorious unreadiness to meet any sudden hostile emergency." He recommends the building of new sloops of war.

The Postmaster-General reports an excess of expenditures over receipts for the last fiscal year of between four and five millions of dollars. The total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was over 24,000,000, an increase of 4,000,000 over the number reported for 1871. Those sent to and those sent from this country were about equal in number. The Postmaster-General recommends anew the abolition of the franking privilege. He thinks it safe to say that the quantity of free matter during the late Presidential canvass so largely increased that, if there had been no franking privileges, the entire deficiency of the year would be covered. Forty-eight million dollars passed through the money-order offices during the year. The most interesting portion of the report is that relating to the telegraph system, which the Postmaster-General desires to see in the hands of the government. He thinks the cost of the construction of an entirely new system of wires would be about \$12,000,000, and that they could be worked to the pecuniary advantage of the government. Among the objections to the present régime he mentions the undoubted fact that the Press Association and the telegraph companies, by their private agreements, create a monopoly of news, to the great injury of the public, and also that the "free pass" system—very much like the franking privilege—increases the general expense. "About seven per cent. of the entire telegraphing of the country is done without apparent remuneration."

The Secretary of the Interior gives a favorable report of Indian affairs. Twenty tribes in the Southern superintendency during the past four years increased their valuation from \$751,183 in 1868 to \$1,870,285 in 1872. The Secretary reports an excess of receipts over expenditures in the Patent-office amounting to \$77,400 96. He recommends the separation of this office from

the Interior Department. The regular annual outlay for pensions is estimated at \$30,000,000.

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales.....	1,370,320.15
Located with military warrants.....	889,460.00
Taken for homesteads.....	4,671,332.14
Located with college scrip.....	693,613.37
Grants to railroads.....	3,554,887.58
Grants to wagon-roads.....	465,347.21
Approved to States as swamp.....	714,255.19
Indian scrip locations.....	5,760.00
Total.....	11,864,975.64

—a quantity greater by 1,099,270.25 acres than was disposed of the previous year. The cash receipts, under various heads, amounted to \$3,218,100. During the same period there were surveyed 22,016,608 acres, which, added to the quantity already surveyed, amounts to 583,364,780 acres, leaving unsurveyed an area of 1,251,633,620 acres.

The Secretary believes that the Bureau of Education is one of the principal exciting causes of the great increase of interest in education throughout the country. He commends to the favorable attention of Congress the bill introduced at the last session of Congress by the Committee of the House on Education and Labor, providing for the expenditure of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in establishing an educational fund and in assisting the States in the universal education of their youth.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, entomological, and chemical—and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in detail of the workings of the department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant, and miner are informed, and the extent to which they are aided in their pursuits. The Commissioner makes one recommendation—that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one-tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists, and where it does not exist inducements should be offered for planting it.

Our record of Congress extends from the opening of the session to the holiday recess. In the Senate, General Matchen succeeds Garret Davis as Senator from Kentucky. In the House, the following new members were sworn in: J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut; C. C. Esty, of Massachusetts; O. T. Dodds, of Ohio; and E. W. Beck, of Georgia. The resignation of Mr. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, elected Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, was presented.

At the opening of the session General Banks offered his resignation of the chairmanship of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resignation was refused, 59 to 76. In the Senate, the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee was transferred from Mr. Trumbull to Mr. Edmunds. One of the earliest acts of Congress was the passage of a resolution "That in view of the recent death of Horace Greeley, for whom at the late election more than 3,000,000 votes were cast for President, a record be made

on the journals of Congress of appreciation for the eminent services and personal purity and worth of the deceased, and of the sad impression created by his death, following a keen family bereavement." At the earliest suitable moment Mr. Blaine called Mr. Cox to the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five members to investigate and ascertain whether any member of the House had been bribed by Oakes Ames, or any person or corporation, in any matter touching his legislative duty. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Cox appointed as members of the committee Messrs. Poland, Banks, Merrick, Niblack, and M'Crary.

The only measure touching general amnesty was a motion in the House by Mr. Acker, December 9, to pass a bill removing all disabilities. The motion received 102 affirmative votes against 84 nays—less than the necessary two-thirds. Senator Sumner's bill removing from the army register and from the regimental colors the "names of battles with fellow-citizens," while its spirit is wise, defeats its own end by exciting and prolonging the very animosity it is intended to bury in oblivion. A resolution of an exactly opposite character has passed both Houses, and Mr. Sumner's measure has elicited an indignant protest from the Legislature of his own State.

The only important bill passed in both Houses during the session is that abolishing the offices of assessors and assistant assessors of internal revenue, and transferring their duties to collectors and deputy collectors. This bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee in the House, December 6, by Mr. Dawes, who stated that by its passage the saving which would be effected over the plan provided by the law of June last would be \$1,700,000, and over the existing system of \$3,000,000. The bill was passed that day, and by the Senate December 12. It goes into effect July 1, 1873.

Various financial measures have been introduced—in the Senate, a bill to replace national bank-notes with United States notes, and in the House, a bill to incorporate a banking association with a capital of \$100,000,000, under the style of "The Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America." A bill for the exchange of registered for coupon bonds was passed, December 12, by the House, 136 to 28. A resolution passed by the House December 3, calling upon Secretary Boutwell for information as to the law authorizing him to make an increased issue of legal-tender notes in October last, elicited a reply from the Secretary to the effect that this issue was made from the surplus fund in reserve, held in the office of the Treasurer at Washington, in excess of the \$356,000,000 reported in circulation, for the purpose of meeting any sudden demand on the Treasury.

A bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire, providing for a drawback of the import duties on all materials imported into the port of Boston to be actually used in the construction of buildings burned in the fire of last November, was passed in the House, and in the Senate a similar bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Soldiers' Homestead bill was passed by the House December 12. The amount of land thus allowed to every honorably discharged sol-

dier or sailor is 160 acres, which he is entitled to enter without the payment of any government fees.

The Indian Appropriation bill, passed by the House December 11, appropriates \$5,379,365, being \$982,697 less than in last year's bill. The Pension Appropriation bill, passed by the House December 12, appropriates \$30,480,000. In the House a bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, \$65,000, for property destroyed during the rebellion, failed to pass, 36 to 126.

A resolution was adopted by the Senate, December 16, by a vote of 57 to 3, for the appointment of a committee of seven to consider the question of providing cheaper transportation from the West to the Atlantic sea-board. Messrs. Windom, Sherman, Conkling, Ames, Lewis, Caserly, and Norwood were appointed. In both Houses resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committees requesting an investigation of the powers of Congress in regulating commerce between the States. The especial object of the investigation is to ascertain whether Congress has the right to regulate the rates of fare and transportation, and "to authorize the construction and operation of railroads passing into or through two or more States." In the House, December 6, Mr. Morey offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the probable cost of a ship-canal from the Mississippi River, near its mouth, to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico. A bill was introduced into the House, December 4, to provide for the speedy construction of a ship-canal of large capacity around the Falls of Niagara, on the American side.

In the House, December 4, the subject of the postal telegraph came up, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. On the 17th representatives of all the telegraph companies were allowed a hearing before that committee. The basis of discussion was the Hubbard bill, and the testimony offered was clearly against that measure. Mr. William Orton, of the Western Union Company, described it as a stupendous job. It was a scheme to enable a set of speculators to pocket a million of dollars, and get ten per cent. on all the rest they invested. Mr. Orton said only one million of people used the telegraph. This, if we understand the Postmaster-General correctly, is one of the principal reasons for cheapening telegraphic communication, namely, in order that it may be accessible to all. This certainly has been the effect of cheap postal facilities. But there is this distinction to be made between letters and telegrams: the government does not have to assume the writing of the one, costing it so much per word, while it does assume the writing of the other. A writer in the *Nation*, after alluding to this distinction, gives the following instructive statistics as to the cost of telegraphy:

"In 1862 the total number of messages transmitted by the Electric and International Company in England was 1,534,590. In 1866 the total number was more than double, being 3,150,149. Within this period the number of messages per mile of wire had increased from 44 to 66, showing that in 1862 the wires were not worked within 33 per cent. of their capacity; yet the cost per message was, in 1862, 1s. 11d., and in 1866 1s. 3½d.

"In 1861 the total number of messages transmitted in Belgium was 97,945. The total working expenses were 188,050 francs; the cost per telegram, 1.92 francs;

the number of messages per mile of wire, 40. In 1863 the number of messages was about double, 188,825; the total expenses, 283,240 francs; the cost per telegram, 1.50 francs; the number of messages per mile of wire, 56. In 1865 the number of messages had almost doubled a second time, being 332,721; the expenses were 422,560 francs; the cost per telegram, 1.27 francs; the number of messages per mile of wire, 71.

"In the United States the total number of messages transmitted by the Western Union Company in 1867 was 5,879,000; in 1871, 10,646,000, or nearly double. The whole number of messages per mile of wire was, in 1867, 63; in 1871, 87. In other words, the wires in 1867 were not worked, on an average, within 20 per cent. of their present capacity; yet the expense per message in 1867 was 67 cents, and in 1871 49 cents.

"If we assume that the employés and wires in 1867 could have done 10 per cent. more business without material increase of expense if both had been worked up to present standards, the cost per message in 1867 would have been but 59 cents, as against 49 cents in 1871; that is to say, the expense per message would be reduced only 16 per cent., notwithstanding the enormous increase in the volume of business.

"If the same correction is applied to the Belgian statistics, the result is similar. Seventy-one messages per mile of wire were transmitted in 1865, as against 40 per mile in 1861. Improved working enlarged the average per mile by 40 per cent., as compared with the later standard. If we assume that 20 per cent. more business could have been done in 1861 without materially swelling expenses, the cost per message on the total volume of business would have been 1.57 francs. The saving per message, therefore, arising strictly from the increase of more than 300 per cent. in business between 1861 and 1865 is only 30 centimes, or 19 per cent.

"The same computation applied to the English statistics is equally striking."

On the 19th the Hubbard bill, with sundry modifications, was reported in the Senate from the Post-office Committee. The bill, as reported, contains the following provisions:

The Postmaster-General is required, as soon as practicable, to establish telegraph offices at all post-offices on telegraphic circuits, and at all other post-offices within ten miles of any circuit, where the salary is not less than \$300 per annum, and is required also to establish telegraph offices at such other places as the wants of business may require. The charge for transmission of telegrams shall be uniform for equal distances at a rate not exceeding one cent per word for each circuit through which they shall be transmitted, to be computed as follows: For distances under 500 miles, 250 miles shall be deemed a circuit; for any excess 500 miles shall be deemed a circuit; for night messages, 1000 miles or less shall be deemed a circuit. All words are to be counted, and no communication shall be transmitted at a rate less than twenty-five cents for each circuit. These rates shall cover the cost of immediate delivery within one mile of the telegraph office, or within the letter-carrier delivery, and transmission by mail when received at or destined for any place where there is no postal telegraph office; but when the addressee lives more than one mile from the office or beyond said delivery, such telegram shall be delivered through the usual letter delivery or by special messenger, upon payment of a just and proper sum, to be fixed by the Postmaster-General. All telegraphic communication between the several departments of the government, their officers and agents, shall have priority of transmission without prepayment, and all rates to be fixed by the Postmaster-General. All other messages shall be sent in the order of their reception, except night messages. Telegraphic tolls are to be prepaid by stamps. The money-order system to be adapted to the telegraph. The rates for special dispatches to newspapers, for each 100 words or less for each circuit of 500 miles, shall not exceed seventy-five cents if sent by night, and \$1 by day; but when copies of the same dispatch are dropped off at one or more offices, the rate for each office shall not exceed fifty cents by night and seventy-five cents by day, and at the same rate for each word in excess. The rates for Press Associations are not to exceed those now paid by the Associated or American Press for similar services. A postage of five cents shall be paid on each press dispatch. A fourth Assistant Postmaster-General is to be appointed to exercise a general supervision over the administration of the telegraph. The Postmaster-General is authorized to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company for the transmission of

correspondence by telegraph as his agent for the term of ten years, according to the provisions of the act; and the said company shall have the right to construct lines on all post routes, and provide lines of telegraph to every postal telegraph office. In case the company shall fail to perform the service according to the provisions of the contract, the Postmaster-General may take possession of said lines of telegraph, and contract with some other party instead, and charge to the said company any loss that may accrue. Fine and imprisonment are to be imposed for violation of confidence or hindrance of transmission.

The capital stock of said company shall at its organization consist of 10,000 shares, of the par value of \$100 each, to be paid up in cash, which capital stock may be increased by an amount equal, at its par value, to the cost of the lines of telegraph purchased by the company thereafter, and by amounts equal to the actual cost of such lines as it may from time to time construct. If any telegraph company in actual operation at the date of the enactment of this bill shall within one year offer to sell its corporate property to this company, it shall purchase such property at a valuation to be fixed by five disinterested persons—two to be named by the Postmaster-General, two by the seller, and one by the four previously selected. The company is authorized to establish and maintain offices independent of those established by the Postmaster-General, and any postmaster may act as operator, with the assent of the Postmaster-General. The company may also make special contracts with railroad companies, and also with persons and associations, for the use of wires for the transmission of commercial news, etc. The government reserves the right to renew the contract, or annul the franchises in case of neglect or failure on the part of the company.

In the House, December 16, the bill was passed for the transportation through the mails of agricultural and flowering seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, etc., at the rate of two cents for every four ounces of weight, not to exceed four-pound packages. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the propriety of the election of postmasters. A bill was introduced to repeal the law requiring double rates of postage on matter not fully prepaid.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill into the Senate, December 13, to promote immigration to the United States, creating a Bureau of Immigration, and providing for the comfort and protection of immigrants in many ways while aboard ship and after landing. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

In the House, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Ohio, requesting information from the President as to the condition of affairs in Louisiana that led to executive interference. It was passed.

A bill was reported from the House Committee on Naval Affairs, December 3, to authorize the construction of ten steam-vessels of war, and appropriating \$3,000,000 for that purpose. The bill was passed December 5, after being amended so as to reduce the number of vessels from ten to six. In the Senate a substitute for the House bill, providing for ten vessels, was reported December 13.

The French Spoliation Claims bill came up for discussion in the Senate December 16. The meaning of this bill, as explained by Mr. Cameron, is briefly this: We claimed at the close of the last century twenty millions from France as indemnity for spoliations committed upon the property of our citizens. France claimed from us the fulfillment of treaty obligations in the future and inestimable damages for the past neglect of these duties—damages so vast that our claims seemed contemptible in comparison. By the convention of 1800 these claims were set off against each other. In this convention, through

which we secured national exemption from onerous international duties, and the discontinuance of an entangling alliance, the United States government treated the claims of private citizens as its own. The relief secured by this barter has been enjoyed by two generations of Americans. The heirs of those private citizens have, therefore, a pecuniary claim upon the government.

In the Senate, December 5, Mr. Morrill called up the bill to provide for the further endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the liberal and practical education of the industrial class.

The Deficiency bill was passed by the House December 19, and by the Senate on the 20th. Among the appropriations is one of \$1,241,920 for the improvement of government property in the District of Columbia.

Measures have been brought before Congress having for their object the increase of the President's annual salary to \$50,000, a one-term Presidency of six years; and the election of President and Senators by a direct vote of the people.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 to secure a proper representation of the United States at the Vienna Exposition of 1873 was passed by the House December 19. It provides for a commission of skilled artisans to attend the Exposition, and to report their observations to the President.

Beyond the presentation of a petition from the Vermont Legislature there has been no action of Congress upon two most important subjects—the civil service reform and the abolition of the franking privilege.

The Senate, in executive session, December 12, confirmed the nomination of James L. Orr as minister to Russia, and of Julius White as minister resident to the Argentine Republic.

The official returns of the Presidential election received since our last Record give the following majorities for Grant: In Michigan, 59,183; Iowa, 59,114; Wisconsin, 18,512; New Jersey, 14,860; North Carolina, 23,904; California, 12,703; Alabama, 10,831; Indiana (over Greeley), 22,509; Delaware, 10,208; Maine, 32,335; Massachusetts, 74,212; Minnesota, 19,835; New Hampshire, 5763; Pennsylvania, 137,728. Greeley's majority in Georgia was 13,563; in Kentucky, 11,388; in Missouri, 32,237.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Governor of Virginia, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State, speaking of the James River and Kanawha Canal—the proposed national water line and transallegany route between Eastern and Western Virginia—discourages as illusory the expectations entertained of aid from the national government, and advocates the construction of the work by private enterprise. He says that beyond lending its credit upon safe and satisfactory conditions, the national government will not and ought not to go.

The projected canal from St. Louis to Savannah is commanding attention. The Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Tennessee to Gunter's Landing, including the canal around Muscle Shoals, now being constructed, form the upper portion of the line. The company now organized in Georgia propose to continue this line south, first by a canal from Gunter's Landing to the Coosa

River at Gadsden, in the State of Alabama, thence by said river eighty-seven miles to Rome, thence up the Etowah and Little River to a point near Roswell, in Cobb County, where it will cross the Chattahoochee, thence *via* Atlanta to one of the tributaries of the Ocmulgee—Yellow or South River. The Ocmulgee and Altamaha will form the remainder of the line until a point shall be reached nearest Savannah—say, the mouth of the Oohoopee—from which the canal will be continued to that city. The distance from St. Louis to Savannah by this route is about 1300 miles. It is estimated that the portion of the line in the State of Alabama will cost \$6,000,000, and the portion in Georgia, so far as Macon, \$20,000,000. It is expected that the Federal government will, under the River and Harbor act, put the Ocmulgee in a condition of permanent navigation beyond that point. This canal is designed to make Savannah the exporting point for Western produce.

The committee appointed by the Mobile Board of Trade to consider the feasibility of a thorough cut canal through the peninsula of Florida has reported favorably as to the practicability of the enterprise. There are excellent harbors for its termini on both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Foreign commerce is now carried on over the 600 miles of dangerous navigation in the Florida pass at an immense cost.

On the 12th of December the heading from the central shaft of the Hoosic Tunnel met and effected a junction with the heading from the east end, and workmen passed through from one section to the other. Work will now be begun on the west heading, and it is expected that the opening through the mountain from east to west will be completed by next October.

The National Commercial Convention, consisting mainly of delegates from Southern and Western States, met at St. Louis December 12. The following programme of subjects recommended for discussion was adopted:

1. Improvement of the Western rivers.
2. A ship-canal around Niagara Falls, and Fort St. Philip Canal at the mouth of the Mississippi River.
3. Atlantic and Great Western Canal.
4. Fire and marine insurance, and regulation of risks in proportion to the security.
5. Government regulation of railroad tariffs.
6. Aid to railroads by State or local authorities.
7. The necessity for additional transcontinental railroads.
8. Protection of forests, and encouragement of the cultivation of timber.
9. National postal telegraph.

The committee on canals drew especial attention to the project of a canal at Fort St. Philip. The committee on the Atlantic and Great Western Canal reported a memorial to Congress setting forth the great importance to the whole country of the construction of a canal from Huntsville, on the Tennessee River, to a point on the Coosa River, in Georgia, about seventy-five miles, which would afford speedy and cheap transportation of the produce of the great West to the sea-board by a shorter and more reliable route than any now existing.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The effective organization of charity in our large cities is one of the most important needs of the day. The wisest and most successful experiment in this direction which has come to our

knowledge is that undertaken by a society known as St. John's Guild, the scope of whose operations covers the Fifth and Eighth wards of New York city. This society has been in existence for six years. The sermon preached by the Master of the Guild, the Rev. Alvah Wiswell, in St. John's Chapel, October 20, 1872, on the occasion of presenting the sixth annual report of the society, contains many valuable suggestions. The object of the society is to break up the system of indiscriminate charity now so generally practiced, and to discover and relieve every case of real distress, irrespective of sect, creed, or color. The most characteristic feature of the society is that it brings the donors into direct communication with the recipients of charity. During last summer the members of the guild visited over 10,000 families. They found many so-called "homes" little more than noisome dens of discomfort, disease, and death. Every phase of destitution was uncovered. Pauperism and ignorance go hand in hand with crime. In 1870 over 100,000 persons were sent to the different institutions under the management of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of New York, and 50,000 of these were convicted of crimes and misdemeanors, most of whom, having served out their time, are returned to their disgraced homes. "These figures warrant us in saying that not less than 100,000 of our tenement-house population to-day have received the brand of official condemnation;" and it is among associates of this character that the rising generation of this population is being reared. "Again, the amount of intemperance which prevails among the inmates of our tenement-houses may be imagined from the fact that there are in this city seven thousand and four hundred licensed drinking saloons, or one dram-shop for every hundred and thirty persons, including the women and children. These resorts are patronized (at the lowest estimate) to the amount of forty million dollars annually." The only way of reaching such a population is by frequent visits. We must become acquainted with them in their homes. The wealthy and respectable and cultivated members of the community must see with their own eyes the misery and degradation, and having such knowledge as is conveyed by actual observation—having studied the needs of the poor—they are prepared to organize judicious systems of relief. "The hungry must be fed, the naked clothed, and the idle furnished with work. They must be encouraged and even aided to keep their homes clean and wholesome. The children must be persuaded to attend our public schools."

The guild distributes tickets to be given to systematic beggars, directing them to its office, where their cases are investigated. The money which would under ordinary circumstances be given to impostors is wisely distributed by the guild. The officers of the guild receive no salaries, and there is no expense for office rent; every dollar committed to the society goes directly to the object for which it is intended. Having perfected its organization of charity, the society properly appeals to the wealth of the two wards embraced within its scope of operations for abundant means to carry out its ends. One-fourth of the sum which it costs to watch, arrest, and convict the criminal portion of the pop-

ulation, and to support them in prisons and almshouses, will reform them in their homes.

Since this sermon was preached the two wards have been revisited by the members of the guild, and 800 families, including 3000 children, found in utter destitution—suffering for food, clothes, and fuel. Many mothers with young children were found who had not tasted food for twenty-four hours. Within two weeks 6000 loaves of bread, 2000 quarts of milk, and \$400 worth of groceries were distributed, and 1180 warm garments given to 600 children and adults, besides many articles of bedclothing.

As many females who could sew were found unemployed, a factory has been secured, sufficiently large to accommodate two hundred operators. The manufacture of shirts and all kinds of fine sewing are here carried on. One important feature of this charity is the nursery, where mothers having small children can have them cared for by competent nurses, while they are occupied in the factory.

DISASTERS.

A fire broke out in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, on the night of December 10, from one of the steam-pipes in the laundry. The flames spread until they reached the elevator, up which they were carried to the attic. The fire was soon put out, but eleven servant-girls sleeping in the attic rooms were burned to death.

The building occupied by the New York *Evening Express* took fire December 8, and the editorial, composing, and press rooms of that journal were destroyed.

The severe gales on the northeastern Atlantic coast early in December resulted in very great injuries to the shipping in the various ports, and in considerable loss of life.

The Tabernacle, Dr. Talmage's church, in Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire December 22.

The steamer *St. Louis*, of the Cromwell line, and the *Sacramento*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, were wrecked early in December, but in both cases the lives of all on board were saved.

On the 24th of December Barnum's Museum and Menagerie, on Fourteenth Street, New York city, was destroyed by fire. On the same day another fire, in Centre Street, New York, consumed the large printing establishment of Dun, Barlow, and Company. Six girls and one boy, employed in the sixth story, were burned to death.

An accident on the Buffalo, Corry, and Pittsburgh Railroad, December 24, resulted in a fearful loss of life. Twenty-one bodies were recovered from the burning *débris* of the train the next day, and from three to five others still remained to be recovered.

The rear car of the Chicago express train, on the Indianapolis, Peru, and Chicago Railroad, was thrown from the track, eighteen miles from Indianapolis, on the night of December 24. Twenty persons were injured, three, it is thought, fatally.

A passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, while stuck in a snow-bank, was run into by a freight train, December 25, and had two cars demolished. Two persons were killed, and four or five others wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By a postal convention concluded with the Province of Newfoundland, the international let-

ter rate between that province and the United States, after December 1, was reduced from ten to six cents per half ounce, and the rate for newspapers was fixed at two cents.

An important decision was rendered by Judges Benedict and Woodruff in the United States Circuit Court in New York, November 30, under the new shipping law of June, 1872, imposing fines upon two men convicted of boarding a German bark as "runners" for a sailor's boarding-house.

The whaling trade in New Bedford, Massachusetts, has been reduced to insignificance by the extensive use of petroleum and the scarcity of whales. Two ships represented the whaling fleet last fall. The entire fleet engaged in the traffic from that port now consists of from twenty-five to thirty vessels. This reduction is in great measure due to the frightful loss in the arctic regions, in 1871, of thirty-one vessels, valued at \$2,500,000. In former years no less than seven hundred vessels would leave that port, New London, Provincetown, Stonington, Nantucket, and other adjacent smaller ports, in the spring and fall of the year. At the present time eighty to ninety vessels from these ports are all that are actively engaged, and of these New Bedford furnishes about a third.

OBITUARY.

Samuel Marsh, one of the constructors of the Erie Railway, and for over twenty years vice-president of the road, died in New York city, November 30, aged eighty-seven years.

Horace Greeley died at the residence of Dr. Choate, Pleasantville, New York, November 29, aged sixty-one years.

Robert James Dillon, one of the Central Park Commissioners, died in New York city, November 26, aged sixty-one years.

Samuel N. Pike, the well-known real estate speculator, died in New York city, December 7, aged fifty years.

Edwin Forrest, the actor, died in Philadelphia, December 12, aged sixty-six years.

John F. Kensett, the artist, died in New York city, December 14, aged fifty-four years.

George P. Putnam, the well-known publisher, died suddenly in New York city, December 20, aged fifty-eight years.

George Catlin, the artist, died in Jersey City, December 23, aged seventy-six years.

EUROPE.

POLITICAL.

As soon as it became evident that President Thiers would not resign, the most threatening element of the situation in France disappeared. The majority report of the committee on the address was read in the Assembly November 26. It was a strong indictment of the radical party. In securing the postponement of its consideration, 356 to 332, the government gained a slight triumph. The minority report proposed a committee of thirty to report on the constitution. This proposal was voted November 29, 370 to 334. The next day an attack was made in the Assembly on M. Lefranc, the Minister of the Interior, by M. Duval, who proposed an order of the day affirming that the municipal addresses in support of M. Thiers were violations of the law, and that M. Lefranc ought to have repressed

them; and his motion was carried, 305 to 299. Lefranc thereupon resigned, but M. Thiers appointed to temporarily fill his place M. De Remusat, a member of the Left Centre. This increased the irritation of the Right, and on the 5th of December, when the bureaux were called on to nominate the constituent committee of thirty, the Right carried nineteen of its members, thus making themselves absolute judges of the President's constitutional propositions. On the 9th M. Goulard was appointed Minister of the Interior; M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance; M. Fourton, Minister of Public Works; and M. Calmont, Prefect of the Department of the Seine. These appointments secured to the government the support of the Right Centre and Left Centre. On the 15th there was a discussion on the petitions presented for the dissolution of the Assembly. The Assembly rejected these petitions by a vote of 409 to 201. On the 21st the Assembly adjourned until January 6. Before adjournment it passed a bill restoring to the Orleans princes their confiscated property. The value of this property is over forty millions of francs. This is to be divided among the fifty-two heirs of King Louis Philippe.

The first general trial of the ballot in England was had at the municipal elections which took place throughout England and Wales on the first Monday in November. Various tricks were resorted to by the conservatives to ascertain the exact state of the ballot at any time during the day, but these were met by tricks on the other side, and, on the whole, the new system worked well. The ballot act passed by Parliament provides for a method of voting quite different from our simple and informal fashion. A voting ticket containing the names of all the candidates of both parties is supplied by the sheriff's officer to each voter after he enters the polling booth. He must use this ticket and no other. In a private box, secured from observation, he makes a cross against or upon the names of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote, and then deposits his ballot in the box.

Both Houses of the Prussian Diet have passed the Counties Reform bill—the Lower House, November 26, by a vote of 288 against 91; the Upper, December 9, by a vote of 116 against 91. To secure this result in the Upper House twenty-five new peers were created. These were taken from the ranks of government officials, generals of the army, and land-owners.

Prince Bismarck, at his own request, has been relieved of the presidency of the Council of Ministers, but retains the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Prussian government has retained Professor Wollmann as theological instructor in the Braunsberg Gymnasium, notwithstanding the excommunication of the professor by the Bishop of Ermeland. The Lower House of the Diet supported the government in its action by a vote of 264 against 81.

The papal allocution of December 23 included a protest against the bill pending in the Italian Parliament for the suppression of religious corporations.

Samarcand, Bokhara, and Khokan are already under Russian dominion, and her armies are now on the march for Khiva, the last of the independent khanates which interpose between the dominions of the Czar and the British pos-

sessions in India. This province has long been the terror of Persia, her southern neighbor. For centuries her hordes of robbers have descended upon unprotected Persian villages, and carried away their inhabitants, to be sold in the slave markets of Khiva and Samarcand. Her conquest will be a triumph of civilization. The British ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg has notified the Russian government that if the Russian troops now operating against the Khan of Khiva penetrate the countries lying between Khiva and Afghanistan, England will be compelled to intervene in support of Afghan independence.

A law providing for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico has been introduced in the Spanish Cortes. There has been another partial reconstruction of the Spanish cabinet. Señor Echegaray has been appointed Minister of Finance; Señor Becerra, Minister of Public Works; and Señor Mosquera, Minister of Colonies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A terrific westerly gale swept over England, Ireland, and Wales, and included France in its visitation, early in December, causing immense destruction of property afloat and ashore. In London six houses were blown down. Floods followed the hurricane, and many towns in England were inundated—the residents in some cases, as in Peterborough, being compelled to take refuge from the water in the upper stories of their dwellings.

A dispatch from Liverpool, December 20, stated that during the ten days previous 449 persons had perished by marine disasters.

The steamship *Germany*, of the Allan line, from Liverpool to Havana and New Orleans, with the privilege of calling at Corunna and Santander, was wrecked, December 21, at the mouth of the Gironde, France, and thirty persons were washed away from the wreck and drowned.

A London telegram of December 23 reported a coal mine explosion at Silverdale, by which eight miners were suffocated.

The strike of the London policemen has been followed by a strike of the gas stokers, owing to the dismissal of one of their number. In consequence London was reduced to a state of almost total darkness for several nights. A number of the gas stokers were tried on a charge of conspiracy, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the failure of the Dachauer Bank in Munich. The principal, Adele Spitzeder, formerly an actress, founded the bank, with its numerous branches in Bavaria and Austria, and enlisted in her behalf the Roman Catholic clergy, by liberal presents to religious institutions. She founded public kitchens and concert gardens, and promised extraordinary rates of interest on deposits. Most of the dupes were peasants.

The death rate of Great Britain for 1870 was 22.9 per 1000 inhabitants, the birth rate was 35 per 1000, and the marriage rate (persons married) only 16 per 1000. France shows a death rate for 1870 of 28.8, a birth rate of 26.1, and a marriage rate of only 12.4 to the 1000. Austria shows a death rate of 29.2, a birth rate of 40.5, and a marriage rate of 19.4 per 1000 in the same year.

One of the special and most important characteristics of the Vienna Exhibition will be the collection of information regarding the financial and social position of working men and women. The London Exhibition showed the productions of human labor; the Paris Exhibition, the instruments of human labor; the Vienna Exhibition will show who the laborers are. In this department particular attention will be given to the work performed by women; and from the information already collected on this subject, it appears that women play a much more important part in Austrian manufactures of all kinds than is generally supposed, and that in all departments of work where sheer muscular power is not required, the labor of women is quite as valuable as that of men. It is also observed that as machinery improves, the work of women becomes more and more available, and that in some factories there are as many female as male "skilled artisans."

An example of how even some of the minor departments of the trade of the Mediterranean have been affected by the opening of the Suez Canal is afforded by a circumstance mentioned in the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*—namely, that the Italian coral-fishers contemplate petitioning the canal authorities to allow their boats to pass the Isthmus on such favorable terms as may make it worth their while to go and toil in

the waters of the Red Sea. Although there are also a few French vessels, manned chiefly by Spaniards, engaged in this industry on the eastern parts of the Algerian coast, the coral trade may be said to belong almost exclusively to Italy. Last season appears to have been a favorable one for the prosecution of this industry, in which were employed 311 vessels, manned by 3150 fishers—almost all Neapolitan sailors from Torre del Greco—without reckoning a score or so of craft equipped at Genoa. The value of the coral obtained is estimated at 3,000,000 francs, and the only accident recorded this year is one boat run down by a steamer.

OBITUARY.

A London dispatch informs us of the death, November 30, of Mary Somerville, at the age of seventy-seven. She is best known as the author of a popular work on Physical Geography.

Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, died in London December 15.

Count de Kisseleff, aid-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander in the French campaign, died in Paris December 13, aged eighty-four years.

Kamehameha V., King of the Sandwich Islands, died December 11, without naming a successor. There is no legitimate claimant to the throne.

Editor's Drawer.

OUR LONDON SCRAP-BOOK.

THE TEMPLE.



"A WELL-ORDAINED work-house or prison," says Thackeray, "is much better provided with the appliances of health, comfort, and cleanliness than a learned Inn." The inhabitants of learned Inns, however, and more especially the inhabitants of the Temple Inns, seem to accept very cheerfully the fate condemning them to residence there. Doubtless there are numerous advantages, not elsewhere in such full measure obtainable, to atone in some degree for the obvious drawbacks. The sound of revelry by night is not uncommon in these dreary mildewed buildings. And from a staircase too dirty to drive pigs up you may by day enter chambers

furnished with that attention to luxurious comfort which is one of the most distinguishing char-

acteristics of your London lawyer. A luncheon of chicken and well-iced Champagne is proceeding in rooms of which the exterior says, plainly (for walls have tongues as well as ears), "squalid garrets." And what convivial gathering can for a moment compare with a well-conducted "call-supper?"

We will enter the Temple from Fleet Street. Temple Bar—recently renovated—shall not detain us, nor the Cock Tavern with its quaint oaken mantel-piece, by which many a time the great Samuel Johnson has sat and grumbled to Boswell, and for haunting which our present laureate once confessed a weakness:

"O stout head waiter at the Cock,
To which I most resort!"

We pass under an archway with huge gates lying open, and walk down Middle Temple Lane. On our right is Brick Court, where Goldsmith's old chambers remain, and we remember that in another part of the Inn his grave lies covered by a plain stone slab. On our right, too, the renowned fountain sends a thin, translucent column into the air, which falls with a most musical splash into its basin. In the surrounding trees, which show by contrast wonderfully green, half a dozen city sparrows keep up a delightful chirrup. This fountain, sung of in eulogistic strains by poets, and mentioned with the tenderest pathos by innumerable prose writers, has been reduced by modern and irreverent benchers to a mere brass squirt, the antique and allegorical vase from which the spray once rose having been, by the same sacrilegious hands, removed to an adjacent corner, where it has been ignominiously convert-

Editor's Historical Record.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 24th of January. —Congress reassembled, after its holiday recess, January 6. Various financial measures have been introduced, the most important of which were bills for a return to specie payments, by Mr. Buckingham in the Senate, and by Mr. Hooper in the House. Senator Sherman, January 16, made a long speech in favor of resumption. He argued that the time for resumption had almost come, and that it was demanded by public policy. It did not involve a contraction of the currency, or a disturbance of real values. Senator Sherman reported from the Finance Committee a substitute for Buckingham's bill. This substitute provides for the payment of United States notes, January 1, 1874, either in coin or in coupon or registered bonds, exempt from taxation; that after July 1, 1873, the limit now prescribed by law to the aggregate circulation of national banks shall be repealed; and that all banking associations which shall after July 1, 1874, redeem their notes, either in coin or in United States legal-tender notes, shall be exempt from the requirements under the existing law as to holding a reserve of lawful money of the United States. Mr. Hooper's bill, introduced into the House January 10, provides for the convertibility of United States notes into coin after May 1, 1874. —The Committee of Finance reported, January 14, a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power to issue United States notes for any portion of the \$44,000,000 in notes canceled under the act of June, 1866. —Senator Corbett, January 14, reported a bill, which was passed, to amend the National Currency act. It allows national banks to loan to any individual or corporation ten per cent. upon their surplus profits, as well as upon their original capital. —Senator Sherman, January 15, reported a bill to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency act.

Senator Morton, January 17, called up his resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the defects of the present electoral system, and the best means for remedying them. He addressed the Senate at length upon the constitutional position of the States in choosing Presidential electors—“a matter entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the national government.” “The proposition,” said he, “that Congress has power to sit as a canvassing board upon the electoral votes of the States, admitting or rejecting them for reasons of its own, subverts the whole theory by which their appointment was conferred upon the States, makes Congress the judge of the election and qualifications of the President and Vice-President, and by the operation of the twenty-second joint rule gives that power to each House separately, as in the case of its own members. There is no such express power given to Congress in the Constitution, nor is it necessary to carry out any express power therein given, and its exercise would be in direct conflict with the known purposes of the framers to make the executive and legislative departments as nearly independent of each other as possible.” He advocated such a

change as would bring the election of the President directly to the people of the several States, each State to be divided into as many districts as it has Senators and Representatives, each district to have one vote, and that vote to be given to the candidate receiving the largest number of votes in the district.

The Indian Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate January 10. —In the course of the debate in the House on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, January 10, an amendment to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education by a little over \$7000 failed to pass, 74 to 78. —In the consideration in the Senate of the House bill for soldiers' homesteads, it was estimated that 320,000,000 of acres would be required.

In the Senate, January 20, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads to inquire into the cost of construction and the present market value of the existing telegraph lines now in successful operation in the United States, and the character of the franchises and special privileges connected with them. A similar resolution was adopted in the House January 21.

The bill reported from the Committee on Commerce last March creating a Bureau of Immigration, etc., was virtually defeated in the House, January 9, by its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill was reported in the Senate, January 20, for the repeal of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867. The House the same day passed a bill repealing the act.

A bill was passed by the House, January 9, to amend the twelfth section of the act for the appointment of shipping commissioners, by excepting masters of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States who were also engaged in the trade with the British North American provinces, the West India Islands, and the republic of Mexico.

A bill was passed in the Senate, January 22, abolishing the franking privilege after July, 1873. It does not even provide for—indeed, it expressly forbids—any allowance to be made for postage to members of Congress. The vote stood 33 to 16.

The bill for the construction of ten new sloops of war for the navy was passed by the Senate January 22. The House bill previously passed provided for the construction of only six sloops.

Roscoe Conkling was elected United States Senator by the New York Legislature January 21. Other United States Senators have been elected from various States, as follows: Simon Cameron, from Pennsylvania; W. J. Jones, to succeed Senator Nye, from Nevada; General George B. Gordon, from Georgia; John J. Patterson, from South Carolina; Louis V. Boggy, to succeed General Blair, from Missouri; R. J. Oglesby, to succeed Senator Trumbull, from Illinois; Judge W. O. Merrimon, to succeed Senator Pool, from North Carolina; and S. W. Dorsey, to succeed Senator Rice, from Arkansas.

Among the important recommendations made by the Governors of States in their recent messages are to be specially noted Governor Dix's for the repeal of the usury laws of New York,

and those made by almost all the Governors for more efficient measures by which juvenile offenders may be separated from older and more hardened convicts.

The New York and Pennsylvania State Constitutions are under revision by conventions appointed for that purpose.

President Grant's San Domingo scheme has been carried out by private capitalists under the style of the Samana Bay Company, who have negotiated a treaty with the republic of San Domingo for the acquisition of a large portion of the island, with remarkable franchises and privileges. All the public land of the peninsula of Samana is ceded under the treaty, together with the waters of Samana Bay. The treaty was signed December 28, 1872, and is to be submitted to the vote of the Dominican people.

Secretary Fish sent, October 29, 1872, a dispatch to General Sickles on the colonial policy of Spain, reproaching the Spanish government for not executing the law for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Cuba and Porto Rico, and complaining of the strain imposed upon the United States government in the enforcement of neutrality laws by the continuance of the insurrection in Cuba, which has lasted for four years, and cost 100,000 lives. General Sickles was instructed to present these views to the Spanish government "in a way which, without giving offense, will leave a conviction that we are in earnest" in the expression of them. The recent publication of this dispatch has excited astonishment in some quarters. But General Sickles's presentation of the views of our government seems to have been taken in good part by Spain, and to have led to good results, as is shown in the recent action of the Spanish Cortes, having for its object the establishment of municipal government in Porto Rico and the abolition of slavery in that island.

The census of France for the year 1872, just completed, shows the population to be 38,102,921, a decrease of 366,935 since 1866. The decrease is attributed mainly to the war, besides which cause there have been many fatal visitations of small-pox and a falling off in the number of marriages.

President Thiers was present at the session of the Committee of Thirty, January 14, when the report of the sub-committee was read. This report proposed the adoption by the Assembly of the following decree:

"Whereas the Assembly integrally reserves to itself the constitutional power, it hereby decrees:

"*First.* The President of the republic shall communicate with the Assembly by message. Nevertheless he may be heard, after announcing by message his intention to speak. At the close of his speech the debate will be adjourned to a subsequent sitting, in order that the vote shall not be taken when the President is in the Chamber.

"*Second.* The President shall promulgate all laws declared urgent within three days after their passage, or demand a fresh debate thereon; and all laws not declared urgent he shall promulgate within one month of their passage, or may suspend the third reading of the same for one month.

"*Third.* After the dissolution of the present Assembly its powers shall devolve upon two Chambers."

The report also recommends that the Committee of Thirty be instructed by the Assembly to prepare a law regulating elections, and prescribing the qualifications of electors, and a law defining the powers of a second Chamber. President Thiers expressed dissatisfaction with por-

tions of the sub-committee's report. He said the suspensory power over legislation was wholly insufficient, and he objected to the excessive formalities required before he could address the Assembly. He urged that provision be made for the extension of the executive power for a term of six weeks after the day on which the Assembly might dissolve. In other respects he could agree to the recommendations of the sub-committee.

The *North German Gazette*, in its issue of December 28, stigmatizes the allocation of Pope Pius the Ninth, delivered at the Consistory held in Rome on December 23, as "an unpardonable insult to the Emperor of Germany." "The colossal impudence of the Pope," says the *Gazette*, "proves the inevitable necessity which exists for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the state and the Roman Catholic Church."

General Von Roon has been appointed president of the Prussian Council of Ministers, in succession to Prince Bismarck, and General Von Kamecke co-operates with Von Roon as Minister of War, representing him officially.

The King of Sweden, opening the annual session of the Diet, January 20, expressed an earnest hope for the development of the Scandinavian union.

The Swiss Federal Council has threatened to use rigorous measures against the Canton of Valois because Jesuit teachers have been tolerated in the schools. Diplomatic relations between the Swiss government and the Vatican have been broken off.

The ministers of Austria, Germany, and Russia serving at Athens, acting on instructions from their respective governments, have jointly advised the Greek government to end the difficulty about the Laurium silver mines by conceding the demands of France and Italy. The Greek government has followed this advice.

The King of Italy has legalized the Civil Marriage bill.—The corner-stone of the pioneer Protestant church was laid in Rome January 8.—The Italian Senate has approved the bill forbidding theological instruction in schools.

The *Statesman's Year-Book* for 1872 presents some statistics showing the growth of the Russian empire in Europe, including Poland and Finland. In 1722 its population was 14,000,000; in 1803, 38,000,000; in 1829, 50,000,000; in 1863, 65,000,000; and in 1872, 68,000,000. During the second half of the fifteenth century the empire contained only 18,000,000 square miles, but during the next century it increased to 237,000,000 miles. Peter the Great added 43,000,000, and Catherine II. 55,000,000 miles. At present the area is nearly 375,000,000 miles, the population being densest in Poland, and most scattered in Siberia.—Russia is the third maritime power in Europe, her navy consisting of 290 vessels, including twenty-six iron-clads.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The tendency of the traditional training of our schools is to divert from industrial pursuits. The rising generation, seeing that for the most part laborers are uneducated, does not associate with labor that is so nearly identical with mere drudgery the dignity which ought to belong thereto, and comes to regard education as the

stepping-stone to leisure and gentility. Thus the number of the unproductive class in the community is continually increased, to its own embarrassment, and labor is still further degraded. It is natural, therefore, that at this time, when so much attention is being given to the elevation of the conditions of labor, there should also be a strong movement looking toward the establishment of systems of education whereby well-trained intelligence should be applied to the industries from which it has been abnormally estranged. This new educational tendency is to be seen in the interest that is being taken in Kindergarten, object teaching, art, and scientific schools.

In a recent address, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the Bristol Trade and Mining School, Mr. Mundella, the member for Sheffield, England, took the opportunity of enforcing the necessity of a practical knowledge of science as applied to special branches of industry. He recounted his experience of the German system (he has been for years an employer of labor in Germany), and told his audience that in a Saxon town of one hundred and fifty inhabitants no child from six to fourteen years of age was absent from school, no person over fourteen was ignorant of the three R's, and every boy who desired to learn any particular branch of science had the means of scientific instruction at his own door, and at a very low price. This was the case in every little town in Germany and Switzerland, and "if Bristol were a German city, the boy who had gained a scholarship in the School of Mines would not have to go to London," but there would be a mining school close at hand, where boys living at home could find the education which they have now to seek in the capital at considerable expense. In Germany technical schools were established every where, and employers refused to take apprentices who did not attend them. "We hear much of unions, combinations, and strikes, but very little of attempts to redeem the negligence of the past in respect to scientific and technical culture. A twelve weeks' strike in Wigan in 1868 cost £150,000 in wages, and all the union funds were exhausted, and the masters lost a quarter of a million. Had the money devoted to building up a false and artificial system been spent in education, there would have been no waste, and the workmen and their children would have been permanent gainers."

Germany has an extraordinary number of schools for special preparation for industrial pursuits, including schools for architects, engineers, business men, soldiers, farmers, musicians, sailors, surgeons, gymnasts, and for mechanics, designers, telegraphers, artists, wood-cutters, builders, pharmacentists, printers, sewing-women, glass-makers, and for women in various useful branches of arts and sciences, mechanical trades and pursuits. One of the largest and best-organized schools for printers is at Stuttgart.

Bavaria occupies an area of 29,617 square miles, and had in 1864 4,807,440 inhabitants. Her art schools consist of the following: four superior agricultural schools, with 29 agricultural sections in the trade schools, with 2144 pupils; one school of forestry, with 40 pupils; one school of horticulture, with 30 pupils; one school of veterinary surgery, with 18 teachers and 140 pupils; two commercial schools, with 18 com-

mercial divisions in the trade schools, with 2000 pupils; twenty-nine trade schools; three polytechnic schools; one academy of painting and sculpture, with 14 professors and 231 pupils; one school of architecture, with 9 teachers and 143 pupils; 261 schools for drawing, with 9973 pupils; one conservatorium of music, with 15 teachers and 94 pupils, and ten schools for music. These are all special schools. In addition, music, drawing, etc., are taught in all the public schools.

Württemberg has 1,700,000 inhabitants. She has one technical university, and ten technical schools of the next grade, with 539 instructors and 5148 pupils. There are eleven building and trade schools, giving a thorough theoretical and practical training in these occupations. They have 286 teachers and 6457 pupils. There are 108 trade and industrial schools, having 8254 pupils.

Belgium has one college and school of agriculture; one of horticulture, forestry, and veterinary surgery. Of commercial schools there are one superior and twelve secondary; three navigation schools and fifteen technical schools, with 2293 pupils. Besides these, there are sixty-eight workshop schools, with 1857 pupils. They have 1428 looms in them, and have sent out, since 1845, 27,373 thoroughly trained weavers. There is a royal academy of arts, mining, and manufacturing, one of engineers, and art as applied to industry is taught in sixty academies and schools, with more than a thousand pupils.

There are in Prussia proper 361 schools devoted to agriculture, mining, architecture, forestry, navigation, commerce, and other technical studies. Besides schools for weaving and the textile manufactures, there are 265 industrial schools, whose studies and hours are arranged to suit mechanics. There is a large number of drawing schools, in which the classes are arranged to suit various trades needing such instruction. The Berlin schools are provided with 200 sewing teachers.

Through the efforts of one of Queen Victoria's daughters, the Princess Alice, consort of Prince Louis of Hesse, several important movements for the industrial education of women have been commenced in Germany. For the last ten years the princess has been engaged in the organization of the German Female Educational and Industrial Association. She has also established an association which, in addition to the care and education of orphans, has for its object the education of professional nurses.

Technical education is receiving special attention just now in France. One incident connected therewith is the founding at Rouen of an "Upper School of Industry," organized on the widest basis, and specially intended for the instruction of persons who are to be placed at the head of manufacturing establishments. The school will not only give that general knowledge necessary for the management of any industrial work, but also the special instruction required in all the chief departments of national industry—such as spinning, weaving, dyeing, the chemical arts, machine-making, etc.

From a report on the schools of art at South Kensington we learn that in the first six months of the past year the number of students there at work was 696, of whom 383 were males and 313 females. The principal object for which they

study is to qualify themselves to take part in manufacturing operations in which art of some kind is required. As yet the young women have not swarmed off and found places in factories, but a number of them are employed within the precinct of the museum itself in painting china and constructing mosaic, and this, as we are informed, they do very satisfactorily. The question, therefore, as to whether it would "pay" to maintain a government department to train young women as artists is not yet settled. As regards the men it is settled, for they find artistic employment in factories, studios, and educational establishments; and by improving the art manufactures of the kingdom, as may be seen at the museum, they heighten their reputation, and increase the national wealth. Some among them have become distinguished artists on their own account, and not a few have gone out to India, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Canada as teachers. Others have become designers in cabinet-work, carpets, damasks, in terra cotta, and so forth, while many are medalists, house-decorators, or glass-painters, and earn from £130 to £300 a year. The schools at South Kensington are open to the whole kingdom. Any youth who has won a national scholarship in a country school, and who passes the examination, is taken in at Kensington, is there trained to the highest pitch that his faculties are capable of, while a government allowance of from £1 to £2 a week is given to him besides.

The scheme for establishing a technical college in Glasgow is assuming a tangible shape. A subscription list has just been issued, in which we find that thirty subscribers have among themselves contributed no less than £11,050. It is proposed, when £20,000 are subscribed, to begin the actual organization of the technical college, establishing, in the first instance, chairs for, 1, naval architecture and marine mechanical engineering; 2, the theory and practice of weaving; and 3, the theory and practice of dyeing and printing on textile fabrics.

Jessup W. Scott, of Toledo, Ohio, has bequeathed one hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$80,000, to found an institution "for the promotion of knowledge in the arts and trades and the related sciences, by means of lectures and oral instruction, of models and representative works of art, of cabinets of minerals, of museums instructive of the mechanic arts, and of whatever else may serve to furnish artists and artisans with the best facilities for a high culture in their respective occupations, in addition to what are furnished in the public schools in the city." The advantages of the institution are to be free of cost to all pupils who have not the means to pay for them, and they are to be open alike to both sexes.

One of the most important investigations connected with this subject of industrial education is that undertaken by General Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education. He has addressed to employers in this and other countries a series of questions as to the value of education in the various industries. The replies to these questions are very suggestive. A. J. Mundella, M. P. for Sheffield, from whom we have already quoted, says:

"Evidence has been given before the British Parliament, from my own district, showing that some grave

mistakes in chemical processes, such as bleaching, dyeing, etc., are constantly occurring through the ignorance of the workmen, they not having the ability to read writing. I have often witnessed natural powers in a person entirely uneducated, which would have been turned to the benefit of himself and his employer if he had only received a thorough elementary education. I have recently seen, in Massachusetts, Englishmen whose wages their employers would have doubled, by willingly appointing them overseers, if they had only been educated sufficiently to keep accounts. . . . I believe that technical education is of great importance; that the success of Switzerland and Germany in manufactures, and their superiority over others for the last thirty years, have been owing to the excellent elementary education which they have given to their work-people, to which has been superadded, with great advantage, a large amount of scientific and technical education. Art training in England has had a marvelous effect in improving the designs for every description of manufacture where taste is required, and consequently in increasing the demand in foreign countries for such manufactures. For example, the result is seen in the better styles of carpets, laces, dress goods, crockery-ware, furniture, ornamental iron-work, and in every manufacture where decorative art is of value. I think the great want in this country is such education. I have known instances where a youth who has received art training has been able at twenty years of age to earn more than all the rest of the working force of his father's family. There is one case among my own workmen where such a lad is getting very high wages, and the effect is that the whole household is elevated. The greater the improvements in machinery the more intelligence is required on the part of the workmen who manipulate it. It has been found in England that for working the improved agricultural machines a higher class of intelligence and skill is required to manage them than the old peasantry possess. An intelligent workman will always produce a larger amount of work from a clever machine than an ignorant man can, and will keep his machine in better working condition."

Cyrus Mendenhall, president of the Kenton Iron Company, Newport, Kentucky, says:

"The want of a higher grade of instruction in the science of their business for the managers of the different departments of the manufacture of iron, say, in mensuration, geometry, the mechanical powers, hydraulics, hydrostatics, chemistry, etc., has been severely felt by proprietors. The want of competent men in such positions often, I believe, makes the difference to owners between success and failure."

Edward Winslow, of Boston, Massachusetts, the general agent of the Industrial Aid Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, suggests, in reference "to practical education in this country *pari passu* with theoretical, that we are greatly deficient in this respect as compared with all other civilized nations, for we have but few technical or trade schools, and those few are designed for a higher class than that which our society hopes to reach. . . . The school at Kensington, established by Prince Albert, has been of infinite value to England, not only in cultivating the taste and skill of her artisans; for the export of manufactured articles traceable to that school amounts to £70,000" (or \$350,000). "A few years ago (1863) only 3000 students were instructed in the art and technical schools of Paris; in 1867 there were 12,000; and in 1869 there were 350 schools." After some observations on the superiority of the educated workman in the ease with which he learns his trade, the improvements in machinery and manipulation that he can make, and the rapidity and perfection of his work, Mr. Winslow goes on to say:

"The greatest benefit to be conferred upon our country is to make mechanical and industrial pursuits more respectable, and to educate and train the young for these pursuits. Our systems of instruction are now altogether intellectual, and even this only goes far enough to give the pupils a distaste for manual occupations."

Commissioner Eaton, as the result of his inquiries in this direction, estimates that the mere ability to read and write increases the productive power of the laborer to the extent of twenty-five per cent., and his wages accordingly, and that the increase from a higher degree of education amounts to fifty per cent. more.

Alluding to this subject in an address to the Educational Convention at St. Louis last December, Mr. W. T. Harris said :

"The results and tendencies in foreign nations, when summed up before us, bring a more overwhelming conviction on this phase of our theme. During the past twenty years there has been inaugurated an immense movement toward special education of the laboring classes of the people, in order to increase the results of productive industry. Property itself has sought investment through the municipal organization of the community in the founding of numerous schools for scientific instruction in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, the culture of the vine and the silkworm, and veterinary surgery; also for mining and metallurgy, navigation and commerce; for engineering in its various departments; for the various technical applications of chemistry to the arts and manufactures; and finally, for the acquirement of skill in every species of industry. The example of one, and its practical success in increasing the productivity of its laborers by school education, soon compelled its jealous neighbors to enter the same field purely for the protection of their own material interests, and at present there are multitudes of these schools, well endowed and equipped with all the apparatus yet invented, in Prussia, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Great Britain, while Russia itself is awakening to the importance of this movement, and hastening with accelerated speed in the same direction.

"The first great national exhibition proved decisively that those nations were most advanced on the road to the creation of wealth whose schools in science and art had been supported for the longest period and in the freest and most liberal manner. This lesson has been repeated and enforced with each succeeding universal exhibition, until it has been accepted that material prosperity and scientific enlightenment are inseparable—the former the effect, the latter its producing cause."

Mr. Richard J. Hinton, in his report to the Bureau of Education on the present condition of education among our working classes, says :

"If we are to succeed in any attempt at technical training adequate to our wants, we must rely on instrumentalities more diffused and potential than the few, however admirable, institutions like the school at Worcester, the Technological Institute at Boston, the Cooper Union in New York, and the small schools of art and design at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and a few other cities. Such technical education as will be at all commensurate with our needs must be inwrought with our public-school system, beginning through object instruction at the primary, and proceeding through the secondary schools, until the scholar reaches that stage of development wherein, his or her special aptitude being understood, instruction may be continued in branches directly applicable to the chosen pursuit. As is said of the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, we ought to be able to say that our 'whole system is most scientifically constructed from beginning to end, and it is as practically adapted to all the wants of an industrial community as it is scientific in its plan.' How completely provided for this Swiss community is may be realized from the fact that, among other advantages, it has supplementary or repetition schools, in which apprentices and youth over fifteen, who work in shop, mill, or yard, attend one day or two half days per week, in order to freshen their studies and acquire new ones. Therein 'they have every facility for obtaining technical instruction suited to their respective trades and occupations.' The teachers are carefully trained at special seminaries. The simplest object lessons are all prepared for this purpose—the training of the hand and eye as well as the brain. In the Zurich school-houses may be found during the hours of attendance all the children of the canton. In Lausanne a teacher was puzzled to reply to the question of an English tourist, who asked what steps were taken if parents failed to send their children. He said, at

last, such a thing never occurred there. The consequence is that, as in Germany, all are educated to a considerable degree, and are especially trained to practical life. We, however, seem to depend for our future progress upon the favorable conditions we have created in the past. In the more advanced countries of Europe there appears every where manifest an earnest effort to create new and more favorable conditions in which to insure that progress will be secure and steady. It is evident we must not depend too much upon our favorable past or our fortunate present. Both as a matter of profit and development, from the material and moral plane alike, the question of a more complete practical and individual education, welded into and forming a vital part of our public-school system, is one of growing importance."

The endowment of national schools of science is now brought freshly before the people in connection with the bill of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, for the further endowment of universities or colleges which availed themselves of the grant of 1862, commonly known as the "Agricultural Grant." This bill has passed the Senate. Its main provisions are as follows: Instead of bestowing land scrip (as in 1862) upon the several States in proportion to population, each State—no matter what its size—is to receive the proceeds resulting from the sale of 500,000 acres of land, estimated at \$1 25 per acre. The proceeds will come from the usual sales of land through the Land-office, so that several years will pass before the full sum is at command. The capital representing these proceeds is to be kept by the national government, and invested in the public securities, of which the income only will be distributed to the institutions already founded, like the University of California, under the act of 1862. Thus, should the additional grant to this State realize ultimately \$625,000, and be invested in United States bonds drawing five per cent. interest, it would be equivalent to \$31,250 per annum in the way of permanent endowment, and would increase by just so much the regular income of the university. The manner in which the original grant was utilized justifies an increased endowment. Every State in the Union, according to Professor Gilman's report to the Educational Bureau, has taken measures to secure the land grant of 1862, and thirty-four States have actually received the grant. Of these, twenty-eight have taken definite steps for the establishment of such colleges as the act of Congress contemplates. In most of these States the national grant has been added to the funds of some existing institution, and reinforced by private endowments, but almost invariably in such cases the Congressional funds, with others given expressly for scientific purposes, have been separately invested and employed, so that they may not be diverted to classical or literary studies. Thus we have a system of national schools of science growing up, and the effect of the Congressional grant has been to wonderfully expand and deepen and practicalize our college courses, and to render more practical our college education.

The aid to agricultural colleges by the Morrill bill of 1862 was expedient, and has been useful, in some cases eminently so. The apparatus of the "new education," so called, is expensive. These institutions need a great increase of funds. It may be expedient that the general government should do more for them, but the bill which has just passed the Senate grants, in effect, \$650,000 to each State for this purpose, which will absorb

the income from lands for the next ten years or more. If other departments of education were every where equally advanced, this action would doubtless awaken less criticism. But the fact is that even the common school is hardly known in large sections of the country, and in Alabama, for instance, fifty-three per cent. of the voters can not write. Of course they are, to all intents and purposes, illiterate; and even seventeen per cent. of the voters in the whole country are illiterate.

The sentiment in many States is strong against an efficient system of popular education. Maryland only last year made provision for the education of the colored children outside of Baltimore, devoting \$50,000 for the purpose. Neither Delaware nor Kentucky has yet any provision for this class of children.

Now statesmanship, while it looks to special education that shall increase the skill of the industries of the country, must not overlook that elementary education which is absolutely essential to a right knowledge of the duties of the citizen, and a disposition to discharge them. This is essential, and underlies every other element of the public welfare. If, then, Congress is to apply the doctrine long since promulgated by the fathers, that the public domain and its income should be applied in aid of education, certainly while they help the colleges for industrial science reasonably, they ought also adequately to aid universal education by the same means. A bill to this effect, consecrating the net income of the public lands to the education of the people, passed the House nearly a year ago. By this bill half of the income from this source is to be made a permanent fund; and the income from that and half of the net proceeds each year from the sales of lands are to be distributed among the States *pro rata*, on the basis of illiteracy.

It would seem that a discriminating and farsighted statesmanship would not sacrifice this measure to the aid of agricultural colleges alone. Indeed, many of the most eminent educators of the country—among them Dr. Sears—believe that the aid proposed by the House bill, especially to the South, would be adequate to revive education there, and not a few consider it the only means of their ever reaching that desirable result.

Educators have of late years given much attention to the introduction of some species of manual labor in large schools and colleges. The most important experiment has been that tried at Cornell University. This university pays the students for labor about \$10,000 annually, and they earn about as much more by work performed outside of the institution. These working students are reported to be invariably the best scholars. There is connected with the university a large farm, a garden, a printing-office, shops for carpenter, stone-cutting, mason work, etc., but these do not satisfy the demand. The Hampton Institute for Freedmen has successfully tried the same experiment.

An equally important experiment is that which has been put in operation to mingle education with labor by means of half-time schools. It has been successfully tried in many parts of Germany and Switzerland, and also in England. In the latter country special schools have been established for factory children, so that two distinct sets of children are taught every day, each for three or four hours—the forenoon classes

working in the mill in the afternoon, and the afternoon classes working in the forenoon. Here also it is observed that the half-time students are more intelligent and capable than the full-time scholars, and that they attain a higher standard in the various subjects taught. In this country a school of this sort was in 1868 established in connection with the "Indian Orchard Mills," Springfield, Massachusetts, by Mr. Edward Atkinson, the treasurer of the mills. At first the children worked in the mills in the forenoon, left work for dinner at noon, attended school from 1 (afterward 1 $\frac{1}{4}$) to 4 P.M., then returned to their work in the mills. Those who worked by the day were allowed three-quarters pay, but their average pay for the month amounted to nearly as much as when they worked full time, the lost time being greatly reduced. Those who worked by the piece earned as much as when working full time. After six months' attendance in this way (to satisfy the legal requirement of three months' schooling), the school children gave all their time to the mills, and another set took their place in the school. In December, 1870, it was decided to employ two sets of children, each set to go to school half of each day (one in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon), and to work half a day, receiving pay for half time. This plan reduced the children's pay so much that it did not work well, and the first plan was resumed, to the detriment of the children, since it increased their hours of labor, and allowed them no time for recreation. Still, it was far better than no schooling, which is the fate of the same class of children in most other mills. The managing agent of the mills, Mr. C. J. Goodwin, describes the effect of the school on the children as marvelous. "They acquire habits of neatness, their morals improve—in fact, their whole being seems changed by their contact with the school-room. It is astonishing to see how readily they learn, and how much reading, writing, and arithmetic they acquire in one short term." In reporting on the doings and prospects of this school to the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Mr. Atkinson says: "From the observations I have made while the half-time school has been in operation at our mill, I should think that the system might be applied with great benefit to the cash-boys in our retail shops, to boys employed in our printing-offices, to boys who sell newspapers, and that very many girls would be much more usefully employed if occupied half the day in a clothing establishment, or some trade, and the other half in some sensibly conducted school, rather than all day in school." A school more nearly on the English plan of alternate half days of work and study is sustained in connection with the Naumkeag Cotton Mills, at Salem, where the children get twenty-six weeks of half-time schooling a year—the equivalent of the thirteen weeks' tuition required by law. The results are rather better than those obtained at Indian Orchard, and very much better than those obtained where the required three months' schooling is taken at once, and the remaining nine months devoted exclusively to labor.

We may here add that the reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor show that the statute compelling a certain amount of education for the children of the State is not complied with. In some cases the proprietors

of large manufacturing establishments have made special efforts for the education of working children. The Uonotuck Silk-manufacturing Company has erected a brick school-house, at a cost of \$35,000, and provided it with all necessary facilities, adding thereto a free library and reading-room for operatives. But this is an exceptional case. As a rule, ignorance in the manufacturing towns is steadily increasing. In a single establishment of about 1600 working people more than 800 could neither read nor write.

From a moral point of view the subject of industrial education is of the greatest importance. It is estimated that but two per cent. of the inmates of our penitentiaries belong to the professional class, and sixteen per cent. to the farming and mechanic class, while eighty-two per cent. come from the great mass of unskilled laborers. Of the sixteen per cent. included in the second division only about six per cent. are skilled artisans and mechanics.

The superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls located at Middletown, Connecticut, in his annual report, presented April 1, 1872, says: "The first inmate to the school was received January 1, 1870; the formal opening took place the 30th of June following. April 1, 1872, there were seventy-two inmates, one-third were foreigners. Some of them, only a few, are fifteen years of age. The provisions of the institution include girls of between eight and fifteen years of age. All had started in a downward career leading inevitably to ruin, and but for the State interfering and providing a place for their education and care, they would add in time fearful scores to the criminal population of the State. Ninety-four since the opening have been provided for, and not one has proved an eloper—all are accounted for. The excess of seventy-two, as by report of April 1, 1872, had been provided with homes as servants in worthy families. Elisha Harris, M.D., secretary of the New York Prison Association, after visiting the school, said:

"The Middletown school presents a practical illustration that removes all doubt of the fact that a cottage and family grouping and treatment of delinquent girls can save the girls for useful and happy lives, and at the same time save the cost of vice and crime into which such girls are sure to plunge. I have recently seen four young women in one of the county penitentiaries of New York who, two years since, stole from dry-goods stores and jewelers more than enough goods to pay *all* the expenses of the Connecticut Industrial School for three years. The moral and financial economy of such institutions should be popularly understood and appreciated. Again I thank you for the opportunity to see this best of models."

These girls, between the ages of eight and sixteen, do all their room-work, their own washing, ironing, and cooking, make and mend their own clothing and bedding, and attend school three hours a day; besides this, have made over forty thousand paper boxes. They entered the school in the worst possible plight, pale and sickly; they soon change to beauty and health in many instances. Their parents were, in nine cases out of ten, criminals and drunkards. More than sixty per cent. were either orphans or had lost one parent. Not a few were taught by professional beggars, thieves, and prostitutes the vilest arts and vices. They were born and bred amidst profanity and impropriety."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Among the most important reforms that are needed for the perfection of our public-school system are the elevation of the normal schools, so that they shall more fully secure the objects for which they were established, the improvement of the county superintendency system, and the general establishment of compulsory education.

In twenty-three of the States there is now county supervision. Some of the States have practically no supervision of any sort. In Delaware there is a provision for the appointment of county superintendents, but none for their compensation. New York has a school commissioner for each Assembly district, making 113 for the State. His salary is \$800 a year. Connecticut has town superintendents. In many States the superintendents appointed are incompetent, and are poorly paid.

According to the census of 1870 there were over 6,550,000 pupils in over 124,000 schools in the United States. Of these 232,000 were foreign. The number of teachers was over 219,000, of whom 93,000 were males. The total expenditure for instruction was \$94,194,000.

There are in the United States 114 normal schools, of which fifty-one are State and sixteen city institutions. Twenty-seven are connected with colleges and universities. In these 114 schools there are 445 teachers and 10,922 pupils. Massachusetts has seven normal schools—one for every 208,193 of her population; Illinois has ten—one for every 254,941 of her population; Ohio has nine—one for every 296,140 of her population; New York has eleven—one for every 398,432 of her population; Pennsylvania has eight; Wisconsin and West Virginia have each five; Tennessee and Iowa, each four; Vermont, Indiana, Kentucky, and Minnesota, each three; California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, Virginia, and North Carolina, each two; Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Michigan, District of Columbia, Utah, each one. Thus every State in the Union has provided for normal instruction except Texas and Nevada.

Commissioner Eaton states that, according to the last census, there are in the United States 1,554,931 totally illiterate male adults. This means that there are 2,073,241 practically illiterate. The determination of our Presidential elections is capable of being decided by less than one-sixth of the number of illiterate voters. In Alabama the proportion of illiterate voters is 53 per cent.; in Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida it is over 50 per cent.; and in these four States, therefore, the governing power is in the hands of the ignorant. In Kentucky 28 per cent. of the voters are illiterate; in Maryland, 22 per cent.; and in Delaware, 24. General Eaton adds that if the illiterate voters of the United States acquired the ability to simply read and write, they would add annually to the production of the country \$116,612,425, or nearly twice as much as is paid out annually for all the public-school instruction in the country. A more advanced degree of education attained by these illiterate voters would add \$311,286,209, or nearly five times the total amount expended

for education in the entire country. "We do not enter upon the consideration of the relation of education to the increase of invention among a people. The more general the intelligence of the people, as a rule, other things being equal, the greater will be the number of inventions, the more improvements will be made in machinery, in the various arts of living, in the means of shelter, in wearing apparel, in food, in the instruments of industry, in the kitchen, in the shop, in the farm, and in the facilities of transportation. These results of the increase of intelligence at the present time are beyond our present means of computation."

The following table, from the report of Commissioner Eaton for 1871, gives a comparative view of the expense of education in different States:

States.	Public school expenditure per capita of school population.	Assessed value of property per capita of total population.
Massachusetts.....	\$20 66	\$972 39
Nevada.....	19 18	606 79
Connecticut.....	12 92	600 15
Rhode Island.....	11 89	982 59
California.....	11 44	481 29
New Jersey.....	8 89	689 62
Nebraska.....	8 06	400 06
Illinois.....	7 97	190 13
Pennsylvania.....	7 86	353 04
Michigan.....	7 33	229 92
Iowa.....	7 10	253 91
New York.....	6 89	448 80
Ohio.....	6 86	438 13
Kansas.....	6 45	252 80
Vermont.....	6 09	310 23
Indiana.....	5 15	394 75
Wisconsin.....	4 86	316 16
Minnesota.....	4 85	191 36
Maryland.....	4 73	542 76
New Hampshire.....	4 46	468 31
Maine.....	4 06	387 71
Arkansas.....	3 83	194 38
Louisiana.....	3 17	349 93
Mississippi.....	2 95	214 10
West Virginia.....	2 84	312 97
Delaware.....	2 70	518 23
Missouri.....	2 65	323 08
Oregon.....	2 06	249 73
Alabama.....	1 49	157 24
Florida.....	91	173 00
Tennessee.....	91	202 35
Kentucky.....	60	310 02
North Carolina.....	48	121 69

In Maine the amount appropriated for instruction is very inadequate. So short is the period of schooling in some of the towns that the average throughout the State is only nineteen weeks and three days. Not only do the smaller towns have short schools, but they must, from their limited resources, employ the cheapest and poorest teachers. The average wages of female teachers in the State is three and one-half dollars per week. The smaller towns and districts have generally cheap, poorly constructed, and poorly furnished school buildings. The new Agricultural College of Maine has seventy-one pupils. Females are admitted.

Ninety-two per cent. of the children in Boston between five and fifteen years of age attend either the public or private schools.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has enacted a law authorizing all cities and towns to appropriate money for the teaching of drawing in the free schools, and requiring it in all cities and towns of ten thousand inhabitants.

The co-education of the sexes is permitted in four colleges in New England, among them the University of Vermont; in Cornell University;

in the University of California; in Swarthmore College, in Pennsylvania; in Oberlin and Antioch colleges, in Ohio; and in the State universities of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas.

The public-school system of New York is now sixty-one years old. The total expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1872, were \$10,322,691. Of this \$6,953,318 were paid for teachers' wages. The total number of school-houses was 11,740; number of teachers, 28,495—employed for full legal term, 18,031; number of children in public schools, 1,010,242; pupils in normal schools, 5657; pupils in private schools, 131,519; number of volumes in district libraries, 875,175. The number of persons in the State between five and twenty-one years of age was 1,520,628. New York city has 228 free public schools, with an average attendance of 103,000 children.

In the New York Constitutional Commission, now in session, Mr. Opdyke has proposed the compulsory attendance at some school of all children in the State between seven and fourteen years of age for three months in each year.

In 1869 the Legislature of this State provided that twenty per cent. of the excise moneys in the city of New York should be appropriated "for the support of schools educating children gratuitously in said city who are not provided for in the common schools thereof." In the distribution of this fund for the past four years \$635,219 have been appropriated to Roman Catholic schools, and only \$119,019 to all others.

New Jersey by local taxation last year raised \$2,375,000 for school purposes—\$14 for each pupil actually attending school. Governor Parker, in his recent message, says that another year's trial of the act of April 6, 1871, making free the public schools, has proved its wisdom.

Pennsylvania, during the six years from 1867 to 1872, expended \$42,952,152 for school purposes. The expenditure for the six years prior to 1867 was \$19,590,149. The State has no school fund. The Legislative appropriations amount to only about \$600,000 annually, but the people in the several districts voluntarily vote all other moneys necessary to support the schools. The number of children who do not attend school exceeds 75,000. In Philadelphia 12 per cent. of the children between the ages of five and fifteen do not attend school; and of the number registered as attendants 46 per cent. are absent from the daily sessions. Sixteen per cent. of the inmates of the State-prison are unable to read. In view of these facts Governor Geary, in his recent message, recommends the adoption of a compulsory system of education. The Agricultural College in this State has 150 pupils, of whom thirty are females. This college requires ten hours manual labor per week.

The anthracite region proper includes the counties of Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lehigh, Luzerne, Northumberland, and Schuylkill—seven in all, containing in the aggregate 353,280 acres, and populated by 483,000 souls. In three of these counties (Carbon, Luzerne, and Schuylkill) there are upward of 122,000 persons of school age who are unprovided with the means of education. The anthracite region contains a population equivalent to about one-eighth of that of the whole State of Pennsylvania—or, in round

numbers, 490,000 souls—and of this number more than 92,000 are totally illiterate! Taking into the account only those who can not read, the result is that in the whole anthracite region the proportion of illiterate is very nearly one in fourteen. Comparisons with other sections of the State of Pennsylvania show that a very large percentage of ignorance is contained in this little cluster of counties, where three-fifths of the population are of foreign birth.

The new school law of Maryland authorizes the establishment of a sufficient number of schools for colored children, thus correcting a defect in the old law. The country schools throughout the State have been sustained on an average of nine months a year since 1861, and male and female teachers receive equal pay for equal work. A county superintendent is employed in every county, who gives his whole time to the work, at a salary of \$1000 to \$1500 a year. The law also makes provision for a public high school in each of the 150 elective districts of the State, if the people desire one, and it gives legal sanction to teachers' institutes and associations and district libraries. The common schools are free, and the colleges are practically free.

Ohio expended last year over \$6,000,000 for her free schools, and employed over 22,000 teachers. Sixty-eight teachers' institutes were in existence, for which nearly \$17,000 were expended.

The new school law of Illinois requires teachers to be examined in the elements of natural philosophy, physiology, botany, and zoology. The law provides for the appointment of two examiners, at the option of the county board, to assist the county superintendent in the examination of teachers, and for the establishment of a high school in each township by the vote of the people; and directors are authorized to continue the schools nine months in a year, and are required to continue them five months.

Ninety-four per cent. of the public-school teachers of Michigan are without any professional training whatever.

Indiana has created a permanent interest-bearing fund of \$8,000,000 for the support of her common schools. She has a revenue of \$2,000,000 for the payment of teachers. The number of teachers employed is over 12,000.

Iowa now has a permanent school fund of about three millions of dollars, yielding an annual income of eight per cent., which is applied to the education of her youth. By the future sales of school lands this fund will be largely increased. During the year ending October 3, 1871, there were 7841 schools in the State, attended by 342,440 pupils. The value of school property and apparatus at that date was \$6,916,490 16. The public schools are open, and free to all between the ages of five and twenty-one years, for at least six months in each year. It also has a State University, with an annual endowment of \$25,000; and an Agricultural College, with an income of \$40,000, derived from the sale of lands granted by the general government.

In 1862 there were in Kansas 534 organized school districts; in 1872 there were 3418. During ten years the number of children of school age has increased from 13,974 to 165,982; of teachers from 319 to 3795. The amount paid to teachers has increased from \$14,009 to

\$596,611; the amount raised by district tax from \$10,381 to \$822,644; the value of school-houses from \$10,432 to \$2,845,262. The permanent school fund of the State amounts to \$759,096, derived mainly from the sale of school lands. The total amount received from various sources in 1872 was \$1,701,950. The State University had 258 pupils; \$738,500 have been expended on the new building; the addition of a law and a medical department is contemplated. The Agricultural College had 447 students. There were 190 students in the normal school at Emporia; and in that at Leavenworth, sixty-five.

The number of children in attendance in Nebraska is 51,123. The school fund of last year amounted to \$110,937.

In Missouri there were 673,493 children between five and twenty-one years of age in 1872. Of these 389,956, about 58 per cent., attended school. There were 7221 schools and 8862 teachers. The average monthly wages paid to teachers were, for male teachers, \$42 50; for female, \$31 50. The amount of State revenue applied to the support of schools was \$243,197, while the amount devoted to the prosecution of criminals and the transportation of convicts to the penitentiary was \$174,078.

In the Southern States the Peabody Fund is judiciously distributed so as to encourage voluntary effort. It is distributed only to well-regulated public schools that have an attendance of a hundred pupils, and continue ten months of the year.

The school superintendent of Alabama reports an indebtedness of \$940,934, mainly for unpaid salaries of teachers.

There are ninety-nine counties and six cities in Virginia entitled to school superintendents, and there are ninety-one of these officials, showing that there are but fifteen counties and cities in which the school system has not been organized. There are now 3695 schools, 107 graded schools, and 3853 teachers employed, at an average monthly salary of \$29 81. The number of scholars in the public schools is 166,377; average daily attendance, 95,488. There are in the State 411,194 children between five and twenty-one years of age. There are 504 houses owned by school districts, and the value of school property is \$387,672. Of private schools Virginia has 648 primary, 187 high schools, and 21 colleges and technical schools. There are 10,182 scholars in the primaries, 7742 in the high schools, 2573 in the colleges and technical schools. But more significant than these statistics of actual numbers in the schools is the increase during the year of 648 schools, and 35,283 scholars in the public schools, and 5451 in the private schools. The increase in teachers is 769; in school-houses, 414. The State received \$28,000 from the Peabody Fund last year. From the State revenue of \$2,800,000, \$400,000 are appropriated to schools.

Governor Brown, of Tennessee, declares that the problem whether the State can support public schools without bankrupting the people has been solved, and says that the county system adopted two years ago has given great satisfaction where its merits have been fairly tested. If the Legislature determines to foster this system, he recommends the appointment of a State su-

perintendent, with an adequate salary, and also, if need be, a State Educational Board.

The State of North Carolina appropriates fifty dollars for every teachers' institute held during a period of four weeks, and attended by twenty or more teachers; and the general agent of the Peabody Fund has promised those institutes the same amount on the same conditions.

The progress of the school system in Georgia is very much retarded by the want of funds. We learn from Commissioner Orr's report to the Governor that not a dollar of the debt due to the teachers and school officers for last year's services has been paid, and there is no money in the treasury to be used for the purpose. Of the \$327,083 09 of school funds officially reported paid in prior to October 1, 1871, \$242,027 62 were used for general purposes, and unsalable bonds substituted.

In Florida there are 67,869 children of the school age, and only 14,184 in attendance.

In Mississippi every county is a school district, as is also every incorporated city containing more than 5000 inhabitants. Each of these school districts has a supervisor, under pay, and a board of six school directors, with a compensation of \$3 a day for their services, appointed by the county supervisor. A tax not exceeding one per cent. is levied by these same supervisors of counties, and yet the people find it to their interest to patronize the free schools, and do it willingly and cheerfully, as the figures presented by the superintendent show. The attendance upon public schools is 117,683; that upon private schools, 7180. The number of free schools in the State is 3456. Though possessed of a permanent school fund of over \$2,000,000, through defective legislation none of the interest, etc., arising from its investment has ever been applied to the free schools.

When Mr. Conway, the State superintendent of education in Louisiana, began his efforts in behalf of the education of the colored children of the State, under the Freedmen's Bureau, in 1863, not one in twenty of that unfortunate class could read or write. At present it is confidently asserted by persons familiar with the educational work that nineteen out of twenty of these children are capable of reading and writing, while a respectable proportion of them are well advanced in the knowledge of the various branches of a common English education. Since he became State superintendent the children of both races have had ample educational facilities, notwithstanding the prejudices at first manifested against the present school system.

In 1870 Texas was declared the "darkest field, educationally, in the Union." On April 24, 1871, the Legislature passed an act providing for public free schools. Now there are over 2000 schools, employing over 2200 teachers, with an attendance of 90,000 pupils. The school fund amounts to \$2,285,279. Of illiterate persons of ten years old and over, the census returns for Texas show, of whites 70,895, and of colored persons 150,617. This illiteracy exists in the sexes in nearly equal proportions, the number of males being 110,448, and of females 111,064—an aggregate of full 27 per cent. of the population. Add to these the number of children between the ages of six and ten years who had never experienced any of the advantages of even a primary education, and the

result is sufficiently alarming to those striving to promote intelligence and good citizenship.

California, which has an excellent public-school system, gives female teachers equal payment with males. The State University has lately received a donation of forty-seven acres of land in Oakland, with power to sell a sufficient portion to realize \$50,000, which is to be set apart as the endowment fund for a professorship of Oriental languages and literature. The important relations that exist between California and the two most interesting Oriental nations will give an impetus to the study of the Chinese and Japanese languages among the students of her university, and the influence of the chair will tend greatly to ameliorate the condition of the Asiatic emigrants on the Pacific slope. We heartily hope for this latter result.

The corner-stone of the new building to be erected for the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia was laid October 30, 1872. The academy is sixty years old. It has a museum containing over 250,000 specimens, and a library of over 22,000 volumes.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

The most important event that has recently occurred in England in connection with the earnest educational controversy that has been going on ever since the passage of the "Elementary Education Act" of 1870 is the distinct committal of the Wesleyans, who number about 370,000, to the policy of unsectarian education. A special committee appointed by the last Conference recently held a three days' session, at which 170 members were present, and by a very large majority adopted the following: "That the committee, while resolving to maintain in full vigor and efficacy the Wesleyan connectional day schools and training colleges, is of opinion that, with due regard to existing interests, all future legislation for primary education at the public cost should provide for such education only upon the principle of unsectarian education under school boards." Meanwhile the London School Board finds it desirable to extend steadily the application of its compulsory powers, as the only means of securing the attendance of all children at some school. Returns presented at a meeting of the board at the close of 1872 showed that 13,048 children had been placed at school during the quarter then ended by the use of the compulsory powers.

Prussia has altogether eighty-eight normal schools.

The new scheme of education in France, which is mainly the work of Bishop Dupanloup, comprehends every French child and every difference of condition and opinion within its provisions. Primary education is to be instituted in every commune of France; and this is defined as including reading, writing, language, arithmetic, weights and measures, elementary history, and geography, and in female schools plain needle-work, as well as religious and moral instruction. These topics are *obligatory*; optional studies in primary schools may comprehend arithmetic practically applied, natural history and physical science, geometry and surveying, instruction in trading and certain principal manufactures, singing and gymnastics. Two classes of primary schools are recognized "free

schools," which are what we call "private schools," established by individuals who receive pay from their patrons, and parish or national schools, supported by the commune or central government, which are free to all children whose families are unable to pay tuition, the ability to pay being decided by the municipal councils, and each parish being obliged to support at least one such school. The teachers may be either lay or clerical, and the teachers of mixed schools must be women. The heads of families in each parish are empowered to decide whether the teachers shall be priests or laymen, a majority controlling the decision. As to sect, the teachers must in every school be of the denomination which includes a majority of the scholars. The school committees are to be composed of the mayor of the commune and one other member of the municipal council, the parish priest, the senior Protestant pastor, and five or seven fathers of families, according to the population of the parish. The parish school committees choose the members of the school board of the canton from among their own number, and the school board of the canton chooses in like manner the school board of the department. No one can be a teacher who is under twenty-one years of age, or who fails to pass the required examination; but a graduate of any French university may be admitted to teach without being examined. The system derives completeness from a clause requiring each department to establish and support a normal school for the preparation of lay teachers, the school to be visited annually by a commission appointed by the Council-General. The new scheme also provides for the establishment of Sunday-schools in which secular studies will be taught those who have no other day to devote to their education; schools in workshops and factories, and in hospitals and prisons; evening classes and free libraries for the communes and parishes.

Switzerland is divided into twenty-two independent cantons, each of which manages its own internal policy after its own peculiar views; so that the educational systems of the several cantons differ materially, while the Federal government, which unites them all, brings all into intimate connection one with another, and facilitates improvement, as the institutions which are found to work best are gradually adopted by the different governments. With a few exceptions, education is compulsory throughout all the cantons for children between the ages of six and fourteen.

It appears from an official report that there are now in Greece 240,000 children and youths who receive no education whatever—that is to say, more than three times the number of those who frequent the schools. But there is a better side to the story of Grecian education in the following statistics: From 1835 to 1869 the number of students at the University of Athens had increased from thirty-five to 1205; the number of gymnasia in Greece, which was three in 1835, had risen to sixteen by the year 1866. During the same period of time the number of secondary schools had increased from twenty-one to 189, and that of the pupils frequenting them from 2500 to 7300. Within thirty-three years also (1833 to 1866) the national elementary schools had increased from seventeen to 1070, and the

scholars from 8000 to 65,000. Among the secondary schools there were, in 1869, six institutions for girls, numbering 680 pupils.

Over \$4,000,000 will be required to cover the expenditure for education in Italy for 1873. Under the educational system introduced by the Italian government in 1871 the boys of the middle classes are to be instructed at the public expense in the technical school, gymnasium, and lyceum for eight years, with the option of entering a university after quitting the lyceum. Italian, Latin, Greek, French, history, geography, mathematics, drawing, and gymnastics are embraced in the course of studies. One of these public schools, in the city of Rome, has proved so successful that a second has recently been opened by the state, and a third is soon to be added by the municipality. Most of the cities and large towns of the kingdom are making similar educational provisions, prompted by the universal wish of the people. In the Italian kingdom there are 9525 university students. In the polytechnic and scientific academies—such as those at Florence and Milan, the engineering schools at Naples and Turin, and the normal school at Pisa—there are 10,706 students. Then come the lyceums, giving a course of three years' study to 3373 scholars, while the royal gymnasia, or high schools, require five years' study, and number 8268 scholars. The schools in technical studies number 6188 scholars, and to these must be added 2054 who receive elementary education preparatory to the last-named schools. The total in these departments is, therefore, 19,883. In regard to the proportion of individuals who receive technical instruction we have the following: in Lombardy the scholars are one to every 1243 inhabitants; in Venice one to every 1690; in the Emilian States one to 1403; in Tuscany one to 2038; in the Neapolitan provinces one to 2660; in Sicily one to 1671.

In Russia the educational programmes and organizations on paper are not to be trusted. The *Russian World*, a St. Petersburg review, lately published some statistics which throw a sad light on the state of public instruction in that country. This publication attributes the inferior level of the teaching and the miserable position of the establishments of public learning in the Muscovite empire to two principal causes—the continual changes occurring in the staff of the teachers, in consequence of the voluntary retirement of professors dissatisfied with the position they are placed in, and, more especially, to the want of competent persons to teach. On the 1st of January, 1872, there were 199 chairs vacant in the universities, as against 1885 chairs occupied. The empire, which has already a scarcity of masters for herself, expends her best ones in the endeavor to Russianize Poland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1872 immigrants arrived in this country as follows: From Germany, 122,115; from Ireland, 66,057; from England, 36,159; from Scandinavia, 22,872; from other countries, 43,455. Total, 290,658.

Edward S. Stokes has been sentenced to suffer death for the murder of James Fisk, Jun.; and the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Foster, the car-hook murderer. These judgments indicate an

awakening of judicial purpose toward the more complete repression of crime. Measures also have been introduced into the New York Legislature having the same object in view through a simplification of the criminal code. In an address delivered at the opening of the session of the National Prison Reform Association in Baltimore, January 21, ex-Governor Seymour said, in connection with this general subject: "While Christian charity leads us to take the kindest view we can of every man, it does not follow that crime should be dealt with in a feeble way. Let the laws be swift, stern, and certain in their action. What they say let them do, for certainty, more than severity, carries a dread of punishment. Let the way of bringing offenders to justice be direct, clear, and untrammelled. The technicalities of pleading, proof, and proceedings in many of our States are painfully absurd. To the minds of most men a criminal trial is a mysterious jumble. The public have no confidence that the worst criminal will be punished. The worst criminal cherishes at all times a hope of escape."

The strike of the silk weavers in Paterson, New Jersey, was ended January 17, after two months' duration, by an agreement of the employers to pay forty-six cents per yard.

In 1865 there were 190 working-men's clubs in England. Now there are 440, and 230 of these are affiliated with the "Working-men's Club and Institute Union," 150 Strand, London, of which Lord Lytton is president. The "Union" keeps a supply of scientific instruments, dissolving-view apparatus, maps and plans for lectures; it acts as a lecture agency; lends paintings and engravings for the walls of club-rooms; sometimes it lends money to help new clubs.

From a recently published statistical return we learn that from 1865 to 1870 the number of suicides in Great Britain, in proportion to the population, was greater than in any previous five years since the records were kept, being about sixty-eight to every million of the population.

It is estimated that during the last year 2,300,000 tons of pig-iron were made in the United States. For the year ending June 1, 1870, there were made 2,046,123 tons. Of this 1,033,272 tons were made in Pennsylvania—over one-half of the total amount. Last year Michigan mined nearly 1,000,000 tons of iron ore, Missouri 400,000, and New York 700,000 tons. The annual production of iron in the world amounts to about 13,000,000 tons. Of this Great Britain produces fully one-half; but she has recently been embarrassed by the high price of coal and the disturbed state of her labor market.

DISASTERS.

The floor of a church in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, gave way, December 25, and about three hundred people were precipitated into the cellar. Fourteen were killed, and forty wounded.

Information was received at Boston, December 27, of the loss of the East India ship *Peruvian*, from Singapore to Boston, involving the loss of twenty-five men.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York city, was destroyed by fire January 1. Loss, \$150,000.

On the evening of January 3 an express train on the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad ran off the

track at Moravia, the two rear cars going down an embankment thirty feet. Twenty-two persons were injured, two of them seriously. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

On the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, January 8, three cars were thrown off the track, owing to a broken rail, at Belmont station. About twenty passengers were injured, five or six seriously.

A sleeping-car on the Alleghany Valley Railroad jumped the track near Scrub Grass station, January 17, and was precipitated into the river. One passenger was killed and six injured, three of them seriously.

At Wells Village, Maine, January 16, a construction train backing down was thrown from the track, and several of the workmen badly injured.

A brig went ashore on the Isle of Wight, January 6, and nine persons were drowned.

Information was received at London, January 15, of the wreck of the ship *Chillingham Castle*, from Shields to Malta. Twenty-six persons were drowned.

The explosion of a boiler in a factory at Charleroi, Belgium, January 15, resulted in the death of eleven persons, and severe injuries to a large number.

A dispatch from Bombay, via London, January 13, reports a terrible earthquake at Soonghur, in Baroda. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in that town alone.

During the night of January 22 the emigrant ship *Northfleet*, bound for Australia, while at anchor off Dungeness, in the English Channel, was run down by some unknown steamship and sunk. She had on board 412 passengers besides her crew. Only eighty-five persons are known to have been saved.

OBITUARY.

Edward A. Pollard, editor and author, died at Lynchburg, Virginia, December 17, 1872, aged forty-five years.

Dr. Harvey P. Peet, principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, died January 1.

The Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D.D., one of the associate editors of the *Independent*, and one of the earliest champions of emancipation, died at the residence of his son, in New York city, January 16, aged seventy-eight years.

Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis died at Boston, January 21.

William Cassidy, editor of the Albany *Argus*, died January 23, aged fifty-eight years.

Thomas Keightly, author of *Fairy Mythology*, died near Erith, England, toward the close of 1872, aged eighty-two years.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon III. died at Chislehurst, England, January 9, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Edward Bulwer (Lord Lytton), the celebrated author, died in London, January 18, aged sixty-seven years.

Samuel R. Graves, M.P. for Liverpool, died in that city January 18, aged fifty-four years.

Rev. Baptist W. Noel, the eminent theologian, died in England, January 20, aged seventy-four years.

The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., died in London, January 21, in his ninety-first year. He was legal adviser of the Byron family.

Editor's Historical Record.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 25th of March.—The Forty-second Congress expired March 4. Its two years of legislation furnish a very limited record of results, if judged by measures passed in the interests of the people. It enacted the Enforcement bill; it ratified the Treaty of Washington; it passed an Amnesty bill, from the provisions of which only from 200 to 300 persons were excepted; it repealed the duties on tea and coffee; reduced most of the customs duties ten per cent.; reduced the duty on salt fifty per cent., on coal forty per cent., and on lead twenty-five per cent.; admitted hides free, and added largely to the free list of drugs and chemicals used in manufacture; repealed all the internal revenue taxes except those on malt and spirituous liquors, and a few stamp duties; and abolished the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue. It passed a new Apportionment bill, increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives to 292; it passed the Soldiers and Sailors' Homestead bill; it established shipping commissions for the protection of our sailors; it abolished the franking privilege; it doubled the President's salary, and increased the salaries of members of Congress to \$7500; it passed the necessary measures for carrying out the Treaty of Washington; and it reinforced our navy with eight steam-sloops of war.

Belonging to the unfinished business of the last session are the Agricultural College bill, the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, and the bill to aid in the execution of the law in Utah. Among the bills which failed to pass are those providing for a postal telegraph and for the resumption of specie payments; the Louisiana Election bill; the bill reorganizing the customs service; the bill refunding the cotton tax; the bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico into the Union, and for the creation of the Territorial government of Oklahoma; the joint resolutions for the election of the President and Senators by the people, and for a one-term amendment to the Constitution; the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals; the Boston Fire Relief bill; and all bills providing subsidies for railroads or steam-ship lines.

The following table gives the total of appropriations made for the year ending June 30, 1874, as compared with the same for the current fiscal year:

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Indian.....	\$6,349,462 04	\$5,364,000 00
Pensions.....	30,480,000 00	30,000,000 00
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.....	18,587,915 74	17,063,184 80
Consular and Diplo- matic.....	1,219,659 00	1,052,466 00
Navy.....	18,296,733 95	22,112,018 50
Fortifications.....	1,955,000 00	1,839,000 00
Post-office.....	28,600,291 84	32,476,767 00
Military Academy.....	326,152 00	346,017 50
Army.....	28,560,015 52	31,192,953 84
Sundry Civil Expenses	19,528,523 52	31,269,966 66
River and Harbor.....	5,276,700 10	6,193,400 00
Deficiencies.....	6,029,759 93	10,766,553 50
Miscellaneous.....	3,001,599 35	5,000,000 00
Total.....	\$168,242,692 80	\$194,736,333 80

In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is in-

cluded \$4,000,000 for new public buildings, and \$6,000,000 for those in progress.

A bill was hurried through at the close of the session increasing the pay of the officers of the general government, fixing the annual salaries as follows: the President, \$50,000; Vice-President, \$10,000; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, each, \$10,000; cabinet officers, each, \$10,000; Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, State, and Interior, \$6000; Speaker of the House, \$10,000; members of Congress, including those of the Forty-second Congress, \$7500. In the Senate the vote stood 36 yeas, of which 12 were Democrats, to 27 nays, of which 6 were Democrats; in the House 103 yeas, of which 39 were Democrats, to 94 nays, of which 36 were Democrats.

The conference committee on the Geneva Award bill was unable to agree upon any mode of distribution, and reported as a substitute for both the Senate and House bills a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the award in United States five per cent. registered bonds, and hold them subject to future legislation by Congress. The substitute was agreed to.

A joint resolution was passed before the close of the session, congratulating the Spanish people on the establishment of a republic.

The Senate of the Forty-third Congress met in special session, in pursuance of the President's proclamation, March 4. The new Senate consists of forty-two administration and twenty-eight opposition members. There are two vacancies. Mr. Boutwell was sworn in among the new members.

The following nominations sent by the President to the Senate were confirmed: William A. Richardson for Secretary of the Treasury; George H. Williams for Attorney-General; Hamilton Fish for Secretary of State; John A. J. Creswell for Postmaster-General; William W. Belknap for Secretary of War; George M. Robeson for Secretary of the Navy; Columbus Delano for Secretary of the Interior; Frederick A. Sawyer for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; John Goforth for Assistant Attorney-General; George A. Sharpe for Surveyor of Customs for the port of New York; John A. Burbank for Governor of Dakota Territory; John W. Foster, of Indiana, for minister to Mexico; Cornelius A. Logan for minister to Chili; and Edward P. Smith, of New York, for Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Cameron was re-elected chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Sherman chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, succeeds Mr. Cole at the head of the Committee on Appropriations; Mr. Logan succeeds Mr. Wilson at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs; Mr. Sprague succeeds Mr. Pomeroy at the head of the Committee on Public Lands; on Indian Affairs Mr. Harlan is succeeded by Mr. Buckingham.

Senator Morton, March 10, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine and report at the next session of Congress the best and most practicable method for the election of

the President and Vice-President of the United States, together with a plan for the organization of a tribunal to determine all contested questions connected therewith.—A resolution was adopted, March 11, authorizing the Secretary of War to consider a report as to the expediency of setting apart a portion of the island of Mackinac as a public park.

There is a world of significance in the remark made in the Senate, March 21, by Mr. Sherman, that the last session of Congress had done nothing to promote the great interests of the country beyond the passage of the appropriation bills.

On the 4th of March the reinauguration of General Grant as President of the United States, and the inauguration of Henry Wilson as Vice-President, took place under circumstances of unusual splendor, a grand ball terminating the day's proceedings.

The New York Constitutional Commission reveals the startling fact that the aggregate debt of the several counties, cities, towns, and villages of the State exceeds \$214,000,000—more than ten and a half per cent. upon the assessed valuation of all property in the State. Twenty-seven millions of this debt have been incurred for the benefit of railroads.

Alexander H. Stephens has been elected to Congress from the Eighth Georgia District.

The Forty-second Congress was no sooner dissolved than affairs in Louisiana threatened to culminate in a serious crisis. On the night of March 4 the M'Enery militia took possession of the Seventh Precinct station-house in New Orleans. During the afternoon of the following day the Third Precinct station-house was attacked. The assailants were repulsed; but being largely reinforced, they made a second attempt, which was frustrated by General Badger, with about two hundred policemen and a piece of artillery. One of the assailants was killed, and several wounded. During the day General W. H. Emory, commanding the Department of the Gulf, received an order from General Sherman to prevent any violent interference with the State government of Louisiana. On the 6th the Kellogg authorities took possession of the hall occupied by the M'Enery Legislature, and placed the Speaker and a number of the members under arrest.

The annual election in New Hampshire for Governor, Railroad Commissioners, three members of Congress, and members of the Legislature took place March 11. The latest returns seem to indicate the election of Straw, the Republican candidate for Governor, by a small majority. Two of the three Congressional districts were carried by the Republicans.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell was, March 12, elected United States Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed Henry Wilson. Boutwell received 152 votes on the joint ballot. Necessary to a choice, 138. Dawes received 115.

The Commission for the revision of the Constitution of New York adjourned *sine die* March 17, having been in session at Albany since December 4, 1872. The Commission consisted of thirty-two members, four from each judicial district, appointed by the Governor and the Senate, and equally divided between the two parties. Its amendments are submitted to the present Legislature, and if approved by the ma-

jority of its members, they will be submitted to the next Legislature, and if approved by the latter, they will be submitted to the people for final acceptance or rejection.

The Commission submit the following amendments:

In regard to elections and the right to vote, the voter is required to have been for four months a resident in the election district where he may offer his vote. The requirement at present is four months' residence in the county. The penalty of bribery is made to involve disfranchisement.

Various changes are proposed in the Legislature. Senators are to be chosen for four instead of for two years, and instead of being chosen from thirty-two Senate districts, they are to be chosen from eight—four from each district, one of the four going out and one coming in each year. The limitation of pay to one hundred days is abolished. Each member of the Legislature is to receive an annual salary of \$1000, and ten cents per mile for traveling expenses. No one holding an office from any city government, and no one who within one hundred days of his election as a member has been a civil officer of the United States, is eligible to the Legislature. These disqualifications are in addition to those already imposed on members of Congress and judicial and military officers of the United States.

Important restrictions are imposed upon legislation. Every act is required to contain all its provisions in full, and it is not permitted to embody any other act or part of act by reference to its title. Every bill is required to be read twice in each House, section by section, and to be printed and distributed to members at least one day before the vote is taken on its final passage. No private, special, or local bill is to be introduced in any regular session after sixty days from the commencement without the recorded consent, by yeas and nays, of three-fourths of all the elected members of each House; and no such bill can be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor and of the general objects of the bill shall have been previously given. A long list of subjects, nineteen in number, is recited, touching which the Legislature is forbidden to pass special and required to pass general laws. Among the subjects on which special laws are prohibited are, regulating the internal affairs of counties; incorporating villages; regulating the rate of interest; creating fees or regulating them; granting the right to lay down railroad tracks; granting to any corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege or immunity or franchise whatever.

A radical change is proposed in the executive department. At present the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and part of the State officers are elected at one time for two years; still another portion at another time for the same period; still another portion are elected piecemeal for three years, and a fourth portion are chosen by the Legislature for five years. The Commission proposes that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor be elected for three years; that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Superintendent of State-prisons, and Superintendent of Public

Works; that the Controller be elected for three years; that the Treasurer be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature for three years, and that the offices of the Canal Commissioners and State-prison Inspectors be abolished. The Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Works, and the Superintendent of State-prisons may be removed or suspended by the Governor. The Superintendent of State-prisons has the appointment and removal of the agent, warden, physician, and chaplain at each State-prison.

In addition to this concentration of appointments in his hands, the Governor's veto power is extended, and two-thirds of all the members elected to each House are required to override his veto. This can now be done by two-thirds of the members present at any time. He is also allowed to veto one or more items of any bill appropriating money. His salary is increased to \$10,000, and he is to be provided with an official residence.

No change is made in the Judiciary article, except that in cities of not less than 300,000 inhabitants—*i. e.*, at present, in New York and Brooklyn—justices of courts not of record are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years, subject to removal, after due notice, by courts to be designated by law.

A new provision is inserted in regard to savings-banks—that all charters shall be made to conform to a general law to be enacted by the Legislature, and that no such corporation shall have any capital stock, nor shall the trustees thereof have any interest in the profits of such corporation.

The Legislature is forbidden to give or loan the credit or money of the State to any association, corporation, or private undertaking. No county, city, town, or village is permitted to give or loan property to any individual, association, or corporation, or to hold stock in any association or corporation.

The provisions for the government of municipalities are important and comprehensive. The Mayor is to nominate, and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint, the heads of departments, and have minute supervision of their actions, with power of suspension or removal for cause. The veto power of the Mayor to be the same as that of the Governor. There shall be a Board of Audit of not less than five nor more than eleven members, who shall be chosen by electors paying a tax on property officially assessed for taxation at not less than \$250. The assent of this board is made necessary to every resolution or ordinance involving expenditure of money, the contracting of debts, or the levying of taxes. The government of every city shall have within its own boundary exclusive legislative power in all matters relating to taxation and expenditure for local purposes, the care, regulation, and improvement of its streets, avenues, public grounds, and public buildings, of its supply and distribution of water, of its almshouse and its other charitable and benevolent institutions, and may exercise such further powers as shall be conferred by law.

No provision is submitted relative to education, the constitution of juries, the reorganization of the criminal code, minority representation, or to the regulation of liquor dealing.

The commission authorized by the New York

Legislature in 1871 for the award of the prize of \$100,000 for the most practicable method of the application of steam to canal navigation has decided not to grant the prize to any of the competitors at the present stage, but recommends an extension of the time for the trials.

In the New York Senate, March 12, a bill was passed in relation to the challenges of jurors in criminal cases, giving the decision of the question of the juror's competency to the judge instead of to triers. The bill had already passed the Assembly. It is similar to the bill passed by Congress, and approved June 8, 1872.—A bill was passed by the Assembly, March 21, that whenever upon the trial of any indictment for a capital offense the jury shall acquit the defendant on the ground of insanity, such insanity shall be presumed to continue, and the person so acquitted shall, by order of the Court, be confined in one of the State lunatic asylums for a period of not less than fifteen years. The bill was passed, 74 to 27.—An important bill has been passed to its third reading in the Senate, allowing aliens to acquire, hold, and convey real estate.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate for the protection of factory children. It prohibits absolutely the employment in any shop or factory of any child under ten years of age; and no child under twelve, if such child be unable to read or write; no child under the age of sixteen can be employed more than sixty hours per week, and, with certain specified exceptions, none between the ages of ten and sixteen for more than nine months of the year. Parents are compelled to send their children to school when released from work under the conditions of the act; factories and workshops are to be properly ventilated and cleaned, and dangerous parts of machinery are to be properly protected.

The New Jersey Legislature has passed, unannounced in both Houses, a general railroad law. The bill provides that any number of persons, not less than thirteen, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, or for the purpose of maintaining and of operating any incorporated railroad already constructed for the like public use, the capital stock to be not less than \$10,000 for each mile constructed. The articles of association can not be filed with the Secretary of State until at least \$2000 of stock for every mile of road proposed is subscribed, and ten per cent. of that amount paid in cash, and an affidavit of at least five directors is made to that effect. Passenger rates are not to exceed three cents a mile for each person, and the charges for the transportation of all descriptions of property are fixed at not more than six cents a ton for each mile, and no sum shall be charged or received for freight between way-stations, a terminal and a way station, greater than is charged and received for the same between the terminal stations of such roads.

In December, 1871, the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois filed an information against the Chicago and Alton Railroad, alleging that that company transported lumber from Chicago to Bloomington for \$5 per thousand feet over a distance of 126 miles, while from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, \$5 65 per thousand feet was charged.

The penalty, of which enforcement was desired, was forfeiture of charter. The action was brought under the "Railroad law," which provided that no railroad company should charge for transportation of freight over its road, for any distance, the same rate of toll or more than was at the same time charged for freight of similar quantities of the same class of freight over a greater distance upon the same road. The railroad pleaded in answer that this legislation was in violation of its chartered rights, and consequently void. Further, that the charge of \$5 65 to Lexington was reasonable, but that of \$5 to Bloomington was unreasonably low and unremunerative, the road being compelled by competition to carry the freight at that rate or lose the business. The decision of the Circuit Court, rendered by Judge Tipton, was in favor of the Commissioners and against the railroad. Since our last Record this decision has been reversed by the Supreme Court. The substance of the decision is summed up by the Court in few words:

"While the Legislature has an unquestionable power to prohibit unjust discrimination in railway freights, no prosecution can be maintained under the existing act until amended, because it does not prohibit unjust discrimination merely, but discrimination of any character, and because it does not allow the companies to explain the reason of the discrimination, but forfeits their franchise upon an arbitrary and conclusive presumption of guilt to be drawn from the proof of an act that might be shown to be perfectly innocent. In these particulars the existing act violates the spirit of the Constitution. The judgment of the Circuit Court ousting the appellant of its franchises must therefore be reversed."

On the 1st of March Mr. Hildup introduced a bill into the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature designed to cover the point made in the above decision of the Supreme Court. It is entitled "A bill for an act to determine conclusively reasonable maximum rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and to impose fines and penalties for charging, demanding, or receiving unreasonable rates, and making unjust discriminations." The bill provides that the Railroad Commissioners shall fix schedules of rates for freight and passengers, which shall be in force thirty days after publication, which rates shall be deemed *prima facie* just and reasonable, and that all other rates shall be deemed *prima facie* to be unjust discriminations. If a railroad fix other rates than those prescribed, the Commissioners proceed by relation in the name of the people before the Circuit Court of any county through which the road runs, requiring the offender to conform to the established rates, or show cause. If default be made, a jury shall try the case on the part of the people, and a decree may follow their verdict. If the railroad appear and defend, the issues shall in like manner be tried, conforming to proceedings in equity. The decree, if against the railroad, sets aside its schedule of discriminations as unjust, and requires conformity to that fixed by the Commissioners. Upon cause shown by either party, the Court may grant a new trial.

The Upper House of the same Legislature has unanimously passed the Donahue Freight bill, which fixes the penalty for any extortionate rate of compensation, or for any unjust discrimination in the rates—for the first offense, \$5000; for the second, \$10,000; and for the third,

\$20,000. The bill makes it *prima facie* evidence of unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight, and of intent to so discriminate and extort, for any railroad company to demand or receive any larger amount for freight than is at the same time charged for the transportation of like quantities of the same class of property over a greater distance upon the same road, or to demand or receive different rates for handling or delivering goods at different points on the same or connecting roads, or to demand or receive a greater amount for such transportation than is charged for like transportation of the same class of goods over an equal distance on the same road, or to demand or receive any other than a fair and reasonable rate. It is made the duty of the Railroad Commissioners, upon complaint of any citizen, or upon notice from any legal officer of the violation of the act, to immediately institute prosecution therefor in the county where such violation took place, and to employ competent counsel to prosecute the same on behalf of the State.

The Canadian Dominion Parliament assembled March 5, and the Hon. James Cockburn was elected Speaker. The importance of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the improvement and extension of the Canadian canals were the principal topics of Governor Dufferin's opening address. The opposition party has a working majority.

On the 13th of February Mr. Gladstone brought before the British House of Commons his bill for Irish university education. The subject presented unusual difficulties. The educational enactments for England and Scotland had been so framed as to conciliate local prejudices. They ignored the denominational element in their scheme, but this element could not be ignored in the practical workings of the system. The sectarian conflict, silenced in Parliament, was turned over to the local boards. In elaborating a scheme for higher education in Ireland the same course had to be pursued. The scheme itself must be secular—the Romanists call it "godless"—but in order to meet the real grievance, and to at least seem to be impartial, it was necessary to concede to the Irish Romanists—three-fourths of the Irish population—the opportunity to co-operate in, and in the course of a generation to almost monopolize, the conduct of the educational system proposed. Mr. Gladstone's bill made Dublin University the nucleus of the new system. This university was to be made independent of Trinity College; and the latter, the Queen's Colleges at Cork and Belfast (established by Sir Robert Peel), the Roman Catholic University, and Magee College (Presbyterian), were to be grouped about it as a common centre. Galway College was to be eliminated, also the Queen's University. The University of Dublin was to be incorporated with a government by a council of twenty-eight members, to be in the first instance appointed by the act, and the vacancies afterward for ten years to be filled alternately by co-optation and the nomination of the crown. The new university was to receive an endowment of £50,000 a year, to be contributed, one-fourth by Trinity College, one-fourth by the absorption of the funds of the Queen's University, one-eighth by fees, and the remaining three-eighths by the funds obtained

from the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The bill also provided for the establishment of one hundred bursaries of £25 a year, tenable for four years, in connection with the new university, each to be competed for by its students; twenty-five scholarships of £50 a year each, also tenable for four years; and ten fellowships of £200 a year each, tenable for five years. The theological faculty was to be detached from Trinity College; all religious tests were to be abolished; the endowments open to all, irrespective of religious belief; degrees to be given to students who, having attended none of the subsidiary colleges, could pass examination; and the semi-religious subjects of moral philosophy and modern history to be excluded from the lectures of the university.

The secularity, or "godlessness," of the scheme arrayed against the bill the whole force of Romanism. The Protestants were offended by the concessions made to the Romanists, and especially by the opportunity afforded to the Romanists, at no very distant period, to acquire a controlling power in the government of the new university. The debate was closed early on the morning of March 12. In his concluding speech Mr. Gladstone clearly insisted upon the bill as a test measure. He said, "It is impossible that the gentlemen who occupy the front bench of the opposition, who form her Majesty's opposition, who bring up their whole force to overthrow the measure of the government, can decline the responsibility of taking office." Upon a division of the House there were 284 votes in favor of the bill, and 287 against it—a majority of three for the opposition. Forty-seven liberals, of whom thirty-six were Irish, voted against the bill. Of the thirty Roman Catholic members present, only three voted for it. Altogether only fifteen Irish members voted for it, of whom twelve were Protestants. The Scotch and Welsh members supported the bill. Of the forty members who took part in the debate, thirteen supported and twenty-seven opposed the bill. Of the opponents, twelve were conservative and thirteen liberals.

Mr. Gladstone, on the defeat of the bill, tendered his resignation to the Queen. Mr. Disraeli was summoned to the Queen's presence, but he refused to accept office. On the 20th Mr. Gladstone resumed the premiership.

M. Thiers, President of the French Republic, has obtained a complete victory over the Assembly. The Committee of Thirty has presented its report, and the report has met with the approval of M. Thiers. This report, carried by an overwhelming majority, decides that "the Assembly shall before separating pass a measure as to the mode and organization of the executive power and the legislative power." There is to be a Second Chamber and an electoral law. The conduct of these matters is submitted to the executive. The government is to submit to the Assembly three bills on these points.

There is in the French treasury half of the sum of money due to Germany, and no loan will be required to complete the payments. A convention was signed, March 15, by President Thiers and Count von Arnim, on the part of their respective governments, for the payment of the fifth milliard of francs of the war indemnity by installments, the final payment to be made Sep-

tember 5, when all of the French territory occupied by the Germans, including Belfort, is to be evacuated. Of the forty departments originally occupied by the Germans, only four now remain to be liberated.

Elections to fill vacancies in the French Assembly have been ordered to be held April 27.

The Spanish Cortes passed unanimously, March 22, the bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. The emancipated slaves will serve for three years with their present masters, or other residents on the island, and after a lapse of five years will enjoy the political rights of Spanish citizens. Soon after the passage of the bill the dissolution of the Cortes was unanimously voted. The Constituent Cortes will assemble on the 1st of May.

Toward the end of February there was a ministerial crisis, and the following government was elected: Figueras, for President of the Council, received 231 votes; Castelar, Minister of State, 237 votes; N. Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 220 votes; Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, 226 votes; Acosta, Minister of War, 149 votes; Oreiro, Minister of Marine, 176 votes; Tetuan, Minister of Finance, 169 votes; Chao, Minister of Public Works, 172 votes; Serna, Minister of the Colonies, 173 votes.

DISASTERS.

February 27.—Fire in Hanover Street, Boston. Several persons killed, and seventeen dangerously wounded.

March 4.—The wreck of the Alaska mail steamer *George S. Wright* reported in Portland, Oregon. All on board—twenty-three persons, it is estimated—were drowned.

March 6.—Governor Austin reports to the Minnesota Legislature that seventy persons lost their lives by the great snow-storm of January 7, 8, and 9.

March 16.—The Boston steamer *Grace Irving*, on her way to New Bedford, went down off Duxbury. Eight men drowned.

March 17.—Great fire at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, destroying four-fifths of the town.

March 21.—Destruction by fire of the Erie dépôt, Jersey City. Loss \$170,000.

OBITUARY.

February 26.—At Concord, Massachusetts, Simon Brewer, editor of the *New England Farmer*, and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

March 10.—At New York city, Professor John Torney, M.D., LL.D., the distinguished botanist and chemist of Columbia College, in his seventy-fifth year.

March 11.—In Paris, Colonel Charles Temple Dix, youngest son of Governor Dix, of New York.—At Concord, New Hampshire, Henry A. Bellows, Chief Justice of that State, in his seventieth year.

March 15.—In Florence, Italy, the Right Reverend Charles Pettit M'Ilvaine, D.D., Bishop of Ohio, in his seventy-fifth year.

February 24.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., editor of the *Sunday Magazine*, in his seventy-third year.

March 9.—Near London, England, Charles Knight, the well-known publisher, in his eighty-second year.