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Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, January 21, 1893.

## SCHOOL STATISTICS.

### Catholics and Catholic Schools Lead in Educational Matters.

Eight Hundred Thousand Children in the United States Receiving a Catholic Education—Increase of 75 Per Cent. in Ten Years.

In an article in the *Seminary* John A. Mooney, LL. D., presents some interesting statistics on the work of American Catholics in the cause of education. He briefly refers at the outset to an essay by George D. Wolf, LL. D., in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, who defended the Catholics of the United States against the attacks of a writer in a western periodical. After confuting by his own figures and those of Mr. Wolf the statements of this writer in regard to the Catholic population of the United States and the attendance at parochial schools, Mr. Mooney continues as follows:

The school age, according to the United States census, is from 5 to 20. Mr. Wolf has shown how utterly foolish it is to compile figures on this basis. He has drawn his argument from the statistics of the United States. We shall confine ourselves to the State of New York.

The report of Mr. Harris, the United States Commissioner of Education before us, says that the population of the United States between 5 to 20 years of age is 84 per cent. of the total population. I open the report of the superintendent of public instruction in the State of New York, dated 1892, and there is the following figure: "Number of children between 5 and 21—1,831,778." We have in the State of New York, according to the United States census, a total population of 5,997,778. If we applied Mr. Harris' percentage to our population, we ought to have 5,040,000 between the ages of 5 and 20. As a fact, increasing his limit by one year, we have between the ages of 5 and 21, 5,238,000 less than we should have if we applied his general average to our State. The writer who so smartly applied the western editors' manufactured statistics and Commissioner Harris' suppositions to the State of New York, or to the Archdiocese of New York, ventured on the ground with which he was not well acquainted. The number of persons between 5 and 21 in New York State is only about 80 per cent. of the total population (and we may safely claim that the number between 5 and 20 years of age is not more than 28 per cent. of the total population), or 6 per cent. less than the general average supposed by Mr. Harris, and utilized by his ingenious correspondent. However, we shall give him all the advantage possible, by using the figures of the superintendent of the State of New York. Between 5 and 21 years of age there are, he reports, 1,831,778, how many of these are not at school daily, or on an average? The superintendent reports the average daily attendance as 950,017, or somewhat less than thirty-six per cent. of those of the legal school age! Need we offer further proof to the mockery of the present method of computation in this State and still more in the United States? While our superintendents and legislators talk and write about the "boom" they are conferring on us, they cannot in fact, reach more than one-third of the so-called school population; and the one-third that they reach receives only a primary education, as we shall hereafter prove. The children under seven years of age who attend public schools are hardly worth counting, and the children who continue at school after 12 are worth counting only to emphasize their small number.

The population of the city of New York, according to the United States census, is about 1,600,000. Taking the average as reported by the New York State Superintendent of Instruction, between 5 and 21, amounting to 495,000. What is the average daily attendance in the public schools of New York city? From the annual report of the city superintendent of public schools, dated 1892, I find that the average daily attendance in the grammar and primary schools of both sexes is 138,126. And this means what? It means that in New York city, between the years which the officials of the State of New York call the "school age," there are 325,000 who are not at school, and only 138,126 who are at school! Perhaps this is "popular" educational seventy-two per cent. of those "of school age" are out of school and only 28 per cent. are in school. The people of New York State are, evidently, not crying for the public school!

Dr. Wolf's computations, which are advantageous to the public schools, we accept; and we also accept the patent fact that the "school age" of children in the public schools begins at 7 and ends at 14. Taking the United States census report as authority, the total population of New York city was, in 1890, 1,630,000. Of the "school age," 7 to 14, there were, consequently, in the city, 275,000. The average daily attendance on the New York public schools in this year 1891 was 138,126. Therefore 138,847 children between 7 and 14 were not in public schools daily. In other words, 51 per cent. of the children between 7 and 14 years of age were out of the public schools. We begin to think that the writer already referred to is aiming a blow indirectly at the public school system of the city and State. Of the Catholic children of New York city, 44 per cent. are receiving a Catholic education. And the average of Catholics and non-Catholics attending the public schools is only 9 per cent. of the total population of the city.

"When we keep in view the shortness of the time during which the Catholic school system has been in operation, we must recognize that the amount and quality of the educational work accomplished reflects much credit on the zeal and efficiency of its promoters."

Mr. George D. Wolf has called our attention to the wonderfully small number of children over 14 years of age in attendance on public schools of New York city. The Superintendent of New York does not "suppose." We have the exact figures: 10,128, sixty-four per cent. of all the pupils are in the primary schools and departments. The average age of the pupils in the lowest primary class is 8 years and 9 months. The pupils of 18 years and under in grammar and primary schools represent 81 per cent. and more of all the pupils. Only 2.77 per cent. are in the first grade of grammar; only 2.37 per cent. in the second grade; only 2.02 per cent. in the third grade. Eighty-four per cent. of the pupils are below the age of 12 years and 8 months. Mr. Wolf would have been justified in making his calculations on the basis of a "school age" including only those between 7 and 13 years. From a number of experts I learn that the parochial schools ends at 13.

The United States commissioner of education and the Superintendent of New York State remark that the number of public school pupils, instead of increasing with the population, shows a falling off from year to year. The figures tell the story. In 1880 the total enrollment in the State of New York was 1,027,988. In 1890 the total enrollment was only 1,042,090. Now between 1889 and 1890 the population of the State has increased 18 per cent. The enrollment of public school pupils, however, shows an increase of less than 2 per cent. Even in 1890 the enrollment was not considered favorable by the officials at the head of the State system. They did not think the people sufficiently interested in the cause of "popular" education. All officials of all parties are proud of us, the dear people, when they are seeking our votes. We are such intelligent people. All the rest of the year the officials we so "intelligently" voted into office insist that we are not intelligent enough to know what system of education we ought to adopt for our children. Evidently, with 16 per cent. fewer pupils (proportionately to population), in New York State schools, during 1890, than there were in 1880, an intelligent voting body is silently expressing a very decided opinion.

Statistics prove that, at present, in the United States more than 800,000 children of school age are receiving a Catholic education. Those in parochial schools number more than 700,000 according to the Catholic directories. How many were in parochial schools ten years ago? The same authority said, in 1881, that the total of pupils was 399,198. Within ten years the increase in the number of pupils attending the Catholic parochial schools of the United States has been more than seventy-five per cent. Compare these results with my figures, and you cannot help being impressed with the extraordinary work done by Catholics in establishing parochial schools, and the decreasing "popularity" of the public schools.

It is not in the West alone that good work has been done in behalf of the parochial schools. In 1889 the Catholic directory reported only twenty-eight parochial schools in the Archdiocese of Boston. At the end of 1891 there were fifty parochial schools in the archdiocese. The venerable archdiocese of Baltimore, according to the directory, has a Catholic population only 26,000 in excess of the archdiocese of St. Paul, and yet the Archdiocese of Baltimore reports an attendance at Catholic parochial schools about 7,250 greater than St. Paul has. We must remember, however, that Baltimore reported 14,000 in parochial schools ten years ago. Progress South, progress East, West, North—such is the story of the parochial school system during the last decade.

A careful study of the work done by Catholics for the higher education, while they have been building up a parochial school system, would surprise themselves as well as others. The attendance at Catholic colleges and academies counts for more than thirty-three per cent. of all the pupils of all denominations, attending private, superior and secondary schools in the State. When the question of Catholic parochial schools is discussed, some people forget, or dismiss or do not know all that Catholics have done for their children in colleges, academies and in private schools generally. In the State of New York more than 3,500 males, and more than 4,000 females are receiving a Catholic education in Catholic colleges, academies, etc. If we except some of the smaller and medium-sized dioceses South and West, at least one Catholic college for the laity has been provided in every diocese. In the Archdiocese of Baltimore, for instance, besides Mr. St. Mary's, Mr. St. Joseph's, St. John's and Rock Hill, the Jesuits have no less than three additional colleges, the University of Georgetown among the number, with at least 1,000 pupils. However, it would be unfair to make any comparison between the Archdiocese of Baltimore and Western dioceses. Most of the colleges in the Baltimore diocese are old foundations. Mr. St. Mary's is in the 84th year; Rock Hill in its 26th year; and Georgetown has celebrated its centennial. The new Catholic University continues itself as yet to a limited number of the clergy.

If no other result had followed from the persistent effort of the Catholics of New York to educate their children—for there is no other result that was visible

is not—this one great lesson taught to the whole community would have made the community deeply indebted to Catholics. "Fellow citizens," our figures say, "take notice that we can do our work for about a quarter of what it costs you to do work no more useful in any sense, and less good in the best sense. For \$9 a head our boys and girls are educated. You pay \$32 or \$37, and when you have done, your children are not educated."

No great work was ever completed all at once. The Catholics have undertaken a great work—a great and good work. Great, good works demand patience, foresight, determination, perseverance. Hurly burly men do not effect great works. National men, rash men, variable men, do not carry great undertakings to a conclusion. See what patience, foresight, determination perseverance have done for Catholic education in the United States! And we are positive that we may count on the hierarchy, clergy and laity to show that no force can withstand principle, backed by united action.

### CARDINALS VAUGHAN AND LORAN.

Brief Sketch of Two of the Prelates Residing in America.

Two of the fourteen prelates related to the dignity of cardinal on the 16th inst. by Pope Leo XIII. are ecclesiastics whose names are well known in America. They are Archbishop Vaughan, of Westminster, and Archbishop Loran, of Philadelphia. Cardinal Vaughan was born at Gloucester, England, in 1832, and is the eldest son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, Courtfield, Herefordshire. He began at an early age the studies for the priesthood and attained that dignity with high honors. Towards the close of 1871 he visited the United States, accompanying to Maryland a body of priests sent from St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, England, on a special mission to the colored population of America. Cardinal Vaughan was president of St. Joseph's College. He was appointed Bishop of Salford, England, and succeeded the late Cardinal Manning as Archbishop of Westminster. He is a Conservative in his political views.

The Most Rev. Michael Loran, Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe July 20, 1879, was appointed coadjutor for Armagh, 1887, and succeeded to the See in 1888. He has not figured prominently in Irish political affairs, although he is in sympathy with the national cause.

### TO RIVAL ST. PETER'S.

Cardinal Parocchi Proposes a Grand New Church at Rome.

Cardinal Parocchi has, says a press dispatch, submitted to the Pope a plan for adding another to the many vast Catholic edifices of the city. The Cardinal's plan is for the erection on the Monte Vaticano of a church with a cupola equal in size and effect to that of St. Peter's, the cost of which is to be defrayed by contributions of the Catholics throughout the world.

Round the sacred edifice it is proposed to group the ecclesiastical colleges of the different countries that are now situated in Rome.

The further consideration of the proposal will be submitted to a commission of Cardinals.

The estimated cost of carrying out the idea is about \$20,000,000, and it is calculated that its construction would give employment to 1,400 workmen for six years.

### God's Consoling Will.

The crosses of the present moment always bring their own special grace and consequent comfort with them. We see the hand of God in them when it is laid upon us. But the crosses of anxious foreboding are seen out of the dispensation of God; we see them without grace to bear them, we see them indeed through a faithless spirit which banishes grace. So, everything in them is bitter and unendurable, all seem dark and hopeless. Let us throw self aside; no more self-interest, and then God's will, unfolding every moment in everything, will console us also every moment for all that He shall do around us, or within us, for our discipline.—Fenelon.

### DOMESTIC READING.

Life is a combat—not a song. Purity is not a negative virtue. Envy is the daughter of pride. Do not let a day pass without doing some good during it.

He who lives for God is never sad save at having offended God.

If you chance to fall on any point, what you must then do is to frankly own your fault.

We must not be behind time in doing good, for death will not be behind his time.

Oh! to be doing some little towards the regeneration of this groaning, travelling creation!

The barb of the arrow of childhood's suffering is this: its intense loneliness—its intense ignorance.

Let no one imagine that he has acquired a virtue, if he has not been tempted to the contrary vice.

God, who calls us to Him, sees how we are approaching, and will never permit anything to happen but what is for our greater good.

God is eternity. God is truth. He is holiness. He is all. The whole heart conceives him. We are His thought when He is ours.

We must make our imperfections die with us from day to day. Dear imperfections which cause us to recognize our misery, which excite us in contempt of self and the miseries of others.

### AMERICANS IN THE HOLY LAND.

Interesting Facts Furnished By Our Consul at Jerusalem.

The United States consul at Jerusalem, Mr. Selah Merrill, furnishes some interesting facts in relation to the number of Americans residing in that city. Last year these numbered 418, of whom 370 were naturalized. The average number residing in that district for the past ten years was 310, of whom 270 were naturalized.

Mr. Merrill further states that, from June, 1891, to the same month in 1892, 450 American travelers arrived in Palestine, comprising about forty per cent. of the travelers of all nations who arrived there. This estimate does not cover the class known as pilgrims, who number from 5,000 to 10,000 every year.

These statements are quite interesting, as they show the American people to possess much more religious sentiment than might be supposed. Nearly one-half the travelers to the Holy Land, as we see, are from the country, which is supposed to be the home of practical things only. These visitors do not go there to make money, but for the sake of the associations attached to the holy land. And they make the journey in spite of having to cross the ocean and come so far.

This exhibits again the great energy of the American people, who are not satisfied simply to hear and read of Palestine, but must go and see it for themselves. The spirit of curiosity and investigation leads them to examine the holy places of the bible on the very spot.

The railway to Jerusalem will bring thousands of visitors from every part of the world, and from America particularly. The locomotive will remove the inconveniences and delays of travel, and will make what has been hitherto a formidable journey now not much more than an excursion.

But will it not vilify the Holy Land, so sacred to all persons of religious feeling? The tourist is a shocking traveler. With cheap excursion tickets available, how can he be kept out?

### DREAMS.

"I thought I stood in Heaven before God's throne, and God asked me what I had come for. I said I had come to arraign my brother, man." God said, "What has he done?" I said, "He has taken my sister, woman, and has stricken her and wounded her and thrust her out into the streets; she lies there prostrate. His hands are red with blood. I am here to arraign him that the Kingdom be taken from him, and given unto me; my hands are pure." God said, "Thy hands are pure—lift up thy robe!" I raised it, and my feet were red, blood red as though I had trodden in wine. God said, "How is this?" I said, "Dear Lord, the streets on earth are full of mire. If I should walk straight on in them my outer robe might be bespotted, therefore I pick my way." God said, "On what?" I was silent. I let my robe fall. I wrapped my mantle around my head, and went out softly. I was afraid the angels would see me. God said, "How is it you are here to go to-day?" I said, "She was upon the ground in the street, and they passed over her. I lay down by her, and she put her arms around my neck and we rose together."—Oliver Shreve.

### English Pilgrimage to Rome.

The English pilgrimage to Rome, which the Duke of Norfolk has organized in connection with the forthcoming jubilee of Leo XIII, will include many persons of influence and high position who have not heretofore been prominent in undertakings of this nature. The Duke will be accompanied by the heads of almost all the religious houses which have a base of operations in Great Britain and Ireland, and by many ecclesiastics who occupy a large space in the public eye. All the principal Catholic families in the United Kingdom will be represented in the pilgrimage. What is even more noteworthy is the fact that the pilgrims will not be Catholics only, but will number several High Churchmen and Ritualists.—Press Dispatch.

### A Pretty Custom.

There is a pretty custom still in existence in Rome of offering a complete baby's trousseau to those poor mothers who have the good fortune of increasing the population between the hours of 13 p. m. on the 24th and 12 p. m. on the 25th of December. But there are conditions attached to the gift. The respective parish priests must testify to the good conduct and perfect honesty of the family, and the child must be baptized at most four days after birth. Failing this, the corollary is refused by the members of the Roman nobility who are the promoters of the good work. It frequently happens that quite a number of these trousseaux have to be prepared.

### The Beauty of Neatness.

A woman may be handsome, or remarkably attractive in various ways, but if she is not personally neat she cannot hope to win admiration. Fine clothes will not conceal the slattern. A young woman with her hair always in disorder, and her clothes hanging about her as if suspended from a prop, is always repulsive. Slattern is written upon her person from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet, and if she wins a husband, he turns out in all probability, either to be idle or a drunkard.

We do not attain a pure and perfect love of God because we do not give ourselves wholly to God but only grant Him a temporary possession, reserving to ourselves the base and heritage of our affections.—St. Teresa.

### HAYES PASSES AWAY.

#### THE EX-PRESIDENT DIES AT HIS HOME IN FREMONT.

Neuralgia of the Heart Carries Into the Arms of Death One of America's Best Known and Most Popular Statesmen. The Announcement of the ex-President's Death Received with Sorrow. Messages of Condolence Received.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 18.—Ex-President R. B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock last night of neuralgia of the heart, but the information of his death was not learned for some time later, as everything was kept exceedingly quiet in the vicinity of the Hayes mansion. The early report that the condition of ex-President Hayes was improving, and that he was resting easy, allayed suspicion so that the sudden appearance of Webb Hayes with the announcement that his father had just died proved a shock to all.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

From Mr. Hayes it is learned that the condition of his father took a sudden change early in the evening and rapid dissolution followed. The members of the family have all along been exceedingly reticent regarding the condition of General Hayes, and the attending physician also followed the same course.

Since early morning messages of condolence have been received from all parts of the country by the family of the dead statesman, prominent among which was one this forenoon from President Harrison.

The funeral, it is said, will take place here Friday afternoon, but no definite arrangements have yet been made.

### EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

Frightful Accident to a Sleighing Party in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—A frightful accident occurred at Lonsdale this morning by which eight people lost their lives and fourteen more were more or less severely injured.

A sleighing party from Pawtucket were returning from Woonsocket after enjoying a supper and dance, and while crossing a grade near Lonsdale a locomotive of a freight train dashed into the sleigh with the above result.

Only six of the injured were able to be transferred to the hospital in this city.

### A Colored Waiter Roasted Alive.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 18.—The first section of the California limited on the Santa Fe railway was derailed five miles east of Medill, Mo. The dining car rolled down an embankment, caught fire and was burned. William Ross, a colored waiter of Chicago, was roasted alive. Six or eight other persons were injured seriously. A broken rail caused the wreck.

### She Fell to Her Death.

DENVER, Jan. 18.—Sister Joseph Maria of St. Joseph's hospital fell down the elevator shaft from the third story of the building, striking upon her head and was instantly killed. The unfortunate sister's family name is O'Connor. She came from Albany, N. Y., where she and five sisters took the veil three years ago.

### A Judgment Against Baroness Blane.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Elizabeth B. Blane, the Baroness Blane, has allowed judgment to be entered against her by consent for \$12,078 in favor of Robert L. Stanton. It is said the judgment was obtained on account of the non-payment of a promissory note given by the baroness.

### Put Them on a Gunboat.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from West Africa states that the French have arrested all merchants at the Dahomeyan port Whydah and placed them on board a gunboat. Among the persons arrested are Mr. and Mrs. Bartie, subjects of Great Britain.

### Their Sleigh Struck by a Train.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 18.—Martin Miller, aged 30, was killed and his wife Kate, aged 48, fatally injured by their sleigh being struck by a Bangor and Portland railroad train near Belfast. The sleigh was demolished and one horse was killed.

### Ran Down on a Crossing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Late last night a street car containing six people was run down at the Forty-seventh street crossing of the Rock Island tracks by a locomotive of the road. All the passengers were injured and one of them will die.

### Satelli to Reside in New York.

ROME, Jan. 18.—As it is not the intention of the Vatican to establish a legation in the United States, Mr. Satelli, the apostolic delegate, will, it is stated here, reside in New York and not in Washington.

### Went Down with Thirteen Men.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The French steamer St. Marc, from Marseilles to Havre, ran down an Italian bark off Villafrales during a heavy storm. The bark went down with all her crew of thirteen men.

### GENERAL BUTLER LAID AT REST.

Thousands Pay Their Last Tribute of Respect to the Dead General.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 16.—The funeral services over the remains of General Benjamin F. Butler took place here today from St. Ann's Episcopal church, where the general was married many years ago. The services were of a most imposing nature, and not one-quarter of those who wished to do so, could pay their last tribute of respect to the dead statesman on account of the fact that the church was not anywhere near large enough to hold them. The floral tributes were handsome in the extreme and there were dozens of them, twenty pieces having been received from the dead general's friends in distant cities. The casket was completely covered with flowers woven into many different designs.

The funeral procession from the church to the cemetery was the largest ever seen here, or, in fact, in this part of the country. It was fully two miles in length. A regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, a battery of heavy artillery under command of General Benjamin F. Peach, and thousands of men representing the Grand Army, civic and religious societies were in line.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts and staff and Governor Smith of New Hampshire and staff attended the funeral, besides many distinguished men from this and other states whom the general knew. Business was suspended, all the great and small mills were closed, and the streets through which the funeral passed to the little burying ground, where General Butler's wife and children sleep, were heavy with mourning. The military occupied a space inside the cemetery at the burial.

There was volley firing at the grave, and to avoid accidents no hacks or other vehicles excepting the hearses were allowed inside the cemetery.

### Satelli's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The cablegram from Rome announcing the fact that the pope had decided to establish a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States and had nominated Monsignor Satelli to be the first delegate, caused no great amount of surprise here, as such an announcement had been looked for for more than a week. Rev. Frederick Z. Booker is now on his way to this country with documents authenticating the new power conferred upon Monsignor Satelli as permanent delegate, and will arrive in Washington, it is thought, in about two weeks. He started from Rome Saturday.

It is said that Pope Leo has taken the above step on account of the fact that he is greatly interested in the situation in the United States and is desirous of putting an end to ecclesiastical differences existing here.

Mrs. Satelli was visited by a reporter late last night and asked if he had anything to say in regard to his appointment. He said the Rome cablegram explained the whole situation, and that so far as he was concerned there was nothing to add to it. Further than that his headquarters would probably be located in Washington, he would say nothing.

### Cut Her Into 178 Pieces.

MOSCOW, Jan. 18.—The body of a woman cut in 178 pieces was found in a coffee shop in the street yesterday. Nothing has been learned as to the identity of her murderer.

### THE DEATH RECORD.

BENJAMIN C. WEBSTER, a well known resident of Staten Island, at West Brighton, S. I.

General JOSEPH J. BARTLETT of Washington, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., at Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE M. WILKINSON, senior member of the firm of G. M. Wilkinson & Sons, in Kingston, Ont.

EDWARD R. CLARKE, United States post clerk on the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, in New York.

FRANK C. MELVILLE, an examiner in the office of the commissioner of accounts, at Barton-on-the-Sea, N. Y.

WILLIAM R. HANDA, for many years a clerk in the office of the chief of the navy in Washington, at New York.

Rev. ELIAZER PHILLIPS, a Hebrew, at New York.

WILLIAM J. RYAN, proprietor of Ryan's hotel, at Elizabeth, N. J., at that place.

Quartermaster General RUFUS INGALLS, a retired officer and veteran soldier, at New York.

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Business Done by the National Lawmakers at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The death of Senator Kenna of West Virginia was immediately, after the reading of yesterday's journal, announced to the senate by Mr. Blackburn. Feeling remarks were made by him in praise of the dead senator and the usual resolutions were presented and adopted. A committee of seven senators—Messrs. Faulkner, Blackburn, Ransom, Daniel, Walthall, Manderson and Squire—was appointed to take order as to the funeral and to accompany the body to West Virginia; and then, as a further mark of respect, the senate adjourned.

The bill repealing the silver purchase act was reported from the committee on banking and currency by Mr. Crute and placed upon the calendar. After a short session the house adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Kenna.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the senate the certificates of election for president and vice president from the state of New York and South Carolina were presented.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back senate bill (introduced by him Dec. 20) to extend to the North Pacific ocean the provisions of the statutes for the protection of fur seals, and other fur bearing animals; and after a brief explanation the bill was passed.

In the house Mr. Baker introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver, and making it unlawful for any person to make any contract, note, draft or bill payable in any specific coin or currency. Mr. Payne introduced a bill appropriating \$800,000 for the construction of new buildings and the enlargement of the military post at Oke-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the senate today (Monday) a bill, introduced by the governor of Louisiana, to all the revenue caused by the death of the late senator Gibson, was introduced by his colleagues, Mr. White, and took the oath of office.

The Nicaragua canal question was then taken up and argued until adjournment. The house resumed consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. It was laid aside without final action, and the house took up measures called up by the committee on Indian affairs.

A bill appropriating \$5,500,000 to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Cherokee nation was passed, after which the house adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the senate today Mr. Welcott's resolution, instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire as to the expediency for construction of the Nicaragua canal, since three counts of expenditure rendered two years ago, was agreed to.

Senate bill to authorize the issue of claims to hear and determine the claims of certain New York Indians against the United States was on the motion of Mr. Hancock, taken from the calendar, explained by Mr. Platt and passed.

The anti-opium bill was taken up, and Mr. Call made an argument in favor of it. The house adopted a resolution calling on the various executive departments having the matter in charge for a statement of the amount of Southern war claims allowed and disbursed by them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Sherman from the finance committee reported a bill to suspend interest on the national bonds deposited to the full value of bonds deposited. Placed on calendar.

A bill was called up in the house providing for a court of appeals in the district of Columbia, to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices. The previous question was ordered on the bill, but without final action the house adjourned.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Business Transacted in Both the Assemblies and Senate.

WEDNESDAY SENATE.—The senate remained in session but twenty minutes this morning. Senator Edwards offered a resolution providing for the appointment of three senators and five assemblymen to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of Chancellor George William Curtis, Aug. 31, 1892, and Hon. Francis Kernan, Sept. 8, 1892, regents of the university. Adopted.

The finance committee reported favorably and the senate confirmed the nominations made yesterday by the governor.

ASSEMBLY.—During the first reading of bills there was some discussion over the reference of bills to committees. One of Mr. Gunther's bills regarding canal drainage was referred to the ways and means committee as carrying an appropriation. Several unimportant bills were introduced.

THURSDAY SENATE.—No business further than the introduction of a number of unimportant bills was transacted today, at the close of which the senate adjourned until Monday.

ASSEMBLY.—The assembly after transacting a small amount of business of minor importance adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY SENATE.—The finance committee reported favorably the names of William H. Letchworth and E. P. Litchfield to be commissioners of the state board of charities, and on motion of Senator Van