

they do not come under "transportation by water" as an industry.

For the year ended December, 1889, the freight movement by the whole American fleet amounted to 172,000,000 tons of all commodities. Ordinary crews employed on operating vessels, exclusive of pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, numbered 106,636, and the total amount of wages paid was \$36,867,395.

Of the 25,540 vessels mentioned, 6067 were steamers, 8912 sailing vessels and 10,561 unrigged craft. On the Atlantic Coast from Eastport, in Maine, to Key West, in Florida, 12,453 craft of all descriptions were registered and owned. The gross tonnage of the fleet amounted to nearly 3,000,000 tons. In the ports of the Gulf of Mexico the registered fleet numbered 1008 craft of all kinds. The fleet on the Pacific numbered 1842, on the Great Lakes 2784, and the rivers of the Mississippi valley 7453.

A SILLY SUBTERFUGE.

Of all the tricks and quirks and expedients ever resorted to in pot-house politics, the scheme resorted to by Boss Powers and his bogus Indians to gain recognition as the Democratic party of Utah, is about the smallest and most absurd. He is moving in a justice's court to obtain possession of some books held by the regular Democratic party on the ground that they belong to the Democratic wing of the "Liberal" faction.

This is what appears on the surface. The real purpose is to obtain some legal recognition of his ridiculous band of sham Tuscaroras as the Democratic party of Utah for use in the scheme to secure recognition, from the National Democratic party at the Chicago convention. It is well known that in his audacity, and disregard of everything but the end he has in view he will stick at nothing that seems to aid in his purpose, but nothing so utterly nonsensical as this little trick has cropped out in his Utah career.

Just how such a decision of a justice of the peace on the main question will affect it politically either one way or another is not quite apparent. But it looks to us that it will result simply in bringing a little more derision upon the bogus band of sham savages that disport themselves before the public gaze under the title of Tuscaroras.

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

GLADSTONE'S declination to receive a delegation of workmen who proposed to induce him to pledge himself in favor of an eight-hour law is being taken advantage of by the Conservatives. It is more than likely that Salisbury will receive and listen to a delegation of the same character, but will not commit himself on the question at issue. Both parties are of opinion that England is not ready for such a statute. The only advantage that Salisbury will gain by receiving a workmen's delegation on the subject will simply be on the ground of courtesy.

Mr. Gladstone will not undertake to push any great popular question until

the subject of home rule for Ireland is disposed of. He has set his heart upon the Irish question and he will not, by step of his, allow any other formidable agitation to overshadow it, or give it a backset. That would be the effect of pressing so important a question as an eight-hour law at the present time. A pledge from a British statesman means more, as a rule, than the same thing from an American statesman. The former has not yet reached the point when he will promise almost anything and everything on the eve of an election.

WOOL.

"BRADSTREET'S" says that in both domestic and foreign wool there is a fairly steady movement. Dealers are anxious to get rid of old stocks before new wools come into market. The advance in London has checked the decline here, and manufacturers have been more willing to buy at current quotations. The colonial woolsales in London closed on the 3d inst. Ohio and Michigan wools show a fair movement for the week. Texas wools are quiet, New York wools are coming forward to shipping points in Texas and California, but they are not being sold, because holders ask higher prices than are given in the East. Territories are dull, but unchanged in price. The season for long-pulled wool closed on April 30. Carpet wools are in good demand, and pulled wools, except fine combing, are fair.

RECIPROCITY WITH HONDURAS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation announcing that reciprocity arrangements have been completed with Honduras whereby the products and manufactures of the United States will be admitted free of duty into all ports of entry of that republic after May 25th, 1892. Although the articles embraced in the treaty are specified, they comprise nearly, if not every, product and manufacture of the United States.

Honduras is one of the five Central American republics which are now contemplating a federal union. It is north of the equator. Most of its ports are on the Caribbean Sea. It has one port on the Pacific. It is a constitutional republic. The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of four years. Eligibility for the office excludes holy orders, bachelorhood, and hobolam. That is, to become President of Honduras the constitution requires that the candidate shall be a native of Central America and a resident of Honduras for five years; that he be not less than thirty years of age, and not in holy orders; that he have at least one child, and not less than \$5000 invested in real estate in the republic.

In area Honduras is about 47,000 square miles and has a population of about 500,000. The state religion is Roman Catholic, but all sects are tolerated. Its exports for the commercial year 1887-88 amounted to about \$3,500,000, in mineral, vegetable and animal products. Its imports are not officially stated.

ROME, FRANCE AND AMERICA.

DISPATCHES from Rome disclose the fact that rather lively times prevail in the old capital of the Caesars. The Italian ministry has resigned in a body, and King Humbert is left alone humming a very sad melody. The finances of the kingdom are in a deplorable condition. The Chamber of Deputies has no faith in the policy of the government, hence the resignation of Humbert's Cabinet.

To add to the political turmoil an earthquake shock is reported from one or two of the Italian provinces, while in the Vatican American education and French politics are being discussed. The best of understanding does not prevail between Leo and a number of French prelates. The Pope has repeatedly counseled recognition of the French republic, but many of the leading prelates of France have not entirely accepted the instructions, commands, or counsels of their chief. Ever since the insult by French pilgrims at the tomb of Victor Emanuel, the relations between Church and State in France have been critical; and those between Rome and Paris have been strained, to say the least. The salaries of four bishops have been stopped, and this may lead to a climax in the long anticipated rupture between Church and State.

The question of American education is also troubling the Vatican. Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota has not achieved the victory credited to him a few weeks ago. He went to Rome to obtain papal recognition for a scheme introduced by him in his diocese relating to education. He turned several of his parochial schools over to the public school board for a nominal consideration, thus making them public schools. But he retained the privilege of giving religious instruction after school hours to the pupils of his own denomination. The plan was never heartily endorsed by the Protestant clergymen, though the general public looked on it as a happy solution of the school problem. Neither was the plan endorsed by Ireland's brother prelates in other parts of the country. He found a few able churchmen who supported him, but in the metropolitan conclaves of the church authorities the scheme was condemned.

Ireland visited Rome specially to obtain a ruling in the matter. The report reached here that he was warmly received, his scheme endorsed, and the American school question finally settled. But a dispatch of the 6th inst. states the contrary, and Bishop Corrigan has Ireland's scalp now dangling at his side.

It would be antagonistic to Rome's discipline and traditions if she were to resign all rights to censorship in education. It is possible that Ireland's acts so far will be sanctioned, but his plan will not be sustained for general adoption. The educational institutions of Rome in this country are being largely patronized by pupils of Protestant families, and this fact alone, will have its effect on the church in maintaining an individual and isolated position in the school question.