NAMES.

Curiosities of Proper Names---Some Odd Combinations.

A New York magazine says: It has been well said that names are "the keys of family histories, unlocking the secrets of ancestral lineage." Proud of our pedigree, how eagerly we we ransack the mouldy records of the past, for the deeds and exploits of prowess and renown which won for our great-great-grandsire his distinctions and honors, as if, forsooth, we had a share personally in the toil and triumph. Pride of birth, or genealogy, is a poor apology for personal worth; better far to glory in the living present than in the dead past; to achieve one's own reputation than to assume the laurel-wreath of ancestral fame. Of all known patronymics, that of the inevitable Smith family is the most extensive and renowned. So colossal, indeed, are its ramifications, that it seems to be confined to no country, but is cosmopolitan. The world-renowned cognomen has left its imperishable impress upon our literature and history to an extent almost unparalleled, while its genealogies are traceable back to remotest antiquity. If the founder of his great family (Tubal Cain) derived his name, as is supposed, from his craft, then the modern worker in metals has a longer pedigree to boast than any peer or potentate extant. This honorable patronymic, none need suppose, can ever become lost to the world; for the Smiths may be said to have been, and continue, first in war, first in peace, and first (numerically) in the esteem of their countrymen. True, the family escutcheon has occasionally suffered some blemish and dishonor by the evil doings of some black sheep of the flock; but what flock is without one? The popular name of Smith is suggestive of a trio scarcely inferior in renown, we refer to that of Jones, Brown and Robinson. To a fertile imagination, the mere mention of their names will suffice to call up a host of memories that cluster around them. While we think of it, there is a good joke told of a person of the name of Brown, who, in our good city of Gotham, many years ago, entered into a partnership with a Mr. Huggs. They jointly conducted a school, and, as we have been informed, they announced their divided duties thus: Brown trains the boys, and Haggs, the girls!

In this our metropolitan city, as much illumination is required, we have Gas, Burner, Baraup, Burns, Burnside, Lamp, Light, etc. As it is sometimes very cold here, these meet this necessity; and we have, also, Sparks, Furniss and Bellows. Where such a populace have to be fed, of course, the culinary department could not be neglected; so we find Stove, Range, Pott, Kettle, Tubbs, Spoon, Plate, Cooke, Pepper and Salt. That the said city is full of confusion, we need only refer to the following: Noves, Tattler, Blab, Rampus, Hurley, Burley, etc. And, lastly, notwithstanding that it is the headquarters of republicanism, it yet has an aristocratic array of high-sounding titles, such as King, Queen, Duke, Earl, Lord, Baron, Count, Knight, Constable and Squire!

We have been told, by undoubted authority, that there was in New York city, several years ago, a firm with the strange combination of names—Sharp & Steele: it is further said that they were in the cutlery business; and one might almost be excused for sneering them to be keen at a bargain, if even honest! There was, according to our informant, another unfortunate combination projected; but so strong was the moral conviction that it would be hopeless to seek patronage with such a patronymic, that they abandoned it. The style of the proposed firm was to be Doolittle & Steele! They argued the case in this wise—that no transposition would help it, for whether it read Steele & Doolittle or Doolittle & Steele, it would be of no avail, for nobody would trust them.

Names sometimes seem misapplied; for instance, there is in our metropolitan city a Silliman, who is learned in the law; and Goodenough, representing that popularly supposed fractional part of humanity, a tailor; and, as if to cap the climax, a firm rejoicing in the unenviable distinction of Hawker & Spitzer!

Nott sounds like a negative among names, but it has positively represented a real personage of note, for a president of Union College, in New York State, bore that name, to the ripe age of ninety years. There is an incident told of him, connected with his name, worth repeating. In his boyhood he was not disinclined to share the fun and frolic of youthful college life; and on one occasion, being charged with perpetrating some practical joke, he replied, "I am Nott—the person who did it!"

A clerical friend tells us that he was acquainted with a worthy colored minister of the Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, who was known among men as White. And that is not all; for when he died, his pulpit was occupied by a white man whose name was Black!

Sign-boards sometimes make strange appeals to us. In New Orleans, some few years ago, was one which announced, "A Poor Shoe-maker," without any point after the name.

It is curious to note that much of our culinary vocabulary is of Saxon or Norman origin. As the Saxons were chiefly dependant upon vegetable diet, they gave names to our bread, beans, eggs, peas and other products of the kitchen garden. Of meat, though the word is Saxon, they ate probably little; for it is a singular fact, connected with the English language, that while the living animals are called by Anglo-Saxon names, as oxen, calves, sheep, pigs and deer, the flesh of those animals when prepared for the table, is called by names which are all Anglo-Norman—beef, veal, mutton, pork, venison. Even fowls, when killed, receive the Norman name of poultry. This is explained by the fact that the Saxon population in general was only acquainted with the living animals, while their flesh was carried to the castles and tables of the Norman Barons, who gave it the names which it still retains.

A Bridegroom Among Sharpers.

A young German from Cincinnati, freshly married and exceedingly happy, set out with his pretty bride for a honeymoon in Rochester, N. Y. A few hours before the train reached Cleveland, Ohio, a well-dressed man asked him if he would not take a cigar and play a few hands of euchre in the smoking car. The bridegroom assented, promising to return to his little dear very soon. After a few hands, in which he invariably held good cards, one of the travelers suggested that they should put up a penny or two to make the game lively. Wonderful luck the bridegroom had at the outset, and then it turned, and he began to lose—first, $250 in his wallet, next his watch and chain, and finally his wife's watch. His partner asked him to call at a hotel in Cleveland, and inquire for Joseph Geiseheimer, and the players separated as the cars trundled into the depot. The bridegroom called repeatedly at the hotel during the evening and asked for Geisenheimer, the aforesaid, but could not find the gentleman. The bridal pair were penniless before the honeymoon was a day old, but luckily they had bought tickets to Rochester, and could go on to their journey's end and borrow money of their relatives.

An Editor Attacked.

Major J. F. Downey, editor of the *Journal*, of Louisiana, Mo., in an article concerning the impeachment trial of Mayor Wm. Parker, said: "Mayor Parker was ably defended by Judge Fagg, assisted by W. W. Anderson, Esq., councilman of the third ward—that's the general opinion." To this Alderman Anderson, being a juror in the case, took exceptions, and meeting Mr. Downey on Georgia street, demanded an explanation, but before he had time to make a reply the irate attorney drew a hickory club from his coat, and began pummeling the unarmed editor in a manner that was calculated to arouse a feeling of resentment on the part of the knight of the scissors and quill, and as he reached for a stick of cord wood the attorney and alderman dealt him a blow on the head that caused the blood to flow. Mutual friends then interposed and separated the combatants. The editor was only slightly bruised. This is the account of the affair as given by friends of both parties.

A Receipt for Muffins.

As we all know, there are some women who are natural cooks. The "natural depravity of inanimate objects" seems charmed away when they get hold of bowl and spoon. Their ovens always bake on both top and bottom. Soups never scorch, nor biscuits sour. They always carry their recipes in their heads. With what exasperating indefiniteness do they answer you when you ask them how they make any particular thing—muffins, for instance.

"Dear me, I never have much of a rule about such things."

"But can't you give me a little idea? John has so often spoken of your muffins since we took tea with you, and I really should like to learn how to make them."

"Well I stir up a pretty stiff batter; depends something on how many folks I have to tea,"

"Do you use milk?"

"Yes, if I have it; if not, I take water."

"Any eggs?"

"Well, if eggs are cheap, I break in a couple, if they are dear, I don't always."

"You use shine butter?"

"Oh yes, a piece about as big as an egg."

She pauses, as if it were all. You timidly suggest—

"Cream tartar or soda?"

A look of surprise creeps over her face, as if she would say, "What does the woman mean by asking so many questions?" but she says—

"Well, if I have sour milk, I don't use cream tartar; if the milk's sweet I put in a couple of spoonfuls of cream tartar and one of soda."

You wish you dared ask whether it's table or tea-spoonfuls she means, but if you are a novice, think it must be table-spoonfuls, the muffins are so very light.

She evidently now considers the thing complete.

"You haven't said anything about the flour?" you inquire—with inward trembling; but you really do wish to please John.

The look of surprise changes to a wide-eyed amazement.

"Flour? Why, I supposed any goose would know about that. A good bowlful, of course. I always use my own judgment about the flour."

You retire from the field discomfited, but not being easily discouraged, try to follow these "directions." The result is something very different from Mrs. Handy's delicate muffins. John breaks one open very suspiciously, and, after a minute's inspection, pushes back his plate—with that expression of huge patience which men assume when they want to say something severe but don't—and says:

"Haven't you any bread, Mary? Don't let the children touch these. They are as tough as leather. Why don't you ask Mrs. Handy how she makes her muffins? They're something like."

You nerve yourself and pleasantly ask if he wouldn't like a slice of dry toast. (Such a comfort as dry toast is under such circumstances!) In a week or two, after a series of experiments, you finally evolve from your "inner consciousness," and flour and eggs, some very creditable muffins—but you don't call your experience judgment. — *Mary Blake in Scribner.*

How the Danube Feeds the Aach.

The American *Architect* says: Some time ago a dispute arose between the German government and certain manufacturers on the river Aach, which involved the determining of the source of the river, which has its immediate source in a spring, one of the largest in Europe, as it discharges 1,350 gallons a second. The bed of the Danube is calcareous, and its inclination is the same as that of the ground from the Danube to the source of the Aach, which is at a level eight hundred feet below. For a number of years it had been noticed that at a certain place the Danube lost a portion of its waters through holes and crevices in its bed; this loss was so great that it times it brought it caused great inconvenience to manufacturers on the Danube, who attempted to prevent it by filling up these holes. This caused a great outcry from the manufacturers on the Aach, who maintained that the Aach was fed by the Danube, and that filling up the holes was an interference with their just and natural privileges. Hence investigations and experiments. First, twenty tons of salt were put into a hole in the bed of the Danube, and the water at the source of the Aach was analyzed for several days, and did give evidence of containing salt. To obtain more certain proof, advantage was taken of the wonderful coloring power of fluorescine, which is the first of a series of superb coloring substances, which vary as there is introduced into its composition bromine, iodine, or chlorine. Its power may be judged from the fact that one part of fluorescine to twenty million parts of waier can be detected. In this experiment fifteen gallons of a solution of fluorescine were thrown into the Danube at the suspected point, on October 9, at five o'clock. On October 12, sixty hours after the solution had been thrown into the Danube, the watchers at the source of the Aach noticed the first discoloration of the water; this discoloration increased until the evening, and it did not wholly disappear for more than twenty-four hours. It is said that when the discoloration was most marked, the water gushing from the spring presented a truly magnificent appearance, varying in color from the most intense green through light green to a brilliant yellow. This test established the fact that the millowners on the Aach were in the right.

A Notable Auction Sale.

A recently written letter from Washington contains this item: A very peculiar auction sale was commenced in this city to-day of a most extraordinary lot of stereoscopic views. There are in the lot over 111,000 views. It is the collection of a well-known but somewhat eccentric gentleman, who has devoted over twenty years in making the collection. He gathered the views in all sections of the world, and it is believed that he has a copy of every stereoscopic view that has ever been placed on sale. It got to be a mania with him, and he spent a good-sized fortune upon it. Putting the cost of each at twenty-five cents (the ordinary price), they cost him $27,750, but as it is known some cost him as high as five dollars each, no reliable estimate can be made on their actual cost. Among the lot are over 1,000 giving scenes in various parts of France, but particularly in Paris. Many of them are illuminated. Pictures of every singer that ever appeared on the operatic stage of any note, whose pictures could be obtained, are also among the lot. It is hard for the owner—now an old man—to consent to dispose of them, but he found that the wants of his family were pressing, and he felt that it would be unjust to them for him to keep them any longer. Under the circumstances, he finally decided to sell them. For two or three days, while the views have been on exhibition in boxes at the Corcoran building, he has guarded his pets as if they were diamonds, and refused to show a single one of them until the auction began this evening. They will not bring one-tenth of what they cost, being without doubt the first and largest in the world.

The Habit of Learning.

Agassiz was a close student to the last; and our leading scientific and literary men, hoary though many of them are, carry into middle and advanced life the habits of industry in the acquisition of knowledge that characterized their earlier years. "Franklin was fifty years of age before he fully entered upon the study of natural philosophy. That he might read Niebuhr in the original, Dr. Arnold in advanced age learned German; Robert Hall was once found lying on the floor, racked by pain, learning Italian in his old age, to enable him to judge of the parallel drawn by Macauley between Milton and Dante." All these men had kept up the habit of learning. In one of the law schools in New York city is a student whose son is an influential senator in the State legislature, yet he does not fall a whit behind his class or abate a jot of heart or hope because there are fewer years before him than they may reasonably count upon.

A WOMAN CREMATED.

Burning of the Body of Mrs. Pitman in a "Crematory" at Washington, Pa.

Mrs. Pitman, wife of the well-known phonographer, died recently in Cincinnati, and at her own request her body was taken to Washington, Pa. to be cremated in Dr. Lemoyne's furnace, expressly built for the purpose of reducing human bodies to ashes. A New York *Times* reporter describes the operation in Mrs. Pitman's case. He says:

The catafalque, or four-legged table on which Baron de Palm's body rested before it was reduced to ashes, stood in the middle of the reception room—an apartment about whose walls cling absurd recollections of the sheep and melancholy thoughts of the baron. The jumping, jolting, muddy little hearse toiled painfully up the long hill. Washington is between two high hills that come very close together, and in walking through the streets, if you are not walking up a steep incline, you are walking down a steeper descent. The road to the furnace—or the crematory, as Dr. Lemoyne and the admiring townspeople call it—stands upon the steepest of these hills, and a coffin has to be fastened very securely indeed inside the hearse to prevent it from sliding out of the back door and upon the road. The cremation house begins to show signs of its growing age. It is not so red as it was; not so trim-looking, and altogether it bears the sign of its melancholy and eccentric use. There is little doubt, however, that it will stand long enough to fulfill the purpose for which it was built, the conversion of Dr Lemoyne himself into a handful of ashes. The body is not put directly into the furnace, but into a fire-clay gas retort immediately over the fire, which after twenty-four hours or so of heating, has brought it to a white heat. There is a small hole through the door of this retort, through which the process of reduction can be watched.

The casket containing Mrs. Pitman's body was laid on the table in the reception room to await preparations, and all was announced to be ready by one o'clock, except the presence of the mourners. Mr. Pitman sat in Dr. Lemoyne's house talking with Dr. Lemoyne about cremation, while his wife's body was going up hill in the hearse, and it was not till half an hour later that the doctor and Mr. Pitman reached the top of Gallows Hill, and looked for the last time at the pleasant face of Mrs. Pitman. When they arrived at the crematory the body had been taken out of the casket, and laid in an iron cradle—a duplicate of the one used for the Baron de Palm. It was a few inches longer than the body, and just wide enough to give a firm resting-place for it. The body was dressed in white, corresponding in this respect with the inside of the casket. There was not a shred of any sombre color about it. When all else was ready a sheet soaked in alum-water was wrapped around the body, and Mr. Pitman took a last look at the familiar features. The only persons in the building who could be designated as mourners were Dr. Lemoyne's two sons and two daughters, Mr. Pitman himself, and his newspaper friend from Cincinnati.

"Are you ready," said the fireman at two o'clock.

"All ready," said young Lemoyne.

There was a creaking of the screws of the great iron door of the retort. In an instant a broad red glare and a terrific heat filled the furnace room. At the same moment, Dr. Lemoyne's two sons took up the body in the iron cradle and carried it from the catafalque into the furnace room. While they were doing this, the fireman put a coating of cement around the edges of the iron door. There was no discussion this time as to which end should go in first. The cremator had issued a mandate that his young sons dared not disobey, and the body was pushed in head first. As the head of the corpse entered the fiery retort there was the same curling smoke and the same unpleasant smell that was noticed when the Baron de Palm's body first entered the furnace. At that time the smell was sickening. The evergreen's on the baron's breast burned quickly, and the odor which they emitted was mingled with one that was sickening. As Mrs. Pitman's body passed into the retort the two young Lemoynes were compelled to run hurriedly away from in front of the opening, so great was the heat. Two of the firemen signed the heavy door by its handles, and in an instant it was fastened in its place, and the body of Mrs. Jane Pitman was shut out from view forever. Not a prayer was uttered; not a sigh was heard; not a tear-drop moistened the winding-sheet of the woman who for thirty years had been the beloved wife of Mr. Ben Pitman. The great iron screws rattled heartlessly into place. The firemen shoveled more coal into the furnace. The two young men went back to the reception room. The crowd of villagers outside stared and wondered, a little smoke curled up through the chimney of the retort, and the unceremonious ceremony was over.

It was just 1:58 by Pittsburg time when Mrs. Pitman's body was put in the retort. The alum-soaked cloth that covered her body did not cover her entire head, and the upper part of her head was swathed in cloths that had not been wet in alum-water. As soon as the head was within a foot of the open door of the retort these unwetted clothes took fire, burning the hair and head. In an instant, almost, both rooms were filled with the sickening odor of burning hair and flesh. A dense black smoke immediately poured out of the retort before the door could be closed, and this remained in the building for more than fifteen minutes, notwithstanding the opening of the windows. The same kind of smoke poured from the chimney of the retort, in dense clouds, filling the air about the building with the odor. The odor of the burning woolen dress in which Mrs. Pitman was enshrouded was distinct. The alum-soaked sheet in which the body was wrapped calcined rapidly, but did not lose its shape till the body gave way under the intense heat. After the body had been in the retort for about fifteen minutes a slight bluish flame could be seen emanating from the corpse, and this continued throughout the cremation, and a little of it was visible even when the building was closed and the cremation pronounced complete. After a little more than three quarters of an hour of burning the same skeleton of fire could be seen that was noticed conspicuously when Baron de Palm was cremated. The head was burned off, and in a few minutes more the bones were all lying separately. The iron cradle lost its shape and lay flat on the floor of the retort long before the bones gave way. The bones of the hips were the last to fail. When they gave way the burning was considered complete. It took nearly two hours to reach this stage. The building was then cleared, and the fire was drawn from the furnace.

Cast a Line for Yourself.

A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with wholesome-looking fish, he sighed:

"If now I had these I would be happy. I could sell them for a good price, and buy me food and lodgings."

"I will give you just as many, and just as good fish," said the owner, who had chanced to overhear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor."

"And what is that?" asked the other.

"Only to tend this line till I come back, I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old man was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in pulling them in; and when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as were in the the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said:

"I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught, to teach you whenever you see others earning what you need, to wait no time in fruitless wishing, but cast a line for yourself."

Instead of the usual heading of "Births, Marriages and Deaths," the San Francisco *News-Letter* has "Cradle, Altar and Tomb." It also devotes a page to what it calls "The Lies of the Day."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Eight students of Princeton College have been dismissed and forty-two suspended for "hazing."

The charges of malfeasance in office, made by Comptroller Olcott against Insurance Superintendent Smith, have been sent by Governor Robinson to the New York Senate.

New York and vicinity was visited with one of the heaviest storms of the season on Washington's birthday. Three schooners were wrecked on the New Jersey shore near Long Branch, and travel on Long Island sound was delayed owing to the severity of the weather.

During a dense fog the ferryboat James Fisk, Jr., while making her trip from New York to Jersey City, collided with a schooner. The ferryboat was crowded at the time of the collision, and the force of the shock completely wrecked its forward deck, crushed one man fatally and threw several others in the water. Those thrown overboard were rescued by passing boats, but several persons were reported missing. On the same day the ferryboat Castleton, running between New York and Staten Island, was run into by the ocean steamer Spain, and George H. Carey, a well-known lawyer received injuries which caused death.

Henrich Wahlen, confined in the jail at Morristown, Pa., under sentence of death, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell with a rope made from his bedclothes.

J. W. Barron, treasurer of the Dexter Savings Bank, of Dexter, Me., was found lying on the floor of the bank vault, gagged and bound. He was stabbed in several places and died shortly after his discovery. It is believed he was murdered because he would not disclose the combination of the safe lock.

At Marlborough, Mass., sixteen shoemakers were arrested, charged with conspiracy during the late labor troubles.

After a pause of two months the contest over the will of Commodore Vanderbilt has been reopened in the New York surrogate's court.

The United States ships Supply and Constitution have sailed for France—the former from New York and the latter from Philadelphia, loaded with goods sent by American exhibitors to the Paris exposition.

The seventh annual meeting of the Fish Culturists' Association was opened in New York, about one hundred persons interested in pisciculture being in attendance.

Bertha Von Hillern walked one hundred miles in twenty-eight hours, with six and a half minutes to spare, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Andrus, McChain & Co., booksellers, paper-makers and printers of Ithaca, N. Y., have failed, with liabilities of about $75,000.

Western and Southern States.

During a heavy gale ten barges lying at Willow Grove, below Carrollton, La., laden with 225,000 bushels of coal, valued at $35,000, swamped and sank at the levee.

The asylum for the insane at Winoski, Wis., was totally destroyed by fire, and four of the inmates were burned to death.

The first regular convention of the Greenback party of the United States met at Toledo, Ohio, and organized under the name of "The National Party." Twenty-eight States were represented, and Judge Francis W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, was chosen president. The platform adopted advocates a national currency which shall be a legal tender for all purposes, favors the placing of silver coinage on a footing with that of gold, urges the taxation of government bonds and money, calls for legislation in the interest of labor, and opposes land grants, convict labor, prison contract labor and Chinese immigration.

Thomas C. Anderson, the convicted member of the Louisiana returning board, has had his motion for a new trial denied.

A fire broke out in the British ship Tornado, at New Orleans, and before it was subdued damaged to the amount of about $125,000 had been done.

The trial of Frank Rands, the Western desperado who killed a policeman in St. Louis, and was taken to Galesburg, Ill., on a requisition from the governor of Illinois for having committed a number of murders in the State, resulted in the jury returning a verdict of guilty, and fixing his punishment at imprisonment for life.

By an accident on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad near Milford Station, Va., one man was killed, three were dangerously and several others slightly injured.

General Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay costs—the smallest punishment under the law. The other indicted members of the board moved to have their cases removed to the United States court.

It having been reported that a writ of ouster was to be applied for in order to test Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency, and that ex-Governor Hendricks encouraged the plan, the New York *Herald* correspondent at Indianapolis, Ind., sent a note to Mr. Hendricks, the following reply was sent by Mr. Hendricks: "I have no knowledge whatever of any writ of ouster or other proceeding to raise the question of the right of Mr. Hayes to the office of President of the United States."

Governor Holliday, of Virginia, has vetoed the bill imposing taxes on real and personal property for governmental and free school purposes, and to pay interest on the public debt, known as the Barbour tax bill.

A duel took place between two young farmers, named Wilcox and Walker, in Charles City county, Va., a few days since, in which each changed fire, both combatants were wounded. The fight originated in a quarrel over the boundary lines of some property.

From Washington.

There was a warm contest over several Southern nominations at the President's executive session of the Senate recently. Mr. Northrup, for district-attorney of South Carolina, was confirmed by about eight majority, all the Democrats and several Republicans voted for him. The nomination of Mr. Williamson, for collector at New Orleans, was rejected, only about fifteen votes being cast for him, the most of which were by Republicans. Mr. Smith's nomination, for collector of the port of Mobile, was terminated by Senator Conkling, and other Republicans, but he was confirmed.

Secretary Sherman stated to Senator Allison that when the silver bill became a law he should execute it thoroughly and promptly.

The National Agricultural Congress convened at Washington, delegates from all parts of the country being present. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the National Agricultural Congress that the government ought to control inter-State commerce, and that Congress be asked to take some action in regard to it.

General Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, is obtaining date seeds in Egypt, for the purpose of reclaiming the Colorado desert with date groves.

Mrs Isabella Beecher Hooker appeared before the Senate committee on privileges and elections and made a long argument in favor of woman suffrage, many of the senator's wives being present.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has issued another pamphlet in which he repeats the charge that there was a political bargain between President Hayes and his friends and southern representatives.

The postal savings bill, prepared by the House sub-committee on banking and currency, provides for a new issue of $50,000,000 of legal tender notes.

A Salt Lake City dispatch to the non-Mormon delegate, in Congress, announces that the legislature of Utah has passed an election law for the Territory, which practically disfranchises the Gentiles and places the control of elections irrevocably in the hands of the Mormon priests. The object of the passage of this law is said to be to postpone action by Congress on the Utah election bill now before the House committee on Territories.

The engagement of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Lizzie Sherman, daughter of Judge Charles Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and niece of General Sherman and the secretary of the treasury, is announced.

Mr. R. W. Taylor, first comptroller of the currency, was stricken with paralysis at his desk in the treasury department and died soon after.

Mr. Southard, Representative from Ohio, has introduced a proposed amendment to the constitution to be designated article sixteen. It provides that the executive power shall be vested and hereafter administered by three Presidents, constituting a supreme executive council of three, to be elected by the qualified electors of each and all of the States and each to be taken from one of the three several prominent sections of the United States known as the Western States, the Eastern and Middle States, and the Southern States, and no two of whom shall be citizens of the same section or district of the country. The term of office shall be six years, and no President having served a full term shall be eligible for a second term, and at the first election under this article the President from the western district shall be elected for a fractional term of two years, and the one from the southern district for a fractional term of four years, and the one from the eastern and middle district for a full term of six years; and after the first election one President shall be elected from one of the three several districts every two years. Instead of the Vice-President, now provided, the Senate shall, every four years, elect a president of the Senate who is not a member of that body, and who, as the presiding officer, shall have and exercise all the authority heretofore conferred on the Vice-President. The bill further provides that each of the Presidents shall receive a compensation not exceeding $30,000 per year.

The President nominated Alanson W. Beard to be collector of Boston, in place of Mr. Simmons, whose commission is about to expire. The nomination is said to have been made chiefly upon the recommendation of Senators Hoar and Davis, and Representative Claflin.

The President and Mrs. Hayes have held their third and last public reception this season.

The House committee on the revision of the laws regulating the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President has under consideration several plans for preventing the recurrence of a controversy like that which preceeded the last presidential election.

The treasurer destroyed greenbacks amounting to $492,400, on account of $615,500 additional national bank currency issued during last month as required by law, leaving the outstanding legal-tender circulation at $348,618,024.

Having learned from reliable sources that colored men, citizens of Florida, were being kidnapped and taken from that State across the Gulf of Mexico into Cuba, where they were sold into slavery, the President has appointed Judge Leonard, the Republican member of the House from Louisiana, a special agent to proceed to Cuba and investigate the matter.

Foreign News.

The new Pope has received a large number of congratulatory telegrams from sovereigns and others. It is announced that he will continue the policy of his predecessor.

More space has been allowed the United States at the Paris exposition than was originally allotted.

It is reported that out of a population of 96,000 in one district in China, about 80,000 died of starvation last year.

Russia threatened to enter Constantinople if Turkey longer delayed signing the conditions of peace. By these conditions Turkish rule is partially abolished in Europe except in the vicinity of Constantinople.

There have been severe earthquake shocks along the Peruvian coast, and a great tidal wave at Callao did considerable damage to shipping and other property.

Owing to Turkey's hesitation in signing the peace stipulations the czar renewed the threat to occupy Constantinople. A London dispatch to the New York *Herald* gives the principal points of the fresh conditions of peace, which include the following: "The payment of an indemnity of fourteen hundred million of roubles ($1,120,000,000), to cover which Turkey is to cede Batoum, Kars, Bayazid, Ardahan and adjacent territory; Turkey also to pay forty millions sterling ($193,600,000) in bonds, the interest and sinking fund of which are to be guaranteed by the Bulgarian and Eastern Roumelian provinces and the Hellenic minister; ten millions of roubles ($7,900,000) to be paid immediately to indemnify Russian residents of Constantinople. Turkey is to reimburse Russian capital invested in Turkish bonds; also to pay for the maintenance of prisoners of war and the re opening of the Sulina mouth of the Danube. It is now believed that Russia will accept four ironclads instead of the six originally demanded." It is conceded on every hand, says the dispatch, that if these conditions be as reported they may be taken as showing a resolute determination on Russia's part to force the issue with England. The terms asked can never be wholly granted by Turkey, and if they are insisted upon European peace is no longer possible.

Great distress from famine prevails in India, and the poorer classes are suffering the most pinching want.

General Pupleesis, a prominent French officer, was killed in Paris by a fall from his horse.

A house in Tientsin, China, in which refugees from the famine-stricken northern provinces had assembled for shelter, took fire, and of almost three thousand persons in the building all but about one hundred lost their lives. Late reports from the districts in which the famine is raging, give a heartrending account of the destitution and suffering which prevails. Children are sold by hundreds by their starving parents, and many insurrections have occurred among the people rendered desperate by seeing their families dying before their eyes.

Cardinal McCloskey presented his homage to the new Pope, and said he had no reason to deplore the lateness of his arrival in Rome, as the conclave of cardinals had made so excellent a choice.

In the House of Commons the colonial marriage bill, which was opposed by the government, was adopted by a vote of 182 to 161. It enables the offspring of a marriage concluded under colonial laws with a deceased wife's sister to inherit property in the United Kingdom.

Edward Shaw & Co., spinners at Belfast and Celbridge, Ireland, have failed for $500,000.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, is to be commander-in-chief of any expeditionary forces which England may send to Turkey. Sir Garnet Wolseley is to be his chief of staff.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Petitions against the reduction of tariff duties and against the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee were presented....Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, submitted an amendment to the bill declaratory of the meaning of the fifth certain section of the Pacific railroad act of July 1, 1862, authorizing the President to appoint a commission who shall establish rules and regulations to govern the operation and use of the Union Pacific railroad and branches. An army report was received, showing that the cost of the late Sioux Indian war is $2,312,581. Sixteen officers and 267 enlisted men were killed and two officers and 123 men were wounded. Adjourned.

Vice-President Wheeler announced his intention to be absent a few days in consequence of indisposition, and requested the Senate to appoint a President *pro tem*.... Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of James Gordon Bennett in regard to his proposed expedition for Arctic exploration. Mr. Bennett states that he has purchased the Arctic vessel Pandora, and will fit her out and man her at his own cost; and he requests that a bill may be passed through Congress authorizing the transfer of the vessel to the United States flag and that she be officered by United States naval officers....An amendment to the military academy appropriation bill was submitted proposing to fill vacancies in the grade of second lieutenants from civil life, from the ranks, and from the academy, the unattached graduates to be discharged....The silver bill and the House action upon it was presented, and the Vice-President signed the bill. It then went to the President for his signature. Adjourned.

Vice-President Wheeler being absent, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, was chosen president *pro tem*, receiving 29 votes to 28 for Mr. Thurman, of Ohio....The House bill to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign built ship, for the purposes of the Woodruff Scientific Expedition around the world, was objected to by Mr. Spencer, and laid over. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented the remonstrance of persons residing at Cape Cod, Mass., against the passage of the Sargent bill to organize a coast guard and life-saving service, and urging the passage of the bill introduced in the House on the same subject. Mr. Sargent, of California, said the reports on the life-saving service emanating from the treasury department showed a disgraceful state of inefficiency....The bill to authorize the President to appoint a person for sixty days to perform the duties of pension agent at New York, Mr. Coster having failed to file the required $250,000, was discussed at length. Messrs. Conkling, Blaine and others opposed the bill as unnecessary and injudicious, the first-named asserting that it transferred the whole appointing power to the President without the advice or consent of the Senate. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 48 to 8.... The bill to authorize the issuing of a long bond for savings was taken up, and Mr. Wallace of Pennsylvania explained it. Adjourned.

Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, from the committee on Territories reported with amendment the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and provide a temporary government therefor, and it was placed on the calendar.... After a short discussion upon the message of the President vetoing the silver bill, a vote was taken and resulted in 46 for and 19 against passing the bill over the President's veto. Adjourned.

House.

The silver bill was reached on the speaker's table without any opposition. A protracted debate on a point of order that the bill should be considered in committee of the whole ensued, after which the point was overruled. A motion to concur in the Senate amendments was made by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and an hour's running debate in the nature of explanation of votes followed. Mr. Stephens closed the debate and moved the previous question. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was rejected by yeas 72, nays 204. The main question was then ordered, and the Senate amendments separately voted on and adopted. ..A Texas Pacific railroad bill was reported from the committee and the House adjourned.

Bills were introduced, authorizing free coinage of silver and the issuing of certificates to depositors of silver bullion; to gradually retire national bank notes; for the free coinage of silver dollars; to reduce the pay and number of naval officers....The bill to reduce the cost of the army was reported and recommitted; also the bill to transfer the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department....The bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars, was discussed without action. Adjourned.

A petition 700 yards long, and signed by 50,000 names, for the repeal of the law in relation to the transmission of matter through the mails, was presented by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and referred....The bill to regulate inter-State commerce and prevent discrimination by common carriers was reported in the House from the committee on commerce....An appropriation of $10,000 to investigate the army-worm was reported....Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, made a long political speech, meant as a reply to Gen. Garfield's speech of a few days previous. About the middle of the speech, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, made a point of order that the speaker was not making a personal explanation, and he deprecated keeping up animosity by such a course. Mr. Chalmers was allowed to finish his speech....Gen. Butler then read a long speech on the financial question. He favored silver coinage, advocated the issue of irredeemable paper as the money of the country, declared himself for "a dollar that shall at all times have a certain fixed and staple value beyond which it cannot go," and would fund the greenback currency by a 3.65 per cent. bond. Adjourned.

A bill was reported authorizing the sale of the Watervliet, Washington, Allegheny, Pikesville, and Watertown (Miss.) arsenals....The bill authorizing the President to restore ex-Surgeon-General Hammond to the army retired list was reported, and passed without debate....The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the Mexican war was taken up in committee of the whole, and discussed. Messrs. Brogden and Davis, of North Carolina, supported the bill, and the latter denied that it would place the name of Jefferson Davis on the pension roll. Mr. Sinnickson, of New Jersey, opposed the bill, and said that if it was passed he would offer an amendment granting pensions to all Federal soldiers. Mr. Townsend, of New York, opposed the bill because it would be impossible to pay the pension claims. After further discussion the House adjourned.

A bill was reported authorizing the equipment of a Polar expedition, on the plan of a colony, and appropriating $50,000 for that purpose....The message of the President vetoing the silver bill was received and the bill passed over the veto by 196 to 73....The Mexican war pensions bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and during the discussion a letter from Jefferson Davis was read, authorizing the friends of the bill to say that if the exclusion of his name from the roll would help the bill, he hoped they would insert a provision to that effect. The House adjourned without action on the bill.

THE SILVER BILL A LAW.

The President's Veto, and and Bill Passed by both Houses over the Veto.

The following is the full text of the President's message vetoing the silver bill:

After a very careful consideration of House bill 1093, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objection to its passage. Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message that neither the interests of the government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial value will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, or injuriously affect the public credit. It is only on the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to that bill permits only an attention to the specific objects of its passage, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill for which the constitution has in such way provided.

The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each of standard silver, to be a legal tender to their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from ninety to ninety-two cents as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth from eight to ten per centum less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay duties in silver or in certificates of silver deposit, will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipts to revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt. $1,143,439,400 of the bonded debt, now outstanding was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in the circulation of this country, and with only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation. $583,440,350 of the bonded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid.

These bonds flowed into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated, when no one would have bought them if it had been understood they would be paid in silver.

The sum of $225,000,000 of those bonds has been sold during my administration. An army report was received, showing that the cost of the late Sioux Indian war is $2,312,581. Sixteen officers and 267 enlisted men were kill