"HOLD UP YOUR HANDS."

How Ex-Governor Aray, of New Mexico, Obeyed the Injunction—A Humorous Account of an Adventure with Road Agents.

Accounts of the robbery of ex-Governor Arny, of New Mexico, while on his way East, were published, but none so accurate, detailed and amusing as that given by the venerable frontiersman himself before his departure for Europe.

"I was on my way East," said he, "in a four-horse stage—the mail stage that runs between Santa Fe and Las Vegas, the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. My only fellow passenger was Mr. J. F. Strahan, a New York lawyer. We had ridden all day, and were within five miles of Las Vegas. It was just getting dusk, when suddenly the coach was stopped.

"'What's the matter?' I called out.

"'Get out here and you'll see what' the matter,' the driver answered.

"I did get out and was met by a masked man with a double-barreled shotgun. He ordered me to throw up my hands. I said I would not do it. Then he ordered me to go to the side of the road and sit down. I told him that I intended to stand up and see what was going on. He swore some and ordered one of the other men (there were three of them) to 'search that feller.' They did, and found my greenbacks. How much? Well, a right smart bunch; some that I had got together to go to England with. They didn't get my watch or silver that time.

"'Don't point that gun at me,' I said. 'I don't know but its loaded. It might go off and kill me, and I tell you if you kill me you'll get yourself into trouble. I've got lots of friends around here, and they'll make it warm for you, I tell you.' He laughed and said he wouldn't get hung if he did. He'd only get sent up for twenty years. I told him that if I had a pistol I'd send him up in about twenty seconds. You know I never carry a pistol—I don't believe in it, and am a non-resistant on principle. My people were Quakers. We will, after we had this conversation the leader and his men were ruminating around. 'Well I guess you'd better search the antediluvian again.' The men looked over me again, and pulled my gold watch out of my pocket.

"'Now don't take that,' I said, 'it's got my name on it, and it would lead you to detection.'

"'D——— his watch,' said the leader.

"Sotheby left us, returning to Strahan took his watch and chain and $500 in money. All this time the leader was covering me with his shotgun. I saw one of the men beginning to overhaul the mail bags and stepped forward.

"'Stop" said the leader.

"I told him I wanted to see what the man was doing.

"'Stay where you are,' he said.

"But I went forward, and so I walked along as I talked, and stood by the mail bags. Then I advised the man not to cut the bag, but to cut the strap. He did so. Then I told him to pour out the letters, and he did that. He began to tear the letters to pieces.

"'Now stop,' said I; 'tear off the ends carefully. You won't get anything there. This is Monday's mail, and no one sends money in Monday's mail. Most all them letters are love letters. Our boys out here have girls in the States, and I hate to have their letters torn up.'

"And so the fellow did tear off the ends carefully. He didn't find any money in the first bag, and that was all he opened. I told him the other bags contained only newspapers and way mails, and he believed me. I had a basket of lunch in the stage, and I said to the leader:

"'There's some lunch in there. We might take a bite.'

"'Oh, shut up,' said he, and then said:

"'I guess you'd better go through that reverend old gentleman again,' and they did, and got a bag of silver I had. While the man was searching me he turned his side to me, and I saw the butt of a pistol in his belt. I made a grab for it, and he jerked around. As he did so the cloth he had over his face was pushed aside, and I saw his face. I afterward identified that man. Well, by talking and joking, I kept those fellows there an hour and a quarter by my watch. Within a mile of us there were three thousand men at work on the railroad, and I hoped some would come. At last eight men did come along—Mexicans, with hay. When one of them saw us he picked up two stones and ran toward us. The leader threw up his gun.

"'If any of you can speak Spanish,' he said, 'tell that fellow if he comes here I shall shoot him.' Some one did tell the man, and he and the rest ran away. Then the robbers ordered the driver to take the harness off the horses, and throwing our blankets and overcoats on them the robbers rode off. They took that Navajo blanket there that I am going to take to England with me and give to my Queen Victoria. Two days later the blankets were found along the railroad and the shotgun broken. I drew eighteen buckshot from one barrel. From these blankets the men were tracked to a dance house and found dancing. Their trousers were covered with hair from the horses. On the next Saturday four men hired a house in Las Vegas, drove out four miles, stopped and robbed the coach, and two of them afterward drove back with the horse. They were all arrested and the seven lodged in Santa Fe jail. When I came East, I went to General Davies and represented to him the condition of the jail. It was a regular shell. He said he could do nothing; he had no money. One of the robbers has already got away, and the others will, probably before February when the court sits. Since I was robbed the robbers have stopped a railroad train. The trouble is that they are not prosecuted. The government don't sustain the prosecution, and so the rasca's go unpunished."

How Many People Have Fifty Dollars

Some one said the other day that in the entire world the number of people who had $50, or its equivalent in cash, at their command was extremely small—so small, indeed, that altogether they would not outnumber the inhabitants of the little kingdom of Belgium, which has a population of 6,000,000 souls. But this estimate appears to be far below the mark in the light of the fact that in the savings banks of France in 1877 there were deposited no less than $153,800,000 by 2,865,283 depositors; the average sum of each depositor being $60. The number of these depositors continually increases, and they are, to a very large extent, members of the working classes. So in England, also, the number of depositors in the postal savings bank is very large—not less, on the whole, than two millions—and their deposits, on an average, amount nearer to $250, the limit allowed than to $53. In Scotland and Ireland the savings of the people are large and constantly increasing. In Germany the people do not generally place their savings in banks, but they have comfortable little sums laid away in teapots and old stockings. This, also, is the case in France. In this country the number of people who have $50 at their command must amount to quite as many as in either France, Germany or Great Britain. The world o working people is not nearly so poor as many imagine it to be.—*New York Graphic.*

Killing a Thousand Rats.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle* says: A day or two since a grand rat-killing carnival came off at one of the slaughter-houses on the Napa road between two men, two dogs and a regiment of long-tailed "varmints," in which the former came off victorious, and succeeded in slaying, by actual count, 1,000 rats in two hours. The rats were under the floor of a log corral, and the men got at them by lifting one board at a time and hitting them cleanly with clubs, while the dogs killed the rest. After the battle was over the rats were thrown out in a pile in the road, which made one of the most novel sights ever seen by the passers. They were finally buried in a grave prepared for their reception.

W. T. Blackwell, the great tobacco manufacturer of Durham, N. C., pays more taxes to the government than any one man in the world, to wit, $520,000 a year, $10,000 a week, or over $1,428 per day.

England has waged forty-nine wars since 1300; France, thirty-eight; Russia, twenty-two; Austria, twelve, and Prussia, eight.

Cæsar's motto was to always be first but when it comes to fighting a duel we prefer to be second.—*Boston Post.*

How General Spinner Invented Fractional Currency.

The origin of the fractional currency, which has been in the past few years superseded by fractional silver, is somewhat peculiar and not generally known. The appearance of this currency, which at first was always spoken of as "postal currency," was due to the premium on specie. In 1862 small change became very scarce. Gold being up and taking with it silver, these coins disappeared from circulation. Stockings were brought out and the precious metals found their way to their heels and toes. It was more than a day's search to find a five-cent silver piece or any other small denomination of that coin. People could not find exchange for small transactions. In buying a dinner in the market change had to be taken in beets, cabbages, potatoes and what not. General Spinner was then treasurer of the United States. He was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do something to supply the demand for small change. He had now under which he could act, but after buying a half-dollar's worth of apples several times and receiving for his half-dollar in change more or less of different kinds of produce he began to cast around for a substitute for small change. In his dilemma he bethought him of the postage stamps. He sent down to the postoffice department and purchased a quantity of stamps. He then ordered up a package of the paper upon which government prints its various sizes. On the pieces he pasted stamps to represent different amounts. He thus initiated a substitute for fractional silver. This was, not however, a government transaction in any sense. It could not be. General Spinner distributed his improvised currency among the clerks of the department. They took it readily, and the trades-folk more readily. The idea spread; the postage stamps rather than color or pasted upon a piece of paper, became the medium of small exchange. It was dubbed "postal currency." From this General Spinner got his idea of fractional currency and went before Congress with it. That body readily adopted it, and but a short time after General Spinner had commenced pasting operations a law was on the statute-book providing for the issue of the fractional currency which became so popular. The facsimile of postage stamps was put on each piece of currency, and for a long time it was known as "postal currency." The introduction of postal stamps as money entailed considerable loss to those who handled them. In a short time they became so worn and disfigured that they would not take a letter on its way, and were therefore worthless.—*Washington Star.*

Hunting Rabbits on the Kansas Plains.

We rode up the deeply-furrowed, steep hillside to the level land of the divide. Here, calling our dogs from the wagon, we spread out, and, each of us accompanied by his own dogs, rode forward in line forty rods apart. The dogs trotted slowly along, heads up and tails down, while the horsemen carefully watched for rabbits. A yell from the ex-confederate in gray, and instantly the hounds sprang forward, and with eager eyes gazed in the direction of the cry. There they saw a jack rabbit jumping nimbly along in front of the horse of the yelling man. At once a dozen powerful hounds were in full pursuit. The rabbit at once saw that these dogs meant business, and stopping his playful capers began to run. He had probably been chased many times by curs, and apparently had no doubt of his ability to run away from any dog; but he was considerably astonished to find that this pack of grim, silent dogs with outstretched heads were gaining on him. He redoubled his efforts. No use; the pack of yellow, blue and white hounds drew nearer and nearer to him. His astonishment now gave place to the most intense terror, and he frantically endeavored to escape his fate. Behind the coursing dogs came a dozen horsemen, riding hard on the full gallop, all the riders yelling like demons—each encouraging his own dogs. "He-on! Yic! yic! yic! Catch 'im, Ponto! Catch 'im!" To this excitement the cattlemen added bull-like bellowings. The fastest dog in the pack was on the rabbit. He made his offer for him. The jack turned like lightning. The empty jaws of the dog came together with a snap that sounded like the springing of a steel trap. In turning after the rabbit this dog was struck by another, and both rolled over and over on the grass. They got up bewildered, to find the rabbit some fifty yards away, and another dog ready to make a pass at him. It is made, and again the jack is missed; he turned aside to fall into the jaws of a pup. The shrill cry of the rabbit and the sound of his crunched bones is heard, and all is over. Some one is dismounted, took the jack away from the dogs, and tied it to his saddle. We rested our horses and breathed our dogs. All agreed that the jack had done well. He was praised as a mighty good rabbit.—*New York Sun.*

An Old Lady's Struggle with a Buck.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* says: Mrs. Jackson, the venerable relict of the late S. G. Jackson, of this county, and mother of Mrs. Gen. John B. Houston, of this city, was attacked by a savage buck a short time ago and was painfully hurt, but made a most miraculous escape. She was visiting her son in Jessamine, and went over to see a neighbor by the name of Miller, who has a few deer in an inclosure. Several persons went into the park to examine the deer, among whom was Mrs. Jackson. They seemed kind and gentle, and in the course of an hour or two Mrs. Jackson returned to the park alone, when she was attacked by the buck, knocked down, and would have been trampled to death, except that she seized the animal by the horns and held to him with such a firm grip that he was not able to throw her off. He tore her clothes and hurt her feet and legs very severely. She screamed as loud as she could, considering the perilous condition in which she was placed. It seemed to her that it must have been ten or twenty minutes before any one heard her, and all this time she was holding on with a death grip to those terribly branching antlers. At last a negro boy came to her relief and beat off the savage animal. She was taken to the house more dead than alive, but has gradually recovered from her injuries. She complained more of soreness in her arms than from any of her hurts, which showed the nature of the struggle in which she was engaged. If she had let go her hold the buck would have cut her to pieces with his sharp hoofs, as these are most formidable weapons of attack. This was one of the most miraculous escapes from a violent death that we ever heard of and especially so, as Mrs. Jackson is seventy-nine years of age, and of a delicate feeble frame.

A Girl Scalped by Machinery.

While Jennie Hall, fifteen years old, was stooping over a piece of machinery in a lithographic establishment in Philadelphia, her long, dangling hair caught in a belt, and in a second she was completely scalped. The sufferer, with the blood streaming over her face, screamed in an agonizing voice that could be heard a block away. The wounded girl, who was wild with pain, was taken to a hospital. Some of her associates became hysterical over the horrible sight. An investigation was made subsequently, when the cause of the accident was ascertained. It appeared that the girl had imprudently been amusing herself by permitting a lock of her hair to wrap itself around the small vertical shaft. She repeated this twice, but at the third essay the lock became wrapped too tightly around the improvised curling iron to be extricated and was torn from the head, most of the scalp going with it and considerable of the skin from the forehead close to the brows. In the evening the girl's condition was reported as favorable, although erysipelas might ensue. Several years ago a somewhat similar accident occurred to an Italian lady, the wife of a mill proprietor in the lower part of the city. She was passing through the working room where the looms were clanking away, her long, beautiful hair, of which she was proud, hanging loosely down her back. A strand of it entangled in a shaft, and like a flash she, too, was partially scalped. The surgeons replaced the fragment dexterously, and perfect adhesion was secured, so that at this day the lady enjoys her glossy tresses as intact as though she had never had the terrible experience.

General Grant turns the scales at 170½ pounds.

"Ah, how well do I remember—it was in the bleak November," when I caught the cold that was wearing me surely and swiftly away; but I heard of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, took it, and am as well as ever.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

The immense stables belonging to the Eighth Avenue horse-car railroad, of New York, have been destroyed by the flames, and a loss incurred of about $150,000. Two firemen were badly hurt by falling walls and 150 horses were burned to death.

Several families in New York have become ill from the effects of eating pies bought at a bakery, and one death has taken place.

About 1,000 women registered in Boston to vote at the city election—about 500 less than was expected.

The largest sale of railroad stock ever made by a single owner has just taken place in New York. William H. Vanderbilt has sold to a syndicate composed of American and foreign bankers 250,000 shares of New York Central stock at 120, payments to be made in monthly installments. Of the amount 150,000 shares are sold outright, and the syndicate is granted the option of taking 100,000 more shares on the same terms. The sale amounts to $30,000,000. The prominent members of the syndicate which has thus virtually bought 250,000 shares of Central stock are J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, Drexel, Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., L. Von Hoffmann & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., together with their European connections, and Edwin D. Morgan, Cyrus W. Field, Jay Gould and Russell Sage. The proposition of this sale harmonizes for the present the hitherto conflicting interests of the New York Central and the Wabash system of railroads, and in one way or another will affect the entire railroad interests of the country. The sale Mr. Vanderbilt has made of the absolute control of the New York Central road to pass out of his hands. In explanation of his action he says that public sentiment was strongly opposed to the control of such a great property by one man or one family, and also that there was an antagonistic railroad interest which was seeking alliances in other directions, and that he deemed it best to harmonize this interest with that of the New York Central.

Mrs. Mary Force, a poor, young married woman, was stoned by several small boys in the streets of New York, and after giving birth to a child she died from the effects of her injuries.

An explosion in the Marcellus powder mill, about twelve miles from Syracuse, N. Y., demolished three buildings and 3,000 pounds of powder, but no persons were injured. The report was heard twenty miles away.

Asa Magoon was hanged at Windsor, Vt., a few days ago, for murdering Rufus Streeter, an old man of seventy, with whom the murderer had been drinking on the day of the murder. Magoon denied his guilt to the last.

The Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley coal companies have advanced their miners' wages.

Washington E. Hall, a New York city inspector of election in 1878, who failed to append to his returns specimens of the ballots cast, thereby acting contrary to the law, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The town election in New Haven, Conn., a few days ago, resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who elected all officers by majorities ranging from 300 to 800.

Western and Southern States.

Miss Kobel, living near Medina, Ohio, was accused of stealing $20 from William Rashon, and the accusation becoming generally known she took strychnine, and after confessing the theft died dead.

Several deputy sheriffs from Colfax county, Kansas, having visited Otero to make arrests, they chased the resident deputy sheriff, Harry Bassett, a lad of lifty years of age, thought for more in time to enable them to escape. An angry altercation ensued, ending in a fight. Bassett was shot through the body and killed, and Deputy Sheriff Curtis was fatally wounded.

Nine prisoners escaped from jail at Morgan county, Tenn., by sawing through their bedstead and prying out a piece of the brick wall of their cells, and reaching the ground from the second story by means of pipes leading to water tanks in the jailyard.

By the accidental explosion of five pounds of powder at the house of William Knaps, Pointe Coupee parish, La., Mr. Knaps and one child were severely burned and two of his children and their grandmother were killed.

An important case involving the issue of all the property owned by the city of Leadville, Col., stands was decided by Judge Hallet in the United States Circuit Court at Denver in favor of squatters. The decision creates great surprise among property owners of Leadville and Colorado generally, as it will enable a responsible class of people who have flocked to that wonderful mining camp to "jump upon" and hold much valuable property, the title of which was supposed to have been settled beyond disputes by patents from the United States. The case will go to the United States Supreme Court.

Louisville, Ky., has suffered severely from a tornado last evening, which demolished a number of buildings and uprooted others. Much damage was done also in the surrounding country.

Indians have been committing depredations one hundred miles west of El Paso, Texas. A party of fifteen men went in pursuit, and followed the trail to the Candelaria mountains, where large Indian signals were found, but not one or two. When the news reached El Paso a strong party was organized and started on the trail. Arriving at the scene of the massacre they commenced to bury the dead, and while this employed were fired upon and eighteen killed. The Indians apparently were armed with Sharp's rifles, and are supposed to be frequenters of the State's reservation.

Lulian Walker was hanged in Lafayette a house, W. Va., for the murder of Patrick Nolan, a saloon keeper. Walker was only eighteen years of age.

A train from Little Rock, Ark., jumped the track, run into a trestle and ditched fifteen cars loaded with cotton, all of which were burned. A colored woman and her two children, and a brakeman were killed, and four other persons were more or less seriously injured.

The Ute Indians, lately in revolt, are giving themselves up. Their uprising and massacre of the whites is said to have been largely due to Mormon influence.

Major-General Jefferson C. Davis died in Chicago a few days ago, aged sixty-one years. General Davis rose from the ranks during the war with Mexico to become a major-general in the civil war, and at the time of his death was colonel of the Twenty-third infantry, regular army. In 1862, while organizing troops at Louisville, Ky., under the directions of General Nelson, he had a difficulty with that officer and shot him dead. For this act General Davis was court-martialed, but was honorably acquitted on the trial.

In consequence of a quarrel near Waco, Texas, arising from the refusal of Miss Stenfield to dance with "Jim" Wood, the son of William Currie fought a duel outside the ballroom. A dozen shots were exchanged. Currie was wounded in the hand, a bystander in the leg, and George Wood was shot in the thigh. "Bud" Wood then went to where Miss Stanfield was engaged in conversation with Albert Choch and made two attempts to shoot her. He then remarked to Choch, "You are a friend of Carrie;" shot him dead, and going up to Currie, knocked him senseless with his pistol. Wood then made good his escape.

From Washington.

The commissioner of internal revenue, in his annual report, says that the receipts from internal revenue taxes will, during the present fiscal year, reach the sum of $115,000,000. Tables embodied in the report show that during the last three years and four months, 3,117 illicit distilleries have been seized, 6,363 persons arrested for illicit distilling, and twenty-seven officers and employees killed and forty-eight wounded while engaged in enforcing the internal revenue laws. The total amount realized by the tax on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was $3,490,913, and for the fiscal year of 1879 it was $3,184,978—showing a decrease of $305,934. A statement of the capital and deposits of savings banks, and banks and bankers other than national banks, shows an aggregate of $195,296,513 invested in government bonds, against $158,882,870 reported last year.

James R. Brooks, chief of the Secret Service division of the Treasury, says, in his annual report, that there have been 539 arrests made during the last fiscal year. Counterfeit money to the amount of $33,651 has been captured, together with a large number of plates, dies and moulds used in counterfeiting notes or coin.

The report of the government auditor of railroad accounts shows that the net increase of the earnings of most of the railroads last year was 9½ per cent. The net earnings of the Union Pacific railroad last year were $7,556,567. For the ten months ending October 31, 1879, there were built in the United States 2,900 miles of new railroads, of which over 2,000 miles were west of the Mississippi, while the average construction for the same time during the five years previous was only 1,600 miles.

Foreign News.

Spain is about to send 1,100 additional troops and two frigates to Cuba, to operate against the insurgents.

Rowell, the English pedestrian, has decided that the next walking match for the long-distance championship of the world and the Astley belt shall take place in England.

The Chilians have captured Iquique, an important Peruvian town.

Ghazi Mukhtar, a famous Turkish general, and his body-guard of seventy men have been massacred by Albanians at Gusinje.

General Baker has defeated and dispersed the Afghan tribes opposed to him.

Insurgent forces in the district of Chihuahua, Mexico, are in possession of several towns.

Great distress prevails in the west of Ireland. It is said that such hunger, poverty and want are to be seen there as have never been known since the great Irish famine.

The two children of Donald McNorton, living in Ross, Canada, were both killed by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder which they had managed to get in their possession during their parents' absence from home.

C. Godefroy & Son, of Hamburg, have suspended, owing $2,500,000.

A cable dispatch announces a fresh attempt upon the life of the Russian Czar, at Moscow. While passing through the city an infernal machine was thrown in his way, but did not explode until he had passed.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The first regular session of the Forty-sixth Congress began in the Senate by Vice-President Wheeler's calling the members to order at twelve o'clock. The secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate was in session, and Senators Bayard and Anthony were appointed a committee to join a similar committee on the part of the House to wait on the President and notify him that both houses of Congress were in session and ready to receive any communication he might choose to make. At 1:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned to wait on the President reported that they had done so, and had been informed that he would at once communicate to Congress a message in writing. Immediately after the committee had reported, the President's private secretary appeared and delivered to the Senate the message, which was read by the clerk. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Ferry rose and said that the sorrowful official duty devolved upon him of announcing to the Senate the death of his late colleague, Zachariah Chandler. It was not his present purpose to speak of the distinguished services of one so long and so notably a member of this body, but at some suitable time he would invite the Senate to express, by resolution and by eulogy, its sense of the irreparable loss the nation has sustained in the death of so distinguished a citizen. As a mark of respect to a senator present at the last adjournment, and absent now forevermore, he moved that the Senate do now adjourn. Agreed to.

Mr. Gordon introduced a resolution reciting that the project of the construction of an interoceanic canal in Nicaragua is recognized as necessary to the prosperity of the commerce of the world and the development of the maritime and commercial interests of the United States, and as such enterprise must of necessity be considered as of international utility, under the protection of the government of the United States, it is therefore resolved that the government of the United States pledges to accord full and entire protection to the company to which shall be granted a concession by the government of Nicaragua for the construction of said interoceanic canal, and will consider any attempt to impair the enjoyment of the rights conceded by such grant. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to protect life and property, and to prevent accidents and the delay of mails on railroads and steamboats upon which the United States mail is carried. Referred. Mr. Burnside moved to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of the joint resolution introduced by him in June last, declaring that the people of the United States would view with concern any attempt by the powers of Europe to extend their system under their protection and domination a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and such action on the part of any European power could not be regarded in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. Mr. Burnside expressed the opinion that the construction of a canal across the Isthmus under the direction of a European government would not only enable that government to control the destiny of the State through which it should pass, but it would be dangerous to the peace of the United States. Having attained his object, which he stated to be to set forth the reasons and to correct wrong impressions here and abroad as to the motives leading to his introduction of the joint resolution, Mr. Burnside moved to withdraw his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from its further consideration. Adjourned.

House.

The first regular session of Congress was opened in the House by Speaker Randall, who announced the death of his predecessor. Prayer by the chaplain the roll was called, when 292 members responded to their names, 55 being absent. The four members from California, W. G. Thompson, of Iowa, and Waldo Hutchins, of New York, were then sworn in. Messrs. Atkins, Bicknell and Gardner were appointed a committee to join with the President and announce to him that the House was ready to receive any communication he might desire to transmit. After an hour's recess the President's Message was received and read by the clerk, after which the House adjourned.

Mr. Elliot introduced a joint resolution pledging the protection of the government to the Nicaraguan Interoceanic Canal Company when it shall have obtained a grant from the Nicaraguan government, which was referred.

Mr. White introduced a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments providing that general appropriation bills shall contain nothing but appropriations, and granting the power to the President to disapprove of any separate item of a bill without thereby defeating the remainder of the bill. Mr. Hale introduced a resolution reciting that any attempt to withdraw or change the legal status and quality of any of the paper money issued by the United States or reopen, by legislation the currency questions settled by the decisions of the supreme court and universally adopted and approved by the people, would be injudicious and mischievous, and could only result in disturbing business and retarding the returning prosperity, and this House is emphatically opposed to any such legislation. Bills were introduced to remove the Ute Indians from their reservation; Revenue Bill to provide that deputy marshals shall be elected from different political parties. Prohibiting dress parades of the army on Sunday. Adjourned.

The King of Spain's Marriage.

The marriage at Madrid of King Alfonso to the Austrian Princess Christina Christina was solemnized with great splendor. In the morning the bands of the various regiments quartered in Madrid played the reveille before the Royal Palace, and afterward they marched through the principal streets. Much animation prevailed, the streets and balconies were thronged with people. Many houses were decorated, and triumphal arches were erected at various points.

The archbishops left the Pardo Palace, near Madrid, in the morning for the ministry of marine, where apartments had been prepared for her, and proceeded to the church. At noon King Alfonso left the Royal Palace for the Atocha Church a short time before eleven o'clock, being preceded by his mother ex-Queen Isabella, the Princess Asturias and the great dignitaries of the kingdom. Troops lined the route of the procession. The bride, accompanied by the ladies of honor, her mother, and other prominent persons, soon after went to the church by a different route. The ambassadors, grandees of Spain, and deputations of the senate and chamber of deputies assembled long at the church. The king was now accompanied by the Austrian Archduke Ernier. The bride was richly dressed in white, and wore a diadem of brilliants and the insignia of the Marie Louise order. The church was splendidly illuminated and decorated with rich tapestry. Among the diplomatic lady, the Spanish grandees, and deputations from the senate and chamber of deputies occupied the nave of the church. The bride appeared much moved during the ceremony. The nuptial benediction was given on behalf of the Pope by the Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies, who officiated at the mass which was celebrated after the marriage ceremony.

When the royal party left the church to return to the palace, the aspect of the city was picturesque in the extreme. On the roof of the Observatory, on trees, windows, balconies and housetops were masses of people. Bells were ringing, cannons thundering, bands playing, and the air was full of sound. The brilliantly gilded liveries of the court were paled beside the color of the grandees of Spain. Thirty carriages passed, including the "coche de respecto"—an empty vehicle of great splendor, drawn by eight magnificent horses, surrounded by twenty grooms, which preceded the king's carriage. The latter, containing the royal couple, was also drawn by eight horses of milk-white color. From the balconies, the windows and the streets a cheer swept like a wave along the route of the royal procession.

A grand diplomatic banquet was given in the evening by the president of the council in honor of the marriage. It was followed by a reception, at which all the diplomats and other persons of distinction were present. Cigarettes were distributed $6,000 to the poor. The king received congratulations from all the sovereigns of Europe. The bride received many magnificent presents, and her marriage dowry exceeds $4,000,000. She is the second wife of King Alfonso, his first wife—his young and beautiful cousin, Mercedes—having died last year a few months after her marriage. The new queen of Spain is 21 years of age, and is tall, of a slight-elegant figure, a fine youthful complexion, dimpled cheeks, vivacious blue eyes and an abundance of fair hair. She was carefully educated under the eye of her mother, so that she speaks five languages besides her own, is an excellent pianist and still a better singer, draws and paints well, and is an expert carver in wood. She is described as of a charitable and kindly disposition, frank and pleasant, clear, without being intellectual, fond of driving, riding, rowing and all brisk exercises. The festivities which followed the royal marriage lasted four days, and included receptions, bull fights and other national amusements.

Words of Wisdom.

The whole value of manner lies in its sincerity.

The absent are never without fault, nor the present without excuse.

It is the mother who molds the character and fixes the destiny of the child.

He who has a true friend has great riches; he who has a false friend is hopelessly in debt.

If you have good health you have nine-tenths of all the Lord has ever given to any man.

No man is called on to lose his own balance for the advancement of the world in any particular direction.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Ladies in mourning edge their lace handkerchiefs with black thread lace instead of white.

Fur borderings will be much worn this winter, especially on the cloth suits that necessarily have little other trimming.

Some of the newest cloth suits have a wide band of fur around the bottom of the underskirt. A very narrow plaiting is all that shows below it.

A new and pretty trimming for a costume is made by braiding ribbons in three or four strands. The pretty Persian ribbons braided in this manner are very stylish.

The new ruffs are of lace plaited full, with one half standing up around the throat and the other half falling down, exactly like the Queen Elizabeth ruffs. They are worn very high around the throat.

The customary white so generally used on the wood-work of houses, is giving place to a paint of olive-green hue. This color for years past has been popular in England for similar purposes, and only recently is introduced here.

Side sachets of scaldkin are among novelties in furs. They are sometimes seen when non-fashionable furs are worn, but appear to better advantage with sealskin cloak and muff. These sachets also come in all the fancy furs of the season.

Soft plaid silks are imported laid in folds to wear as fichus on plain dresses especially to enliven black toilettes. They extend down each side below the belt, and are trimmed inside and across the ends with plaited white Breton lace. The blue and green plaids fichus are very popular.

New gloves are beautifully finished by a kid lace too, so called because the finest quality kid is skillfully cut to resemble Valenciennes lace. The deception is so perfect that one hardly realizes that it is not lace. Sometimes the kid lace is of a uniform color with the glove, or again we see tasteful contrasts. The width is about three inches.

If American ladies should adopt the English fashion of wearing jerseys, they may as well understand that getting into them is an art in itself, and getting out of them is a work of time and requires much effort. The latest freak in adorning them is to embroider a border in crewel around the lower edge, collar and cuffs, and to work the monogram of the wearer on the front of the garment.

Petticoats that are worn beneath short street costumes are of heavy cashmere or flannel, in bright colors such as scarlet, cardinal red, wine and deep garnet. They are trimmed with plaitings of ruffles, and many are trimmed up the back as far as the belt, forming a bustle, but making them very heavy; others have small bustles made of whalebone fastened to the skirts. Hoop skirts are again revived but are worn at present by few.

The general supposition that "dog-skin" gloves are really made of the hides of dogs is untrue. It is only the name of a species of kid which has been brought in perfection from Cape Town, in Africa—a variety noted for its tall, which is composed largely of fat and much esteemed by epicures. The cheaper kinds of "dog-skin" gloves are made of the hides of various animals, and it is doubtful if ever the pelt of a dog was thus utilized.

Young girls in their teens, and also very small children, wear the grave colors used for their mothers, enlivened by the gayest India brocades of fine wool, or else pompadour-figured goods in mixed silk or serge and velvet. A long over-dress, bunched up on the sides and behind, with a plain skirt, is the popular design for their nicest dresses, while the short basque or the frock-coat is used with long, round overskirts of plainer suits.

Gloves of nearly all colors are worn, ruby, garnet, plum, slate, old gold, bronze, olive, and in fact all colors that are found in dress goods now in vogue. Black kid gloves are fashionable with bright colored suits; pure white are not worn as much as formerly; cream white and blue tints are preferred. Light gloves are considered quite as economical as dark ones, as they are cheaply and easily cleaned. Many ladies clean their own white gloves with common non-explosive oil. For mourning undressed kid are preferred, and for ordinary use the English lisle thread is worn; they cost from forty-five to seventy-five cents, are strong and durable. Street gloves are fastened with three or four buttons, the six or eight button gloves are reserved for more dressy occasions.

Woman's Rule.

Francis Parkman has an article on the woman question in the *North American Review.* It will be seen from the following extract that he is not in favor of women in politics: There are some means of judging from experience whether they are likely to exert in public life the beneficent powers ascribed to them. Many countries in Europe have been governed by queens, and this at a time when to wear a crown meant to hold a dominant power. According to theory, these females ought to have shown more serious and benign government than is generally shown under the rule of men. The facts do not answer to the expectation. Isabella of Castile was full of amiable qualities, but she permitted herself to be made the instrument of diabolical religious persecution. Catharine II. of Russia was one of the ablest women who ever held a sceptre, and one of the most proficient. Maria Theresa of Austria was in many respects far above the common level; but she was a sharer in what has been called one of the greatest political crimes—the partition of Poland. That outrage was the work of three accomplices—two women and a man—the Empress of Russia, the Archduchess of Austria and the King of Prussia. The reign of Henry IV. of France was one of the most beneficent in history. His first queen was a profligate, and his second a virago, gravely suspected of having procured his assassination in collusion with her lover. The last wife of Louis IV. was discreet and devout; but she favored the dragonnades, and called her brother to share the spoils of those atrocious persecutions. A throng of matchless statesmen, soldiers, philosophers and poets made the reign of Elizabeth of England brilliant and great. It was adorned by the high and courageous spirit of the queen, and was sullied by her meanness, jealousy and vanity. Mary of England lives in the memory of her bloody persecutions. Mary of Scotland was the thorn of her kingdom. Her fascinations have outlived three centuries, and so have her tumults of unbridled love and the dark suspicion of crime that rests upon her. The mother of Charles IX. of France fomented, if she did not cause, the frightful massacre of St. Bartholomew, and surrounded herself with a bevy of beautiful and unscrupulous girls whose charms she used systematically as a means of political influence. There have been many bad kings, many indifferent ones, and few who earned the gratitude of all time. Many women have worn crowns, but we look among them in vain for one of those royal benefactors to the race. Not that women have less power for good than men. In some circumstances they have more. Their desire for good is often intense; but this desire has not been best fulfilled in the field of politics.

The Way Garibaldi Fought.

"I don't believe," said MacMahon, "that he will ever be a general. He wants comprehensiveness. He cannot foresee or provide for results in time and space. But he is an admirable partisan. When he was in Italy with 5,000 men, one of his spies told him that he had discovered a couple of leagues off an Austrian force of about 3,000 men, who were not aware of his proximity, and could be surprised at a fort. The spy was a traitor. There were 12,000 Austrians, and the spy had been sent to decoy Garibaldi into attacking them. With his usual impetuosity, he fell into the trap, marched against the Austrians and found when he approached them that they far outnumbered him and were prepared. Most men would have retreated, been followed and destroyed. He attacked the Austrians with such vigor that they thought their spy must have deceived them, and that Garibaldi was in force. He drove them from their position, and pursued them for a couple of miles, when they discovered the smallness of his numbers and turned back on him; his troops, active and unincumbered, saved themselves in the mountains."—*Fortnightly Review.*

The woman question: "Why did you say out till this unseemly hour, sir?"—*Buffalo Express.*

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Members and Political Complexion of House and Senate.

The Forty-sixth Congress commenced its regular session with a full membership in both branches. The Washington *Post* gives the political complexion of Senate and House as follows:

Senate.

ALABAMA.
1885 J T Morgan D — 1885 A H Garland D
1885 Geo S Houston D — 1885 Jas D Walker D
CALIFORNIA.
1881 Newton Booth R — 1883 Henry M Jeiler R
1885 Jas T Farley D — 1885 N P Hill R
CONNECTICUT.
1881 Wm W Eaton D — 1881 Thos F Bayard D
1885 Orville H Platt R — 1885 Eli Saulsbury D
FLORIDA.
1881 Chas W Jones D — 1883 Benj H Hill D
1885 Wilkinson Call D — 1885 John B Gordon D
ILLINOIS.
1883 David Davis I — 1881 J E McDonald D
1885 John A Logan R — 1885 D W Voorhees D
IOWA.
1883 S J Kirkwood R — 1883 P H Plumb R
1885 Wm B Allison R — 1885 John J Ingalls R
KENTUCKY.
1883 James B Beck D — 1883 W P Kellogg R
1885 J S Williams D — 1885 B F Jonas D
MAINE.
1881 H Hamlin R — 1881 Wm P Whyte D
1885 Jas G Blaine R — 1885 Jas B Groome D
MASSACHUSETTS.
1881 H L Dawes R — 1881 H P Baldwin R
1885 George F Hoar R — 1885 Thos W Ferry R
MINNESOTA.
1881 Wm Windom R — 1881 S J R McMillan R
1883 Wm Wrighton R — 1883 L Q C Lamar D
MISSOURI.
1881 F M Cockrell D — 1881 A S Paddock R
1885 Geo G. Vest D — 1885 Alvin Saunders R
NEVADA.
1881 Wm Sharon R — 1881 E L Rollins R
1885 John P Jones R — 1885 Henry W Blair R
NEW JERSEY.
1881 T F Randolph D — 1881 Francis Kernan D
1883 J R McPherson D — 1885 Roscoe Conkling R
NORTH CAROLINA.
1883 M W Ransom D — 1881 A G Thurman D
1885 Zebulon B Vance D — 1885 A H Jones D
OREGON.
1885 L Grover D — 1881 Wm A Wallace D
1885 Jas H Slater D — 1885 J Don Cameron R
RHODE ISLAND.
1881 A E Burnside R — 1885 M C Butler D
1885 H B Anthony R — 1885 Wade Hampton D
TENNESSEE.
1881 Jas E. Bailey D — 1881 Sam B Maxey D
1885 Isham G Harris D — 1885 Richard Coke D
VERMONT.
1881 G F Edmunds R — 1881 R E Withers D
1885 Justin S Morrill R — 1885 J W Johnston D
WEST VIRGINIA.
1881 F Hereford D — 1881 Angus Cameron R
1883 H G Davis D — 1885 M H Carpenter R

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	42
Republicans	33
Independent	1
Democratic majority	8

House.

ALABAMA.
1 Thomas