

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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SARAH A. HILL SHARON FERRY.

Marriage of the Distinguished Plaintiff and Her Faithful Attorney.

Stockton (Cal.) dispatch: David S. Ferry, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of California, and Miss Sarah Althea Hill, claiming to be the widow of ex-Senator Sharon of Nevada, were married in the parsonage of the Catholic church here shortly before 10 o'clock this morning.

The bride gave the bride's name as Sarah Althea Hill Sharon, age 31, of Terry's 62. The ceremony was quickly performed, after which the bridal party drove to Judge Terry's residence where a wedding breakfast has been prepared.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The president, in answer to the resolution adopted by the senate December 9, transmitted copies of documents showing the action taken by him to ascertain the sentiments of foreign governments in regard to the establishment of an international ratio between gold and silver.

The bill introduced in the house by Weaver for the issue of fractional currency, directs the secretary of the treasury to prepare and issue fractional paper currency to the amount of \$75,000,000 in denominations of ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cents.

"It is my impression," said a Pacific slope senator to-day, "that there will be a very liberal river and harbor bill passed by this congress. The work begun in many localities four years ago was suspended eighteen or twenty months since on account of their being no appropriation bill passed by the last congress, and it will not only be necessary to appropriate enough to bring up the work to where it should have been, but a good deal has been lost by a suspension of the improvements that is, the work begun once and allowed to remain idle a couple of years retrogrades so rapidly that in many instances half of the work and money expended is thrown away."

BANQUETING BIG MEN.

New York Merchants Do Honor to Gov. Hill.

New York dispatch: A banquet was tendered to Governor Hill to-night at Delmonico's by the Business Men's Democratic association of this city. There were fifty invited guests outside of the guests of the evening and the 200 promoters of the compliment. The banquet hall was tastefully decorated and the tables richly laid.

Gov. Hill, in reply to the toast to the guests of the evening, enunciated the principles of his administration as he enunciated them in his message to the legislature, and then said: "Those who expect me to antagonize the national administration will be disappointed. That administration needs no defense at my hands. It is administering the government wisely, safely, successfully and to the satisfaction of the people."

A Whole Town in a Trance. A cave-in occurred at Boston Run, near Mahoney City, Pa., and a block of houses went down out of sight. The families living in the houses made a narrow escape. The surface is still caving, and five more blocks are expected to go down.

CLEVELANDS. Trinder & Groff, of Sioux Falls, Canada, have this month established themselves permanently at Atlantic, Iowa, Co., Iowa, for the purpose of distributing their through-stations through the West. Cut this out for future reference or show to friends requiring stock. Catalogue on application. Mention this paper.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

All of Them Sent to the Senate and in that Body Referred to Appropriate Committees.

Washington dispatch: The president has now sent to the senate the nominations of all the men appointed since the adjournment of the special session of that body last month. None have been withheld. In response to his invitation to senators to state to him their objections to the men he appointed during the recess, four republicans have called at the white house, Messrs. White, Hawley, Frye, Conger and Cullom. Hawley objected to a collector of internal revenue named Troup in his state; Frye objected to Pillsbury and Chase of his state; Conger to Powers, who was appointed a judge in Utah, and Cullom to the postmaster at St. Paul, Minn. Their argument and the objections they offered did not seem to have any weight at the white house, as in each case the nominations have been made. It is understood that the president takes the ground that he had no means and no time to make a proper investigation of the charges and that it would have been unjust to the appointees, all of whom are now in office, to withhold their names, particularly as the senate shares with him the responsibility of the appointing power, and the senators upon whose recommendations they were selected are afforded a full opportunity to appear as attorneys for the defense. He has, therefore, shifted the responsibility upon the senate, and only asks the confirmation of those whose fitness for the duties with which they have been intrusted shall be demonstrated.

There are now some 2,000 nominations pending before that body, all of which have been referred to the appropriate committees. This number does not include the army and navy promotions, which are a thousand or so more, and are simply considered pro forma, except in a few unusual cases where promotions have not been made according to final rank, or officers have been assigned to executive duty in several bureaus of the navy department. There is only one of these nominations that is being objected to, that of Commodore Walker, who has been chief of the bureau of navigation, and against whom ex-Secretary Chandler recently published a vigorous attack in the United Service Magazine. Before the postoffice committee are about seven hundred nominations, or about one-third of the whole. The judiciary committee has about two hundred judges, district attorneys, United States marshals, etc. The finance committee has the collectors of internal revenue, and the commerce committee has about three hundred custom officers, consuls, and others under the treasury. These committees are divided into sub-committees of one each, to whom the nominations are referred by state.

REFORMING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Terror of the Bill Introduced by Representative Cutcheon.

The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, to reform the civil service, makes it unlawful for any head of department or chief of a bureau to request or solicit, on recommendations from any senator or representative in regard to the removal or appointment of any official in any of the executive departments, or for senators or representatives to nominate or recommend, or to solicit or request the appointment of any person to any position in either executive or judicial districts. It makes the violation of any of its provisions a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and removal of the appointing officer. It also provides for the establishment of a bureau of civil appointments to consist of the civil service commission and the officers, examiners and other employees thereof, and of the civil appointment boards in each judicial district of the United States to consist of three members each, to reside within the circuits, which boards shall be subordinate to the civil service commission and whose duties shall be to examine and report in regard to any matter referred to them by the president or heads of departments as to resignation, removal or appointment of any executive or judicial officer. The recommendations of these boards are, however, to be advisory. The bill also provides that it shall be the duty of the civil service commission to extend competitive examinations to all appointments below the grade of the classified civil service where the compensation exceeds \$500 a year.

APPLICATION FOR PENSIONS.

Practices That an Effort Will be Made to Stop.

There have been a number of applications received recently at the interior department from widows of soldiers of the late war for half pay which was granted by section 1659 of the revised statutes, but which has been superseded by the pension act granting pensions to widows. It is found that these applications are made at the suggestion of attorneys who supply the necessary blanks accompanied by the statement that such widows are entitled to half paying in addition to their pensions. This is not the case; and an effort will be made to stop such practices.

To Bridge the Big Muddy.

Senator Spooner has introduced a bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a bridge by the Dakota Central Railway company across the Missouri river at Pierre, Dakota, and also to lay on and over the bridge a railway track, and authorizing further that the company may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages and foot passengers, charging and receiving such reasonable tolls therefor as may be approved from time to time by the secretary of war. The bridge must be built so as to not interfere with navigation. It is felt that an agreement with the Sioux Indians was obtained on June 12, 1880, by which the right for use for railroad and transportation purposes of one section of land on the western bank of the Missouri at or near Fort Pierre, in consideration of \$5 per acre, was secured, and the bill confirms the transaction and sets aside the land which has been selected to the railway company.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A number of unofficial liberal members of parliament have been making overtures to the Parnellites for the co-operation of the latter in raising the question as to home rule during the debate on an address in reply to the queen's speech. Parnell declines to reply to the liberal overtures unless they are accompanied by an express agreement to grant Ireland home-rule. If the queen's speech refers to Ireland's Parnellites will await the government's proposals.

It is learned on the highest authority that there is no truth in the reports which have been put in circulation regarding the health of Pope Leo. So far from his condition being precarious or delicate, as has been asserted, it is officially announced that his holiness is perfectly healthy.

The London Times' correspondent at Mandalay telegraphs that 10,000 rebels are scouring the country within a radius of twenty miles of the capital, and they threaten to attack the town. Fears of an emote are felt, owing to the great reduction of the British force at Mandalay for the expedition to Bhamo.

Prince Charles III, of Monaco, has expelled the Jesuits from his dominions and persistently refuses to rescind the order of expulsion. Twenty years ago the Jesuits rented some property from the prince and opened a convent and school, the latter being for the instruction of the sons of Italian noblemen. Subsequently, owing to the mortality recently which Monte Carlo obtained through its gaming tables, the Jesuits removed their institution to the town of San Remo, where they erected suitable buildings. They then asked the prince to repay them the sum of 398,000 francs they had spent in improving the convent at Monte Carlo. This the prince declined to do and the Jesuits prosecuted him, whereupon he expelled them from his dominions.

The private secretary to the queen telegraphed to London that her majesty would open the forthcoming session of parliament in person.

Gen. Prendergast, commander of the British forces in Burma, telegraphs from Bhamo that all is quiet there.

Intelligence has been received in London that Germany has seized the Island of Samoa, in the Pacific ocean. The king and his chiefs were insulted and finally fled. A force of marines were landed from the German war ship Albatross. The German consul then hoisted down the Samoan flag and ran up German colors in its stead. The Samoan theater will be a war on all Germans. The American and British consuls protest against the action of the Germans.

The emperor has signed the spirits bill and submitted it to the Bundesrath. The bill proposes to compensate those deprived of a livelihood through its operation on the basis of two cars more to each person ten years in the trade, the traffic to be controlled by a monopoly of the ministry, which will appoint agents to do wholesale vending of refined spirits, the federal states to appoint retailers. Restaurants and hotels are to be allowed to sell spirits obtained from the monopoly without regard to the process enacted by the state retailers.

The Parnellite conference in Dublin resolved to continue with an unalterable determination their struggle to secure the rights of Ireland. Consideration of the leading questions regarding Irish affairs was postponed until the arrival of Mr. Russell.

THE POSTAL-TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

What Senator Edmunds Thinks About It.

Senator Edmunds is quoted as saying that there is little doubt about the government controlling a complete system of telegraph lines within a very few years; that he believes his proposition to establish postal telegraphy has grown in popularity, the justice of it and the constitutional authority being more clear as it is looked into. Senator Edmunds does not consider that the establishment of cheap telegraph communication for the people at this time is an advance, but that the real gain will be general improvements than other advantages the people possess in mail facilities, compared to those of thirty years ago. He wonders why we have not already established postal telegraphy. The people can understand something of the advantages proposed by the Edmunds bill of this subject when they are informed that for fifteen or twenty cents they can send by telegraph twenty words in the day or night time, and have it promptly delivered at any point in the United States over 500 miles distant, and for longer distances at a lower rate; that there will be no such thing as rival lines required to get these low rates; that the farmer in the far west can get just as low rates at his little railroad station as the banker in populous New England. This is where the great advantage comes in further in advance of the present system a man in New York pays less for a message to Chicago or St. Louis or Kansas City than a man in the country, where there is no opposition telegraph line, pays for a message sent but ten miles distant. The equalization of charges proposed by the government lines is what the common people feel as much as the reduction of charges.

FATAL COLLISION ON A BRIDGE.

A Heroic Conductor Swims a Frozen River to Save a Life.

A fearful accident occurred on the Louisville & Nashville railway at a bridge over the Flint river near Wilhite Station, Morgan county, Alabama. Two sections of a north-bound freight train telescoped. A part of the first section of the train broke loose and remained on the bridge, and was run into by the second section, and was caused the collapse of the bridge, 100 feet of which was undergoing repairs. Five cars of the first section and the whole of the second, consisting of the engine and seventeen cars, went down with the bridge. The wreck caught fire and eighteen cars were burned. John Johnson, fireman of the second section, fell under his engine and was drowned. Henry Koteler, brakeman, was caught under the car and was burned to death. Engineer W. S. Johnson, brother of the dead fireman, was fatally burned. Conductor George Young and a negro brakeman named Thomas McCreary, were seriously burned. The freight consisted mostly of pig iron, which will be saved. Conductor L. O. Harris, of the first section, swam across the almost frozen river to flag the north-bound passenger train, which was to come along in a few minutes.

Wants His Money Back.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, has introduced a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to pay Leslie Bassett, late postmaster at Richmond, Iowa, \$85, the amount forwarded by him to the designated depository, in payment of a balance due the United States for the third quarter of the year 1882, and which being included in a register being kept at St. Louis from the mails while in transit.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 5th the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Miller—To increase the pension for loss of both arms or both legs, or the sight of both eyes, or other injuries resulting in total blindness. By Mr. Jackson—To define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. By Manderson—Providing that private and non-commissioned officers who have served thirteen years may be placed on the retired list, with 75 per cent of their pay at the time of retirement, and further providing that persons who have been honorably discharged after thirty years' service shall be included in its provisions. The Utah bill was briefly considered and laid aside. A message was received from the president transmitting a draft of a bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians. Mr. Teller introduced a bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children. Mr. Vinton, the secretary of the interior, to take any Indian children between the ages of 8 and 15 who belong to tribes receiving annuities from the United States and place them in government schools for the education of Indians, to be kept there for five years, to be applied to the five civilized tribes, and not to the Osage Indians of Indian territory. The secretary is authorized to withhold rations and annuities from parents who refuse to comply with these provisions. All such schools are to be manual labor schools, and to include teaching in agriculture and stock raising to boys, and housework to girls.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: By Seney, of Ohio—To repeal the civil service law. By Wilkins, of Ohio—To provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations. The speaker laid before the house the senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to the governor of Ohio for a statue of James A. Garfield, and accepting the same. There were 884 bills introduced to-day. During the session of the day Speaker Carlisle was absent from the chamber, the chair being occupied by Springer or Wellman, and the impression was that the speaker was engaged in the final revision of his committee list.

SENATE.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the postmaster general complying with the call of a recent senate resolution in respect to the appointment of postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown, chairman of the democratic committee of the civil service reform. The senate then took up the Utah bill, the pending question being to strike out the section that would disfranchise the women of Utah. The motion was rejected—yeas 11, nays 31. The section disfranchising women was therefore, a part of the bill. An amendment proposed by Edmunds was agreed to providing that marriages within, but not including, the fourth degree of consanguinity, should be deemed incestuous, and punishable by imprisonment. Van Wyck offered an amendment dispensing with the Utah commission, so-called. Reference to the Utah commission of the bill was then postponed. Senator Van Wyck offered a petition of the national labor league praying that Lieut. Gen. Phillip Sheridan be made a full general. He asked that it be printed in the Record and also be referred to the committee on military affairs. SENATE.—In the house, after reading of the journal the Hoar presidential succession bill and the senate resolution proposing certain joint rules were referred to appropriate committees. Mr. Blair introduced a bill declaring forfeited lands granted to railroads, in which the cost of surveying and conveying had not been made, also, to prevent acquisition of property by aliens; also, to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army; also, a resolution calling on the commissioner of the general land office for information concerning the suspension of the issuance of patents to lands taken by settlers pursuant to law. Bills were introduced for the erection of public buildings at Beatrice and Hastings, Nebraska. Mr. Laird introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to call on two volunteer regiments of cavalry, from the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, to be enlisted and offered from citizens of such territories, for the suppression of hostilities therein; also, a joint resolution instructing the commissioner general of the land office to pass to patent all pending homestead and pre-emption claims against which a claimant has been notified, and which has not been proved, and also calling on such officer for a statement in detail of the reason for issuing his order of April 31 suspending the issuance of patents; also, a bill to establish a soldiers' home in Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin or Minnesota.

SENATE.—The resolution offered by Senator Manderson was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to whether any surveys of public land had been made within the last two years in Nebraska; whether there are any unsurveyed public lands in that state; what recommendations have been made within the last three years by the surveyor-general of that district as to the continuance of said office and whether it is advisable to discontinue the office of surveyor-general. The Utah bill came up and Senator Morgan addressed the senate in support of the amendment offered by him providing for the disposal of the property of the Mormon church according to the rules and principles of common law as in the case of the dissolution of a corporation. "He felt," he said, "that we ought to strike the Mormon church out of our midst, and that it is the duty of the senate to do so." Senator Voorhees rose to the desk and had the clerk read a telegram from Salt Lake City which, he said, in justice to the Utah commissioners, ought to be read. It was a dispatch from the Hon. A. S. Paddock, saying: "Van Wyck is mistaken about the Utah commission. The average permanent clerks from nearly every county do not exceed three, possibly four, including a temporary clerk. Only one clerk is now employed." Senator Van Wyck thought it extraordinary that the commission did not know how many clerks it had. He did not like that expression, "three, possibly four." Perhaps if they employed another clerk they could probably find out exactly how many clerks they had. (Laughter.) Taking into account the distance, and allowing for the mistakes of the telegraph, he guessed it would turn out after all that they had about the number of clerks they had, namely, six. (Great laughter.) Without concluding consideration of the bill the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco. To levy a tax on oleomargarine and collect the same through the internal revenue bureau. Calling on the secretary of the interior for copies of the correspondence between his department and the governor of Arizona on Indian matters. For the admission of the State of Dakota. Also, for the appointment of two additional justices of the supreme court in Dakota. For the appointment of an additional justice of the supreme court of Idaho. For the admission of the 'state of Washington.' Also to forfeit the unearned Northern Pacific land grant; also to secure a more efficient civil service reform. For the construction of the Henepia Canal. To establish a department of commerce. To prevent the sales of Pacific railroads before certain United States bonds, with interest, shall have been fully paid. For the erection of public buildings at Ashland, Milwaukee, Superior, and Eau Claire, Wis., and Fremont, Neb.

SENATE.—The Utah bill was taken up and quickly brought to vote. While the bill was on the final passage, Mr. Van Wyck attempted to fix the duties of the proposed fourteen trustees upon the members of the present Utah commission, but was ruled out of order. He asked Mr. Edmunds whether he had any objection to such an amendment, to which the senator answered that he was. The bill then passed—yeas 38, nays 7. The nays were Messrs. Blair, Call, Gibson, Hampton, Hoar, Morgan and Vance. Mr. Hoar, explaining his vote, said he voted against the bill only because of the section disfranchising women, but even without that section in he would have voted for the bill had his vote been necessary to its passage.

SENATE.—Among the bills introduced were the following: By Spooner—To authorize the Dakota Central railroad to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Pierre, Dak. By Senator Sabin—For the payment of \$20,000 out of the Geneva award fund to Wm. H. Whiting for the services rendered by him through capture and imprisonment in the hold of the Confederate cruiser "Alabama." By Allison—To amend the act relating to immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Manderson called up his bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army. The bill provides that each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve companies, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one quartermaster-sergeant and one chief musician. All appointments to original vacancies above the grade of second lieutenant created by the act shall be filled by seniority in the infantry branch of the service. Manderson addressed the senate on the bill. Beck's silver resolution was considered without action, when the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills offered and referred: By Wheeler, of Alabama—Authorizing females to enter lands under the homestead law. By Joseph, of New Mexico—To divide the territory of Dakota and to create a territory of Lincoln. By Payson, of Illinois—To restrict the ownership of real estate in the territories to American citizens. By McKenna, of Colorado—For the appointment of a board of two army and two navy officers to divide the civilized lands, authorized to construct two gun foundries, one in California, at the Mar's Island navy yard or at Banica arsenal; and one at such other place as the board may determine, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000 for each foundry. By Warner, of Ohio—For the issue of treasury certificates on demand of \$100,000,000, directing the payment of the surplus in the treasury in excess of \$50,000,000 on the public debt. Notwithstanding the large number of bills introduced during the last call of the states, the call brought forward 650 additional, the proportions of which increases to nearly 5000 the number of measures awaiting the action of the house committee.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Some Interesting Facts Gleaned From Advance Sheets of the Publication—Native Born and Carpet-Baggers.

From advance sheets of the Congressional Directory giving the autobiographies of all the new congressmen, with a very few exceptions, the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader gives some interesting matter in regard to the representation of the various states. Some states are represented entirely by native-born congressmen, and Kentucky, Maine and South Carolina constitute these. The eight states of California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, Iowa, and Wisconsin have no native-born citizens in this house. Their delegations are made up of pioneers and carpet-baggers. The Pennsylvania delegation. There are thirty-four of them, and only two of the large state delegation are outsiders of its borders. Henry Wilson, Kansas, Burrows of Michigan, Wakefield and Strait of Minnesota, Weaver of Nebraska, and Price of Wisconsin, and Anderson, Seney, Townsend of Ohio, were all born in Pennsylvania.

New York has twenty-nine native-born representatives in this congress. Its state delegation consists of thirty-four, but only seventeen of these were born in New York, and the other twelve New Yorkers from other states are as follows: Felton and Markam, of California; Lawler and Plum of Illinois; Edridge, of Michigan, and Laird, of Kansas; Williams, Walter Phelps and born in New York. The colored congressman, O'Hara, first saw light in New York City. Bound, of Pennsylvania, is a New Yorker. Warner, of Ohio, is a New Yorker, and Gifford, of Dakota, and the brave little Bragg, of Wisconsin, are both of New York.

Ohio has twenty-four representatives in the forty-ninth congress. Eleven of its delegation were native born, and its other representatives from states all over the union. The red-headed Snyes, who takes the red-headed Osborne's place, came from Indiana, Ohio. The money Pettibone, of Tennessee, was born on the outskirts of Cleveland. The cultured and diplomatic Hitt, of Illinois, came from the central portion of the state. Kansas and Iowa have each three members in the delegation who date from Ohio. They are Frederick, of Kansas; and Holmes of the latter, and Easton, Perkins and Peters of the former delegation. Van Eaton of Mississippi is an Ohioan, Wade of Missouri is an Ohioan, and Judge Ward, of Indiana, is of Ohio birth. Ohio has in this house thirteen members representing other states, but leads in the list of states in the matter of outside representatives, New York coming next and Pennsylvania following.

The Indians in this house are 12, the North Carolinians 13, the Tennesseans and Virginians 14, the Vermonters 11, and Massachusetts 10. South Carolina has 9 native representatives. Maryland, Michigan, Georgia, and Kentucky 7, Illinois, Maine and New Hampshire 5, Missouri 5, Alabama and West Virginia 4, Rhode Island and Louisiana 3, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Delaware each 2, and Texas, which is the largest state in the union, has only one native-born representative. Two whites need to say he was the first native-born Texan ever elected to congress. His successor was also born in Texas, but he is as quiet as Ochiltree was blustering.

There are nineteen foreigners in the new house, and the Germans now lead as the Irishmen in the last congress. There are five Germans, Geunther, of Wisconsin, was born in Prussia; Pultizer, of New York, in Hungary; Hahn, of Louisiana, and Ronces, of Ohio, in Bavaria; and Leitch, of New Jersey, and Morrill, of New York, took their first breath in the land of our fathers and larger. The five Irishmen in this congress are Downey, of New York; McAdoo, of New Jersey, and Collins and Lowry, of Indiana. Mahoney, who takes Richelieu Robinson's place, though he has an Irish name, first saw light in New York. Five members were born in Great Britain. Cairne, the Mormon, comes from the Isle of Man; West, the wealthy paper box man, was born somewhere in England, as was also Crisp of Georgia. Farquhar, of New York, and Henderson, of Iowa, are each Scotchmen, and in addition to these we have Stevenson, of Wisconsin, born in New Brunswick, Gallinger, of New Hampshire, from Maine, and Kiste, the construction of Minnesota, who was born in Norway. The foreign delegation of the house is scattered as follows: The states of Wisconsin, New Jersey and Massachusetts have each two foreigners in their delegation. New York has five, and Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota and New Hampshire have each one.

Goodness Explained and Rewarded.

There once was a girl As sour as a churl, Saw when she knew Christmas was near And then she was good, And at her tasks would Go 'round in her happiness humming. How kind to her pa, To her brother and ma! How genial and loving was her way She was to her beau! She wanted, you know, From each a magnificent present. They fathomed her scheme One night in a dream, And each gave a package marked "Candy," On top seats she found, But, shaking them round, The bulk she discovered was sandy. Columbus Dispatch.

Jeff Davis and General Thomas.

"I know," said Mrs. General Thomas, "the General felt most keenly, especially during the early years of the war, that he was regarded with suspicion by many, because he was a Virginian. Nor can any one realize as I do how perfectly loyal and devoted he was in every act, word, and thought. He was born in Southampton County, Virginia, in 1816. Nearly all his friends and family connections were fully committed to the cause of the South, though he had no relatives nearer than cousins in the Confederate army." The peculiarly delicate situation of General Thomas will be better understood by a brief reference to the facts. In 1835 there was a partial reorganization of the United States army. Jefferson Davis was then Secretary of War. The Second Cavalry was offered by him very largely with men who were of Southern birth. Its four field officers were: Colonel, Albert Sidney Johnston; Lieutenant Colonel, Robert R. Lee; Senior Major, W. J. Hardee; Junior Major, George H. Thomas. All these are familiar names in connection with the war. When the war began, twenty-five officers of this regiment were graduates of West Point, and of these seventeen were natives of the South. The regiments furnished seventeen generals for the war, of whom twelve were in the Confederate service.

Van Horne, the biographer of General Thomas says: "Two considerations, in all probability, induced Mr. Davis to appoint Captain Thomas a major to the Second Cavalry—his birth in Virginia and his efficiency as a general in the Mexican war. General Thomas always believed that Mr. Davis had regard to a probable war between the northern and southern states in organizing that regiment. The writer once asked him (Thomas) if he entered into this opinion. He promptly answered that he did. And in reply to the question: "Did not Mr. Davis depend on you as upon Generals Johnston, Lee, Hardee, and other southern officers to fight for the south in the event of war?" he said: "Certainly he did."—National Tribune.

His Word Was His Bond.

From the (New York) American Railroad.

The late Samuel Brown was a merchant of Boston, Mass. When the elder Quincy was Mayor he saw the necessity of removing the Almshouse and the House of Correction to South Boston. Mr. Brown owned a very large vacant estate where the buildings now stand, and Mr. Quincy called upon him and asked the price of the estate referred to. The reply was "\$30,000." Mr. Quincy said that would do, and asked thirty days' refusal and a bond of it, in order to endeavor to persuade the city council to agree to the measure. Mr. Brown replied that he should give no bond, as he said his word was always his bond. They or took his word, and in twenty-eight days had obtained the proper authority, and again waited on Mr. Brown, saying that he had come to complete the sale of the land.

"What land?" asked Mr. Brown. "Why the South Boston land we spoke of," said the mayor. "At what price, sir?" asked the former.

"Thirty thousand dollars," replied the latter, "the price agreed upon." "Did I say that amount, sir?" "You did."

"Have you any writing to that effect?" "No, sir, none."

"Well," said Mr. Brown, "since you were here I have been offered \$60,000 cash for it, and you expect me to sell it for \$30,000 to the city?" "No," replied Mr. Quincy "because you agreed to it."

"Have you any proof for that?" "Yes; I am the witness."

"But you being an interested party, cannot be a witness. Have you any other witness or proof, and do you wish me to refuse \$60,000 for the land and sell it to the city for \$30,000?" "I do."

"You have no bond for it, have you, Mr. Quincy?" "None, sir, whatever," replied the mayor, stretching himself up with great dignity—"none whatever but your word and that you said, was your bond."

"And," replied Mr. Brown, stretching himself up with equal dignity, "so it is. My word is my bond, and for \$30,000 the land is yours."

A writer in the English Illustrated Magazine says there is no such thing as debate in the House of Lords in the sense that it exists in the Commons. The number of peers who are successful in making themselves heard might be counted on the fingers of both hands, but these, happily, are the members whose opinions are looked for. When Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville and perhaps a couple of peers not sitting on the front benches have spoken, members just leave the house, and if any outsider wants to make a speech he finds himself without an audience and so desists.