The Montana Post.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 25th.

MINES OF MONTANA.

THE LAY OUT.

In this dollar getting, hard-fisted day, among a people who have to wrestle with the stubborn obstacles of nature like gladiators, and capture fortune's prize from the strongholds of the earth, the geological theories of formation are secondary to this, the all absorbing question, "what does it pay?" In an article therefore intended to give a practical idea of one mine of Montana, that takes precedence of many others merely because it has been developed to a greater extent and in such manner as practical sense and experience dictates, we propose to give facts and figures in plain terms, leaving to other pens or other times the glowing burnish of superlatives and profound disquisition on the relative merits of Werner's theory of aqueous deposition, Hutton's igneous injection and Von Buch's conservative ideas of co-operation which Brigham Young has recently carried into the green grocery business and clothed in the sanctity of prophetic enunciation.

THE SITUATION.

Four and a half miles from Helena, in a summit gap of the range that forms the western boundary of the valley of the Missouri, and juts out its granite cliffs, protecting Helena, nestled at the base, from the fierce attacks of shrieking nor'westers, is an outcrop of gigantic boulders, a few feet wide, extending north-west and south-east, which the eye can trace for miles, dipping down into valleys, perhaps hidden beneath the soil, and beyond, again on the hills projecting boldly. The line is perfectly straight, however, showing that whatever convulsion of nature threw aloft this mountain range, did it in a systematic and orderly manner, without any subsequent disarrangement. Extending parallel with this line of boulders is the granite formation, and in a fissure of it are the Whitlatch Union, Parkinson, Gonu, Walrussia and Park lodes, upon which, in the various departments of development, reduction and accessory labor are employed throughout the year from 600 to 700 men. These mines all come under the general designation of the Whitlatch Union, that lode having been the original discovery, and the others extensions upon it.

THE DISCOVERY.

In September of '64, a miner, with several years experience in Colorado and Nevada, having prospected, developed and superintended some of the best mines of those localities, and met with financial misfortune, turned his steps towards Montana with "quartz on the brain," and after prospecting the Summit, Hot Springs, Ramshorn and Mill Creek districts, finally invested his last "shiners" in galena silver quartz, located at the head of Prickly Pear, but which proved intractable from the presence of antimony and copper. "Bursted," he yoked up and journied to Last Chance Gulch for winter quarters, and camped his "outfit" on what are now Taylor & Thompson's claims. Believing that quartz is the mother of placer gold, and incited by the richness of Last Chance, the little party of eight men passed up Last Chance and Grizzly gulches, and, locating in Grizzly gulch below the Park, erected a cabin, and proceeded to prospect for quartz. Weeks sped on without success, while the placers below yielded fabulously. All save "old indomitable" were discouraged, and a day was fixed, after which, if no quartz was found, the attempt was to be abandoned. The day appointed came, the hills had been traversed in every direction, the seven miners had gone cheerily to the cabin in the evening, anticipating the release from their engagement and the fortunes in store by gulch mining. But "old indomitable" lagged behind. A fragment of quartz caught his eye, the blows of the pick fell fast, and ere the hour had gone the "Whitlatch-Union" mine was discovered. To-day the pick-handle, broken by the vigorous, nervous blows of that hour, lies by the gopher-hole where "Jim Whitlatch" conquered fate and began work on the mine that has added more than a million dollars to the product of Montana, and made the first opening on a lead from which 30,000 tons of rock have been crushed.

DEVELOPMENT.

The lead where first discovered was but one foot in width, and averaged about $40 per ton. During the winter of '64-5 the incline was run to a depth of 130 feet. The first forty feet the lead averaged only eleven inches, and then pinched entirely out, leaving but a seam of clay or slickensides: twenty feet farther it was struck again twenty inches in width, and increased to three feet; but although in other shafts immense bodies of ore, fifteen, twenty and twenty-one feet in thickness, have been struck, the original shaft has never had a crevice of over three feet, an encouragement to those who do not strike the best pay in the first shaft. At the present time the deepest shaft is that on No. 1 west, (I X L Company,) 407 feet. Over two miles of shafts, adits, and galleries, 10,560 linear feet, have been run within the 2,600 feet opened on the mine. The "stoping down" would more than double the amount of excavation indicated by these figures, while more than as much ore as has been taken out is open to access. The mine throughout has been timbered in the most substantial manner, and an earthquake would have some difficulty in making trouble to the miners.

THE YIELD.

The first ore crushed from the Union Whitlatch mine was crushed in the National Mining and Exploring Company's mill in September, 1866. The Turnly mill and the Hendrie mill, each, began reduction in December, 1866; Sensenderfer mill in September, 1867. These mills have since, in round numbers, crushed the following number of tons:

Turnley Mill	2,500 tons.
Hendrie "	2,700 "
Hodge " (Nat. M. & E. Co.)	9,000 "
Whitlatch and Sensenderfer	10,000 "
I X L (Ricker & Price)	8,000 "
	32,200 tons.

The average yield per ton is $31.10 (Cy.) making an aggregate yield of $1,001,500. This is "the rock as it runs." Selected ore has yielded as high as $87 per ton gold, and the first 1,000 tons crushed in the Turnley mill averaged $63 per ton in gold.

NATIONAL MINING AND EXPLORING CO. OF NEW YORK.

This, better known as the "Hodge company" was the first purchaser on the Whitlatch Union. The company purchased of Mr. Whitlatch late in 1865, what was then known as discovery claim on the "Owyhee," but which has since proven to be No. 4 west of the "Union Whitlatch" and have since purchased the adjoining undeveloped claim No. 5, w. making 600 linear feet in all. The company consists in part of the following persons of New York City. Jas A. Roosevelt & Son; Sheffien Bros; Mess Waggstaff. Haines & Dodge Jr. A ten stamp mill was erected in Unionville at a cost of $25,000, and commenced crushing in Sept. 1866; additional machinery (ten stamps) in 1867, cost $10,000.

Depth of deepest shaft on No. 2 w.	345 feet
" " " " No. 4 w.	150 "
Total shafts, galleries, etc.	5,100 "
Total cost of machinery, 20 stamps (about)	$35,000
Tons of ore crushed,	9,000
Yield to date, (c'y.)	$225,000

The width of crevice in No. 2, from which the principal part of the ore has been taken, varies from 4 to 5 feet, with a ten feet crevice at the deepest point, and the best indications they have yet had.

WHITLATCH UNION MINING COMPANY.

This company is composed of James W. Whitlatch, and the claims worked were discovery and No's. 2 and 3 west. Work was begun on discovery and No. 2 in February, 1865, and No. 3 in the Spring of 1866. Up to the time of sale the shaft on discovery was sunk 190 feet, No. 2 west, 50 feet, and No. 3 west, 120 feet, yielding from discovery 1450 tons of ore; from No. 2 west, 50 tons, and from No. 3 west, 3,700 tons. Of this, 2,700 tons were crushed in the Turnley mill, the first 1,000 tons yielding $63 per ton in gold, 2,500 tons were crushed in the Hendrie (now IXL) mill. Owing to the high price of labor, tools, supplies, etc. and the lack of capital to take advantage of the market, the cost of mining was $7 per ton in gold, and the price paid for crushing was $15 and $18 per ton in gold.

Total tons crushed,	5,200
Yield in currency,	$296,500
Average per ton,	$ 57.00

The money received from the above was expended in the further development of the Union and other mines throughout the Territory, and it is but according to Mr. Whitlatch what is justly his due, in asserting that he has labored against and conquered obstacles that would have proven insurmountable to almost any other; labored without capital in the effort to develop the quartz of Montana, labored with high prices and usurage greedily grasping the dollars that came slowly in the first trying days, toiled on while others were dismayed and yielded, and has finally achieved success and established the fact that the mines of Montana *will* pay. While others may give him the empty title of "The Quartz King," we yield him the credit of having done more to develop the mines and establish for Montana the precedence she deserves, than any other man in it, and in these days when the long struggle is over and Jim Whitlatch is easy with the world, there are none more deserving or who use their means more liberally in the advancement of all worthy public enterprizes.

I X L.

This company is composed of J. C. Ricker and M. A. Price. They own 200 feet—claim No. 1 West—and began development in August 1867. They are now down 407 feet, the deepest shaft on the mine, and are actively engaged in taking out ore. The crevice at the depth of 407 feet is perfect, and full four feet in width, the ore yielding better below the water level, which is struck generally near the 300 foot level. Their mill was erected and began crushing in October, 1867.

Depth of deepest shaft—No. 1 W.	407 feet.
Total shafts, galleries, etc.	2,000 "
" cost of machinery, 24 stamps	$26,000
No. of tons crushed	8,000
Yield to date (Cy.)	$250,000

WHITLATCH AND SENSENDERFER CO.

The one-half interest in No. 3 E. and No. 3 W., on the Union, was purchased by Mr. Sensenderfer from Mr. Whitlatch in June, 1867, and a 30 stamp mill erected and started in September, 1867. The ore crushed to this time has all been from No. 3 West. The 500 feet on the mine, mill and appurtenances, has recently been sold to a Philadelphia company composed of wealthy and prominent gentlemen, and is now known as "The Columbia Mining Company of Montana," and is under the able management of B. H. Tatem. The success of this mill has been all its owners could desire, and we have knowledge that in less than nine months the net profits fully covered the entire investment in mine and mill. The mine at present has a body of very rich ore at its greatest depth eight feet thick.

Depth of shaft on No. 3 West	360 feet.
" " No. 3 East	100 "
Total shaft galleries	2,100 "
Cost of machinery—30 stamps,	$35,000
Tons of ore crushed	10,000
Yield to date (Cy.)	$230,000

The mining companies previously described constitute those which have mills erected, and have crushed ores entirely from that portion of the lode known as the Whitlatch Union, and within the boundaries of 2,200 feet. Claim No. 4 E. is owned equally by E. S. Mansfield & Co. and the Columbia Company, and is undivided. Messrs. E. S. Mansfield and E. Hodson also own the eastern half of No. 2 E. This, with the ground already enumerated, constitutes the 2,200 feet which can be taken up as one lode. The westward extension is designated the Parkinson lode, and what is known as discovery claim on that lode would be No. 6 W. on the Union. Work is being prosecuted here by

THE WHITLATCH MINING CO. (PARKINSON LODE.)

owning Discovery and No. 1 W. The owners are James W. Whitlatch, 200 feet; J. Parkinson, 50 feet; W Parkinson, 50 feet; and C. McClure, 50 feet. A shaft was commenced on discovery October 10, 1868, and is at present in 155 feet. The amount of ore taken out is 600 tons, of which 155 tons have been crushed in a custom mill, yielding $23.50 per ton, although this yield does injustice to the ore, from the fact of the mill saving but a small per centage of the gold through imperfection of machinery. The width of the lode at the bottom of the 155 feet incline is eight feet of pay ore. A drift was run east, at the 100 feet level, a distance of 60 feet, showing nine feet average of pay ore and fourteen feet at the extreme end of the drift. The west drift on the same level shows eight feet of pay ore. This is the best showing in any claim yet opened at a depth of 100 feet, the wall rock being soft and easily worked, while the ore is of the same general character and fineness as in the Columbia Company's claim No. 3 E. It is conceded by all miners that this is the finest opening yet made, the ore deposit being of extraordinary width, richness and regularity, and can be delivered at the surface for $3 per ton, currency.

ESSEX MINING CO., (Parkinson lode.)

This company composed of Thos. Parkinson, W. Parkinson, Thos. Argyle and C. McClure, owns 1800 feet, comprized of the claims from No. 2 to No. 10 W. inclusive. This they have received a patent for (the first granted in Montana) from the United States government, including a mill site of ten acres located on Grizzly Gulch one-fourth of a mile from the mine. The development so far consist of one shaft, 30 feet deep, showing a well defined crevice of three feet. Having secured their Patent and now receiving an income from the product of the discovery claim, they propose to push developments and erect a mill at an early day. The limits of this article prohibiting description of the development and product of the Park and other lodes, which are assuredly but continuations of that already described, we shall leave that to another time and close with brief

GENERAL REMARKS.

We have seen that the quantity of ore crushed from the Union Whitlatch mine to date is 32,000 tons and that the first ore was crushed but a little more than two years ago. The average yield of the ore has been $31 10 per ton giving an aggregate product of $1,001,500 in currency. Owing to the high price of labor, and the necessity of procuring reduction in custom mills, as late as 1866, this would have left no margin for the owners of the mines, as the amount of cost per ton was $25 in gold, when it was at a premium of over 100 per cent. while the product has only averaged $6 10 more than that in currency. The comparison between then and now, is shown by the following:

	1865-6 Gold.	1868 Currency.
Labor per day (board incl'd)	$5@7	$1 75
Board per week	$14@18	$10 00
Mining per ton	$7@8	$3 00
Reduction per ton	$17@18	$10 00
Wood per cord	$7@8	$4 00

There are now 94 stamps in the five mills erected adjacent to the mine, with a capacity of one ton per stamp each day. The total cost of this machinery to-day would not exceed $120,000. It has the capacity to reduce 22,560 tons per annum, twenty working days to the month. The gross product, at $31.10 per ton would be $701,616 per annum, and the net profit would be $307,736 over and above the actual jobbing prices of mining and reduction. Considering that the ore taken out of the Union might be quadrupled; that there are three known extensions on the lead, each probably as good as the original, and only 60 or 70 per cent. of the gold is saved where fully 90 per cent. might be extracted, it will be seen that we have one lead now, which, two years ago would not pay expenses, capable of yielding, with a fuller force of labor and an adequate amount of good machinery, over $11,000,000 per annum. This is no guess work, for the Parkinson and Park extensions are not inferior to the originally discovered mine, where they have been opened, machinery can save 90 per cent. of fire assay, and the other calculations follow. Every mill at work on these ores is making heavy profits. We have no doubt that within a twelve-month the number of stamps in the Park district will be doubled and a dozen companies reaping rich reward for their investment, and every successful mill is an advertisement for, and an aid to the Territory. Those interested in the development of quartz have been contending against exorbitant prices for everything necessary to their purpose. The struggle has been a hard one, but perseverance, energy and indomitable will has kept its grip on the Union Whitlatch until better opportunities have come to their rescue, and they are now amassing fortunes. The Whitlatch Union does not claim superiority, except in that it is proven up and found good, and there are doubtless many others now being developed that will equal or excel it. In all the camps development is preceding the purchase and erection of machinery, the reverse of which has been so disastrous, and all things look favorable to those interests upon which Montana principally depends for permanency as a land of gold and silver.

Lecturers, humanitarians, hack drivers, philosophers, and tax gatherers have been giving themselves a good deal of trouble lately about "the coming man," "the coming woman," "the coming horse," etc. Their solicitude now has assumed a new phase; it appears there is comparatively nobody "coming." We adduce the following from an Eastern exchange to show what is keeping the statisticians awake o' nights:

"The falling off during the last two years in the attendance at the common schools in New England, it is asserted, is not to be attributed to a neglect of education or to mistakes in the returns but to an actual decrease in the number of children. It is stated that, forty years ago, ten children in a family were frequently observed, and that the average number of the offspring of parents aged forty-five, was seven. Now, however, the average is only four. In many towns the deaths exceed the births, and only the immigration of foreigners keeps up the general standard of the population."

Under the above unhappy circumstances how grateful is the assurance of Brigham Young that Mormonism and polygamy are soon to be universal throughout the land and the earth.

THE WEST.

Xavier Bonilla was hung at Santa Barbara Nov. 26th.

The California Pacific Railroad is completed.

San Francisco has 23,227 school children.

The damages by the earthquake at San Francisco are appraised at $271,000.

It is stated that one million sacks of wheat are stored in the warehouses of San Francisco, California.

There are thirty million bearing vines in California, representing a yearly value of $8,000,000.

The common council of Kansas City has passed an ordinance abolishing goats in that city.

The Salt Lake *News* is advocating the growth of olive trees in the southern settlements of Utah.

St. Paul, Minn., has expended a million of dollars in new buildings this year.

Six hundred men will be employed in building the bridge across the Missouri at Omaha this winter.

Salinas county, Cal., contains over 400,000 acres of land, and can raise 116 bushels of wheat per acre.

Treasure City, White Pine, is 9,262 feet high, 400 feet lower than the mountain top.

Mrs. Hubbard, of Polk county, Oregon, who was shockingly burned a few weeks ago, died a few days since.

Louis Foote, a highly esteemed citizen, formerly of Forest City, Cal., died of small pox in Virginia, Nevada.

At Argenta, says the Reno *Crescent* of December 5, a rough, named Jerry Emerson, was shot and killed Nov. 30.

Miss Mollie Lowe and Mr. Bamford, of the Pipers Opera House Company, Virginia, Nevada, were married Dec. 7.

"Bill" Long, who drives east from Salt Lake, fell from his seat Dec. 13, in Parley's Canyon, and was severely injured.

A little daughter of Asa Pearsons, of Washoe, Nevada, was accidentally killed by her elder brother shooting her with a shot gun he supposed not loaded.

The latest estimates place California crops as follows: Wool, 10,000,000 pounds; wheat, 20,000,000 bushels; wine 12,000,000 gallons.

John S. Hager and W. C. Ralston have been commissioned by the Governor as Regents of the University of California.

Coal is $35 per ton, wood $18 per cord, flour $9 per hundred, and pork 50 cents per pound in Salt Lake City, the *Reporter* says.

Captain Jim, Chief of the Washoe Indians in Carson and Washoe valleys, has gone to "the happy hunting grounds" of the red man.

We learn from the Oregon City *Enterprise* that Mrs. Annie E. Laswell, wife of our Prosecuting Attorney for that Judicial District, died in that city on the 25th ult., at the age of 22d years.

Manager Langrishe will leave this city this evening, or to-morrow morning, for Denver, to which point his troupe are now journeying.—*Salt Lake Telegraph*, 15th.

"The Tidal Wave" is the overwhelming title of the new paper to be started, with the material of the Winnemucca *Argent*, at Silver City, Idaho, by T. J. & J. S. Butler.

The Omaha *Herald* denounces the hanging of Dugan in Denver as "a brutal crime against humanity." We never knew an issueyet in whichthe *Herald* did not get on the wrong side.

Oregon has exported this year 414,919 quarter-sacks of flour, 87491 centals of wheat, 52,384 sacks of oats, 36,818 boxes of apples, 179 barrels and 5,054 half-barrels of dried apples.

John Hanley, who killed Walter Lane at Nevada, November 26th, has been examined and discharged, the evidence showing that he acted in self-defense.

Right Reverend J. P. Machebœuf, Catholic Bishop of Utah and Colorado, has arrived and will spend several days in our city. We heartily welcome the Bishop, and wish him all possible success.—*Salt Lake Reporter.*

Freeman of the Frontier *Index*, writes the Mormon papers that he will have a new outfit at Ogden shortly, and start his paper again as the "*Phoenix*." The Ogdenites had better get the small pox from the west and have twin plagues.

All that is required in the lodging-house business in White Pine is a lot of stout iron hooks and a few gunny sacks. The hooks are driven into convenient trees and the lodgers hung up in the sacks, after which the landlord has nothing to do till morning but loaf about and keep up fires under such trees as he has located.

The Oakland *News* and *Transcript* are both printed on the same press, and by the same pressman. The readers of the *Transcript* were considerably astonished a few mornings since, on finding the outside of the *News* and the inside of the *Transcript* printed on the same sheet. As they are both radical papers, we presume their readers did not make any fuss about the matter.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of five lists of lands selected for patenting by the Union Pacific Railroad, under the act of July 2, 1862, within ten miles of their line of road. The lands lie within the Omaha (Nebraska) land district, along the first two hundred miles of the road, and amount to 523,000 acres.

The reservation set apart for the Nez Perces Indians in the northern part of the Territory contains one and a half million acres. It has a population of three thousand, who own one thousand and three hundred head of horses and cattle. Gov. Ballard, on his recent visit to the reservation, expended for the tribes thirty thousand dollars for mills, stock and agricultural implements.—Idaho *Statesman.*

John McCone, of the Nevada Foundry, Silver City, is engaged in building a steam quartz mill, which he intends to erect at White Pine. It will be a ten-stamp mill, and will contain six large McCone pans and three eight-feet settlers, to be driven by a 40-horse power engine. The mill will be completed and ready for shipment in about two weeks.—*Territorial Enterprise.*

WASH GRAVEL.

London has 350,000 houses

The Sultan has only 900 wives now.

Lamartine has sunk into utter dotage.

Forrest is going to England.

Washington has sixty churches.

He lives long that lives well.

Bismarck's estate covers 16,000 acres.

Behind time—the back of the clock.

Men of letters—mail carriers.

A little shaver—a barber's boy.

A harmless crash—A coarse towel.

There are, in Ohio, 1,528 voting places.

Stanton (Va.) ladies have an archery club.

Chicago churches have oyster sociables.

Waves at sea sometimes make 900 miles an hour.

Madams Parepa Rosa was born in Edinburg, Scotland.

A hotel to cost three quarters of a million is to be built in Chicago.

There are 100,000 "school-marms" in the country.

There are 96,900,000 Protestants in the world.

Horses sell for ten cents apiece in some parts of Australia.

There is an American omnibus driver cracking his whip in Jerusalem.

A. T. Stewart's new store is the largest in the world.

During October, 121 firms in Chicago made sales exceeding $100,000.

The French army's field artillery consists of 11,200 cannon.

Napoleon is a good horseman, a poor marksman, and a worse swordsman.

The Atlantic seaboard of the United States extends 2,500 miles.

Hot soda is the latest Yankee invention in the way of tipple.

Secretary Seward, it is said, will make New York his future residence.

New York merchants are employing little girls in the place of cash boys.

Isabella was sculpturally "busted" 80,000 times; politically, once.

Walking sticks of Russian leather are the novelty.

John Broughman, the actor, is writing a Christmas story.

The Suez Canal will be open next October.

Cool Bedclothes—Three sheets in the wind.

Syracuse has made 8,000,000 bushels of salt in ten minutes.

A Mexican child lately born, has the face of an old man of sixty.

The slaves in Cuba have a war cry—"Avenza a Lincoln! avenza!"

Mrs. Bloomer is now blooming in Omaha.

The New York bank messengers have their wallets chained to their wrists.

Canada has been under British laws 76 years.

Chastity—A chrystal palace with a queen in it.

Mexico, in three centuries has produced $3,500,000,000 in silver bullion.

Eight high-life weddings are to come off on in New York, December 23.

Mrs. Senator Lane was one of the ladies who voted in Lawrence, Kansas.

Charles XV, of Norway and Sweden is the handsomest sovereign in Europe.

It is estimated Missouri has gained 350,000 in population since the war.

Central Park, New York, has cost nearly twelve millions dollars.

Sea water contains about four ounces of salt in every gallon.

Pollard carried two revolvers, two Deringers, two bowie-knives and a club.

Isabella has ordered $90,000 worth of furniture for her Paris residence.

Three hundred regular physicianesses are now in practice in the United States.

Governor Todd left a wife, six sons and two daughters. A daughter, Mrs. General Kautz, died last summer.

Reverdy Johnson was seventy-two years old last May. He has been in public life fifty-one years.

Greeley is writing a book which will appear serially in the *Independent*—subject a secret.

The Earl of Dudley works ten square miles of iron mines, and is called the "Iron Earl."

Lowell wants Dr. Ayer to be its Mayor which, being the main pillar of the city is the doctor's right place.

In the newest style of boot the toes are pointed and curve upward, elongated like Chinese slippers.

New York has a clock that runs by electricity from the earth, without works.

London eats four and a half ounces of meat per head per day, and Paris seven.

Isabella, poor woman, is fast expiating her sins and indiscretions. Parton has written her life!

Mankind should learn temperance from the moon—the fuller she gets the smaller her horns become.

Captain Tharbush of New York city, 103 years old, was a guard over Napoleon at St. Helena.

In Paris photographs are now taken on silk for medallions on sofas, arm-chairs and cushions.

Why is a postage stamp like a bad scholar? Because it gets licked and stuck in a corner.

The English Mint issued about nineteen million pieces of money during the year 1867.

A skeleton of a snake with nine hundred and eighty-two joints has been dug up in Tennessee.

Father De Smet, the celebrated Indian Missionary, has gone to Belgium, to see his nephew married.

The two cent revenue stamps on matches yielded the government $1,500,000, last year.

Whittier and Lloyd Garrison began on the Newburyport *Herald* nearly fifty years ago.

Grant never saw Greeley, till he met him at breakfast at Delmonico's the other day.

Peacock feathers in the bandit hats are the latest female display in New York.

A man in Chicago was recently fined one dollar for shooting himself in the mouth and failing to kill.

According to the New York *Mail*, the average life of American mechanics is forty-six and one-half years.

Dan Rice has purchased the Girard (Pa.) *Crisis*, and proposes to make a large paper of it.

Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African explorer, is expected in England before Christmas.

When Adam and Eve partook of the tree of knowledge, did they study the higher branches?

The pretty girls of Bainbridge, Ga., are laying off Yankee calicoes and wearing Southern homespun.

The Marquis of Bute has an income of 1,500,000 a year. This is a thing of Bute which is a joy forever.

Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is reported to have offered a million in gold for the New York *Herald*.

The Massachusetts Senate has 38 Republicans and two Democrats; the House 230 Republicans and 10 Democrats.

It has been definitely decided to land the American end of the projected French-American Cable on a high knoll in Plymouth county, Mass.

In Australia they have fenced in 10,000 acres, where ostriches are kept, and it is found that the feathers of a full grown bird will sell for $100.

The Springfield *Republican* predicts that at the first opportunity General Butler will join the Democrats and make open war upon Gen. Grant.

There is just as much virtue in a pedigree as there is in handing down from father to son ten thousand dollars in Continental money.

Indians in Omaha wear paper collars fastened with a shoe string, because they have no garments on which to button them.

The use of paper money originated with the Chinese, and was introduced into Europe about the year 1450.

Hiram Powers returns to the United States this winter after an absence of thirty-one years.

Nasby says that it is a curious fact that Grant's first battle was *at* Belmont and his last conflict was *with* Belmont.

Enough money is spent in one month in the liquor shops of New York to keep the population in bread for six months.

Punch hints that magistrates might give attention to light weight grocers as well as heavy weight prize fighters.

Thirty-one years ago, Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was killed by a mob at Alton (Ill.) for publishing an anti-slavery newspaper.

Among Isabella's carriages, soon to be sold, is one in which Jane, the insane mother of Charles V traveled about with the coffin of her mother.

It cost the government $453,798 last year to carry Mormon love letters in Utah, and only $16,060 postage was received back.

Why is a man riding fast up hill like another taking a little dog to a young lady? Because he is taking a gal a pup.

Pike makes a good thing by the sale of his New York Opera House. After pocketing the $850,000 he retains the Theatre, which yields him $25,000 a year.

"Have you lost your watch, dear?" inquired a loving wife wife of her husband, who was fumbling in his vest pocket. "No, love; "It was a new bonnet I had for you somewhere."

At a recent sale in England of Sir Walter Scott's manuscripts, Marmion brought $955; Lady of the Lake and Ivanhoe, $1,320 each, and for an unpublished MSS., $6,275.

In New York the Belgian pavement costs $4.68 per square yard, the Nicolson pavement $4.75, and the granite block pavement now being laid in Broadway $10.25.

"On quitting Poland," says the Paris *Figaro* of the 20th, "The Czar signed a ukase interdicting moustaches and imperials. Henceforward Poles are permitted to wear only whiskers."

Even Tom Hood is almost inexcusable for such a description as this; "Heaven reward the man who first hit upon the very original notion of sawing the inside of a cat with the tail of a horse."

Some of the most amusing sporting pictures in *Punch* are from the pencil of a lady, and among the art contributors to American Pictorials are Miss Lucy Gibbons, Miss Mary L. Stone, Miss Mary Halleck, and Miss C. W. Conant.

The Republican candidates for United States Senator in Indiana are now narrowed to three—Colonel Richard W. Thompson, Lieutenant Governor Cumback and Judge Hughes—all other gentlemen having declined.

"Brick" Pomeroy gives up his La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, or rather removes it to New York, and combines it with his daily paper there as a weekly edition, to be called *Pomeroy's Democrat.*

The Anglo-Indian telegraph, running through Russia and Persia, will, it is stated, be opened for use in May, 1869. Recently a company of workmen started to commence operations along the Persian Gulf, taking 11,000 wrought iron posts, 33,000 insulators, and 600 miles of galvanized wire.

Mayence, on the Rhine, is the most cosmopolitan of cities; the fortress is Great-Prussian, the government is Darmstadtian, the post-office is North German, the religion is Roman, the garrison is Prussian-Polish, the national colors are Hessian, the laws are French, and the language German.

The trial of the stage robbers at Portland, in the United States District Court, closed on the 28th of November. On the following day they received their sentences as follows: John Billings, to ten years at hard labor; Jerome Johnson, seven years, Wm. Leburr, ten years; John Wheeler, ten years; Newman McFay, seven years; David Johnson, five years. George U. Savage, Annie Leburr and Thomas Corey, indictment against them continued to next term. James F. Wheeler and Upton L. Goodman were discharged.—*Mountaineer.*