The Semi-Weekly Miner.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 11.—On the motion of Pendleton, the house resolution for the recognition of the services of the late superintendent of the coast survey, Carlisle P. Brown was concurred in.

The minutes of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in session at Buffalo, last May, condemning polygamy were submitted.

Morgan had read the petition from members of the Omaha tribe of Indians praying Congress to grant each one of them a clear title to land on which he has worked. Fifty-two signed it. The petition set forth that they had taken out certificates of allotment of land or entered upon claims within the limits of the Omaha reservation; have worked upon their respective lands from three to ten years and that each of them has from five to fifty acres under cultivation, etc. Dawes complained of the laxity of the Indian commissioners in this matter and the petition was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Morgan offerred a resolution which was laid over to be printed, directing the special committee on woman's suffrage to enquire into the matter of suffrage in Utah and report a bill to set aside any existing laws conferring suffrage upon women in that territory.

Brown offered a resolution, which was laid over, supplying each senator acting as chairman of a committee, with a clerk. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — HOUSE.—Haskell rose to a question of privilege, and sent to the clerk's desk and had read a resolution which he failed to have considered yesterday; declaring it to be the fixed and final determination of the 47th Congress that no person maintaining polygamous marital relations or teaching or inciting others so to do, is entitled to be admitted to the House of Representatives. It came within the rules as a question of privilege. If it ever had on such a question, it was not so now. The House had referred the Utah contested case to the Committee on Elections, and so far as the House was concerned, this question must be considered as *res adjudicata*. Haskell contended that the resolution presented a question of the highest privileges, inasmuch as it affected the dignity of the House. It has been charged by the public press that Mormon polygamists were seated on the floor of Congress. That was a charge made affecting the dignity of this House and of all Houses of Congress. This question should not be dodged, or attempted to be dodged, by points of order. Gentlemen said yesterday that they were opposed to polygamy. Let them not put themselves in the position of men who were in favor of law, but were not in favor of enforcing it.

Reagan, of Texas, opposed the resolution on the ground that it excluded persons from membership on a presumed state of facts without examination or investigation. Speer argued the resolution didn't present a question of privileges. If the gentleman proposes to fix new qualifications for membership his resolution must go to the committee on the Judiciary. The fact that Cannon was not a member took the question out of Speer's view of privilege questions. Mills contended that as there was no member of the House charged with polygamy the resolution could not present the question of privileges. Cannon took the ground the question was not one of privilege inasmuch as whether adopted or rejected it could have no effect upon any one. Haskell declared his resolution did not propose a law, it simply asked the House to express an opinion on the question of polygamy. The Speaker submitted the question whether the resolution presented a privileged question. By a vote of yeas 109, nays 139; the House determined no question of privilege was involved in the resolution.

Bingham, Chairman of the committee on postoffices and post routes, reported back the resolution calling on the Postmaster General to transmit to the House a list or detailed statement of all mail routes on which transportation service has been discontinued, decreased, changed, restored, increased, expedited, or established since the 4th of March, 1881, specifying the time, cause and extent of the same, and recommendations, petitions reported or suggestions granted and the nature thereof and giving the name, length and termini of each of said routes; the general kind, amount and cost of such service on each route and name and residence of every contractor thereon. Adopted.

The chairman of the committee on appropriations reported a bill making an appropriation of $540,000 for the final expenses of the tenth census, and gave notice that he would to-morrow ask to have the bill considered.

Several bills were reported from the committee on claims and placed upon the private calendar, which is only considered on Friday of each week.

The bill to incorporate the Garfield Memorial Hospital was placed on the House calendar.

Barrows asked leave to introduce and get on its passage a bill defining the qualifications of Territorial Delegates. It provides that no person shall be a Delegate from any Territory under the age of 25 years and seven year's citizenship in the United States, and no person living in bigamy or polygamy shall be eligible.

Armfield and Singleton objected.

Barrows stated that he had mistaken the sentiments of the other side, and gave notice that he would introduce the bill again Monday.

Ward introduced a bill providing for a commission to consider and report what legislation would be necessary for a better regulation of commerce among the States. Referred.

Willis offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to what additional work is necessary at the falls of the Ohio to complete the improvement. Adopted.

Cobb offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the names of all business firms and persons who prosecuted claims for pensions before the Department. Adopted.

Robeson introduced a bill to declare certain lands granted to railroad companies forfeited. A contest arose as to whether the bill belonged to the common public lands or on the Pacific railroads.

Pending the discussion the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the sale of certain lands on the Fort Hall military reservation; also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a statement of expenditures under the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, '81; also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the annual report of the national board of health; the report of the managers of the home for disabled volunteers, and the memorial of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in reference to polygamy; all referred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Robeson, from the committee on rules, submitted a report increasing the membership of the following committees: Ways and means to 15; Judiciary to 19; Banking and Currency to 13; Commerce to 19; Agriculture to 15; Military Affairs to 15; Postoffices and Post Roads to 15; Public Lands to 15; Pacific Railroads to 15; improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river to 15; Invald Pensions to 19; War Claims to 15, and Accounts to 11.

Boyne introduced a bill to repeal the tax on bank deposits, the stamp tax on bank checks, and to reduce the tax on the circulation of National banks. Referred.

The Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—When Guiteau came into court, as he passed his brother, he whispered to him: "Come over to the dock, I want to see you about something of great importance"

Taking his seat, the prisoner laid down a long bundle of papers and, spreading out the manuscript, busied himself in looking it over.

Judge Porter began his argument shortly after 10 o'clock and at once fixed the attention of everyone in the room. Guiteau pretended to be engrossed in his manuscript, but soon laid it aside and listened with wrapt attention. Nothing like it has been seen or heard during the past nine weeks in the Guiteau trial, as Judge Porter reviewed the conduct of the prisoner and the conduct on the part of his counsel, of his cause in the court. The crime, in all its hideous uglines was held up to the detestation of his hearers. The silence became oppressive and the presence of avenging justice in the near future was suggested with a force of conviction that swept from the court room every vestige of that levity which has so long danced attendance upon every utterance of the prisoner, and like a vail, obscured from the consciousness of the spectators the horrors of the crime and what should be the solemnity of its judicial atonement.

The prisoner winced and nervously twisted in his place, and for several minutes was unable to say anything that in any sense could approach an interruption. Gradually the prisoner regained his usual assurance, and resumed his daily habit of interrupting with contradictions and denials. For once, however, the insufferable impudence of the prisoner was completely overawed. Neither his noise nor his abuse could interrupt or silence the avalanche of condemnation that swept from the lips of the eloquent counsel.

"The prisoner is mistaken, your Honor," said Judge Porter, "if he believes that by his unseemly brawling he can prevent my voice from being heard by the jury. The puppet cannot be moved in such good time as when he sat with his counsel and by his outbursts, now he is fast tightening the hangman's noose about his neck."

With a nervous twitching of his mouth, Guiteau muttered: "We'll see about that"

The heretofore audacious and wholly unabashed prisoner seemed ill at ease and at a loss to understand why his would-be sallies of wit or impudence wholly failed with the audience, while the more severe became the denunciations of the counsel and the more frequent and marked were the demonstrations of approval.

Finally, like a wild beast brought to bay, Guiteau yelled out: "I stake my life on the issue and I'm willing to go to the gallows to-morrow if it is the Lord's wish. I'm sick of this bosh Judge Porter; I wish you would get your $5,000 and go home."

Judge Porter concluded his masterly argument at 11:40 by reading the now famous letter of President Garfield to Judge Paone, in which he complimented and thanked him for brushing away the net-work of sophistries with which it has of late years been customary to envelop the plea of insanity when set up in excuse for crimes.

Judge Cox, at 11:45, began the reading of his decision, which begins with a lengthy review of the subject of jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—As soon as the court was called to order Davidge took a position in front of the jury and opened his argument with a disclaimer of any intention to make a set speech, but expressed a simple desire to render to the jury what aid he could in their present and solemn duty. The time had now come in this trial when the jury were to become the factors of whatever disorder or levity might have characterized the trial. There was but one sentiment in respect to the conduct of the jury. All commended their dignified deportment and close and persistent attention to the evidence and he could not say that they had received commendation of all in the past they would continue to deserve it in future by their decision of the question before them.

As Davidge traced the process of reasoning by which the prisoner gradually reached the connection that "But one life interposed between himself and possibly great benefits," Guiteau became restless and for the first time since the opening of the court indicated it by nervous twisting about the usual preliminaries to interruptions which in this instance quickly followed. Not often, said Davidge, in the history of heinous crimes do we have such plain and pointed evidence as to the first conception of the crime. In this case the suggestion came to the wretch in the night as he was lying in bed."

"It came to me when the Lord got ready to have it," snorted the prisoner.

Davidge continued: "This thought or suggestion came to him on the 13th of May. Still thinking he might obtain the office he kept his hands clean. He made another effort on the 28th of May to induce the President—"

Guiteau called out from the dock: "I would not have taken a foreign mission after the 1st of June if it had been offered to me."

Davidge, apparently not heeding him —"On the 28th of May—"

Guiteau—"I am talking about the 1st of June."

Davidge, pausing an instant—"Just listen to him."

Guiteau, sneeringly—"They will listen to you, but your talk is so weak it is hardly worth listening to."

For several minutes Guiteau continued to interject his comments with the evident intention of annoying Davidge, but finding that he could not effect this he gradually subsided into complete silence.

In the beginning, said Davidge, it was sought to show that the prisoner was off his balance. Now the Court tells you to look for that degree of insanity that disables a man from knowing that what he was doing was wrong. This is the test you are to apply upon the question of inspiration. I think I will be able to show to your satisfaction how little there is in this claim. The only question, he said, was that of insanity. He then argued that the prisoner had that degree of intelligence, legal knowledge and moral sense which rendered him responsible for his acts. In a telling passage he showed that the prisoner had wit to see the fatal weakness of Scoville's line of defense and repudiated it. Arguing in his own behalf that he was no imbecile but a sane man whose intellect and will had been dominated during a specified period of time rendering him irresponsible for this particular crime. He then reviewed the circumstances of the crime, the victim and the criminal. His analysis of Guiteau's character was graphic and effective. "If," he exclaimed, "I were to sum up the moral and intellectual qualities of this man I should say that he had the daring of a vulture combined with the heart of a wolf." In speaking of Guiteau's plan he remarked upon his greater fear of a mob than of the law and exclaimed we must say to our shame that this estimate had a foundation. It rested he said with the jury to show the world whether Guiteau's opinion was well founded.

Upon the re-assembling of the Court Davidge considered in order each member of the Guiteau family, whose mental condition has been considered here, but unanswerable experts' testimony, he said, showed how much effect this collateral insanity could have on the mental condition of the prisoner. "It is hollow mockery to discuss this," Guiteau once shouted, "I have always been a Christian man, and for six years have been strictly virtuous. Don't forget that, either."

Northern Pacific Matters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Northern Pacific people here say in reference to the bills introduced in Congress affecting the land grant from the government that the same tactics were resorted to at the last session of Congress, and they expect to see them repeated for two years to come. The feeling on the part of the officers of the road is that Congress cannot possibly be brought to harm the 800 stockholders who have put $400,000,000 in the enterprise on their faith in the Government's promise by taking from them the land irrevocably granted but not yet technically earned, through which they are constructing the road with the aid of 700 men and doing all in their power to finish it by September 1st, 1883. Ex-Secretary Schurz says if he was in error in his decision concerning the land grants, the error was supported by the opinion of the Attorney General, who was consulted before the decision was made by Congress, which during two sessions permitted the decision to stand and to be acted upon by a majority of the House Committee on Pacific railroads, which reported concurrence in it by the Department of Justice, which recently gave an opinion affirming it, and by President Arthur, who ordered it to be further acted upon.

Miscellaneous.

BERLIN, Jbn. 12.—The restriction on the freedom of the press increases daily.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Bank of Lyons and Loire continues business.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Senate balloted for Clerk, and the House for Speaker, resultlessly. Adjourned.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The Pope declined to comply with the law requiring him to fill up the census paper, but a Monsigneur filled up the return, showing 500 persons living in the Vatican.

MENDOTA, Ills., Jan. 12.—A fire at Arlington, six miles west of here, destroyed the general merchandise store of Hill & Co., and the hardware store of Dodge & Co. Loss $25,000.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Jan. 12.—Thomas Waters and Jasper Newton, miners were overpowered by foul air in a coal mine. Waters is dead, and Newton cannot recover.

Blackburn Explains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following letter and card has been furnished for publication:

House of Representatives,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1881.

Gen. J. G. Barbridge:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter dated Jan 6, was handed me last night and as I suppose with the accompanying documents given tothe public in this morning's papers. I presume it was intended for the public as its reception and my own must be simultaneous. Sir, it is only with the personal phase of this issue, so far as it concerns myself, that I can deal, and as you have abandoned it, I feel no longer any interest in your communication. As to your insinuations in regard to the yellow fever which you so gratuitously threw in to distract attention from what has been said of yourself, all I have to say is that with proofs of which you profess knowledge and of which I am ignorant, and which you regard as ample, if your courage ever enable you to formulate a charge and become responsible therefor; there will then be ample time left me to give it consideration.

(Signed) J. C. S. BLACKBURN.

To the public: Correspondence between Gen. Steve G. Burbridge, formerly of Kertucky and now a citizen of Pennsylvania and myself begun by him has through his instrumentality been obtruded on public attention. I regret this, but not because I have anything to fear from the judgment of the public on the questions involved, nor from the soldiers of the Union army who respected the law of honorable warfare. I have no feelings but those of respect and appreciation of their manhood. Gen. Burbridge is outside of this pale by reason of atrocities committed well known to the people of Kentucky, which have justly made him an outcast from that section where honorable men have buried in honorable reconciliation the animosities of that unhappy period. I have the detestation with which General Burbridge and his conduct is entertained by Confederates and Union men in Kentucky, and this feeling I have expressed on paper. This fact was made known to him when he interrogated me as to my utterances respecting him. I refused to modify my language or the acceptance of his attempt at self vindication. I gave him frankly this answer. His response is not an appeal to the usages by which gentlemen have been governed, but an attempt to retort by counter insult. If this course is satisfactory to Burbridge or his friends, I cannot complain. I dismiss him to the enjoyment of any honors he may have acquired by his effort to rehabilitate a reputation which, resting as it does upon known facts of shameful personal history, cannot be made worse by aught I can now say against him, or be improved by his own assertions of innocence, and certificates of character. These are not required by gentlemen who have practical or decent respect for the opinions of mankind. (Signed)

J. C. S. BLACKBURN.

Continuation of Davidge's Argument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Davidge continued: There is not a single fact or a jot or tittle to show that the prisoner was not perfectly responsible for his action on the 2d of July. The jury will find that the defense have carefuly picked out and held up to view everything in the entire career of this man which may be considered odd or peculiar, and it is for you to consider how much value can be attached to this evidence when you come to consider whether this man did not know on the 2d of July that it was wrong for him to kill the Chief Magistrate of this nation.

Davidge then took up the "Oneida Community," and spoke of Guiteau's wallowing there for six years.

Guiteau shouted out: "I say it is false; I didn't wallow. I'm just as pure as you are, Davidge, and a good deal purer. I went there to save my soul; not from lust. Put that down, Davidge, and don't you forget it."

Singleton's Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: I don't believe there are three men on the floor of this House, said Congressman Singleton recently, friendly to the Mormons, and it is the unanimous sentiment that the curse of polygamy should be abolished. How to do away with the evil is the question. In my opinion a cure would be the enactment of a law to compel each polygamous Mormon to keep all his wives under the same roof. Inside of six months he would be converted into an enthusiastic monogamist. General Singleton, by the way, commanded the troops that drove the Mormons out of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Frelinghuysen, secretary of state, just received the following telegram from our charge d' affairs at St. Petersburg, respecting the fate of tne Jeannette and her crew. Davenbower and five of the crew of the whale boat arrived at Seakertoff Dec. 17 and were comfortably lodged and all their wants supplied. Melville and six men are expected soon. DeLong and the crew of the first cutter who were not found now number sixteen. Boulang reported the Jeannette caught in a pack Oct. 1, 1879 and drifted with the winds and currents till June last and was then abandoned.

Appointment of a Lobby Delegation.

DEADWOOD, Jan. 11.—A mass convention of the people of the Black Hills last night adopted a resolution favoring the division of Dakota on the 46th parallel, and the admission of the southern part to Statehood. A committee of 51 was appointed to go to Washington and urge the matter upon Congress.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—Tumults are reported against the Jews at Czernowitz.

The Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Upon the opening of Court, Guiteau said: "In justice to myself and Davidge, I desire to say that I received a letter yesterday severely denouncing Davidge, and my remarks against him were based upon that. I have found out, however, that I was mistaken, and that Davidge is a high toned Christian gentleman and a sound lawyer. I desire, therefore, to withdraw anything I said against him. I still entertain the same opinion of Corkhill, however. I am satisfied I was wrong about Davidge, but right on Corkhill."

Davidge resumed his argument and reviewed the evidence. He showed by the evidence of J. W. Guiteau and the witnesses for the defense the fallacy of Scoville's theory that the prisoner was insane. Soon after the opening of court Speaker Keifer and ex-Attorney General Taft entered and took seats upon the floor. After his opening speech Guiteau remained a quiet listener for an hour. Davidge having used some pretty strong language in alluding to Guiteau such as "This unspeakable liar," the prisoner retorted, "Oh you are making all this fine talk for money." Following up with frequent comments "that happens to be false," "that is not true," and similar expressions. Davidge passed to the examinatian of the prisoner himself; his appearauce on the stand; what he had said and what capacity of intellect he had shown; proving he said conclusively that what had gone before had all been show and hollow fraud. Scoville had dilated upon morality and had asserted that the lack of intellect was his failing. On the contrary he had shown upon the stand wonderful memory, logic, reason and intellectual ability, likewise as the defense had claimed for him virtue and morality. The prosecution had availed themselves of their right to show the contrary and what had been the result? He had been shown to be such a monster of corruption, dirt, depravity and wickedness that the country looked on with a shudder.

"That might have been the case," shouted Guiteau, "in July, but I ask the Court now, if you could see some of the letters I have been receiving you would see that a great many people think I am one of the best and greatest men that ever lived."

Davidge continued, skillfully and with wonderful effect, and reviewed that portion of the testimony bearing upon the prisoner's moral character as evidenced in his past life. All this time, said the counsal, no one accused him of insanity. In the estimation of his friends and family he was sane enough for all transactions of life, but when his hand is red with blood, and outraged law claims him as a sacrifice on the altar of justice we first hear of insanity. (Alluding to Guiteau's course in regard to the *Inter-Ocean*), Davidge said; we have to deal here simply with the plans of an audacious mind, but there is nothing in such a scheme to indicate insanity. It is a fact, I understand, that the stock of that paper was once worth $75,000. It is now worth one million, and it was by putting in successful operation such plans similar to those suggested by the prisoner, that it attained its value. Summing up this incident Davidge said it was no indication of insanity. It was simply in keeping with his idea that one great moving brain and one central figure of the day was that of Charles J. Guiteau." "Thank you Davidge," sarcastically called out the prisoner. "I'm glad you are beginning to think so. A great many other people think I'm the greatest man of the day but I don't care a snap what they think, I havn't got a bit of egotism."

Gladstone on Land Matters.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Gladstone speaking at a dinner on the occasion of his remission of ten per cent. of the rents of his tenants there referred to the condition of agriculture before and since the establishment of free trade. The results of which would be sufficient to arm the farmers against the effects to revise protection. He deprecated the idea of introducing the principal land court bill into England but it was necessary, he said, to cheapen and facilitate the transfer of land reform. Parliament procedure, he said, was the first question for which there was nothing to prevent the endeavor that the government intended to make in dealing with the county government.

Catching the Wrong Man.

WILD HORSE STATION, Texas, Jan. 13.—Dissatisfaction among the workmen on the Texas Pacific railroad at the recent order from Manager Hoxie reducing wages to $1.15 per day, has culminated in this place, 500 miles west of Dallas. The pay car being mistaken for Hoxie's private car was side-tracked by a large force of desperate men, and who were determined to lynch Hoxie. They piled wood around the car for the purpose of roasting him, and it was with great difficulty that Major Kretz, the paymaster, convinced the mob that he was not Hoxie. The paymaster after being detained 48 hours has been allowed to leave the town.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President has approved the Joint Resolution tendering the thanks of the people of the United States to the Khedive of Egypt for the gift of the obelisk.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—*El Liberal* publishes a letter from Francis of Bourbon, cousin of King Alphonso, suggesting that England cede Gibraltar to the Pope; if she declines to restore it to Spain.

TRIPOLI, Jan. 13. — Three French missionaries have been murdered near the oasis of the Ghadomis desert. Sahara, the chief assassin, is said to be Cadi of Ghadomis, and was concerned in the massacre of the French exploring expedition under Col. Flatters, near Assimu, February last year.

Murder and Suicide.

ALTON, ILLS., Jan. 13.—The house of a negro named Geo. White was discovered in flames yesterday and he lying on his bed in the house with his throat cut from ear to ear. The body of Mrs. Garrett, a white woman who kept house for White, was found. It is thought the woman had been murdered.

Nebraska Wants Another Member.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Thomas J. Majors, of Nebraska, is here for the purpose of claiming his right to a seat in the House of Representatives from that State. Last fall he was elected as a contingent member from Nebraska, the population of the State having increased to a figure to entitle it to two members.

Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Thaddeus Baker and Wm. Wardell, colored, were executed in the jail yard this morning. Both men retired about 11 o'clock last evening; ate heartily this morning and were ready to die when their time came. Neither made a speech; both died easily.

The Dead-Lock to be Ended.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Democrats of both houses of the Legislature will meet in caucus Monday, when the Tammany members will be present. Prominent Democrats of the State suggested this course to put an end to the present dead lock.

The Dread Disease Under Control.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan 12.—The reports of the State Board of Health concerning the small pox are more reassuring. The disease is well under control in most localities.

The Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Sixes, 100⅜; 5s, 2¼, 4½s, 14½; 4s, 118; 95s, 127; silver, 112⅝; Erie, 41½; N. Y. Cent'l, 133⅜; Fargo, 128; C. P. 93⅜; U. P. 17½; N. P. 35¼; W. U. 78⅛.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Krateschville, a leading miller of Pasen, has failed. Liabilities $50,000.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The porte will address a protocol to the powers concerning the Anglo-French route to Egypt.

DRESDEN: Jan. 12.—Five of the thirty persons arrested for distributing socialistic election proclamations were found guilty. The severest sentence imposed was four months imprisonment.

EARLIER JOURNALISM.

Whence the Virginia City Bohemians Obtained Their Inspiration.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Call* has been writing some racy sketches to that paper on the subject of journalism in "Washoe" in the earlier days. The correspondent is at home in his writings, as is evident from the following:

Dennis McCarthy, Joe Goodman, Mark Twain, Dan de Quille, Judge "Charlie" Goodwin and R. M. Daggett, all more or less widely known now, have at times given each their distinctive features to the pages of the *Enterprise*, and at one time the first four, I think, worked on the paper together. Then they would adjourn in the cool of a summer's evening to the old brewery down in Six-mile canyon, where McCarthy would order beer, Goodman make switzer-kase sandwiches, Clemens softly climb the fence of a neighboring garden in search of sprout onions, and Dan de Quille tell startling lies to the landlord, until that worthy was in such a confused state of mind that keeping anything like a correct score of beers and sandwiches was out of the question. After that they would return up town, a Clemens would say, "to circulate among our constituents, gentlemen, with breaths smelling like buzzards, sirs!"

Cut in the Cold.

The rulers in Zion have set their feet heavily down on the indiscriminate dancing of their women with Gentiles, which brings out the following wail from the *Boomerang*:

That will close our Salt Lake engagement. We cannot have any pleasure in visiting Zion if we are to be kicked out of the social circle of "our people." We never can go to Salt Lake and hope to enjoy ourself much if we cannot chase around among the wrinkled old pullets of Utah and forward and back and all promenade with the fawn-eyed and freckled maids of Zion. It has arrived at a singular pass when a young man, whose record is as pure as the beautiful snow, is to be shoved out of a Mormon hop and urged down four flights of stairs with an old carpet-sweeper. What encouragement is there for a man to lead an upright life if he is to be kicked out of the best polygamous society and deprived of his Mormon mash? What joy has the pregnant future in store for us if the pensive Gentile is to get the oriental grand bounce when he undertakes to make his debut among the imported Saints?

Who Chews Gum.

Statistics of the chewing gum business have been collected and reveal that school girls do not consume the bulk of that staple, as had been supposed, but that factory girls take the premium as gum chewers. The spruce gum trade of Maine amounts to $40,000 per annum. There is not a city or town in the State in which it is not sold, and there is probably more sent out of Maine than is used in it. It sells best where there are factory girls. Large quantities are sold in Lewiston, Biddeford, Lawrence and Lowell. A dealer in one of the cities named last year bought $1,400 worth of the article.

Historical Society X