SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1882.

"Barkis is willin." Conkling will accept.

All the departments of Government at Washington were closed yesterday at 11 o'clock in honor of the Garfield memorial services.

The reasons given by Mr. Gladstone for his threatened resignation are not calculated to inspire confidence in the ultimate success of the Irish land act.

Mr. L. A. Luce, assistant attorney general of the United States, has resigned, and, it is stated, has arranged to practice law in this Territory.

M. Rouzaud, husband of Mme. Nilsson, who became insane during the excitement attending the recent failure of the Union Generale, died in a lunatic asylum at Paris on the 22d of February.

The *River Press* of the 22d inst. has the following: "We have been informed by Mr. Richard Clendenin that there is no truth whatever in the current report that the late Colonel Clendenin was a member of the military commission that hung Mrs. Surratt, the Colonel being at the time of the trial many miles distant from Washington."

There are two anti-Chinese bills before Congress—Miller's in the Senate and Page's in the House. Both embody about the same provisions, and both receive the indorsement of the Chinese Ambassy. The Senate is now ready to debate the Miller bill, which it is thought will pass that body without any difficulty. The Chinese, as well as the Mormons, are not in very good odor with Congress this winter.

Mr. Jennings, the *World's* London correspondent, says: Political circles in London are discussing Mr. Gladstone's discourtesy to the Queen. The Premier did not wait upon her, as is the custom, on her arrival recently, and she left London without having seen him. An article in a Tory paper a few days ago intimated that the Queen was exceedingly anxious about public affairs, and that she had to submit to more than one indignity from her Ministers.

Senator John Logan has succeeded in securing the nomination of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Tucker, Jr., to be Major and Paymaster in the regular army. This appointment, says a late dispatch, carrying with it the rank of Major, will put Tucker over the heads of 120 Captains of cavalry, 60 Captains of artillery, and 250 Captains of infantry, or in all 430 officers, many of whom fought on the battle fields of the late war, and most of them have probably been twenty years in the service.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to the chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the House in which he suggests that a tax be imposed on oleomargarine, glucose and cider champagne sufficinet to raise their cost above that of the article they are used to counterfeit or adulterate. This very sensible recommendation should be followed for the articles named are usually sold to innocent purchasers for genuine butter, champagne, etc. They are frauds and should be squelched.

A recent press report says: First Assistant Postmaster General Hattan decides that a magazine intended for a campaign circular, and containing advertisements must pay a postage rate of three cents an ounce, unless it appears the actual subscription list would support the magazine without such advertisements. In this event the publication would fall within second-class mail matter. It is held that campaign publications are in one sense educational in character, and therefore second-class matter, but if advertisements form the principal part of the publication it loses this character and then becomes simply a business adjunct, and third-class matter.

As was expected the Tammany strikers have finally marketed their wares in the Republican shop. In other words they have sold themselves body and soul to their old time enemies. It is well. John Kelly and his gang gave New York over to the Republicans in 1879, and the mischief they did then could not be repaired in 1880. Had he been a true Democrat instead of a place hunter General Hancock would now be President of the United States and Democratic supremacy assured for the next decade or two. We hope the Republicans will keep Mr. Kelly. Just such *Democrats* are dead weights to the party and the sooner Democrats throw them overboard the better it will be for them.

The *Inter Mountain* persists in advertising its ignorance. Last evening it boastingly remarks: "We have shown that the coinage act of 1873 was not passed by 'a trick in Congress, etc.'" It has shown nothing of the kind. It has simply shown that it don't know what it is talking about. Silver was not demonetized by the passage of *any* "coinage act" in 1873, nor at any other time. The act that demonetized silver contained sixty-nine sections, and was entitled "A Bill Relative to Assays and Mints." The 15th and 17th sections of the bill were the ones that did the mischief. We published both sections over a month ago, and at the same time gave a brief history of the bill. The memory of our fossilized neighbor is neither correct nor retentive.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Mahoneism is bearing its legitimate fruit in a quarter least expected—in Tennessee. When the Republican members of the United States Senate in extra session last summer openly and unblushingly defended the coalition of Republicans and Repudiators in Virginia, they encouraged every State in the Union to repudiate its debts. In fact, they offered a premium for dishonesty in public officials and smoothed the way to power to unprincipled men. Tennessee is threatened with what has already happened to Virginia, and if she does not scale down her debt or repudiate it altogether it will not be for lack of encouragement from the Republican party to do so. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State that the Funding act of 1881 is unconstitutional, is but the outgrowth of the teachings of the Republican party in Virginia. It proposed to "split the solid South" by forming alliances with Repudiators. The Democrats, to checkmate the game, threatened to repudiate everything and thus leave no plank on which the Republicans could stand in the South. They have opened the ball in Tennessee.

While there is nothing in the attitude of the Democratic party in that State which commits them to repudiation as the Republican party in Virginia is committed to that heresy, yet in the reopening of the debt question in that State by the decision referred to, there is reason to fear that the temptation to unite with the "Low Tax" party in the hopes of carrying the State by a decisive vote against the Republicans and their allies, will be too great to withstand. The manner in which the matter now stands in that State is this. This State owes about $25,000,000 principal and interest, about $5,000,000 of the debt being interest. This interest embraces war interest and compound interest on an old debt in which the State became involved in connection with railroad enterprises. The debt was funded in 1881 and coupon bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest were issued. One of the provisions of the funding act was that the coupons should be receivable for taxes for ninety-nine years. This provision the Supreme Court of the State, by a majority of three to two, declared unconstitutional. This throws the whole questain again before the people for settlement. Although the election for a new Legislature does not take place until next November, it is considered of such importance that steps are already being taken to secure the supremacy of one of the many parties in that State. In the meantime the creditors of the State in the North and East are on the anxious seat. With the result of the dickering of the Republican party with the Repudiators of Virginia before them their hopes of receiving their payment in full are not of the brightest character. The logic of this state of things is that the Northern commercial and financial centres are losing confidence in the integrity of every doubtful State in which the Republican party is seeking to gain political ascendancy. There is cause for alarm.

FIDUS ACHATES.

Ex-President Hayes has found a defender in the *Inter Mountain*. It is rather a weak one to be sure, but in these latter days when his fraudulency finds "none so poor to do him reverence," it must refresh his soul to know—if he ever knows it—that there is just one in this cold, ungrateful world, who looks with kindly eye upon his shortcomings. There is a quiet touch of sarcasm in the innocent observation of our neighbor when it says: "He inaugurated civil service reform, and what progress has been made in that direction—notably in the New York Custom House and postoffice—is largely due to his teaching and efforts." Certainly. We see the point. Mr. Hayes "inaugurated civil service reform" in the New York Custom House when he kicked President Arthur out of it for corruptly managing its affairs, and our non-partisan neighbor, with its mouth upon the public teat, which it is sucking for what it is worth, finds time between breaths to remind the stalwarts of that little episode in the history of their present head center. Yes, Mr. Hayes is receiving his reward. After stealing the Presidency from Samuel J. Tilden and pocketing $200,000, which the latter gentleman is justly entitled to, he has retired to private life crushed under the weight of the contempt of nearly every honest Republican, and, what is worse, he is compelled to endure the praise of just such sheets as the *Inter Mountain*. But probably Mr. Hayes can exclaim with the poet:

"What rage for fame attends both great and small;
Better be d——d than mentioned not at all."

Mr. Bradlaugh, the free-thinking member-elect from Nottingham, after being expelled the second time from the House of Commons, has gone back to his constituents to make a contest for re-election. It is thought he will succeed. Mr. Gladstone says the House exceeded its powers in refusing to allow Bradlaugh to take the oath, but that, on the other hand, the gentleman had been guilty of flagrant disobedience. If perseverence counts for anything, Bradlaugh will yet gain his seat.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

In the year 1792, just ninety years ago the Congress of the United States passed the first coinage act, and under its provision the first standard silver dollar of 412½ grains was coined. This was the "dollar of our daddies," and it held its place in the metallic currency of the country as an honored coin. At that time and for many years afterward the country was prosperous and happy and knew neither national banks nor bondholders. No one found fault with the silver dollar. It was the measure of value for all commercial transactions, gold not excepted. The gold dollar was not known until 1849 or 1850,—we will not be positive as to the exact date—The act which authorized its issue stated that it should be of the value of a dollar—that is it should be of the value of the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains, or in other words the amount of gold to be placed in that dollar was regulated according to the value of the gold bullion as measured by the silver dollar. The "dollar of our daddies" was still the unit of value and held an honored position beside the other royal metal-gold. In 1861 a great war broke out over the land which destroyed a million lives and absorbed billions of treasure. To meet the great demands made upon its treasury the Government sold its bonds to the amount of a billion or two of money. During all the long years of strife and bloodshed the silver dollar maintained its proud position as the unit of value. It was the poor man's money and the rich man did not disdard it.

The war closed in 1865, and the people took a breathing spell. They began to post up their books and make out their balance sheets. They found upon the one hand a preserved union, but on the other thousands of desolate homes and a national debt of nearly two billion dollars hanging over them. While the hearts of the people were drowned in sorrow over the loss of loved ones the brains of the bondholders were active in devising plans to fasten this debt upon the people for an indefinite period of time. The first step was to obtain a pledge from the nation that their bonds should be paid in *coin*. This pledge was obtained by an act of Congress in 1869. The next step was to demonetize silver and thus make their bonds payable in *gold coin*. The matter was broached occasionally by an organ or two of the money power, but the idea of demonetizing silver was met by the people with such an outburst of indignation that the prime movers were compelled to accomplish by fraud or a trick, that which they found it impossible to compass openly. The silver dollar was at a premium and in all monetary transactions the measure of value. But this made no difference to the money kings. If silver could be struck down the purchasing power of gold would be increased and the national banks and the bondholders would be the gainers, and hence their tools resorted to one of the most contemptible tricks known in the history of parliamentary bodies to gain that end.

How the trick was performed was shown in the MINER of the 27th of January. We republish what we then said—not for the benefit of the *Inter Mountain* which professes to "have shrewd doubts" that we ever published the 15th and 17th sections of the bill referred to—that the reader may be reminded of an episode in the history of the silver dollar as disgraceful to the authors of the trick that demonetized it, as it was disastrous to the country. Under the caption, "How Silver was Demonetized" the MINER said:

It is well to refresh our memories occasionally with a mention of the manner in which silver was demonetized in this country. We have seen the statement made in uninformed journals that the bill was under consideration for three years. This is untrue. Coinage bills were broached in Congress for some time previous to 1873, but were held in the background by their prudent managers, who saw that the hour for the *coup* was not yet come. The bill which finally did pass was suddenly sprung from the committee, one of the members of the committee declaring in the House, that he had never seen the bill, and was sure it was not adopted at a full meeting. It was never read in the House, and a vain warning was given of an endeavor to pass it without the House knowing what it was about. A determined effort was made in the Senate, also, to prevent its printing. There was no such debate upon it as its importance demanded, and there was no examination of its merits in the public press. It was forced through as rapidly and quietly as possible. It seemed to have been drawn with the express purpose of discouraging examination. It was not entitled "A Bill to Demonetize Silver"—that would have alarmed the country "like a fire bell in the night." It was entitled "A Bill Relative to Assays and Mints"—an abstruse subject and not calculated to attract attention. It was a bill, as the record shows, almost as long as the capitol itself; it had sixty-nine sections, as repellant to the general reader as an old volume of Patent Office reports. Carefully hidden away in the sixty-nine sections, were two little paragraphs, standing apart, which contained the meat of the whole thing. They were as follows:

SEC. 15. That the silver coins of the United States shall be a trade dollar; a half-dollar or a fifty cent piece; a quarter of a dollar or a twenty-cent piece; a dime or ten cent piece; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be four hundred and twenty grains troy; the weight of the half-dollar shall be twelve grams (grammes) and one-half of a gram (gramme); the quarter and the dime shall be respectively one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half dollar; and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

SEC. 17. That no coins, either of gold, silver or minor coinage shall hereafter be issued from the mint, other than those of the denominations, standards and weights herein set forth.

Even this says nothing about demonetizing silver. With Machiavelian cunning it accomplished one of the greatest of all political measures—the changing of a nation's money standard, without saying anything about it. The standard dollar was left out of the specified coin permitted to be coined, and the legal tender of silver restricted. As soon as this thing was generally known the price of silver dropped 25 per cent., and that financial gloom, which was lifted only when silver was remonetized in 1878, spread all over the land. The demonetization of silver in 1873 stands in the craftiest piece of work recorded as Congressional history.

TWO OLD NEW YORK DUELS.

A Reminiscence of the Washington Hotel, Recently Demolished.

Colburn's United Service Magazine.

A singular and fatal duel was fought some years ago in New York by the late Stephen Price, well known in England as a former lessee of Drury Lane Theatre. Benjamin Price was considered the handsomest of his family, though his brother Stephen was not to be despised, either as regards good looks or abilities. Benjamin one evening had escorted a very pretty woman to the Park Theatre, when during the performance a British officer in an adjoining box took the liberty of staring her full in the face. She complained of it to Ben Price, who, on its repetition, seized the offender by the nose with his finger and thumb, and wrung it most unceremoniously. The officer left his box and went to Ben Price's. Ben in answer to a knock opened the door, when the officer, whose name was Green, asked Ben what he meant, remarking at the same time that he meant no insult to the lady. "Oh, very well," replied Ben, "neither did I mean to insult you by what I did." Upon this they shook hands as sworn brothers, and some time after Mr. Green went to Canada to join his regiment. The facts of the affair, however, had reached Canada before Mr. Green did, and of course got noised about. An officer of his regiment having a pique against him was particularly active in airing the scandal and brought the matter so strongly before his brother officers that one of them, a Captain Wilson, insisted upon Green being ostracised unless he went back to New York immediately and challenged Price. Green, however, being no shot, he was allowed time to get up his pistol practice to a favorable standard, and having practiced for five hours daily, until he could hit a dollar at ten paces nine times out of ten, then he came to New York and challenged Ben Price. They fought at Hoboken, Price being killed at first fire. The seconds immediately decamped; while Green, who had obtained leave to go to England on urgent private affairs, took a small boat, crossed the river, and got on board a vessel in the bay ready to sail for the old country. Price's body was found where he had fallen, with a piece of paper attached to the breast, on which were written the following words: "This is Benjamin Price, boarding in Vesey street, New York; take care of him." The body was brought to the city quietly, and he was buried in New York.

The death of Ben Price was, however, but one-half of the tragic transaction that resulted from the pulling of Mr. Green's nose. Some years later Captain Wilson, who has been already referred to, arrived in New York from England on his way to Canada, and put up at the Washington Hotel. There one day at dinner the conversation turned on the death of Price and the manner thereof, when Wilson, who joined in the conversation, took credit for having been mainly instrumental in bringing about the duel, detailing all the particulars connected therewith. This statement was carried immediately to Stephen Price, who was lying in of the gout at home. His friends said that he at once implicitly obeyed the instructions of the physician, and, obtaining thereby a short cessation of the gout, was enabled to hobble out of doors, his lower extremities being swathed in flannel. His first course was to seek the Washington Hotel, where his inquiry was—

"Is Captain Wilson within?"

"He is," said the waiter.

"Show me up to his room," said Stephen, and up he was shown accordingly.

Hobbling up stairs with much difficulty, cursing alternately as he went the gout which caused the pain and the Captain, who was the cause of his having to hobble, with equal vehemence, he at last reached Captain Wilson's room, his feet eased in moccasins and his hand grasping a stick. Captain Wilson rose to receive him, wondering all the time who his lame visitor could be, but his mind on that point was soon relieved.

"Are you Captain Wilson?" said the stranger.

"That is my name," replied the Captain.

"Then, sir, my name is Stephen Price. You see, sir, I can scarcely put one foot before the other; I am afflicted with the gout. My object in coming here is to insult you. Shall I have to knock you down, or will you consider what I have said a sufficient insult and act accordingly?"

"No, sir," replied the Captain smiling; "I shall consider what you have said quite sufficient, and shall act accordingly. You shall hear from me."

In due time there came a message from Captain Wilson to Stephen Price; time, place and weapons were arranged; and early one morning a boat left New York in which were seated face to face Stephen Price, the Captain and two friends. They all landed at Bedloe's Island, the principals took their positions, and Captain Wilson fell dead at the first shot. The Captain's body was interred in the vault there, and Price and the two seconds returned to New York. Captain Wilson's friends in America thought he had departed suddenly for Canada, and his friends in England thought he had either died suddenly or had been killed in a duel on his way to join his regiment.

The American eagle must lower its crest. Rowell has completed one hundred miles in the pedestrian tournament now going on, thirty-one minutes ahead of the best record.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

List of Awards for Montana, With Prices and Names of Contractors.

The following is the list of Montana mail contracts awarded within the past two weeks. On these routes service is to begin July 1, 1882, the contracts expiring June 30, 1886. The contracts must be executed and filed in the Department on or before May 20, 1882.

From Fort Buford (Dak.), to Poplar Creek Agency (Mont.), 65 miles and back, once a week; N. A. Lawton, of Carson City, Nevada; contract price $760.

Glendive (Mont.), to Fort Buford (Dak.), 80 miles and back, three times a week; John R. Miner, brother-in-law of Senator Dorsey; contract price, $2,800.

Miles City (Mont.), to Spearfish City, (Dak.), 220 miles and back, once a week; H. N. Warren of Wisconsin; contract price, $2,944.

Miles City to Berney, 85 miles and back, once a week: H. A. Lawton, price $930.

Berney, (Mont.), to Mandel (Wyo.) 113 miles and back, once a week, H. A. Lawton, price, $1,230.

Martinsdale by Oka and Utica to Fort Benton, 141 miles and back, three times a week; A. E. Pond of Oka; price $3,908.

Bozeman to Miles City, 328½ miles and back, seven times a week; W. O. Lofland (employe of Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, and probably bidding for Gilmer & Salisbury); contract price, $21,000.

Bozeman to Salesville, 15 miles and back, three times a week; H. P. Pomeroy; price, $344.

Bozeman to Spring Hill, 15 miles and back, twice a week; H. A. Lawton; price, $200.

Virginia City to Enniss, 14 miles and back, once a week; J. B. Colegrove, of Missouri; price, $198.

Virginia City to Summit, 8 miles and back, twice a week; N. A. Lawton; price, $240.

Virginia City to Home Park, 25 miles and back, twice a week; N. A. Lawton; price, $739.

Virginia City to Salisbury, 30 miles and back, seven times a week; O. J. Salisbury; price, $1,100.

Dillon to Helena, 138 miles and back, seven times a week; W. O. Lofland; price, $5,900.

Dillon to Bannack City, 30 miles and back, three times a week; N. A. Lawton; price, $1,030.

Pony to Red Bluff, 15 miles and back, six times a week; N. A. Lawton; price, $839.

Divide to Red Mountain, 20 miles and back, once a week; H. N. Warren; price, $274.

Divide to Vipond, 13 miles and back, once a week: J. B. Colegrove; price, $229.

Silver Bow to Missoula, 127 miles and back, seven times a week; W. O. Lofland; price, $4,969.

Butte City to Boulder Valley, 40 miles and back, seven times a week. O. J. Salisbury; price, $1,700.

Butte City to Philipsburg, 53 miles and back, three times a week; O. J. Salisbury; price, $1,334.

Butte City to Walkerville, 11 miles and back, seven times a week; O. J. Salisbury; price, $300.

Melrose to Glendale, 4 miles and back, six times a week; O. J. Salisbury; price, $300.

Glendale to Burnt Pine, 10 miles and back, three times a week; O. J. Salisbury; price, $250.

Pony to Boulder valley, 50 miles and back, once a week. J. B. Colegrove, price, $498.

Pony to Gallatin, 31 miles and back, twice a week; O. J. Salisbury, price, $610.

Pony to Meadow creek, 20 miles and back, six times a week; Henry Elling, of Virginia City; price, $840.

Whitehall to Pipestone, 9 miles and back, three times a week; O. J. Salisbury; price $270.

Radford to Diamond City, 28 miles and back, twice a week; J. B. Colegrove; price, $480.

Bedford to St. Louis, 7 miles and back, once a week; O. J. Salisbury; price, $[illegible].

Fort Logan to Unity, 18 miles and back, once a week; O. J. Salisbury; price, $[illegible].

Silver City to Lincoln, 45 miles and back, three times a week; Mike Byrnes; price, $[illegible].

Helena to Belmont, 20 miles and back, three times a week; O. J. Salisbury; price, $[illegible].

Helena to Bozeman, 138 miles and back, seven times a week; W. O. Lofland; price, $[illegible].

Helena to Deer Lodge City, 50 miles and back, six times a week; W. O. Lofland; price, $[illegible].

Helena to Fort Benton, 140 miles and back, six times a week; J. M. Powers (partner of Henry Kirkin in the horse business, Custer Meagher county); price, $4,265.

Helena to Helmsville, 52 miles and back, twice a week; H. M. Norton; price, $1,180.

Helena to Unionville, 4 miles and back, once a week; J. B. Colegrove; price, $99.

Helena to White Sulphur Springs, 78 miles and back, seven times a week; S. S. Brantley; price, $2,340.

Canyon Ferry to White's, 17 miles and back, twice a week; H. A. Lawton; price, $440.

White Sulphur Springs to Martinsdale, 35 miles and back, three times a week; J. M. Powers; price, $723.

Contson to Martinsdale, 125 miles and back, once a week; Jos. S. Hill, of Benton; price, $1,585.

Oka to Parker, 51 miles and back, three times a week; A. E. Pound; price, $1,578.

Fort Benton to Belknap, 91 miles and back, three times a week; C. A. Broadwater; price, $2,970.

Fort Shaw to Chestnut, 22 miles and back, once a week; J. B. Colegrove; price, $329.

Fort Shaw to Florence, 27 miles and back, thrice a week; T. J. Woods; price, $750.

Fort Shaw to Piegan, 82 miles and back, once a week; H. S. Warren; price, $874.

Missoula to Horse Plains, 99 miles and back, twice a week; H. A. Lawton; price, $1,820.

Missoula to Skalkaho, 50 miles and back, three times a week; O. J. Salisbury; price, $950.

Missoula to Forest City, 104 miles and back, twice a week; H. N. Warren; price, $2,767.

Skalkaho (Mont.) to Gibbonsville (Idaho) 60 miles and back, once a week J. A. Porter, of Oregon; price, $940.

Frenchtown to Martina, 30 miles and back, once a week; H. N. Warren; price, $474.

Bearsmouth to Yreka, 20 miles and back, once a week; H. N. Warren; price, $294.

Hayden (Mont.) to Mammoth Hot Springs, (Wyo.) 40 miles and back, once a week; J. H. Wheeler; price $[illegible].

NOT AWARDED.

Bozeman to Chico, 40 miles and back, once a week; J. P. Wheeler bid $[illegible] (to be readvertised.)

Chico (Mont.) to Mammoth Hot Springs (Wyo.) 30 miles and back, once a week; J. P. Wheeler bid $[illegible] (to be readvertised.)

Virginia City to Bozeman, 63 miles and back, seven times a week; W. O. Lofland bid $3,330; (to be readvertised.)

The similarity in names of N. A. Lawton and H. A. Lawton is probably explainable as a mistake in copying, both doubtless referring to the same person; the same will apply to H. S. Warren and H. N. Warren.

Would Be Thought Absurd in a Romance.

An extraordinary claim of obtaining goods by false pretences was preferred at Bodmin Assizes yesterday. The accused being a young lady who gave the name of Georgina Parkyn. The prisoner obtained goods and paid with three bills bearing the signature of "Lord Archibald Douglas, the Catholic priest of London." The case was simply stated as above; but it was remarkable for an elaborate and regular defense made by the accused which occupied quite an hour in delivery and the character of which created much sensation in the crowded court. The prisoner stated that there was a thorough conspiracy to get her convicted. She was married, she stated, since to Captain Parkyn, a man of fortune, but she and his friends did not get on harmoniously. Subsequently she followed him to London, where he met her with a blank check to fill up for hotel expenses during her stay. The prosecution was then instituted against her because she had used her husband's name, he having a large balance at his bank; but that charge would have been proceeded with against her husband on that account instead of her. The prisoner, however, stated in the newspaper reports. She had admitted that she had married her in Truro Cathedral, but had since discovered that she had a husband. The jury, however, could not be induced to find her guilty, and she was discharged. Subsequently she was reconciled to her husband and left him for her this time penniless in London, leaving her that her face would earn her a living if she took care of herself. She became very ill, was taken to the Lambeth Workhouse Infirmary, and subsequently a friend paid her fare for her return home to Cornwall. On her arrival he again urged her to live with him, but she became so ill she was out of her mind. On recovery she consented to live with him, and on leaving, he again went to London, where on leaving, three checks signed by Archibald Douglas's signature, with whom he represented that he had a mine share negotiations, in this way he had entrapped her into an attempt to raise her. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge described the case as the most extraordinary he had experience; but he did not think they had all the facts before them. After a long consultation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. *Standard, Feb. 1*

Mrs. Vanderbilt's [illegible]

Commodore Vanderbilt, originally from Staten Island, has lived a very quiet life since the Commodore's death, spending his leisure in opening and auditing the charities he took. She frequently visits her secretary till [illegible] letters, not [illegible] number of proposals for [illegible] well-endowed institutions. Commodore was taken [illegible] and by those who [illegible] to be between [illegible] there are accompanying letters which wittily and [illegible] set forth the [illegible] These missives [illegible] meant to the [illegible] ton place. The Mrs. Vanderbilt is barely thirty-[illegible] woman, declares [illegible] more, and she [illegible] Gossip—many [illegible]—is not even [illegible] Tarished from the [illegible] among the most [illegible] her hand. He [illegible] assured her [illegible] gether a [illegible] she would only [illegible] per her as long [illegible] *York Letter to Tribune.*

Copper Mining [illegible]

The temper [illegible] developing interest [illegible] since that any [illegible] in the appliances [illegible] of ores will [illegible] There is probably [illegible] field of mining [illegible] offered to capital [illegible] This metal is [illegible] the price is [illegible] face of increase [illegible] mining is a great and [illegible] and the recent [illegible] mining States and [illegible] prise even to those [illegible] the mineral resources. It is the opinion of [illegible] upon the subject, that [illegible] copper will in the [illegible] that of the precious [illegible] no doubt of the [illegible] mining has so far been [illegible] itable, and with such [illegible] the process of reduction [illegible] loss or failure with [illegible] are reduced to a minimum.

The wife of ex-Governor [illegible] Rhode Island, has obtained [illegible] from her husband on the [illegible] ertion and non-support. The [illegible] a long time has been led to [illegible] trial would be a fiasco for [illegible] gers, but this conclusion of [illegible] ment between the parties has happily disappointed it. The divorce was granted by consent of the parties concerned.