

gle together for general enjoyment and recreation, let all hearken to the counsel given by our leaders and conform to the rules established in each locality, and there will be harmony, peace and innocent amusement, without anything to cause a sigh or give occasion for reproach.

### MARK TWAIN'S NEW WORK.

MARK TWAIN has written a holiday book "for children of all ages," in a different style to those works which have made his name famous. It is called "The Prince and the Pauper," and relates, in a taking way, the story of two boys born about the same time, one the heir to a throne, the other heir to the sorrows of poverty, whose positions, through singular circumstances described, become changed the one for the other; the prince becomes the pauper, the pauper the prince. The ways and manners of high and low life in Old England are presented in pleasing contrast, and a story is told which will interest young people and do no harm to older folk. It is dedicated to two of "Mark's" children, and, having been prepared in elegant style, forms a suitable present for any occasion and especially for these holiday times. It is superbly illustrated, an engraving appearing on almost every page. It is handsomely bound and ornamented, and contains notes by way of appendix with references to authentic incidents in English History. It is sold by subscription, R. M. Powers, the well known agent, having the agency for the Territory and W. H. Boule for Salt Lake City. It will no doubt be well patronized.

### HON. GEO. Q. CANNON'S CITIZENSHIP.

From a dispatch which appears elsewhere in this paper, it appears that the question of Delegate Cannon's citizenship is likely to be investigated by the House Committee on Elections. This is quite proper. It is also to be desired. The gentleman has nothing to fear from inquiry. Right will show his position impregnable. His opponents have made darkness their covering and under falsehood have they hid themselves. Mr. Cannon's citizenship is only disputed on a threadbare technicality. It was supposed by his adversaries at one time that he had no certificate of naturalization containing the seal of the court; that he had lost or mislaid it, and consequently would not be able to produce it if placed in a position where it would be necessary. This was the opinion even to the day when the Governor assumed the functions of a court and usurped the powers of Congress, by sitting in formal judgment on the question of Mr. Cannon's citizenship and qualifications as a Delegate to Congress. But the facts are these:

On the 7th of December, 1854, George Q. Cannon, with Elias Smith and Joseph Cain as his witnesses, appeared before the First District Court (since changed to the Third District Court) and was there and then in open court admitted in due form as a citizen of the United States, under the provisions of the United States Statute in relation to aliens who arrived in this country previous to the age of eighteen years. He then received a certificate of which the following is a copy:

United States First District Court for the Territory of Utah.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }  
Territory of Utah, } ss.  
GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Be it remembered, that on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1854, George Q. Cannon, a subject of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, made application and satisfied the court that he came to reside in the United States before he was eighteen years of age:

And thereupon, the said George Q. Cannon appeared in open court, and was sworn in due form of law, and on his oath did say, that for three years last past, it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce and abjure forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatever; and thereupon, the court being satisfied by the oaths of Joseph Cain and Elias Smith, two citizens of the United States, that the said George Q. Cannon, for one year last past, has resided in this

Territory, and for four years previous thereto he resided in the United States—that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character—that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order of the inhabitants thereof, admitted him to be a citizen of the same. And thereupon, the said George Q. Cannon was in due form of law sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and absolutely and entirely to renounce and abjure forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, whose subject he heretofore has been.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said court, this seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.  
W. I. APPELBY,  
Clerk.

The signature to this certificate, the writer being deceased, has been sworn to as the writing of W. I. Appelby by several persons familiar therewith. Elias Smith has recently given his own testimony that he did attend with George Q. Cannon as a witness to his naturalization as set forth in the certificate. The other witness is dead.

The back of the certificate is endorsed in the handwriting of W. I. Appelby as sworn to by competent witnesses:

"George Q. Cannon's certificate of citizenship, December 7, 1854.

Recorded in Record A of Naturalizations, folio 585.

W. I. APPELBY,  
Clerk."

This endorsement shows that the court at that time had a special book as a record of naturalizations. For some time it was thought this book was lost. But it appears that W. I. Appelby was at the same time clerk of the First District Court and of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and the records of each court were kept in the same place. The Record of Naturalizations, containing a large number of names, was found intact, and on page 585 of the book lettered A, appears a duplicate of George Q. Cannon's certificate. In the Journal of the First District Court, under date of January 18, 1854, nearly eleven months before Mr. Cannon's naturalization, appears the following entry:

"In regard to foreigners that wished to be naturalized and become citizens of the United States or declare their intention, the Court ordered that the following rule be entered, viz.:

"That all persons declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States of America shall, at the time of making the declaration, pay the sum of one dollar for the oath of declaration and record entry of the same, and two dollars for the certificate and seal of such declaration, with naturalization and recording the same, and that the United States Marshal for this Territory procure, at the expense of the Government of the United States, a suitable book with blanks printed therein, for recording said declarations and naturalizations for the use of this court.

LEO. SHAVER."

This shows that it was the practice of the Court while Judge Shaver was presiding, to record naturalizations, not in the daily journal of minute book, but in a book of blanks to be filled up as occasion required.

Thus it appears without doubt that George Q. Cannon was naturalized December 7th, 1854; that he received his certificate with the seal of the Court; that the decree of naturalization was recorded in a Record used for that special purpose; and therefore that he is a citizen of the United States beyond the legal power of any authorized body or official to declare otherwise, to say nothing of an executive officer who has no power whatever in the premises.

The technical objections raised against his case are that no record of his naturalization appears in the minute book of the Court for December 7th, 1854; that he was absent from the Territory in the Sandwich Islands during four years almost immediately preceding his naturalization, and therefore had not complied with the law requiring five

years' residence in the United States and one year's residence in the Territory; that he cannot now be naturalized because he is a polygamist.

The first objection is met by the Record to which we have referred, and judicial decisions are numerous to prove that a record in a journal or minute book is not essential, and even if it were that it is beyond the power of the citizen to enforce recording; after he has complied with the law he can do nothing further. The second has been decided already in Mr. Cannon's favor by a Congressional committee, and it is an established principle in law that a man's residence is where his home is located, from which he may be absent without losing his domicile. The third is not necessary to answer, because based on the two previous objections. But meeting it direct, there is no law against living in polygamy, and no law that can meet Mr. Cannon's case at all or it would have been applied long ago.

It may be asked why was not all this presented in the case before the Governor, previous to his issuing the certificate. The answer is, the main facts were presented but not the whole details, because that functionary had no more right to sit in judgment on the matter than a private citizen, and his assumption of authority was as ludicrous as his disregard of the law defining his powers was shameful and criminal.

All this will be fairly argued on a full investigation of the matter, and cannot fail to show beyond a doubt that Mr. Cannon is no more an alien than President Arthur, for though he was not born in the United States, he has been duly naturalized, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a native-born citizen with the single exception of eligibility to the office of President or Vice-President of the United States.

### A Dog Let Loose.

THE JOKER WHO LOST A BET, BUT HAD ALL THE FUN.

Some days since a saloon-keeper on Gratiot Avenue paid certain parties in Chicago \$25 for a stuffed lion to add to the attractions of his saloon, and the other morning as the place was being scrubbed out the lion was placed at the front door to keep him out of the wet. Half a block down the street a farmer was having his wagon repaired and a big bull-dog was chained to the hind axle-tree. He grew uneasy the minute the lion was rolled out and it needed only a few encouraging words from the boys to render him half frantic. He growled and plunged and tore around and attracted quite a crowd, among whom was a man who remarked:

"That's a purty brave dog of yours, stranger."

"Brave! I'd like to see the man or beast he wouldn't tackle!" replied the owner.

"I dunno about that. Never saw a dog who'd stand before a lion."

"Well, here's one who'd stand before two lions. See how anxious he is to get there?"

"Yes, but he puts on that because he's chained. If he was loose you couldn't get him within a rod of that specimen."

"Couldn't, eh? Maybe you want to hear yourself talk."

"Well, I dunno. I'm opposed to betting, card playing, dancing and all that; but seeing you are rather sassy about this, I've got half a dollar here which says that you can't get that dog to go within six feet of that lion."

"Put up the money—put up the money!" shouted the farmer as he went down into his own pockets after the coin.

The money was put up, the crowd fell back, and the farmer's face wore a smile of triumph as he still further excited the dog, and then slipped his collar. With a yell of rage the "canine" made a bee-line for the king of beasts, and in another moment there was reason for a terrific yell of applause. Dog and lion filled the air, so to say. The lion was rolled over and over, grabbed by the throat and shaken around, drawn across the street and back by the ear, and when the dog finally let up on the corpse, the battle-ground was covered with hair and hay and sawdust and glass eyes. At that moment the saloon keeper rushed out, a policeman came up, and for five minutes the air was rent with shouts and exclamations and expostulations.

"It was all in fun," explained the farmer.

"Dot lions cost me \$25 in Sheeago," protested the saloon man.

"Who put up this job?" demanded the officer, as he glared around on the crowd.

By and by a deep silence fell upon the crowd, and in a voice which had only kindness in it, the owner of the lion said he must have his \$25 or he would start for the police court. The policeman said it was certainly a case for the courts, and the crowd said the farmer might have known what would happen. He protested, but finally came to time, and when he had passed over a \$10 bill and given his note for the balance, he had only one sentence to utter. That was:

"Now, then, I'll give any of you five acres of land to put me face to face with the outlaw who put up this job on a hard-working innocent man!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

### An Affecting Incident.

A Boston merchant, dying, left among his papers a parcel of unpaid bills against poor debtors, with a written suggestion to his sons that, perhaps, the claims might as well be destroyed, as collecting them would undoubtedly cause distress. The young men made a careful schedule of the claims, and placed a large proportion of the debtors' names on the "forgiven list"—never intending to collect them.

One day shortly afterward (says one of the brothers) an aged man entered the office, saying he had come to pay an old debt. He was from Cape Cod, and his bowed form, and humble dress, and haid hands indicated that his life had been one of struggles and sorrows. My brother (says the narrator) turned to his desk, and found the old man's name on the "forgiven list."

"Your note is outlawed," said he; "it was dated 12 years ago, payable in two years. No interest has ever been paid; you are not bound to pay this note. We can never recover the amount."

"Sir," said the old man, "I wish to pay it. It is the only debt I have in the world. It may be outlawed here, but I have a child, and my old woman and I hope we will find our peace with God, and wish to do with man. I should like to pay it."

"I cannot take this money," said my brother.

The old man became alarmed. I have cast the simple interest for 12 years and a little over," said he. "Will you compound interest if you require it. The debt ought to have been paid long ago, but your father, sir, was very indulgent—he knew I'd been unlucky, and told me not to worry about it."

My brother then set the whole matter plainly before him, and taking the bank bills, returned them to the old man's pocket book, telling him that, although our father left no formal will, he had recommended his children to destroy certain notes, due bills, and other evidences of debt, and release those who might be legally bound to pay them.

For a moment the old man appeared to be stupefied. After he had collected himself and wiped the tears from his eyes, he said:

"From the time I heard of your father's death, I have raked and scraped, and pinched and spared, to get the money together to pay the debt. About ten days ago, I had made up the sum within twenty dollars. My wife knew how much the payment of the debt lay upon my spirits, and advised me to sell a cow to make up the difference, and get the heavy burden off my mind. I did so; and now, what will my old woman say? I must get back to the Cape and tell her this good news. She will probably repeat the very words she used when she put her hand on my shoulder as we parted: 'I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.'"

Giving each of us a hearty shake of the hand and a blessing upon our dead father's memory, he went on his way rejoicing.

An Illinois deacon, while visiting in Philadelphia, was asked if he had purchased any Christmas cards and replied with some surprise: "Why should I? My old pack is good enough."

According to a London newspaper short honeymoons are the fashion now. Young couples who desire to be in style will therefore begin acting in public as if tired and sick of each other not later than the third week.

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