

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty of illegal voting.

The date of sentencing J. B. Cummings, convicted of attempt to commit rape, which had been fixed for Feb. 22, was changed to Feb. 24, when a motion for a new trial will be made.

James Van Natta was arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and pleaded not guilty.

The cases of assault to do bodily harm, and battery, against Michael J. Forhan, were dismissed; the former because a witness for the prosecution failed to appear when she was subpoenaed, and the latter because the lady who was assaulted was now in Europe, and had manifested her willingness to abandon the prosecution.

The application of Thomas R. Jackson for discharge on a writ of *habeas corpus* was called up. Mr. Jackson was sentenced on April 20, 1889, to the penitentiary, on a charge of adultery because he lived with his plural wife. He was sentenced at Provo, and his term expired on Feb. 19. But the costs \$120 had been assessed against him, and he had been ordered committed for their non-payment.

Mr. Moyle appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Varian for the government. The sections of law bearing on the subject were read, and there seemed to be a unanimity of ideas as to the effect of the statute.

Judge Zane said: "Inasmuch as the law simply imposes punishment by imprisonment or fine, and not by both fine and imprisonment, it don't authorize imprisonment for costs alone. In cases where the law authorizes a fine, prisoners can be committed for fine and costs; but where no fine is authorized in connection with imprisonment, the costs can be assessed, but cannot be collected by imprisonment. They must be collected by civil process if at all."

This afternoon Mr. Jackson appeared before Judge Zane and was discharged.

### MRS. HARRISON'S DAILY LIFE.

The routine of the day begins early at the Executive Mansion, says A. J. Halford, in an interesting article on "Mrs. Harrison's Life in the White House," in the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. Breakfast is served promptly at half-past 8 o'clock, in the family dining room on the north side of the House, adjoining the conservatory. This is followed by prayers, either the President or Dr. Scott conducting devotions. The family then separate for the day; the President proceeding directly to his room. Mrs. Harrison and the ladies retire to the "living room" of the house, which is not a room at all. It is the north end of the main hall, on the second floor, separated from the office or public portion of the floor by a rather severe, not to say forbidding, black walnut partition, half the height of the walls. Mrs. Harrison finds here her mail, which is attended to with promptness and

regularity. So far as the work of answering letters can be delegated, it is given over to Mrs. Sanger, the stenographer. But a large portion of her mail Mrs. Harrison answers herself. Many of the letters can be answered by means of a form that has been composed for the purpose.

The consideration of her mail over, Mrs. Harrison receives the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, at present Col. Oswald M. Ernst of the Engineer Corps, who is charged with the duty of disbursing the appropriation made for the maintenance of the Executive Mansion. With him Mrs. Harrison discusses the needs of the house and her desires, which must be made to conform to the amount of the funds on hand. Many and long are these conferences, and oftentimes they result in a shifting about and repairing of the furniture and fixtures that would astonish some persons who imagine that the life of the lady of the White House is without care and a continual state of bliss.

After having dismissed Col. Ernst, she devotes herself to the domestic branch of the establishment in conference with the housekeeper. The menu for the day is arranged at this conference, and in consultation with the steward Mrs. Harrison maintains an intelligent supervision over the kitchen; but the stories current in some circles, representing her as devoting much of her time to actual participation in the work of the department, are exaggerations. Although a good cook, she does not find it necessary or desirable to usurp the functions of that individual in the White House. And so as to the marketing. Having arranged in a general way for the provision of the day, it is left to the proper person to see that it is procured. Lunch is served at 1:30, but frequently the President is detained by callers, office-seekers, or cabinet meetings, and he does not sit down sometimes until an hour later. It is rarely the case that some one is not invited to join in this meal, in a wholly informal manner—a cabinet officer with whom the President may thus continue conference, or some friend who is asked to extend his stay over the hour for lunch.

In the afternoon, for an hour or thereabouts, Mrs. Harrison receives friends, who come by appointment, and who usually have some relative or visitor to present. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Harrison usually takes a drive, often with the President, and when not accompanying him she takes Mrs. McKee and the babies, or some friend who might be in the house. The variations from this programme will include lessons in china painting, in which art Mrs. Harrison displays rare talent and skill.

Dinner is served at 6:30 o'clock, and as was the case at lunch, almost always the family is joined by some friend. President and Mrs. Harrison are plain liver, preferring the dishes of old Kentucky "auntie" to the more elaborate menu arranged by a French chef.

In the evenings out of the "sea-

son," the White House is a very quiet place. President Harrison rarely has an opportunity of spending any time with his family, except at meals, and after dinner he is usually to be found at his desk again. If Mrs. Harrison is free from any social duty, she utilizes the evening hours by reading. Being fond of a good theatrical or operatic performance, she occasionally graces one of the theatres with her presence, accompanied by two or three friends. The President has little taste for this class of amusement, especially opera, so is seldom seen at these places. He is fond of meeting friends in a quiet way, and when Mrs. Harrison is entertaining callers in the evening, he comes down from his room whenever business permits him to do so, and mingles with them in a delightful informal way.

### ORIGIN OF PROVERBS.

Among the many ways in which wisdom manifests itself there is probably no form she assumes so acceptable to the world as when she comes to us in the garb of proverbs. Reading and observation make some impression on minds of any caliber, but the most lasting and popular form of wisdom and learning and practical philosophy is the proverb. It is true, the coiner may not, in fact seldom does, become known, but he enjoys the nameless pleasure at finding himself handed down to fame that is not vouchsafed to the most famous orator, poet or essayist.

To accurately define anything is difficult; but especially is this true of a proverb. Some define proverbs as "wisdom in brief." Aristotle says of proverbs they are "remnants which, on account of their shortness and correctness, have been saved out of the wreck and ruin of ancient philosophy;" while Agricola declares them to be "short sentences into which, as in rules, the ancients have compressed life." This last seems to be both forcible and pretty. Thomas Fuller has quaintly defined them as "much matter decocted into few words," and James Howell, in his London edition of "Proverbs, Old Sayed Saws, and Adages," published in 1659, calls them "a great deal of weight wrapt up in little," from which came our modern "precious articles always come in small packages."

It is possible that the Latin and Greek proverbs may owe a debt we know not of to outside sources, sacred and profane; notwithstanding it is not so much to sacred sources, or to Solomon, as to classic writers that we must look for light in tracing the genealogy of modern proverbs. The Greek language was the key to all international intercourse from the establishment of the Macedonian empire. It became the vehicle through which, in the septuagint, the Old Testament found its greatest proof of having been regarded by all nations adjacent to the Hebrews as being divine, and it was the language of the New Testament. Yet this language has preserved to us a far