

personating Sir Roger Tichborne. For a long time these men associated together. One of the most important questions the jury will have to decide is whether Tom Castro was Arthur Orton or Tichborne. In 1861 they visited Wagga Wagga. In 1865 Tichborne married.

While all believed in the loss of the Bella, his mother, Lady Felicitie Tichborne, hoped against hope and never ceased searching for him. In 1865 Tichborne heard of their efforts through an attorney named Gibbs, who had seen the advertisements, and suspected that Castro and the missing baronet were one. After awhile he wrote to his mother from Wagga Wagga, on January 17, 1866, his last previous letters having been dated in April, 1854. In this Australian letter he alluded to two circumstances, known only to her and to himself. She, however, did not accept this statement as proof, and wrote back to him to that effect. He wrote in reply, giving further particulars, amongst others that he had been recognized by Bogle, a black servant of the family, whereof it may be said that the apparent theory of the defence was that Bogle had posted Orton on all matters concerning the family. After going to America Tichborne returned to England in December, 1866. He then went to Paris to see his mother and was immediately recognized by her. A suit was thereupon commenced for the restoration of the estates. It was resisted by the possessors declaring that the claimant was not the man he pretended to be. Commissioners were sent out by both parties to South America and Australia. The *soi-disant* Sir Roger courted the strictest scrutiny, and for the purpose of proving his identity held interviews with men of all ranks and positions who knew him in early life. His fellow-officers and soldiers in the Carabineers, fellow students in the College of Stonyhurst, his solicitor, Mr. Hopkins; in fine, even his own mother declares that he is Sir Roger Charles Tichborne. The trial commenced on May 10th, and after the examination of a number of witnesses the claimant was first placed on the stand on May 30th. He was examined through four days, and for twenty-three days was subjected to the most searching cross-examination that the solicitor general of England, Sir J. D. Coleridge, was capable of conducting. He was then re-examined for two days, and on July 7th the court adjourned until Nov. 7th. The proceedings since then have been regularly reported, and it is unnecessary to repeat what has been said.—*London Correspondence N. Y. World.*

The New Apportionment of the National House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives, as now constituted, when all the members due from the thirty-seven States are present, consists of 243 members—Territorial delegates not counted. This number, upon the national census of 1860, is fixed upon the ratio of 127,000 population to each member. In the bill which has just passed the House, apportionment upon the census of 1870, the ratio of 127,800 population has been adopted, which gives us a House of 283 members, or an increase of forty. This apportionment was adopted to save the old Eastern States from actual loss; but the proportionate gains to the Western States are all the same as if a larger ratio had been adopted, cutting down the Representatives from the old States.

Under this new apportionment, Vermont and New Hampshire each lose a member, while Massachusetts gains one, making a loss of one for the New England States. New York gains one member, New Jersey two and Pennsylvania two, while Illinois gains five, Missouri four, and so on. In the political divisions of the Union, the New States lose one member, the central Northern States gain five, the Southern and slave States south of Missouri gain thirteen, and the Western States gain twenty-three. The gains to the late slave States are due to the new amendments to the constitution, under which all the black population are enumerated. Under the old constitution the enumeration of the people for representation in Congress was made "by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons," or, in plain English, only three-fifths of the negro slaves of the country were allowed to be counted for representation under the old constitution. Those dear "old fathers" of our country were ashamed of the institution of African slavery, and by "whipping the devil around the stump," while supporting negro bondage, they avoided in the constitution all such obnoxious words in a republican system as slave, slavery and slaveholder. The first appearance of the word slavery in our constitution was in the thirteenth amendment, abolishing the nuisance. In short, the "old fathers" did not wish to parade their dirty linen before

the world; but it had to come at last, and we have had to wash it in a deluge of blood.

The Western States gain their twenty-three members from the wonderful increase in their population, largely due to their enormous accessions in immigrants from the Eastern States and from Europe. The balance of power in Congress, under this new apportionment, is transferred from the East to the West; but in the fixed representation of the Senate the old States of the Atlantic slope and Gulf coast have still a check upon the great West. We suppose, too, that in order to retain this check as long as possible, this new apportionment bill provides that no new State shall be admitted short of the full ratio of 137,800 of population. Under this new rule, if concurred in by the Senate, the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, &c., will have to wait some years longer before their beards are grown.

Under this new apportionment, of the thirty-seven States which now are represented in the Electoral Colleges the electoral vote for the Presidency will be 357, of which the majority will be 179. But, according to usage, we suppose the existing Congressional apportionment will be applied to the Presidential election of 1872—that is to say, the whole electoral vote will be 317, of which the majority required to elect a President is 159.

Upon the whole, we think there can be no serious objection to a continuing enlargement of the House of Representatives with the growth of our population, until we have a House like the British House of Commons, of over six hundred members. "In a multitude of councillors there is wisdom," and the more numerous we make the representation in the House of Representatives the greater will be the necessity to every Congressional district of sending one of its best men, so that its members may not be utterly lost in the crowd. Above all, the larger you make the popular branch of the national legislature the nearer you come to the voice of the people.—*N. Y. Herald.*

American and German Degrees for Sale in England.

Happening to glance at the advertisement sheet of the *Times* last week we observed the following. We omit the address given: "Degrees.—Gentlemen of ability and position can obtain promotion to learned degrees in theology, laws, arts, medicine, music, and other recognized orders. Strict confidence assured. Address M. A." In order to expose the system, we sent this note by post to the address given: "Nov. 3, 1871.—Sir: Observing the advertisement in the *Times*, I shall be glad to learn how one can procure the degrees of D. D., L. L. D., or Ph. D. I am a settled pastor in a Presbyterian church, and have had a good deal to do with literature in various departments. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, ——" Next day we obtained the reply which we now give word for word, omitting only the name and address of the writer. It brings clearly to light a system which is fraudulent both in the givers and receivers. There are many German and American degrees as valuable as any that can be bestowed in this country; but here is a traffic carried on by real or so-called universities and their agents, which is simply abominable. M. D.'s are also dealt with, as seen in the advertisement. Thus many lives may be exposed to peril. The letter we give is marked "private," but we asked no confidence, and there is no reason why we should give any:—

—London, Nov. 4, 1871.—Reverend Sir: I am in receipt of your note on the subject of a degree. So far as my knowledge extends, and my assistance is available, degrees can be obtained from two sources—that is to say, from Germany or America. From Germany the Ph. D. and D. D. can be obtained, but not the L. L. D. The Ph. D. and M. A. go together in the same diploma; this is, I believe, the invariable custom in all German universities. To obtain this diploma, the principal requirements are that you write a *Petitio*, which must be either in Latin or German, a *Curriculum Vitæ*, or outline of your life, which must be in Latin; and a treatise on some philosophical or scientific subject, which may be in English and must be printed. Every expense considered, this would not cost you less than £25. For the degree of D. D. from Germany the qualifications are not so high, as no Latin is required, and the treatise must be on a theological subject. The total expense of this degree would be

35 guineas to £40. It is only right that I should inform you that German degrees are now difficult in the obtaining, and except in cases of real merit applications for them are not looked upon with favor by the authorities. The other course is from America, and I am connected with a university in one of its principal cities from which all recognized degrees are obtainable, including those you have mentioned—namely, Ph. D., L. L. D., and D. D. Satisfaction of qualification must be given, but this is accepted by testimonial, reference, and position of the candidate. As the settled pastor of a Christian church there would be no difficulty in your case. The fees for general degrees are 15 guineas, an extra registration fee of two guineas being required for degrees that convey the title of doctor. I shall be glad to hear from you, and to arrange for an interview, if necessary. Each degree has its appropriate hood. I remain, reverend sir, yours faithfully, L. L. D.—*Weekly Review.*

LABOR IN LITERATURE.

Verses to which a journalist will cheerfully allow space in his daily local paper, may be dashed off by many of the "small harpers with their glees," as a pleasant way of killing an idle hour. But Tennyson was ten years writing "In Memoriam." Thomas Gray was, in his day, one of the finest scholars in Great Britain, and perhaps unsurpassed in Europe. Very brief is the poem to which he mainly owes his celebrity, and which will keep his memory green and fragrant as long as the English language lasts. It may be read through in five minutes, but Gray was seven years in elaborating it. Upon his death bed, Daniel Webster called for this poem. The gallant Wolfe, when, under cover of night, transporting his brave men to the memorable heights of Abraham, broke the solemn silence which pervaded the boats, by repeating stanzas of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," and finished with the exclamation, "Gentlemen, I would prefer being the author of that poem, to the glory of beating the French to-morrow." Perhaps these words were prompted to the devoted soldier by the involuntary reflection which Rufus Choate expressed, when he said, "The only immortality is in a book." But Gray's is no solitary case of scrupulousness in literary work. At the town of Ferrara is still treasured the ancient scrap of paper upon which Ariosto wrote one of his stanzas—the description of a tempest—in sixteen different ways before becoming satisfied with it. That stanza is one of the most celebrated among Ariosto's remains.

Petrarch surpassed this. One of his verses or stanzas he re-wrote six-and-forty times; and Tasso's manuscripts so abound in alterations, that they are illegible to other people's eyes. Montesquieu once remarked to a friend, concerning a particular part of his writings: "You will read it in a few hours, but I assure you that it has cost me so much labor that it has whitened my hair." Newton, despite his great intellect and huge stores of learning, found within himself patience to write his "Chronology" sixteen times over. Gibbon wrote out his "Autobiography" nine times, and gave twenty years' toil to his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." When the late Dr. Buckland was preparing his "Bridge water Treatise upon Geology and Mineralogy," he made such numerous and frequent changes in the composition, that his wife copied part of it for him nineteen times, and penned four separate copies of the whole work. It was a favorite theory with Goethe, and on this point the meditative Coleridge agreed with the many-sided German, that power to conjure up lively sentiments is in no measure lost as men grow in years; whereas ability to utter them forcibly is vastly increased by practice. In harmony with this opinion was his course in regard to Faust, which he took in hand at the age of twenty, and completed in the full maturity of three score years and ten.—*Mary Granger Chase in the Old Curiosity Shop.*

A Iowa gentleman, who was involved in domestic troubles, met with a genuine "Job's comforter" the other morning. Meeting an old friend, who was a widower, he related his troubles to him, and told him he expected to be broken up, as his wife had commenced suit against him for \$3,000 alimony. "Well," said the widower, "I'll wait and see how she comes out, and if she succeeds, I'll go for her."

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