

GIVE ME THE PEOPLE.

Some love the glow of outward show,
Some love mere wealth and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.
What's all the gold that glitters cold,
When linked to hard or haughty feeling?
What's all we're told, the nobler gold
Is truth of heart and manly dealing!
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
Mere fashion's smile, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.
A lowly roof may give us proof
That lowly flowers are often fairest;
And trees, whose bark is hard and dark,
May yield us fruit, and bloom the rarest!
There's a worth as sure 'neath garments poor,
As 'er adorned a loftier station;
And minds as just as those we trust—
Whose claim is but of wealth's creation!
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
Mere fashion's smile, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.

BREVITIES.

When a man cannot drive well, he makes up the deficiency of education in that respect by severely pounding his animals.

The planting of trees around mining claims is urged in California. They are so handy to have in lynching neighborhoods.

Billy Patterson died in Georgia, the other day, and his heirs and assigns will not carry out that enquiry concerning the personality of the individual who once struck him. The blow seems to have been fatal at last.

When old Sam Crowder, down in Pike, was running for Justice of the Peace, his wife, in anticipation of the honors in store for her, said, "My dear, when you get to be Justice of the peace what will I be?" "You," said old Sam, "why you'll be the same old fool you always was."

Gentlemen who notice a suspicious looking character dogging their footsteps will be careful neither to knock him down nor call in the police. Remember that it is fashionable, new-a-days, for wives to employ private detectives, and it is not pleasing to expose your domestic troubles to the cold glare of an unsympathizing public.—*Cincinnati Times*.

We once knew a man who had large hot legs of roasted mutton every morning for his breakfast; and what gigantic pieces of resistance he had for his dinner only his cook and butcher knew. When he bought turkeys he bought two—one for himself and one for his family. No Emperor in the days of Roman decadence ever ate more than this honest New England citizen, and he lived to be eighty, in spite of hot sausages every night just before going to bed.—*Ex.*

You feel a superiority over the whole human race as you stand at the altar with your fair young bride. You would not change places with the President. Yet a few short years, a few whiskings of broom-handles, an untimely stoppage or two of wafted flat-irons, and your weary body will rest under the swaying willow, while some young gallant will bring your late afflicted partner out to the cemetery and whisper love in her ear, as together they strew pea-nut shells over your grave. "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"—*Carson Tribune*.

A Grave Mistake.

The general outcry made over the whitewashing verdict of the Jersey City Presbytery in the case of the Rev. John S. Glendenning should serve to admonish that body of its grave mistake. It seems to have acted on the mistaken idea that the cause of religion is likely to suffer if the misdoings of any who profess to teach it are exposed and admitted. Religion is too robust and vital to be seriously affected by the short-comings of weak or wicked men, and if affected at all it is through the attempt to screen their deeds under the sacred cloak.

Logically, the decision of the Presbytery is an absurdity as well as an indiscretion. They find him guilty enough to be unfit to preach to his present "flock," but send him out to establish "pastoral relations"

in quarters where he is not known; a veritable wolf in sheep's clothing. In other words they declare that such deeds are not so very bad in a minister of the gospel, and though they may create a little scandal and feeling in the community where his victim dies in agony and shame, they do not disqualify him from going out to seek "fresh woods and pastures new."—*Washington Star*.

A Hoard of Money for War.

The *German News* has published the following curious information on the war treasure of the German empire:

"This treasure amounts to the sum of one hundred and fifty millions (150,000,000) of thalers. In the fortress of Spandau, in the vicinity of Berlin, stands a circular tower called Zuliusturm, which contains the war treasure of the empire. On the 7th ult., Counsellors Michaelis and Guenther presented the keys of this tower to the committee of the debts of the empire, which, of that day, commenced the first examination of this important deposit.

"On the first floor are placed, in gold coin of ten and twenty marks, forty-five millions of marks; on the second floor seventy-five millions. Every million of thalers is deposited upon a separate shelf, and is itself divided into ten compartments, each containing three hundred thousand marks, which are enclosed in boxes.

"The examination was performed so that the members of the committee counted the shelves and the boxes. Then the boxes were weighed one after another. When a box appeared too light or too heavy, the enclosed coin was counted. A few soldiers, with the necessary qualifications, had been summoned for this work. The committee found everything right.

"A member of the committee informed our reporter that the tower has still a good deal of room, and that the treasure could be greatly increased without filling it. Several hours were necessary to perform this examination.

"There are two keys for the treasure; one has been intrusted to the chancellor, the other is in the hands of the president of the committee on the debts of the empire. The lock is so constructed that both keys are indispensably necessary to open it. These funds are to be reserved, and in case of another war, are intended to defray the preliminary expenses of mobilizing the army—preparing it for the field. The former Prussian treasure, reserved for this purpose, which consisted of thirty millions of thalers, was deposited in the vaults of the old royal palace of Berlin."

The tower of Spandau, so to speak, conceals in its vaults the destiny of nations, and its contents may enable Germany at some period in the future to decide upon the peace or war of Europe.

LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

Poor Orphans.

HOW TO GET RID OF THEM.

According to a correspondent of the *Providence Journal*, in a certain town in Rhode Island, the parents of two children, a boy and a girl, died, leaving the friendless orphans to the cold charities of the world. A meeting of the authorities of the town was held to decide upon some action that would relieve the town of the expense of supporting these children. The matter was discussed freely at this meeting, and at an adjourned meeting, held at a private residence, the children were necessarily present, and this was the way in which the case was managed: The boy was told to go into an adjoining room, where he would find a man asleep, in a certain pocket of whose clothing was a five cent piece, and he was to bring it to the committee. The boy obeyed the order. The girl was sent to another room where a woman was sleeping, and from whose pocket a piece of money, or scrip, was to be taken. She also obeyed the instructions given her, and the children were afterwards arrested upon a charge of petty larceny, were tried and found guilty, and were sentenced to the State reform school during their minority. Our informant believes the statement made to him "by a friend who knows the facts" to be true. The name of the town is

withheld for the present. The children are at the present time inmates of the reform school.

State or Territory?

SOME OF THE BEAUTIES OF A TERRITORIAL CONDITION.

For years, in fact since the first regularly organized movement to make a State of the Territory of Colorado resolved itself into fact and form, we have been told that the whole proposition hinged upon the paltry pivot of political expediency. To be candid about it we were not to consider ourselves entitled by any inherent principle of right to the boon of recognition from the national legislature. If there was cause to apprehend a diminution of Republican strength in the Senate or House, speculation accorded us a fair prospect with the pending bill. If the elections turned out well in the States, Colorado was rudely kicked out of Congress by a majority made arrogant by long continued power and the successes of the last elective decision. We were so treated in 1872-73, and in previous years, but in 1874, when the statesmen of the upper and lower houses beheld the signs of gathering discontent and change all over the country's horizon, our bill went through the chamber of representatives without debate, and almost without opposition. In the Senate it was equally well received, and its passage agreed upon, but the highest interests of a hundred thousand people must be sacrificed and trampled under foot to make Edward M. McCook a ruler over them against their wishes and remonstrances. Thus the population of an entire commonwealth, strong as any in the Union, intelligent, thrifty, enterprising and prosperous, were bound hand and foot, spat upon, denied all the privileges to which they were justly entitled by every right under heaven, to gratify the ambition of one very ordinary man, and to consummate the pettiest and most despicable of political shams. We are now informed that McCook is in Washington playing the role of congressional adviser, speaking out of the mouths of a hundred thousand freemen representing every shade of political, moral and religious belief, against their own oft repeated declarations. And in his self-avowed delegateship he advances reasons for keeping us in the market for mountebanks to pillage under the authority of an unrighteous system, an indefinite term of years, or until some new question of necessity shall arise wherein two votes in the Senate and another in the House may be needed to bolster up an unholy alliance, that would be unworthy of a bar-room slyster. If we must be a Republican State, or none at all, what becomes of the doctrine of popular suffrage and its attendant rights? If we are American citizens, located upon the soil of the United States, competent by reason of those industries and resources of the country which make statehood and self-government not only possible, but entirely successful, why should our demands be prostituted to the miserable purpose of mere bargain and sale? Suppose we do go into the Union as a Democratic State, what then? It can only be done by a majority vote, and it is the right to govern themselves by election that the people want, not the ascendancy of this or that party, clique or faction. As matters now stand, we are utterly voiceless and powerless. We are represented in the national councils by one man, who may dispose of us as the auctioneer of his junk shop plunder to who ever will bring him a vote or assist him to gain an election. We are governed by foreigners and aliens, not one of whom cares what becomes of us, our enterprises and plans for the welfare of the country, so long as he can get what he came for—the servitude of the people and as much of their money as can be secured without detection. On the 8th of September last the masses rose up as one man and expressed their minds about it. They will be as ready to annihilate parties that govern them unjustly after admission as they have been before, and the flimsy pretext that if admitted we shall be turned over to a monstrous iniquity, whose breath will scorch us to cinders, as McCook would have the Senate believe, is simply bosh and clap-trap that no sensible man can give a moment's

serious consideration. We want admission, not as a condescension, but as something that belongs to us, and that it is oppression to deny. If we are worthy to be admitted at all, let us go in stripped of party garments. The rest we can settle as becomes men who know what they are doing, and who mean to set up an establishment that shall compel the admiration of their neighbors for the honesty of its administrations and the completeness of its institutions. —*Colorado Register*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Hager presented a memorial of the citizens of California, asking the privilege of buying a tract of timber land in the Territory of Alaska, and to establish ship yards there, for the construction of ships; referred to the committee on public lands. On presenting the memorial, he said the people of California had suffered for want of ships to carry their produce, and they now desired to engage in shipbuilding to meet the wants of that section.

Logan called up a resolution submitted by him last week, to suspend so much of the act of June 23rd, '74, for reorganizing the several staff corps of the army as applies to contract surgeons till February, '75; agreed to.

The motion of Foreman, that the vote by which the senate, in May last, rejected the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary government therefor, should be re-considered and the bill be recommitted to the committee on Territories, was agreed to.

The house legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was read by its title and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The house bill for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river was reported with amendments and placed on the calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour the senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a better government for the district of Columbia.

Merriman obtained the floor to address the senate on the District bill, but yielded for an executive session, after which the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 22.—On motion of Sherman the Senate, by a vote of 39 to 18, took up the bill for the resumption of specie payment reported by the finance committee.

HOUSE.

Dawes, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported the refusal of R. B. Irwin to answer certain questions asked him by the committee respecting the distribution of the \$750,000 received from the Pacific Mail Co., to aid in procuring an additional subsidy for the China mail service. The report of Irwin's examination was then read, and Dawes moved its adoption in order that the Speaker might issue his warrant for the arrest of Irwin for contempt, and supported his motion in a speech, asserting that the testimony of Irwin, that he brought this money to the very doors of Congress, though he declared that he did not pay any of it to any congressman, left the plain inference that the subsidy was procured by the expenditure of this sum of money, and a charge was laid at the door of every member who voted for or omitted to vote against the bill, and it was the duty of the House to repel this inference, and it could not escape from this duty. A long discussion ensued as to the power of the House to punish for contempt. Stephens and General Butler argued that as the law provides for the punishment of a recusant witness by sending him for trial before a court and jury of the District of Columbia the House has no other power in the matter; they denied that there was in this country any such thing as a parliamentary common law, and claimed the constitutional right of a citizen to be tried by a court and jury. Dawes, Kasson, Beck, and Lawrence argued in favor of the right and power of Congress to punish a recusant witness by fine and imprisonment. While Lawrence was speaking Beck announced that he had just been informed that Irwin

was no longer in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and was preparing to leave Washington. The announcement created some excitement, but the discussion continued and at its close Dawes' motion was agreed to without division.

Dawes then called up the resolution for a holiday adjournment from Wednesday 23rd to January 5th, which, after an unsuccessful attempt to table, and to modify by making the adjournment to Tuesday next, was adopted, 121 to 93. Adjourned.

Randall offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to make a detailed statement of the disbursements of the contingent fund in each bureau of that department; adopted.

On motion of Wilson, the Senate bill to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its jury business, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Albright, the Senate bill suspending so much of the act of last session relating to staff officers as refers to contract surgeons, was taken from the Speaker's table, and amended and passed.

Hagan offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether restrictions are placed on telegraphic communications to the press and to individuals; adopted.

Garfield asked unanimous consent to report and have passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 to defray the expenses of the visit of King Kalakaua and suite; Hereford objected, and the bill was not received.

Dawes presented a medical certificate that Richard D. Irwin, a witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, is not in a physical condition to present himself at the bar of the House, or to be subjected to any mental excitement.

Dawes remarked that the committee of ways and means, under the circumstances, would not instruct the sergeant-at-arms to bring Irwin before the House. Dawes then offered a resolution authorizing the committee to hold sessions for investigation in New York. The House then went into executive session on the naval appropriation bill.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The case of Gneat and Dickerson against Jemison, from the California circuit, brought here by the plaintiffs, to recover some three thousand dollars on promissory notes given as part payment on the purchase of the Albert mining claim, was today submitted to the supreme court for review, on a printed brief. The defence was that the mine did not turn out as rich as represented by the vendors, and the court excluded the evidence offered to show that the Tehama mine, some four or five hundred feet away, was not worth working as irrelevant; this was the chief error assigned, and the question is whether the production of an adjacent mine is admissible in such a case as evidence.

A bill was introduced in the House by Eames to-day, which proposes to repeal all the stamp and tax duties imposed by the internal revenue laws except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars, to increase the tax on distilled spirits ten cents a gallon, and the repeal of the second clause of the act of June 6th, '72, which reduced ten per cent. the duties on manufacturers of cotton, wool, iron, etc.

The following explanation is made of Irwin's discharge from custody: A resolution passed last Monday authorized and procured Irwin's arrest in New York, and his detention here as a witness who had failed to appear before the committee in obedience to its subpoena, but having appeared and testified up to a certain point, and then refused to answer a question, the House was applied to for its warrant to order him to show cause why he should not be punished as a contumacious witness. This pre-supposed his having appeared before the committee and consequently involved his discharge from the former arrest.

The republican senators held a caucus this afternoon at the solicitation of the southern republican senators and representatives, at which the condition of the South was considered. The senators from the South advocated the sending of troops to the several States, as they feared that the republican party