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**THE ENTERPRISE.**

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### American Presidents.

First Washington, Adams,
With Jefferson reckoned;
Next Madison, Monroe,
Then Adams the second.
Andrew Jackson came next,
Of New Orleans fame;
Van Buren, and Harrison,
And Tyler next came,
Teen Polk, and then Taylor,
Then Fillmore and Pierce,
Then Buchanan, then Lincoln,
With war's dreadful curse.
Then Johnson, of whom
There is little to say,
And now Grant, who presides
At the White House to-day.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The galleries of the Senate chamber were again densely crowded, ladies predominating. So great was the rush that it was found necessary to close some of the doors. Soon after the Senate was called to order, the tables and seats for the use of the managers, the accused and his counsel was arranged as on Monday. Immediately after the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read the chair laid before the Senate the following message:

*To the Senate of the United States*: Herewith I return Senate bill No. 172, entitled an act fixing the salary the U. S. President, without my of approval. I am constrained to this course from a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself and to what is due to the dignity of the position of chief magistrate of a nation of more than forty millions of people. When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by Congress at $25,000 per annum we were a nation of but 3,000,000 of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactors, with but few wants and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities—necessarily and justifiably so, from the impoverished condition of the treasury and the simplicity it was desired to cultivate in the republic. The pay of Congressmen under the constitution was first fixed at $6 per day for time actually in session, on an average, about 120 days to each session, or seven hundred and twenty dollars per year, or less then one twentieth of the salary of the President. Congressmen have legislated upon their own salaries from time to time so unlawfully that it reached $5,000 per annum, or one fifth that of the President before the salary of the letter was increased. No one having acknowledge of the cost of living at the capital will contend that the present salary of Congressmen is too high; unless it be the intention to make the office one entirely of honor, when the salary should be abolished. This is a proposition repugnant to our republican ideas and institutions. I don't believe the citizens of this republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. Twenty-five thousand dollars do not defray the expenses of the Executive for one year, and have not in my experience. It is now one-fifth in value what it was when fixed by the constitution in supplying demands and wants. Having no personal interest in this matter, I have felt myself free to return this bill to the House in which it originated with my objections, believing that in doing so I meet the wishes and judgment of the great majority of those who indirectly pay all salaries and all other expenses of the government. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 18, 1876.

On motion of Clayton it was ordered that the message be printed and referred to the committee on civil service and retrenchment.

Ex-Secretary Belknap, accompanied by his counsel, Carpenter, Black and Blair, entered the Senate chamber at 12:25, and at 12:30 the Senate suspended the consideration of legislative business to resume the impeachment trial, and the Secretary of the Senate was directed to notify the managers that the Senate was ready to proceed with the trial. The managers shortly after arrived and Lord, on behalf of the board, sent to the secretary's desk and had read the answer adopted by the House to the plea of Belknap, to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged against said Belknap he was an officer of the United States, and he was such officer until after the House of Representatives, by its proper committee, had completed its investigation into the charge against him and were preparing for his impeachment, and that this fact was known to him when he resigned.

Edmunds submitted an order that the counsel files his answer to the replication by the 24th inst, and that the managers file their rejoinder by the 25th, and that the trial proceeded on the 27th inst., which was agreed to after same discussion, and, on motion of Edmunds, it was ordered that the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourn until the 27th instant at 12:30 P. M.

The Senate then resumed legislative business and the House bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors.

Morrill, of Maine called up the House bill making an appropriation for the supply of deficiencies in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. The various amendments proposed by the commitee on appropriation were agreed to, among them the following: for payment of mileage to Senators who took their seats at the session convened on March 5th, 1875, by proclamation of the President, who were not members of the previous Congress, $6,336; for labor in the Senate, $18,000, for folding documents, $1,400; for horses and wagons for the Senate, $565.

The amendment appropriating $83,500 to pay the expenses of the transportation and custody of articles belonging to the United States, to be exhibited at the Centennial exhibition, was agreed to.

Howe, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to amend the laws in regard to the regulations of consular courts of the United States in Japan; placed on the calendar.

April 20.—Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive, free from duty, a wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt, and it was passed unanimously.

The bill relative to the Japanese indemnity fund then came up, and without final action the Senate adjourned.

April 20.—Edmunds introduced a bill to abolish the board of health in the District of Columbia.

Sargent submitted the following: *Resolved*, That the Senate recommend the President that he cause negotiations to be entered into with the Chinese government to effect such changes in the existing treaty between the United States and China as will fully permit the application of restrictions to the great influx of Chinese subjects to this country.

It was ordered printed and to lie on the table. He gave notice he would asked the indulgence of the Senate to submitt some remarks on the resolution at an early day.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the silver bill.

Bogy moved an amendment to make silver dollars legal tenders for any amount, and receiveable for customs, and supported the amendment by a speach, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

### HOUSE.

Culberson introduced a bill to extend the time for the construction of the Texas and Pacific railroad: referred.

The House committee on the Alabama contested election case of Bromberg against Haralson, report being unanimous against the claim of the contestant Bromberg, and declaring the sitting member (Haralson, entitled to the seat.

Lord, Chairman of the managers of the impeachment, reported the replication proposed to be made to the plea of jurisdiction filed on behalf of Belknap. The replication was adopted by the House and was ordered to be communicated to the Senate.

The sargant-at-arms made a report to the House that he had obeyed the writ of habeas corpus in Hallet Kilbourn's case, and that the body of Kilbourn had been ordered by Judge Carter to the custody of the marshal.

Baker offered a resolution instructing the select committee on the real estate pool to investigate whether any members of the former Congress were connected with that pool while such members; adopted.

Witehouse introduced a bill for re-funding the interest-bearing debt of the United States in consuls bearing four per cent, gold interest and having forty years to run; referred to the committee on ways and means.

O'Brien, of Maryland, introduced a bill to provide for coinage of Centennial coins; referred. The bill provides for silver dollars and half dollars, one side of the coins to give corresponding value in coins of other principal nations.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Florida contested election case.

April 20.—Young offered a resolution reciting the unsettled condition of the Mexican republic, and the many outrages committed on the persons and property of American citizens living in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande, and requesting the President of the United States to order such military force to rendezvous on the Rio Grande as will enable the President to enforce the existing neutrality laws; to prevent hostilities on the border, and to preserve peaceful relations between the countries, and also requesting the President to direct the general of the army to proceed in person to the scene of the outbreak and to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain the peace and protect the power and dignity of this government; referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Cox, from the committee on rules, made a report in the case of Chas. D. Smith, Journal clerk, who was shown to have issued a circular seeking business in the collection of additional bounty claims. The report reprehends severely the action of Smith; but, inasmuch as he had reoigned his position, no action was recommended.

Cole offered a resolution reciting the charges made in newspapers affecting the official conduct of B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the remission of forfeitures in the case of the bark Mary Merritt, seized in Milwaukee in June 1869, for violation of the custom law, and instructing the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the circumstances and ascertain on what grounds the judgment of forfeiture was remitted and for what purpose; adopted.

Lawrence introduced a bill relating to the writ of habeas corpus. It provides that whenever any person shall be detained or imprisoned by order of the Senate or House, he shall be entitled to the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and the Sargeant-at-Arms or any other officer having in custody the person detained or imprisoned, shall, in obedience to the writ of habeas corpus, produce before the District Judge or Justice who shall issue the writ, the body of the person so detained without any order from either the Senate or the House. Any person who shall be imprisoned or detained by such court of the United States or any justice or judge thereof for contempt, shall be entitled to apply to any court having appelate jurisdiction in any case from the court, justice or judge having made such order of detention or imprisonment, or to any justice or judge of said court having such appelate jurisdiction for the writ of habeas corpus, and the same shall be issued, served, proceeded with and determined as proper cases.

The House then took up the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Cox made a speech against the bill in one of his humorous discourses. He was reminded by Morris, in an under tone, that he had a war record, to which he retorted, amid great laughter—"Yours was struck out of the Congressional dictionary."

Conger, of Michigan, also opposed the bill in the name of the churches of the country, of all religious denominations, which would look with amazement at this effort to substitute the sword for the Bible.

Finley wes declared entitled to the seat now occupied by Walls, of Florida, the vote being 113 against 83.

The House took a recess until evening to discuss the bill transferring the Indian bureau, but the proceedings then were entirely devoid of public interest, there being but few members present, and those not confining themselves to the subject. The bill will probably be brought to a vote to-morrow.

POOR STRADELLA!—It is impossible to separate our sense of the beauty and earnestness of Stradella's music from the memory of his romantic history, his devoted attachment, and tragic end. Being engaged in the service of republic of Venice to compose operas for the carnival, he achieved a great success, both with his compositions and his splendid voice. A Venetian noble, whose mistress was a passable singer, invited Stradella to give her some lessons; and between the master and his lovely scholar there soon sprang up an affection which led eventually to their escaping together, one night, and setting out for Rome. The noble immediately hired assassins to follow the fugitives and put them to death. The ruffians soon found Stradella at Rome, where he was on the point of giving an oratorio, in the church of St. Giovanni Laterano; and, as the story goes, waited through the performance for a fitting opportunity for putting their purpose into execution, but were so melted by the wondrous beauty of Stradella's voice and music, that they relented; and, with many tears, confessed to him what had been their mission, and protested that they were incapable of the crime of robbing Italy and music of so great a genius. Warned by this adventure, the lovers fled to Turin, whither they were pursued by the implacable vengeance of the Venetian; and Stradella wss attacked and wounded by three assassins. From these injuries he ultimately recovered, and perhaps thought himself safe from further danger; but the anger of his persecutor was not to be so easily appeased, and, shortly after, Stradella having taken his Ortensia to Genoa on an excursion, the pair were barbarously murdered in their apartments about the year 1681. "So perished," says his biographer, "the most excellent musician of that day in all Italy."—[Macmillan's Magazine.

### Emigrants Attacked by Indians.

FORT LARAMIE, April 20.—A Mr. Milgan, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, arrived here this afternoon. He says while coming in on the morning of the 16th, his party was attacked by Indians in Red Canyon, near the Cheyenne river ranch, about fifty miles from Custer. A few of the party escaped to the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Metz, of Laramie City, were killed. A colored woman was taken prisoner. A man named Simpson was also killed. The bodies were buried the next day. Mrs. Metz had been ravished. Three men were wounded—Grichan, from Missouri, mortally; and Batally, from Missouri and C. W. Bergessir, from Virginia City, Nevada, seriously. It is feared the wounds may prove fatal. The wounded men are at the Cheyenne river ranch. The place where the attack was made is about 120 miles from this post.

A party from the Black Hills today say that about ten days ago three wagons were found at the entrance to Buffalo on the Yankton route, destroyed and the stock gone. Signs of a fight were numerous; the wagon covers had been shot to pieces, and parts of the material the wagons had been loaded with were scattered loosely around, some with marks of balls on them. The Indians had evidently attacked and destroyed the entire outfit.

FORT LARAMIE, April 21.—In my dispatch of yesterday, about the Red Canon massacre, I mentioned that three wounded men were left at the Cheyenne river ranch this morning. Gen. Bradley, commanding the district of the Black Hills, sent a detachment of cavalry and an ambulance to bring them in.

TO KILL A TOWN.—An exchange tellingly puts it in this way: "Underrate every present and prospective enterprise; speak ill of the churches and schools; tell everybody the hotels are bad; enlarge the vices of the people, especially the young people; withhold the patronage from your merchants and tradesmen, and buy your goods at some other place; never subscribe for the local papers, and if you are in business, refuse to advertise."

### The Spiritualist Home Dead.

A report is published in the Paris *Siecle* that Home, the famous medium, died suddenly a few weeks since, on a railway train between St. Petersburg and Berlin. The whole life of this man, says the *Times*, has been a series of marvels, and those familiar with his career will hesitate to believe him actually dead until the fact has been fully confirmed by medical authority. He may have planned to cap the climax of his miraculous performances by getting himself advertised as defunct, and then astonishing the world anew by returning from the spirit land to his mortal body—in spiritualistic parlance, materializing himself. He was born in Scotland in 1833, and his full name was Daniel Douglas Home. Like so many modern adventurers, however, he belongs to the United States, having been brought here when a child. He went into the spiritualistic business at the early age of 17, and has been in it ever since. He went to Europe in 1855, where his extraordinary tricks, manifestations, or whatever they should be called, astonished and bewildered all ranks of society. In London the Queen and her court were greatly impressed, and many noble converts were made by him. In Paris the Emperor Napoleon became strongly interested in him, and afterward he was received with peculiar favor at the Papal court. He joined the Roman Catholic church, and in 1850 married at Rome a Russian lady of rank, who died four years later. Afterward Home fell out with the Pope and was banished from Rome. In 1871 he married another Russian lady, and has lived in that country most of the time since. He was probably well fixed in this world's goods, for he has not done much in the show business for several years past. Many of his manifestations have not yet been fully or satisfactorily explained by scientists, though usually referred to as an exceptional experiness in prestidigitation in combination with certain little understood natural principles, such as animal magnetism and what has been called "leviation" in contradistinction to navigation. As usual with such peddlers of the preternatural, Home was most successful in convincing women, and one English lady of wealth, a Mrs. Lyon, was somehow impressed by him with the belief that she should make over to him all her property. The courts were invoked by her relatives, and Home had to disgorge.

JARVIS AND THE FUNERAL.—There is a story related of Jarvis, the distinguished painter, to the effect that, walking down Broadway one day he saw before him a dark-looking foreigner, bearing under his arm a small red cedar cigar-box. He stepped immediately into his "wake," and whenever he met a friend (which was once in every two or three minutes, for the popular artist knew everybody), he would become him with a wink to "fall into line," behind. By and by the man turned down one of the cross streets, followed closely by Jarvis and his "tail." Attracted by the measured tread of so many feet, he turned around abruptly, and seeing the procession that followed in his footsteps, he exclaimed: "What for de debble is dis? What for you take me, eh? What for so much come after me, eh?" "Sir," exclaimed Jarvis, with an air of profound respect, "we saw you going to the grave alone with the body of your dead infant and we took the opportunity to offer you our sympathy, and to follow your babe to the tomb." The man explained in his broken manner that the box contained only cigars, and he evinced his gratitude for the interest which had been manifested in his behalf, by breaking it open and dispensing them very liberally to the mourners.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

The ruler of Egypt is working upon the rivalry of the French and English governments, both of which are so anxious to attend to his interests. England got ahead of France in the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, to the chagrin of the French, who had neglected to purchase when the opportunity was offered. But France has since then been getting ahead of England in regard to the control of the Egyptain finances, and has lately obtained a position which is disagreeable to the English. The Khedive watches their proceedings, and takes such advantages from either side as he can obtain. When his credit was going to wreck in London last week, he appealed directly to the friendship of the French government, which promptly gave him the pecuniary support he needed in the London market. Between the two powers the Khedive's treasury has been lifted out of the troubles in which it was involved, and he can now find the means to carry on his war in Abyssinia. The Khedive is a shrewd man, well aware of the manœuvres of France and England respecting Egypt.

JUST HIS LUCK.—"You see, said the despondent man on the pickle barrel, addressing the grocer, who was spearing the top of a cracker box with a cheese knife, "you see some people has good luck, and some has bad luck. Now, I remember once I was walking along the street with Tom Jellicks, and he went down on one side of it and I went down on the other. We hadn't got more'n half way down when he found a pocketbook with $261 in it, and I stepped on a woman's dress and got acquainted with my present wife. It was always so," he said with a sigh, "that Tom Jellicks was the luckiest man in the world, and I never had any luck.—*New Orleans Republican.*

### Practical Jokes.

One of the neatest things that ever came under our observation chanced to a friend in the employ of a firm on Beekman street; and this is how it was. Our friend is on terms of familiar intimacy with his employers, one of whom was about to go on a journey up north. He lives in Brooklyn, and when he came over in the morning, calculating to take the steamer to Boston in the evening, he brought a large valise along, into which to pack a few more articles. During the day business called him up-town, and the spirit of mischief entered the noddle of our friend regarding that valise. He picked it up, felt of its weight, and set it down.

"What a joke we could play on M——," said he to M——'s partner, a man also in for a joke at almost any time.

"If I could only get that valise open, I would fill it full of these iron bolts. Wouldn't that be a joke on the old man?"

"It would indeed. Try your keys."

Both tried their keys, but none of them would open it. A friend was taken into the secret, and his keys tried, but neither of them would fit the lock. Whet was to be done?

Our friend is not the man to weaken in the face of difficulties. So taking a bundle of the bolts as heavy as he could carry in one hand, and the valise in the other, he went to a locksmith near by, had it opened, the heavy bolts put in and then locked again. Placing it back again where M—— had left it, they waited events. M—— soon after returned and began bustling about to get ready for his journey. When on the point of saying good-bye and going, he lifted the valise and instantly suspected something wrong; but he said nothing that would lead the jokists to believe that he in the least suspected the trick. Finally, being all ready, he turned to our friend and asked:

"Are you busy now, John?"

"No. What can I do?"

"I've got a number of bundles here. Put on your coat and carry this valise down to the boat for me, will you?"

Here was a situation! But, if he objected or tried to excuse himself now, he would be suspected. So, blushing clear up to his ears, he put on his coat, and, taking up the heavy bag, he followed his boss, but in a very chopfallen way. The other conspirators waited until he was out of doors, and then laughed at his expense till they were tired.

Arriving on board the boat, M—— produced his keys, and opened the valise as sober as an owl, he took out the heavy bundle of iron bolts, and, handing them to our crestfallen friend, said:

"John, I don't think I shall need these, come to think of it. Won't you take them back to the office again?"

Poor John! The perspiration was streaming from every pore in his body; and to think that he had to take that heavy load back again about a mile! He felt like jumping overboard. But there was no help for it; the bolts were too valuable to throw away; so back he lugged them through the sun and heat, and the reception he got on his return to the office was enough to complete his nervous prostration.

### The Art of Hospitality.

The art of hospitality should be as devoid of art as possible, and is well summed up in the following:

Welcome the coming guest; welcome him with a few simple, pleasant, easy words,—without ostentatious cordiality; without gushing declarations of friendship; without paralyzing his arm by an interminable shaking of hands; without hurry or flourish, or due anxiety to have his trunk carried up to his room, or sandwiching between every sentence an anxious appeal to make himself entirely at home,—an appeal which usually operates to make one feel as much away from home as possible. Constantly taking it for granted, on the part of the host and his family, that one is not comfortable, and that they must hurry about and take all the responsibility—and self-helpfulness—from the guest, thus depriving him of the credit of common-sense, is something worthy of indignation; all the more so because politeness forbids the least sign of impatience. It is ill-bred—it is not decent. It is insulting to the guest; and he would serve the author of such treatment right if he cut him, thereafter, without ceremony. And yet how many of our well meaning, and, in most things, well-bred people, fall into the error that, unless they are constantly on the alert, unless they establish a kind of espionage over their guest and watch his every movement, lest he should brush his coat or take a seat for himself, they will be wanting in courtesy. The art of hospitality consists in putting the guest at his ease; and this does not mean telling him to be at his ease. It consists in making him forget that he is a guest, and not in constantly pushing the fact before his eyes. And it also consists in leaving to him the exercise of his senses, and of responsibility, at least, so far that, finding what he needs at his hand, he may help himself.

At a little gathering the other evening somebody asked a man if he was found of opera. He said he was, passionately. He always liked that part where the lady rides around and jumps through the hoops.

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.—[Thoreau.

### Lincoln as a Lawyer.

In the amount of legal learning which he possessed as a fund of knowledge and from which he could draw as he pleased, he was not the equal of many lawyers I have known. Somebody has said the greatest lawyer is the man who in the least time can find the man who knows the law. If a law question was submitted to Lincoln, or rose in a case, by his power of analysis, by looking at the statement of the principle in a few books, and by logical induction, he knew how to reach the root and marrow of the matter, and do it accurately. What he saw he saw clearly, and what he stated or demonstrated, he stated or demonstrated clearly. Many a time I have seen an old farmer in the court room all attention for an hour listening to Mr. Lincoln in the argument of a dry law proposition. He made it so clear and so plain, illustrated and enforced it by comparisons and arguments so forcible and easily comprehended, that the farmer understood just as much about it as the court did. As a trial lawyer, he had few equals and no superiors. He was as hard a man to beat in a closely contested case as I ever met. He was wise in knowing what to attempt and what to let alone. He was fair to the court, the jury, and his adversary, but candor compels me to say that he by practice learned there was power in this. He was candid and he was fair, but he knew how to make just the most of this. As he entered the trial, where most lawyers object, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to let this in or that, and sometimes, when his adversary could not prove what Mr. Lincoln knew to be the truth, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to admit the truth to be so and so. When he did object to the court, after he heard his objection answered, he would often say, "Well I reckon I must be wrong." Now, about the time he had practiced this three quarters through a case, if his adversary didn't understand him he would wake up in a few minutes finding that he had feared the Greeks too late, and wake up to find himself beat. He was wise as a serpent in the trial of a cause, but I tell you I have got too many scars from his blows to certify he was harmless as a dove. When the whole thing is unraveled, the adversary begins to see that what he was so blandly giving away was simply what he couldn't get and keep. By giving away six points and carrying the seventh he carried his case, and the whole case hanging on the seventh, he traded everything off that would give him the least aid in carrying that. Any man who took Mr. Lincoln for a simple-minded man would very soon wake up on his back in the ditch. By this I do not mean that he had cunning, and beat by trick. He had nothing of this, for he never cheated his adversary. He simply knew that the strength of Sampson lay in his hair, and knowing this, so long as you gave him the shears and a chance at the hair, so long he would give away everything else with the utmost frankness and kindness; but if you, too, found out or knew the same fact, and went at him to joust him from his position and take away his weapons, then he gave nothing, but arose like a lion awakened in his lair. His stooping form straightened, his angular features acquired force and expression, his eyes flashed, all his powers of logic, sarcasm and ridicule were aroused, and, rejecting all compromise, he fought it out on that line until he carried the day.—*Leonard Swett.*

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOURSELF.—To regain or recover health, persons should be relieved about all anxiety concerning disease. The mind has power over the body. For a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. It is found, in the hospital, that surgeons and physicians who make a specialty of a certain disease are liable to die of it themselves; and the mental power is so great that sometimes people die of disease that they only have in imagination. We have known a person to die of cancer in the stomach when he had no cancer, or any other mortal disease. A blindfolded man slightly pricked in the arm, has fainted and died from believing that he was bleeding to death. Therefore, well persons, to remain well, must be cheerful and happy; and sick persons should have their attention drawn, as much as possible, from themselves. It is by their faith men are saved, and it is by their faith that men die. If he wills not to die, he can often live, in spite of disease; and, if he has little or no attachment to life, he will slip away as easily as a child falls asleep. Men live by their souls, and by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves; they are only resources of life, tenements of their souls. The will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy or giving it up.—*Dr. Hall.*

Among the stories told of Finney, the revivalist, is the following: He was passing an iron foundry when the works were in full blast, and heard a workman swearing terribly. "Young man," said the revivalist, addressing the swearer. "How hot do you suppose hell is?" The workman recognized his questioner, and placing his arms akimbo, and looking him squarely in the face, said, "Well, Mr. Finney, I suppose it's so hot there that if somebody brought you a spoonful of melted iron you'd swear 'twas ice cream." Mr. Finney had nothing more to say.

Judge Coghlan has been confirmed as district attorney for California

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