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FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 6. 1880.

How Mr. Lincoln Entered Washington.

Concerning Mr. Lincoln's entrance to the capitol before his last inauguration, there has been much misrepresentation —misrepresentation which could only be cleared up by Mr. Washburne, and which now, for the first time, is fully cleared up. It was at first arranged by the Republican managers, who, in 1861 were concerned in the entrance of the President-elect to the capital, and who, with many other good citizens, feared he would be molested if not assassinated upon his way, that Mr. Lincoln should leave Philadelphia on an ordinary day train and arrive at Washington in the afternoon, where he was to be received by Mr. Washburne and Senator Seward. In accordance with the same arrangements, all the telegraph wires between Washington and New York were cut, and hence no telegraphic communication could be had.

At the time appointed the two gentlemen mentioned were at the depot, but much to their astonishment, Mr. Lincoln was not on the train which arrived. With the utmost anxiety they scrutinized the face of each man as he passed, and when the last man had left the depot, with great alarm Seward turned to Washburne and said:

"My God, he has not come! What can have happened?"

To which Mr. Washburne reassuringly replied:

"I can't imagine, but let us hope for the best. It is possible he will be in on the morning train."

"Will you come down with me and meet him?" asked Seward.

"Yes, of course," answered Washburne, and soon afterward the two gentlemen parted.

Meanwhile the President-elect was in Harrisburg, and attended a reception which was given to him in that city. In the course of the evening, at about 10 o'clock, while the festivities were at their hight, he slipped quietly away, and in a close carriage was conveyed to a special train in waiting for him. On this train he was taken to Philadelphia, there making connection with the ordinary night train between New York and Washington. He boarded that train with two companions, Allan Pinkerton, the detective, and Ward H. Lamon. With these gentlemen, on the ordinary train, he proceeded on his way.

On the following morning, in the gray, cold dawn, Washburne, faithful to his promise, was at the old Baltimore and Ohio depot. He looked around for Seward, but Seward had not arrived. Fearing much, yet still hoping, he walked restlessly up and down the platform. Still Seward did not come. At length the train came in sight, rolled into the depot, and came to a standstill. One by one the passengers began to alight. In almost an agony of suspense, Mr. Washburne looked closely at each man's face, looked only to be disappointed, for the face was not of the Republican President-elect. At last, when he had almost relinquished hope, he saw, from his position behind one of the pillars of the station, three men descend from the sleeping-car. One of them, tall and ungainly, he at once recognized as Lincoln. The President did not wear a Scotch cap and short cloak, as has been described by a number of writers, and as is popularly believed. He had on a black slouched hat, a short overcoat, and his neck was muffled in what was known as a wollen comforter. As he came down the platform, Mr. Washburne hastily advanced from behind the pillar, and extending his hand, said: "Lincoln, I am glad you have got here safely."

As he did so, Lincoln's companions rushed forward, as if fearing an assault, but the President, waving them back, said reassuringly, and with his own peculiar drawl, "Now, never mind; this is all right; it is only my friend Washburne."

Then, without further ceremony, the four gentlemen took a carriage which Mr. Washburne had in waiting, and rode to Willard's Hotel. So it was that Abraham Lincoln entered Washington for the first time after his election to the Presidency.—*New York Times.*

Bible in a Hotel.

A small party of friends, gathered around a cosy tea-table, were discussing the propriety of the Holy Scriptures being placed in railroad cars, steamers and hotels. One or two of the party raised the objection to the practice that the Bible in such public places often received rude and careless treatment at the hands of irreverent and irreligious persons. A lady present, the sweet graces of whose Christian character gave her a wide-spread influence, related this touching incident of personal experience: Some brief time after her conversion and union with the church, troubles came upon her and her family Instead of bearing her trials with patience and submission, she lost faith in the goodness of God, in his ever-watchful care, doubted the genuineness of her conversion, ceased to pray, to read the Bible, or even think of seeking divine guidance. While in this pitiable state, a very painful matter of business made it necessary for her to visit a large city. She was of a retiring disposition, unused to traveling. While on her journey, in the cars, a slight act of courtesy led her to make the acquaintance of a gentleman and his wife, who took her under their protection, and after their arrival in the city, saw her safely at her hotel She was oppressed with an almost overwhelming sense of loneliness, ming'ed with the consciousness of an utter inability to perform the errand she had in hand. On a center-table in her neatly-furnished room was a single book. Opening it mechanically, her eye fell upon these words: "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." An emotion of tenderness, born of her old-time love of God and trust in his promises, suddenly stole into her heart. Still bending over her precious book, the gathering tears beginning to dim her eyes, she read further on, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever." The comfort which these passages of Scripture brought to her, it was impossible to describe. The black clouds of unbelief and doubt were quickly rolled away. The glorious sunlight of divine love and protection shone in upon her soul, and the bow of promise seemed to span the arch through which she looked toward the bright days that were near at hand. She was no longer alone, and this assurance came to her like a balm and a blessing. Her distracted mind was at rest now. The by gone days of peace, joy and trust sat again upon the throne of her heart, and held more potent, loving sway than ever. "*Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever,*" she kept saying to herself over and over. That night she retired with as great a sense of security as if she had been in her own house, slept peacefully, and awoke in the morning thoroughly refreshed in mind and body. Unexpected facilities for transacting her trying business opened up on all sides. She was uniformly treated with respect, marvelously aided in her quest, and her mission proved successful. Had it not been for that copy of the Bible, found so opportunely in her pathway, she was sure she would have taken the next return train to her distant home without making an effort even toward the accomplishment of her mission. The Bible in the New York hotel *was* in the right place.—*Presbyterian Journal.*

Diphtheritis in Russia.

The ravages of Diphtheritis in Russia have been truly horrible. Originating in Bessarabia, this terible disease has laid its grip epidemically upon thirteen of the government districts, and in the Caucasus alone no less than 40,000 children have been slain by it. The Russian, however, does not fold his hands in the presence of gigantic disaster and exclaim, like our friend the Turk. "It is the will of Allah." A christian nationality, however low its present grade of culture always possesses the germ of civilization in its convictions that no evil whatever can possibly be the will of the source of all good. A plan for a great campaign —a Russian aggression— upon the dreadful epidemic has been worked by Prof. Bystroff and adopted by the commission of experts to whose examination it was submitted. We learn that there is something else beside nihilism occupying the Russian mind when we read that it is purposed within the next fortnight to dispatch thirty select physicians and three hundred sisters of Mercy to Poltowa for doctoring and nursing of those seized by the disease. Each physician is to receive 300 roubles for traveling expenses and 100 per month salary, while each sister receives 100 roubles for cost of journey and 25 roubles a month pay. The resolutions of the commission on diphtheritis have been laid before the general assembly of the Red Cross for approbation.

Emerson defines a weed as a plant whose uses have not been discovered.

Specimens of Oriental Extravagance.

Probably the ex-Khedive of Egypt has no superior among living members of royal families in at least one respect —extravagance. There are in Cairo about forty palaces, occupied at various parts of the year by the reigning monarch. Abdie, the winter palace, during the rule of Ismail Pasha, was rebuilt five or six times. The ornamentation of the rooms was frequently changed. One day a salon would be furnished in white and gold; a few days later in blue, with light medallion frescoes; then this would be changed to something else; the architect was given no peace, and the estimated cost of the building was $2,500,000. At Gizeh is another palace, the most expensive of them all. The intervening distance of three miles was to be filled to a level with the Nile banks and a park laid out, but this project was abandoned, and the grounds about Gizeh alone filled at an expense of $5,000,000. In rebuilding his palace, His Higness often changed his mind and altered the arrangement of rooms and suites in such a reckless way as to carry the expense to fabulous sums. The furniture, which had been ordered in advance, was stored, became moth-eaten, and was unfit for use. The items for interior decorations are astonishing. Costly marble stair-cases with silver rails abound, and everything else in keeping. The cost of the palace was $11,500,000 The palatial residences occupied by the relatives of the Khedive, on a smaller scale, are fully as magnificent.

The buildings set aside for the harem were finished with all the luxury of wealth. Repairs are constantly going on, and by this term is meant the destruction of an entire building and the erection of another, vastly more expensive, in its place. At Alexandria, the same thing is repeated, stately palaces abounding in the midst of miserable mud huts. The personal expenses of the Khedive, were the cause of his downfall. As an instance of this, reference may be made to the sugar estates. Reasoning that Egypt should export sugar, he ordered $20,000,000 of machinery from England and France. Wherever there was a space to grow cane, tall chimneys and immense buildings arose along the banks of the Nile. Four hundred and eighty thousand acres of land were taken from the fellahs by force; dikes were built, railroads were laid out, and at one point alone 3,000 men were employed in gathering cane. The net revenue was $3,000,000, a very small margin. At the time of his deposition from power, besides the secured debts upon his estate, Ismail Pasha left debts to the amount of $2,350,000. Some of His Highness' follies, like the sugar-cane one, were based upon sound ideas, only the working was carried on beyond the capacities of the country.—*New York Atlas.*

Accidents to Beer Drinkers.

The worst patients in the Metropolitan Hospital are the London draymen. Though they are apparently the models of health and strength, yet, if one of them receives a serious injury, it is nearly always necessary to amputate, in order to give him the most distant chance of life. The draymen have the unlimited privilege of the brewery cellar. Sir Ashly Cooper was called to a drayman. He was a powerful fresh-colored, healthy looking man, who had suffered an injury in his finger, from a small splinter of a stave. The wound, though trifling, supurated. He opened the small aliject with his lancet. He found on retiring, he had left his lancet. Returning for it, he found the man in a dying condition. The man died in a short time. Dr. Gordon says: "The moment beer-drinkers are attacked with acute diseases, they are not able to bear depletion, and die. Dr. Edwards says of beer-drinkers: "Their diseases are always of a dangerous character, and, in case of accident, they can never undertake even the most trifling operations with the security of the temperate. They most invariably die under it." Dr. Buchan says: "Malt liquors render the blood sizy and unfit for circulation; hence produces obstructions and inflamation of the lungs. There are few great beer-drinkers who are not pthisical, brought on by the glutinous and indigestable nature of ale and porter. * * * These liquors inflame the blood and tear the tender vessels of the lungs to pieces." Dr. Maxon says: "Intoxicating drinks, whether taken in the form of fermented or distilled liquors, are a frequent predisposing cause of disease."—W. Hargreaves, M. D.

The real beauty of Democratic statesmanship shines with unusual brilliancy at this time, while Democratic mobs in Indiana are welcoming the down trodden colored people with outrage, and Democratic mobs are gathering about the capital of Maine for the purpose of overthrowing by force the government of the people.—*Bee.*

The Peruvian Hero.

At the time when the news of the terrible and magnificent naval combat in which the *Huascar* was captured and her heroic commander perished at his post was received, the report went abroad, and met with general credit, that the Peruvian Admiral was of German birth. It appears, however, that such is not the case. That gallant naval commander was not an imported foreign mercenary. His splendid valor and his imperishable fame belong rightfully to the nation under whose flag he died.

His father was a Colombian of Castilian descent. Miguel Grau, his famous son, the hero of the present naval battle in which the maritime strength of Peru was broken, was born in Piura in 1834. When only ten years of age the younger Grau was shipped as an apprentice on a merchant vessel, in which he became mate when in his eighteenth year. In 1857 he obtained a subordinate position in the Peruvian navy. In 1866 he was compelled to leave the naval service in consequence of having united with those who protested in energetic terms against a foreigner being placed in command of the fleet. He then once more found occupation in the merchant service, and became Captain of one of the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. In 1866 he re-entered the Peruvian Navy, and joined what was known as the "Civil Party," which subsequently proclaimed the candidacy of Prado. When the present war broke out he was given the command of the *Huascar*, and with it that of the first division of the Peruvian fleet, consisting of the iron clads which last May achieved such a splendid victory over the Chilean squadron.

It is pleasant to note the fact that the Chilean papers do not grudge their noble enemy a fitting meed of praise. They speak of him as "a hero worthy of engaging with heroes," and dub him the "Paul Jones of the Pacific."

Tilden's Income Tax Found.

Some months ago the government filed a bill of discovery in the case of the United States vs Samuel J. Tilden, propounding questions as to Tildens income during the year enumerated in the complaint. Gov. Tilden, through his counsel, demurred to the bill and Judge Blatchford decided against him, ordering that he should answer the Interrogatories. From this order Gov. Tilden appealed to the supreme court. Sixty days have now elapsed, and Gov. Tilden has not filed his answer, claiming that it is not necessary until the supreme court has decided in the appeal. Today District Attorney Woodford moved before Judge Blatchford in the U.S. circuit court for a further order to compel Tilden to answer the interrogatories at once, irrespective of appeal, which was opposed by counsel on the other side. The case has been set down for argument ext week.

The Maine Infamy.

The Maine infamy appears all the balder and more wretchedly unjustifiabl in the light of the unanimous decision of the supreme court, the ink on which was hardly dry before the outrage was perpetrated. That document was absolutely unanswerable, and it is noticable that the Garcelon party have not attempted to answer it except with defiance. No course in reason and justice was left to the fusionists except to enroll the names of the really elected members of the legislature, and assign the court's opinion as their authority for doing so In neglecting to adopt this course, the Garcelon party have lost their only chance of escape. It is a marvel that some of the gentlemen who are staking their political all on the success of the democratic party in the elections this year did not bring influences to bear on Gov, Garcelon and his fellow conspirators which should cause them to adopt this course. We have said it is a marvel, but it is better to withdraw the expression. The democratic party leaders have become so accustomed to blundering that they can do nothing else.—*Chicago Times.*

General Grant while in south Carolina was told that tissue ballots were used to neutralize the overshadowing negro majority; and thus his democratic informant alleged, preserve civilization. The general replied that he hoped the necessities of civilization would not call for a repetion of this sort of thing.

The yeild of timothy and oats in North Paluse is almost incredible. Of the latter instances are recorded of 100 bushels to the acre. Beets and turnips weighing from 15 to 20 pounds are no rarity in this region. This section lies northeast from Lewiston about 55 miles.

The oldest timber in the world, used by man, is found in the temples of Egypt.

Deafness is seldom or never known among the American Indians.

Congress and the Supreme Court.

Under the above heading, the S. F. *Chronicle* prints a thoughtful article regarding one of the most glaring evils of American politics, viz: the habit of bringing political and partisan considerations to bear upon a class of questions with which such considerations should legitimately have nothing to do. This is exemplified in the present crippled condition of the United States Supreme Court. In order to the effectiveness of that tribunal, it is necessary that it should at all times consist of an odd number of Justices, so that an equal division, resulting in the failure to arrive at a decision, shall be impossible. For some time past the absolute physical disability of Justice Hunt has incapacitated him from taking any share in the duties of the court. And yet, as he does not resign, his place cannot be filled by the appointment of a successor. The reason which causes Justice Hunt to withhold his resignation, is an open secret. He naturally expects that, in accordance with precedent, Congress will make the usual provision for his salary during the remainder of his life. There is no legitimate reason why this should not be done at once. But there is a political or rather a partisan consideration which stands in the way. Most unfortunately, the highest and most august judicial tribunal in the land is viewed by politicians from a party standpoint. The Democrats in Congress are sanguine that there will be a Democratic President in 1881, and they desire that he shall have an opportunity to fill the vacancy which Justice Hunt's resignation will create. Should he be provided for now, and tender his resignation, a Republican might and probably would be appointed to fill the vacancy. Hence the reluctance of the majority in Congress to make the proper provision looking to the retirement of the incapacitated Justice Hunt. The probability is that these partisan considerations will have the effect of keeping the Supreme Court a year longer in its present crippled condition.

But aside from the serious inconveniences liable at any time to happen from an equally-divided bench, there are other weighty reasons for the speedy appointment of a successor to Justice Hunt. The Supreme Court docket is already encumbered with a vast arrearage of undecided cases, and the work to be done is of such volume and importance as seriously to task the industry of the entire force of Justices with a full bench. Laying aside all considerations of over-strained delicacy, it may be said—for it is a matter of public notoriety—that there are other members of the court besides Justice Hunt, whose advanced age and physical infirmities disqualify them for severe and protracted work. In all human probability there will be at least three vacancies to be filled by the next President, so that if he is a Democrat, the court is pretty certain to be organized on a Democratic basis within two years, even should Justice Hunt be replaced by a Republican. This fact ought to make the present Congressional majority willing to smooth the way for the retirement of that member of the court, for the purpose of expediting its business and preventing the failure of justice by a dead-lock. It ought to have the effect, but whether it actually will, is doubtful. Intense and heated partisan feeling seems to blind even good men to fine moral distinctions, and to blunt their perceptions of what is just and proper.

The False and the True.

Old Si went to the minstrel show last night, and as he returned he remarked to us:

"I've done wid dem kind ob freeaitems!"

"Why is that, Si?"

"Kase for dis, dat dey 'minds me ob de boss ob a clo'es sto' wearin' second-hand britches!"

"In what way, Si?"

"Well, sah, when a white man is gwine ter play nigger, dar's mo' ob his legs got ter lay on the groun' dan I seed ennywhar on dat platfo'm ternight!"

"Must have big feet, of course."

"And dat's got ter be mo' meat dan red paint 'roun' his mont—dat's anudder ting!"

"Certainly."

"An' when he gits down de las' flop on er jig he's got ter bust a plank er rip a sole offen his shoo!"

"Well, I didn't know that!"

"De fack is dat dis ting ob a stan'in collar, white man blacken his face an' puttin' on de nigger style, is mighty unsatisfactory cirkus ter a ginuwine darkey, ter he kin see de holes in de perfo'mance same as you kin see dem in a free hospital 'skeeter bar!"

Washington, Jan. 23—Mrs. Wallace of Indiana, Lucinda B. Chandler of Pennsylvania, Susan B. Anthony and other delegates to the Woman's Suffrge Association, made arguments on the 23 d. before the senate committee in favor of a 16th. amendment to the constitution to enfranchise women.

The lower house of the Kentucky general assembly on the 22nd. passed a bill 58 to 53, reviving the whipping post. The same bill passed the house of the last assembly, but was defeated in the senate by the sasting vote of Lieut. Gov. Underwood.

A regular tidal rise and fall in the waters of certain wells in South Carolina has been observed.

Oratorical Success.

The purpose of a great speech is to persuade men. It may be brilliant and eloquent, so much so that men will say of it, "that is oratory," and go on about their business. When men act as if they had not heard a word of speech, it is a failure, even if it is thought worthy of a place among "specimens of eloquence."

"A great speech," said O'Connell, speaking of addresses to jury, is a very fine thing: but, after all, the verdict is *the* thing."

Professor Mathews, from whose book on "Oratory and Orators" we quote O'Connell's remark, insists that no one would discover the perfect orator, if such there could be, while he was speaking. He tells two anecdotes to illustrate his assertion:

When Chief Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts, was practising at the bar, a farmer, who had often heard him speak, was asked what sort of a pleader he was.

"Oh, he is a good lawyer and an excellent counsellor, but a poor pleader," was the reply.

"But does he not win most of his causes?"

"Yes, but that's because he knows the law, and can argue well; but he's no orator."

A hard-headed bank president once congratulated himself, in the presence of Mr. Mathews, on resisting, as foreman of a jury, the oratorical blandishments of Mr. Choate.

"Knowing his skill," said the hard-headed man, "in making white appear black, and black white, I made up my mind at the outset that he should not fool me. He tried all his arts, but it was of no use; I just decided according to the law and evidence."

"Of course," answered Mr. Mathews, "you gave your verdict against Mr. Choate's client?"

"Why, no; we gave a verdict for his client; but then we couldn't help it; he had the law and evidence on his side."

It never occured to the bank president or to the farmer that Choate and Parsons were after verdicts, not admiration. And they got them, because they sunk the orator into the advocate.

A housemaid writing to a friend respecting the fashions, says: "As for lonees, the heer it is the mo fashuunable yu air drest. Miss Goodra gave me a blew uv hers; I cuts its nee oft, and Suzin Simmuns cut off hers, an we attrax a grate deal of attenshion to our nees prominading in the stretes lyke other ladyes, and holding up our cloze. Nobody isn't nothin now which dosen't hold up her cloze, and the hier you holes them the more you is notised."

A very handy sulphureted hydrogen apparatus may be made by putting into a large test tube, fitted with a cork and delivery tube, a mixture of equal weights of parafine and sulphur. On applying heat hydrogen sulphide is given off, and on withdrawing the lamp the evolution of gas at once ceases, so that the same mixture may be used many times, and will last for a long period.

"Prisoner, how old are you?" "Twenty-two, Your Honor." "Twenty-two? Your papers make out that you were born twenty-three years ago." "So I was; but I spent one year in prison, and I don't count that—it was lost time."

A conference of meteorologists recently met at Hamburg to consider the proposal to establish stations within the arctic circle, at which meteorological phenomena shall be observed for twelve consecutive months.

In consequence of frequent instances of spontaneous combustion the Austrian authorities have decreed special arrangements for the packing and transportation of weighted silks.

A French scientist has discovered a new rose-red coloring, which he extracts from the little blood red alga found at the base of damp walls.

Only two manufactories devoted exclusively to making plate glass exist in this country—one at New Albany, Ind. and the other at Lenox, Mass.

The Astronomical Museum at the Paris observatory is approaching completion, and many of the most interesting re ics are already in their places.

It is believed that more damage is done by the employment of Paris green than is done by the potato bug.

Serious preparations are being made in France for the construction of a railroad into the interior of Africa.

The increased use of arsenic in the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs will bring these articles into disrepute.

Darwin has won the prize of 12,000 francs offered at Turin for discoveries in the physiology of plants.

There was a sound of rivalry by night It was a cat.

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