

# THE OREGON SCOUT.

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## GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of public documents.

James Dobson, a farmer living in Green county, Ill., was murdered by a negro farm hand. The negro claims to have done the deed in his sleep.

A boarding house, in which seventeen men were sleeping, burned at Germania, Ont. All but three of the inmates were severely burned in making their escape.

A Topeka (Kan.) special says: The full extent of the disastrous effects of the late storm in western Kansas is just becoming known, as reports arrive from relief parties and others. The death roll of victims known and unknown, number eighteen, while half a dozen other persons are known to be missing.

The Mormons of Prima, Arizona, have requested Governor Zulfick to supply them with arms to protect themselves from the Apaches. This action on the part of the Mormons is causing much comment, as they have always been friendly with the Apaches, having frequently supplied them with food, horses and arms. It is asserted the hostiles need the arms, and the Mormons will give them to the Indians if the governor complies with their request.

A colored woman, living near Pond Hill, Conn., left her baby in an oven to keep it warm while she went to call her husband, the fire being almost out. In the meantime her husband returned and built a roaring fire in the stove, literally roasting the baby.

A report has reached El Paso of an engagement between United States government scouts near Casa Grande, Mexico. It is said six scouts were killed.

In the New York assembly a bill incorporating the Grant Monument association, and empowering it to hold \$7,000,000 worth of property free from taxation, was passed and sent to the senate.

Hiram W. DeWitt & Co., carriage manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio, burned out. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$10,000. The watchman discovered the fire in the basement, where it was thought it caught from shaving. Days later the whole property, stock and material, at the \$275,000. Owing to precautions in the structure against fire a portion of the building was saved, with a considerable portion of the stock and material. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

At the Star skating rink, St. Louis, Hugh C. Robinson was tripped up while skating by a young man named Webb. Robinson demanded an apology and Webb's refusal caused a quarrel. Upon leaving the rink Robinson, with a party of friends, were attacked by Webb and followers. In the melee which ensued Charles Raitsebeck, employed in the Missouri Pacific railroad office, was struck on the back of the head with a rock, dying shortly after.

Rev. Mr. Brister, of Jersey City, who has been on trial before a jury of his fellow-pastors, charged with criminal intimacy with Miss Ida Downs, was found guilty.

William George (colored) was executed within the inclosure of the jail at Lake Providence, La., for the murder of Peggy Johnson in August, 1882. He was perfectly self-possessed and acknowledged that he feigned insanity during the trial. At the last moment he cried out, "I did kill Peggy Johnson." His neck was broken by the fall, but from some reason his throat was gashed and blood spattered all around.

## THE WESTERN MAILS.

Senator Manderson's Resolution and an Explanation of It.

A Washington special says: In conversation concerning his resolution introduced in the senate yesterday, Senator Manderson said: It seemed to him that as the government was a creditor of the Union Pacific and did not have a good chance of getting its due except on service, it would be good policy to have as much transportation as possible done by that company. Competing lines, partly perhaps on account of letter management and partly on account of being freer in the management of their affairs, were running the Union Pacific very closely and the company was in need of all the business it could get and the people of Omaha were interested in having the Union Pacific helped instead of harmed.

The postoffice officials say: "In consideration of having mails destined for points beyond Omaha concentrated upon the Burlington and continuation, the Burlington & Missouri, the Burlington puts on a fast mail train without additional charge. Indeed, as the pay for carrying the mails does not increase quite in the ratio of weight of mails carried, there is a small saving to the government by sending all mails over our line. There is no further economy on the part of the government in the fact that under special congressional enactments the Union Pacific has to be paid full rates, while other roads carrying the mails by the above arrangement get only 80 per cent of the full rate. What the Union Pacific loses in transportation of through mails from Omaha to Kearney, though it also loses by the completion of the Northern Pacific, which carries mails for Idaho, Montana and Oregon, which it used to carry. The Union Pacific can hardly complain of the department for sending mails over the most direct route, as fast as the opening of new lines affords the department room for choice, but it has for some time been trying to break up the arrangement whereby part of the mail transportation it used to have been given to its competitor, the Burlington and Missouri river railroad."

## As to Admission of Dakota.

The house committee on territories is being polled on the subject of admitting Dakota. Little progress can be made. The Dakota gentlemen in Washington have concluded that the senate is safe and count Senators Voorhees and Pugh on their side. They are now interested in the house, and an active campaign is going on daily at that end of the capitol. The committee on territories has at the head of it W. D. Hill, of Ohio, an old member and a judicious, fair-minded man. Mr. Hill will not talk about admission. He said "I will say but one thing, and that is without qualification or amplification: I am for the admission of Dakota." Other members of the committee will not be interviewed on the subject. It is stated on good authority that Messrs. Springer of Illinois, Spriggs of New York, and Boyle of Pennsylvania, are opposed to admission. This, of course, is true of Mr. Springer. He is on record in a speech against Dakota's admission in the Forty-seventh congress. Josephus, of New Mexico, is counted as hostile. The south has four members of the committee who are set down as against admission.

## THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Both Parties Agree That It Was Never More Alarming Than at Present.

London telegram: Lord Carnarvon's resignation marks the collapse of his interesting experiment. The viceregalty of that able and amiable nobleman was the outward and visible sign of the tory-Parnellite alliance. He went to Dublin to make an honest effort to govern Ireland by ordinary law, relinquishing the crimes act, and relying on Parnellite co-operation in maintaining order. His well meant endeavor to repress crime ends with Carnarvon's return to England.

Both parties agree that the condition of Ireland was never more alarming than at present. Earl Cowper's warning that the country was on the verge of the most formidable strike against rent yet seen, is already justified. The league has organized a combination among the tenants over a large part of the country. It undertakes to fix an arbitrary percentage for reductions of rent, and prohibits all payments to landlords who refuse to accept the league scale. Judicial renews are held, according to Parnellite dictum, to be no more binding than the other attempts of the landlords to enforce payment by legal means, and are resisted by organized force.

The landlords are organizing also. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Hartington's father, owning 60,000 acres in Ireland, has accepted the presidency of the Irish Defense union. The most urgent appeals have reached the government. The menaces are not less urgent from the other side. Ireland, the chief Parnellite organ, declares, with all solemnity, that it regards the agrarian struggle as never, during the century, more serious than now; that the population of several counties are ready to take up arms, and that the people will not submit either to eviction or punishment for resistance. It openly threatens reprisals if the government attempts to enforce the law. The archbishop of Dublin in a recent speech echoes these threats. Lord Salisbury seems nevertheless inclined to try. The Standard declares that the crisis is near, and that the final struggle for supremacy between the league and law is imminent; that there is no humanity in half measures; that a vigorous policy is the only successful one; that the trust reposed in the Irish people is to save them from the organized persistence they have set up. There is no change in the attitude of the parties or the public to home rule. There have been repeated conferences between Gladstone and his colleagues, but there has been no known result. Every cabinet council is followed by fresh reports that the Irish policy of the government is stiffening. An exchange of opinion among the members on the assembling of parliament indicates strong hostility to home rule in any form. Outside discussion continues. The Duke of Westminster has delivered a brief and violent speech. Its violence from a man so moderate as he is, is significant. Lecky, himself an Irishman and an advocate of Irish reform, publishes a powerful protest against home rule in any form. He declares that the English statesman, who, after reading united Ireland for three months, can propose to hand over the island to the man whose ideas it represents must be a traitor.

## DEATH IN RAGING FLAMES.

Most Destructive Conflagration Ever Known in the History of Montreal.

Montreal dispatch: Never did a fire in this city destroy so much property in so short a time as that which occurred to-day. The flames broke out shortly before 1 a. m., and in a few hours nearly \$500,000 worth of property was destroyed. The water supply was insufficient and the weather intensely cold. The hose was frozen stiff and the firemen were covered with ice. A fierce wind was blowing and caused the flames to spread with great rapidity.

At about 2 o'clock, when the fire was at its height, the bells of the Convent of Providence and those of the church of Notre Dame, adjoining the factory, were rung. A fire brigade realized the imminent danger to the church adjoining the factory, and with the help of the spectators saved it from burning. The sanctuary of the church was illuminated with tapers and several of the sisters were praying at the altar. The buildings burned belonged to the Hotel Dieu Nuns. The loss on them will amount to \$300,000; fully insured. The losses of the occupants are not yet known, but will be close on to \$200,000. It is impossible to obtain an accurate list of the losses, but Canadian and English companies lose heavily, with one or two United States companies.

## CLOSE CALL FOR A JUDGE.

An Intemperate Saloon-Keeper Attempts Assassination.

The Hon. John B. Livingston, presiding judge of the courts of Lancaster county, Pa., very narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of Joseph Doesch. About 11 o'clock the door-bell of the dwelling was rung and Mrs. Livingston found a man who politely lifted his hat and inquired for the judge. He was invited in and shown to the library, where the judge was in conversation with Ellmaker, member of the Lancaster bar. The stranger advanced toward the judge, who was sitting down, and made a motion as if to draw a paper, pulling in a self-cocking pistol. He placed the weapon at the judge's head and vainly pulled the trigger, at the same time muttering some words which were unintelligible. Springing to his feet, Judge Livingston seized Doesch and a desperate struggle ensued, the men grasping each other with a deadly grip and overturning almost every article of furniture. The judge had his intended murderer at the head of the stairs, desiring to hurl him over, but by a powerful effort Doesch saved himself. Finally the judge threw his assailant over a chair and disarmed him. Doesch is the owner of considerable property. Last spring Judge Livingston refused him a saloon license on account of his keeping a disorderly house, and this act led Doesch to attempt the judge's life. On his way to the station house Doesch was arrested. The judge is not fit to be placed in a chair and must die. If I get a chance I will kill him. If I don't, someone else will. The dealer who sold the pistol to Doesch, suspecting some unlawful purpose, placed in the weapon cartridges not suited to it, and it was this fact alone that saved the judge's life.

The illustrations of the February Century, the "Midwinter number," are to be of more than usual interest. Among the illustrated articles are a paper on Antoine Louis Barye, the French sculptor, with upwards of twenty engravings. Mr. Cady's first paper on Creole songs and dances. "The Dance in Place Congo," with a number of drawings by Kemble, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer's paper on City Dwellings in her series on "Recent Architecture in America," with illustrations which include the Somerset Club building in Boston, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's and Mr. Tiffany's new houses in New York.

## NICKELS ARE COUNTERFEITED.

Rogues Can Coin Them at Full Value and Make Money.

Washington special, 11: There's a big profit in counterfeiting, or rather making nickel 5-cent pieces," said Judge Brooks, chief of the secret service division of the treasury department. "I say making instead of counterfeiting, because the 5-cent piece can be so easily and cheaply made exactly like the genuine coin turned out by the government mints that there is every inducement for counterfeiters to duplicate instead of imitating the nickel. The counterfeiter has only to turn to the act of 1866 providing for the coinage of the nickel to learn its exact alloy and weight. The metal contained in each piece costs 1 1/2 cents, and it is so soft that it is easily worked."

"Here is a very innocent-looking little machine that will turn out nickels with astonishing rapidity," continued the chief, pointing to a small iron stamping apparatus. The machine is about as large as a carpenter's boring machine, and is carried in a market basket. By means of a set of ingeniously-arranged screws an enormous leverage is secured, and a heavy pressure is easily and quickly brought to bear on the little pieces of metal that goes into the stamp-shaped dies, perfect copies of a bright new 5-cent piece, just as good-looking as its brothers who are legitimately born at the United States mints.

"So silently does this small but powerful hand-stamp work," said the chief, "that the rascal who uses it may carry on his nefarious business with perfect security if only a board partition separates him from the guardians of the law. This office has counterfeited 5-cent nickels taken in 1875, with the dies, presses, and the counterfeiters while in the act of making the coins, which, being of the same color, weight, and alloy of the genuine, would escape detection if once permitted to pass into circulation. It has also 300 5-cent nickel coins alleged to be counterfeited, but from which experts have selected the genuine as spurious and the false as true."

"The only remedy is to substitute for the nickel a coin containing more valuable metal, to which infallible tests of character can be applied without resorting to assaying, and one with so narrow a margin for profit that it will not pay the counterfeiter to make it."

Horses and Cattle Afflicted.

A fatal disease has made its appearance among the milk cows in many of the counties of central Illinois, which is attributed to the eating of moldy and rotten corn which the farmers left in their fields. The animals worst attacked are seized with dizziness and fall down, many of them dying. A disease similar to the epizootic has broken out among the horses, a number having died from that disease.

## THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

HOUSE.—Bland introduced a bill repealing so much of the act of June 9, 1879, as provides for the exchange and redemption of subsidiary coin. The presidential succession bill was then taken up by Dibble, who argued that neither the president pro tempore of the senate or the speaker of the house had authority to call for special elections in support of his position quoted from the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, where distinction is made between a member of congress and a United States officer. An amendment offered by Adams, of Illinois, striking out sections of the revised statutes providing for special elections was rejected—yeas 113, nays 153. A substitute offered by McKinley, of Ohio, leaving in force the present law with the addition of the provision for the purpose of having the speaker of the house of representatives in office continuously, was also rejected. These two votes of the house were divided by party lines. After a couple of further attempts to recommit and amend the bill it was passed—yeas 183, nays 77—precisely as it came from the senate. The negative vote was cast by the republicans, led by Brewster, of New Jersey. Among the republicans who voted with the democrats in the affirmative were Hill, La Follett, Price, Struble and Weaver of Nebraska.

HOUSE.—Springer called up the resolution directing that committee to inquire as to the expediency of the passage of general laws for the ascertainment of the facts in all private matters by judicial tribunal before action by congress, and also the propriety of prohibiting the adjudication of private claims or relief measures by congress. On behalf of the committee on presidential laws, Caldwell called up the House presidential succession bill and as there were but a few minutes remaining of the hour remaining, it was agreed that the debate should continue during the afternoon, Caldwell reserving the right to call for the previous question at any time. Caldwell stated that the committee, in reporting the measure, had not taken into consideration the provisions before it. There were many proposals proposed that would more properly meet all possible imaginable exigencies than the one now reported, but all required constitutional amendment before they could become laws, and constitutional amendment involved a delay which would ill accord with the reasonable anxiety which the great body of the people felt. There were many exigencies which the pending amendment did not cover, but the present exigency is completely covered.

SENATE.—On motion of Harrison, the senate concurred in the house amendments to the bill legalizing the territorial legislature of Wyoming. Manderson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the postmaster general to inform the senate over what railroads the so-called fast mail was transported from Chicago to points in Colorado, Utah and Idaho, and what advantage was gained by the government by transporting such mail over roads other than the Union Pacific; also, as to the cost of such service, and why it is paid for out of the treasury—if the fact is that it is so paid for—if other companies instead of having the service performed by the Union Pacific company, could be compensated credited on that company's indebtedness to the government. Bower offered a resolution, which, at his request, was laid over for the present, directing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency of removing all the Indians in the United States to the Indian Territory. Senator Payne reported favorably from the committee on foreign relations the bill to permit Joseph Rawise, United States consul at Warsaw, Russia, to accept certain decorations from the Russian government.

HOUSE.—Hill, on behalf of the committee on territories, called up and the house passed the senate bill to legalize the election of the territorial legislative assembly of Wyoming. On behalf of the committee on presidential laws, Caldwell called up for consideration the bill to amend an act, passed on a statement by Cooper that the minority report had not been printed, the discussion of the subject was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Bland was excused from the chairmanship of the committee on banking and currency.

SENATE.—Platt presented a petition from the commercial travelers praying for legislation to relieve them from burdensome taxation. Teller presented a memorial of the Colorado legislature urging congress to see that no discrimination was used against silver and favoring free coinage of that metal. It was referred to the committee on finance. Going to the calendar, the senate gave some consideration to the bill providing for a division of the Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota. Without reaching a result the matter went over. The judicial salary bill was laid before the senate. Five of the sections of the bill provides that no person related within the degree of first cousin to a judge of the United States shall be appointed by such judge to any position in his court; and persons so related who now hold such offices shall not continue in office after six months from the passage of the act. Among the bills introduced was the bill of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to fix the rate of postage on fourth-class matter at 2 cents for each ounce or fractional part thereof.

## SUDDENLY SUMMONED BEYOND.

The Daughter of the Secretary of State Dead as She is Starting for the White House.

Washington dispatch of the 16th: Miss Kate Bayard, eldest daughter of the secretary of state, died suddenly about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The reception at the white house was suspended immediately on the news of her death. Miss Bayard had accepted an invitation to assist Miss Cleveland at her reception this afternoon, and that lady and her guests, Miss Utley and Miss Lane, who were also to assist at the reception, were awaiting Miss Bayard's arrival when they received the news of her death. It was just about five minutes to 3 o'clock and the reception was to begin on the hour. The Marine band was stationed in the main vestibule and the leader was conversing with Col. J. M. Wilson with regard to playing a tune as the signal for the opening of the reception. Many callers had already arrived and were waiting for the doors of the blue room to be thrown open. The president was engaged in conversation with the vice president in the library and Miss Cleveland and her guests were chatting with Col. Lamont in the parlor on the second floor, prior to descending to the "blue room" where the reception was to take place. The absence of Miss Bayard was commented on as singular, as she was so much expected to communicate to the president, who was very much shocked at the unexpected intelligence and the two gentlemen joined the ladies and announced the sudden death of their friend. Orders were at once issued to close the house. The band was dismissed and the people in waiting notified that the reception had been postponed. Ushers were stationed at the main door and at the carriage entrance to inform all callers that the house was closed for the day. The news spread quickly throughout the city and universal regret was expressed at the sad occurrence. The death was described in the receipt of Secretary Bayard announcing the death of his daughter, recalled the invitations to a dinner which he had intended to give on Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning.

The immediate cause of Miss Bayard's death was disease of the heart. She had been troubled with weakness of that organ and had been treated by the family physician at intervals for several years. At a reception at her father's house last night it was remarked that Miss Bayard was unusually animated and excited herself to the point of entering the guests. It is presumed that the undue exertion may have precipitated the fatal attack. The young lady retired about 1 o'clock, expressing a wish to be left undisturbed till noon. Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon her death occurred. The news of Miss Bayard's sudden death caused a profound sensation throughout the city, and for a time, in the absence of any definite details, a number of wild rumors were circulated. The facts, however, as stated above, are from an unquestionable source.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF MISS BAYARD'S DEATH WAS DISEASE OF THE HEART. SHE HAD BEEN TROUBLED WITH WEAKNESS OF THAT ORGAN AND HAD BEEN TREATED BY THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN AT INTERVALS FOR SEVERAL YEARS. AT A RECEPTION AT HER FATHER'S HOUSE LAST NIGHT IT WAS REMARKED THAT MISS BAYARD WAS UNUSUALLY ANIMATED AND EXCITED HERSELF TO THE POINT OF ENTERING THE GUESTS. IT IS PRESUMED THAT THE UNDUCE EXERTION MAY HAVE PRECIPITATED THE FATAL ATTACK. THE YOUNG LADY RETIRED ABOUT 1 O'CLOCK, EXPRESSING A WISH TO BE LEFT UNDISTURBED TILL NOON. BETWEEN 1 AND 2 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON HER DEATH OCCURRED. THE NEWS OF MISS BAYARD'S SUDDEN DEATH CAUSED A PROFOUND SENSATION THROUGHOUT THE CITY, AND FOR A TIME, IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY DEFINITE DETAILS, A NUMBER OF WILD RUMORS WERE CIRCULATED. THE FACTS, HOWEVER, AS STATED ABOVE, ARE FROM AN UNQUESTIONABLE SOURCE.

## POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

There are four pronounced aspirants to the field for the seat of Senator Maxey of Texas. Ex-Congressman Crapo wants the next republican nomination for governor of Massachusetts.

Francis E. Willard says the two old parties are the sworn enemies of the saloon. His insists on having a third party at once.

Ex-Senator Wm. M. Stewart has built a house at Carson City and expects to get back into the senate from the Sagebrush state.

The temperance people in Virginia propose to hold the democrats in the legislature strictly to the pledges made in favor of local option.

Seven editors are members of the present house of representatives. They are Bowditch of Maine, Burdette, of Mississippi, Pullitt and Merriam, of New York, and Scranton and Swope, of Pennsylvania.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, believes that the issue in the next presidential campaign will be the relations between capital and labor, the protection of American industries, the control of railroad corporations and the currency.

The Galveston News calls attention to the fact that while tributes to memory of "Bob" Tombs have plentifully come from all parts of the country, none has been dated from Beauvoir, Miss., the home of Jefferson Davis.

Speaker Husted, of the New York assembly, stated in his opening speech that although he was only eight years since he was before the same assembly, he was not a single other member who sat in the assembly then was a member of the present body. This shows how few members of the legislature manage to suit the people.

## Good for the Servant Girl.

Miss Annie O'Connor, a young Irish woman, a domestic at the Michigan house, Cleveland, Ohio, has received a letter from Rutledge Greg, of No. 206 Parkin street, Durham, England, informing her that her mother and father had been lost on the steamer Glasgow off the Irish coast, and that she had by the death of other members of her family become heir to an estate in England of \$50,000 a year. The young woman sent a cablegram to Durham for a verification of the news. She is only 19, and good-looking. Her present earnings are only \$2 a week.

## A Reminiscence of Henry Clay.

We clip from the columns of the Missouri Republican the following interesting communication from Rev. Ed. F. Buckley of Kirkwood, Mo., formerly pastor of the Episcopal church in Lexington, Ky., to which Mr. Clay belonged, and who officiated alike at the baptism and funeral of the great southern statesman. The incident described has never before been in print:

Whatever is interesting in the lives of distinguished men ought to be recorded. There have come under my personal observation, for I stood to him in the relation of pastor during the last fourteen years of his life, and knew him well, a number of incidents and anecdotes connected with Henry Clay, some of which, on repeated recital to interested listeners, I have been asked to put in a permanent form.

The following anecdote is illustrative of his skill as an orator in seizing the occasion to convince a court, a jury and an audience of the justness of his cause before he had made the speech:

About forty years ago, when some of the dissatisfied legatees of a Mr. Rogers in Fayette County, Ky., brought suit to set aside his will, which involved the distribution of seventy or eighty thousand dollars, Hon. John J. Crittenden was engaged by the dissatisfied party to break the will, and Hon. Henry Clay was engaged by the other side to sustain it.

I had never heard before of the meeting of these political and forensic champions in a legal contest, and probably they had never met in an inferior court.

The interest of the people was thoroughly aroused as the time drew near for the meeting of these legal gladiators. The trial was held in the court house at Lexington, the home of Mr. Clay. The room was too small to accommodate one-fourth of the people who had gathered in the city to hear these giants contend in oratory and the law argue this case, so full of public interest. They crowded into every available spot long before the opening of the court; and there was no need for the sheriff to call "silence" for every contumacious word a subdued expression, and seemed painfully burdened with a feeling of uncertainty as to the result of this contest, and as evidently worried at the thought of the possibility that the other great Kentuckian might defeat Mr. Clay in the court house of his own country.

I was favored with a seat within the bar, and very near to Mr. Clay. The assistant counsel made such statements to the jury as the occasion called for, and the closing of the case was left to these two great competitors.

Out of the material on which he had to work Mr. Crittenden made one of the most effective speeches of his life. I have so often regretted for the fame of the great orators of that day that the art of shorthand writing had not been farther advanced, so that some of their most brilliant efforts might have been recorded for the instruction and gratification of men in after times. It is not possible, however, that any printed speech could convey to the mind the personal presence, the attitudes, the voice, the passion and the magnetic power illustrated in their delivery.

During the process of Mr. Crittenden's speech, Mr. Clay would occasionally ask his son James, who was associated with him in practice, for a law-book, and finding his authority, he would turn down a leaf for easy reference, and lay it down with indifference. When Mr. Crittendon had closed his argument, a painful, I might rather say, a shuddering stillness pervaded the court room. There seemed written in every countenance the conviction that the case was closed.—Mr. Clay's cause was lost; that he could have nothing effective to say, and that he was beaten in his own city by his great compeer, Crittendon. He saw and felt the effect that had been produced by his powerful opponent. He saw the deep anxiety which the dead silence indicated, and his friends ready to weep at his apparent discomfiture.

With the sagacity of an expert in to do, and that was to call back instantly the convictions of his audience, the court and jury, and by a manner and action to ask them to hold their decision in abeyance until they heard from him.

He rose majestically. I never knew a man that could rise up and sit down with equal dignity and grace. His small bluish-gray eye expressed the vehemence with which his soul was burning; his brow was knitted and his under lip quivering with intense emotion; he raised his hand and looking upward, said, "By the help of God! (then turning to the judge) and the pleasure of this court, before I resume my seat, I intend to show the utter futility and groundlessness of the arguments assumed by my honorable friend in this case."

In the expression of the words "futility" and "groundlessness," he threw his arms around towards Mr. Crittenden with a downward gesture and rung them out with a passionate emphasis which thrilled every listener, making them to feel that he knew his power and how to wield it.

What an adroit and skillful way of recovering the favor of a jury and an audience whose mind seemed made up adversely to the pleader! What an expert in rhetoric to begin his speech in a reverential and supplicatory tone of voice, with such a phrase as "By the help of God" in addressing a court and jury! Its necessity was doubtless seen only at the moment, seized upon, and had the desired effect.

Every countenance, which before was wreathed in sadness, was now lighted up with joy at the assurance that Mr. Clay would sustain his reputation in this cause, as one of the grandest pleaders and most astute lawyers in the land.

He based his argument mainly on the premises assumed by Mr. Crittenden, and as he progressed the result was clearly seen, for there scarcely ever was before such a toppling over of a beautiful, logical and rhetorical structure which Mr. Crittenden has raised, and which seemed so perfect to the eye of

## the mere observer as to be indestructible.

The jury went out and returned in a few minutes with a verdict for the Will, and in spite of the orders of the court and its officers the audience rose and burst in loud shouts of exultation. It was impossible to restrain the people. It was the reaction of the mind from a painful state of doubt and apprehension in reference to the success of a man whom they almost adored, to that of a thrilling joy at a grand result. It may be said that this demonstration was clearly co-incidental with the feelings of the court, as no one was committed for contempt.

## EASTERN IDLENESS.

Hours and Days of Sweet Repose—A Half-Century Time of Utter Leisure.

From the London Telegraph.

In the East they dedicate a small portion of the year to avowed idleness, and nothing is then permitted to disturb the halcyon of utter leisure. The doors are shut even to friends. No one goes in or out. The inmates of the house are in their flimsiest tresses; they go unshod. The hawks sit nodding on their perches, the horses are idle in the stable. The fountain splashes in the court-yard, and the turtle doves among the pomegranate trees lull the garden to sleep with their sultry, slumberous cooing. The interval is sacred to the refreshment of the body. Gentle medicines are taken of a relaxing and blood-cooling kind. The hardest exertion of the day is the bath; its chief employment the shampooing of the limbs with soft scented oils. The ladies of the household recline with their citizens by the side of their master's couch, and the slave girl sits at his head with a fan, lest some presumptuously fly should break the pious calm. The master of the house stretches himself at his ease and dozes all the day through, while the story-teller drones away in the corner like a bumble bee in a scrape, and the cithara tinkles one of the thin, monotonous airs of the East. Now and again he bestirs himself—a kite shrilling far up in the blue sky, a dog barking far off in the outer dusk has aroused him—and he solemnly cites Allah as a witness that the day is hot, and in the name of the prophet calls for a sherbet of citrons. Such is the Afghan holiday. Or, turn to Africa, where the sun compels idleness for a long interval of each day, and note how the barbarian fences with the weather. Under an awning of grassmats that is stretched under some deep-foliaged tree, he lies tranquilly accepting the heat without any reservation. Out in the sunshine he sees the herbage shimmering in the refraction, and the shadows of the plants are gathered close about their roots. So he knows it is noon, and turns around to slumber again. The dogs are lying on their sides in the shadow of the hut, fast asleep. From within the kraal there is not a sound of life. High up in a tree a barbet is piping the hours, and, clinging to a twig, the shrill-voiced cicaeda cries all the afternoon through. But the negro dozes until the evening breeze comes up and the shadows lay asleep. The dog is now up on its haunches luskily barking at nothing; the chickens are abroad again; the grass-mats of the huts rustle as the women come out, and the sound of food being prepared awakes the sleeper. The day is now fit, he says, for human beings to be busy.

Years ago, when Gen. Ward B. Burnett returned from Mexico at the head of his victorious troops, thousands greeted him with approving shouts. As he passed through Troy, N. Y., the school-children met him in procession and showered flowers before his horse's feet. The other day, at the age of seventy-four, he passed away in obscurity, sickness and poverty, dying in a humble lodging at Washington, almost unknown by his neighbors and forgotten by the world. The Capital tells a pathetic story associated with his death.

A touching little incident connected with the celebrated case pending before the congress, regarding the reduction of fifty dollars per month from the pension allowed by government to the late Gen. Ward B. Burnett, for gallant services rendered his country, occurred on the day of his death.

The congressional committee were seated in their room discussing the case, hotly arguing for and against the brave old soldier, whether or not to restore the special pension, which to them personally could mean so little but to him was fraught with such weighty interest.

Suddenly they were startled by the unexpected entrance of Mrs. Burnett. Gazing around for an instant with a dazed, sorrowful air, she advanced a step nearer, saying gravely, with wondrous pathos in her voice,—

"Gentlemen, you can fight him no longer; he is gone."

Then the brave-hearted wife burst into tears. In the silence which followed, one or two of the committee moved uneasily or coughed to hide the emotion that could hardly be restrained.

The historic "Long Bridge" across the Potomac at Washington is doomed. The Government engineers conducting the improvement of the river front say that the bridge is in the way of a successful continuation of their work, and it must be removed to a structure of wider spans. Its removal is also necessary to prevent a repetition of the disastrous river floods of the past.

Among the strange names used by the Salvation Army in New York State are "Jumping Sambo," "The Hallelujah Canary Singer," "Joyful Jeremiah," "Happy Sal," "Suffing May," and "Dick, the Devil-Teaser."