TESTING HIS PHYSICAL CONDITION.

How Gen. Grant Proceeded to Ascertain His Irue Situation.

The current number of the century magazine, says a New York dispatch, has, in part, a reproduction of a letter written by Gen. Grant to Dr. Douglas while on Mt. McGregor, and in the text of this partially reproduced letter the general made reference to a "previous letter" in like strain. The prompting causes of that previous letter and the letter itself are made public as follows: Gen. Grant reached Mount Mc-Gregor on June 16th, and that night he slept ten hours and well. The next afternoon the general sat upon the cottage piazza alone and in deep thought. Suddenly, as though after mature reflection he had formed a resolve, the general summoned his servant and started down the steps and walked to the bluff of the mountain. There he sat upon a rustic chair with his eyes bent to the earth, his features drawn and an intense expression of introspection on his face. He had set himself to do a test of his own strength. He wanted a basis for a personal judgment of his condition, and he found himself weak be-000,000 in gold and \$115,000,000 in silve yond his expectations. He went slowly back to the cottage and reached his room discouraged and dishearted, and that evening, seated on the piazza, as the sun went down the general wrote a calm statement of his convictions as to his own condition. This he handed to Dr. Douglas and it was the "previous letter" referred to in the general's reproduced letter in The Century. It is here given:

Since coming to this beautiful climate and getting complete rest for about ten hours I have watched my pains and compared them with those of the last few weeks. I can feel plainly that my system is preparing for dissolution in three ways: One by hemorrhage, one by strangulation and the third by exhaustion. The first and second are liable to come at any moment to relieve me of my earthly suffering. The time for the arrival of the third can be computed with almost mathematical certainly, With an increased daily food, I have fallen off in weight and strength very rapidly for the past two weeks. There cannot be a hope of going far beyond this time. All that any physician or any num-ber of them can do for me is to make my burden of pain as light as possible. I do not want any physician but yourself, but I tell you, so that if you are unwilling to have me go without consultation with other professional men, you can send for them. I dread them, however, knowing that it means another desperate effort to save me and more suffering.

Thus it was Dr. Douglas that night sent for Dr. Sands, who came next day, and together they consulted with the general, and told him there was no danger of strangulation nor of hemorrhage, and exhaustion was a question that could not be discussed.

MAND OVER THE CASH.

Comptroller Dunham Declares that Longstanding Debts Must be Settled in Short Order.

The annual report of First Comptroller

Washington disratch: Dr. Kimball, direc-tor of the mint, in his annual report of the The London Daily News contains an editorial article on Ferdinand Ward, in which it operations of the mints and assay offices for

MANAGERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE. Appointments by the President of Commis

glass:

eculiarly numy num for the work of the

As Set Forth in the Annual Report by th Governor.

Col. Gilcert A. Pierce, governor of Dakota, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior, showing the material progress of that territory during the past year. A large proportion of his report is devoted to quotations and comparisons of facts exhibited by the returns of the territorial census taken last summer. The population of the territory is now 416,000, as against 135,180 when the federal census was taken in 1880. The governor says the year has been a very prosperous one for the territory. Not only have crops been excellent, but the prices commanded have been very much in advance of those realized a year ago. The result is a buoyance of feeling on the part of the people most encouraging and reassuring. On the whole, farmers were never so prosperous as at present. With the single exception of wheat the aggregate yield of small grains for 1885 is largely in excess of that of preceding years. The renetion in the acresses of by the low price of the staple in 1884 Surveys for a number of new lines of railroad have been made during the year, and the governor believes another twelve months will see many new enterprises of this character under headway or completed. The territory has developed a out the country. The investigations number of manufacturing establishments outlined related to the questions of within the past few years, embracing industrial depression involving a study woolen mills, flour mills, quarries, breweries, machine shops, etc. Reference is held this fall, and the governor bespeaks a kindly hearing by congress of the appeal for admission to the union made by the people of the territory, and a long argument is made in support of the application. Attention is directed to the necessity of protecting the school lands of Dakota from squatters, and it is recommended that the territorial government be authorized to take possession of and control them. The existence of vast Indian reservations is said to be the source of trouble and vexation, and the governor suggests that these reservations be cut up and the land given to the Indians in severalty. Hope is expressed that the government will reimburse those settlers who went upon the old Crow Creek reservation in good faith and were ordered off by the president's proclamation. The territorial tax levy for all purposes, including the interest on the public debt, was but three mills during the present year, and the financial condition of the territory is said to be cause for congratula tion. The immigration to the territory

and Mrs. John Scott, of East St. Louis, by

her stepfather, a man named Williams, to

raise, and with his consent they adopted

the child as their own, having no other.

The child was brought up and sent to

school by her adopted parents, who did all

for her they could have done in their cir

cumstances for a child of their own. The

child had an aunt named Mrs. Mary Henry,

who resides in Chicago, but for six years

her aunt never took the slightest interest

as to how her orphan niece was getting

along. The discovery one day, however,

that the little girl who had been adopted

by the Scotts had fallen heir to some land

n Missouri caused Mrs. Henry to feel an

affection for her niece which she had not

experienced before. She had herself ap-

pointed guardian for the child and then en-

tered suit against the Scotts for possession

of herniece. The Scotts, who had learned to

love the little child, were much cast down

shine possible into her life, and what a

great sorrow it would be to them now-

after they had learned to love her as much

civil service commission with which he is in full sympathy. Mr. Trenhoim is a commission merchant, about 50 years of age, and was warmly endorsed for the appointment by leading friends of the civil-service reform movement north and south. He is the son of the late Sccretary Trenholm, of the treasury of the southern confederacy, and has been brought into prominence lately by his address before numerous bankers' conventions on the silver question and his writings on the same subject, which have attracted wide attention. Mr. Trenholm has always been a democrat.

MATTERS OF NATIONAL IMPORT.

As Set Forth in the Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

In his first annual report to thesecretary of the interior upon the operations of the labor bureau since its establishment, Com missioner Carroll D. Wright begins with a statement of the organization of the bureas and a review of the line of policy outlined for the conduct of its investigation. The principal features of that policy were the refusal to recognize parties; that the bureau should be disconnected with politics and

from a dependence on organizations.

whether of workingmen or employers, and

from the support of economic theories, in-

dividual views or class interests. The com-

missioner believes that this policy gen-

erally has been approved through

Cloth of Glass.

Metropolitan museum of art have of-

New York Tribune: Visitors to the

A Last Farewell.

ALBERT PIKE'S TOUCHING LETTER TO A DYING FRIEND.

ten stopped to gaze at the specimens of beautiful glassware there to be found and have pondered if America could produce such works. Contrary to the general opinion the answer is that this country can and does produce it. Brooklyn has a glass manufacturer who furnishes all manner of antique glass, in iridescent colors, in shades, stained, and with an inward fire, imitating rubies, opals, cat's eyes, pearls and other precious stones, but woven glass is made at Petersburg of the finest imaginable texture. Said a glass manufacturer when asked to tell something about the latter form of

"The first processes of making woven glass are the same as in making any kind of colored work. The ingredients, sand, coloring, etc., are mixed together and placed in the furnace to melt. When the mass has about become fused into a molten substance the furnace is opened and some of it is taken out by two workmen, who stretch it in the factory until it looks like a redhot rope from one-half to three fourths of an inch in diameter. These ropes are allowed to cool and then are taken into the spinning room. In the center of this room is an immense wheel of wood.eight and a half feet in diameter. The periphery is a foot wide, as smooth as the glass itself. At the side of the wheel is a blow pipe, so arranged that the blow is at right angles with the wheel and blowing hot air. The bar of glass as it comes into the room is given to an operator who holds it in this blow-pipe, and it melts. Another workman takes a pair of pinchers and draws a thread of glass from the melting bar, and this he winds about the wheel. Then the steam is turned on and the machinery begins to revolve. The big wheel makes 300 revolutions a minute and draws a thread of glass from the melting bar continually. At first the thread is thick, but it becomes more and more fine until the finest silk is no more fragile or gossamer-like. As it becomes fine it loses its brittleness and becomes more elastic and pliable, and gains in tensile strength also. When a sufficiently large coil of thread has been made it is taken from the wheel and bound up in skeins, and then the material is taken to the weaving machine. This is exactly like a silk weaving machine and the cloth comes out in beautiful texture and color. The fine threads of glass unite as do threads of silk, and the fabric when done may be of any color. Combinations of color can be used, and changeable goods

are more easily manufactured than in silk. A state robe made for a Hindoo silver, clear and iridescent glass, and Fort Smith (Ark.) Tribune: We

gladly give place to the following beautifully-worded letter from Gen. Albert Pike to Dr. Thurston of Van Buren, and received by the latter the day before he died:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1885 .-My Dearest, and Best, and Truest Old Friend: I have just received your loving message sent to me by Mr. Sandels. I had already two days ago learned from our old friend Cush, who had information from James Stewart, that you were about to go away from us. In a little while I shall follow you, and it will be well for me if I can look forward to the departure, inevitable for all, with the same patience and equanimity with which you are waiting for

I do not believe that our intellect and individuality cease to be when the vitallity of the body ends. I have a profound conviction-the only real revelation, which to me makes absolute certainty-that there is a supreme Deity, the intelligence and Lord of the universe, to whom it is not folly to pray; and our convictions come from Him, and in them He does not lie to or deceive us; and that there is to be for my very self another, a continued life, in which this life will be as if it had never been, but I shall see and know again those whom I have loved and lost here.

You have led an upright, harmless, and blameless life, always doing good, and not wrong and evil. You have enjoyed the harmless pleasures of life and have never wearied living. Therefore you need not fear to meet whatever lies beyond the veil.

Either there is no God or there is a just and merciful God, who will deal gently and tenderly with the human creatures whom He has made so weak and so imperfect.

There is nothing in the future for you to fear, as there is nothing in the past to be ashamed of. Since I have been compelled by the lengthening of the evening shadows to look forward to my own nearly-approaching departure I do not feel that I lose the friends who go away before me. It is as it they had set sail across the Atlantic sea to land in an unknown country beyond, whither I shall soon follow to meet them again.

But, dear old friend, I shall feel very lonely after you ar gone. We have been friends so long, without a moment's intermission, without even one little cloud or shadow of unkindness or suspicion coming between us, that prince of this material was of gold, I shall miss you terribly. I shall never have the heart to visit Van Buren again. There are others whom I like there, but none so dear to meas you—none there or anywhere else. As ong as I live I shall remember with loving affection your ways and looks and words, our glad days passed together in the woods, your many acts M. E. Seawell in the Century .- Gen- of kindness, the old home and the mate communion and intercourse I hope to be with you once more in the woods, but now I shall never bein

THE PROGRESS OF DAKOTA.

by other railroad grants, and theref could not include the tract in question, wh formed a part of the forfeited Texas Pac grant. The case had come up to the Secretary on appeal by the Southern Pacific railoffice.

JOURNEYING IN THE FAR NORTH.

An Account of the Terrible Storm that Recently Swept the Labrador Coast.

road company from the Commissioner's de-

year ending June 30, 1885, shows the value

gold deposited to have been about \$57,000

000, of which nearly \$32,000,000 consisted

dou estic bullion. Of \$38,000,000 of silv

bullion purchased for coinage, \$32,000,0

was of domestic production. The total co

age value of gold and silver purchased dur

the year amounted to about \$95,000,

against about \$88,000,000 in the previ

year. The decline in the production of ;

on the Pacific coast, as shown by the con

ued falling off of deposits, is \$8,000,000

car, as compared with 1881. The coinag

the year was \$20,861,123 of gold, and \$28,

959 of silver. The director estimates

amount of gold and silver coin in the

try on July 1, 1885, at \$820,000,000; \$542

000 in gold and \$278,0.0,000 in silver. In

dition to the coin in the country, there w

the mints and assay offices on July 1,

gold and silver builion available for co

amounting to \$71,501,682, which added

coin makes the total coin and bullion at

date, \$892,500,519. He estimates the pr

tion of the world to have been, durin

calandar year ending June 30th, 1885,

increase in gold production, compared

the previous year of about \$1,000,000 in

and a falling off of about the savae amou

'The Secretary of the Interior has conf

the action of the Commissioner of the

Office in restoring to the public domain

tract of land in southern California at th

tersection of the Texas Pacific and Sout

Pacific railroad grants. The Secretary, 1

decision, holds that the Southern Pa life :

included only such lands as were not cov

silver production.

cision.

Halifax dispatch: R. T. Stupart, the Hudson bay observer, who, with three assistants, abandoned his station at Stupart's bay the day before the steamer Alert reached there, arrived in Halifax this evening on the steamer Miranda from St. Johns, N. F. Stupart gives an interesting account of the experiences he and his three companions met with after leaving their post. The men with him were J. W. Mc-Daniels and J. W. Chaplain, of St. Marys, N. S., and Henry Bennett, of St. Johns, N. F. Each observing station in the strait was furnished with eighteen months' provisions for three men and Stupart received nothing additional for the fourth man in

his party. The consequence was that by the 30th of August they found themselves with a very small quantity of supplies left, Dunham calls attention to the fact that in and the country around affording no 1868 the first comptroller then certified to means of support for white men, they were ake a move for othe The Esquimaux were suffering for ters. food because of the failure of the fisheries and he gave them what he could spare. On August 21st all four left their post in an open boat, taking with them twenty-five pounds of meat and a barrel and a half of biscuits, and started for Ungava bay. After a voyage of thirteen days, made under the most dangerous and uncomfortable circumstances, the little party reached their destination. At Fort Collins they boarded the steamer Labrador for Rigolot, which they reached on September 26th. Thence they went one day's journey in a sailboat to Indian harbor. On October 23rd the steamer Hercules took them to Grady and then they came hence to Harbor Grace, N. F., on the steamer Vanguard, arriving last Tuesday. Stuport reports that on arrival at Indian harbor he found that an immense amount of damage had been done there and at neighboring places on the coast by the terrible storm on the 10th inst. The gale was a terrific one from the northwest, accompanied by snow. When the steamer Hercules arrived at Indian harbor she had on board three hundred men, women and children, picked up at fishing settlements along her course, and when Stupart and his three men arrived at Grady they found six hundred more homeless people on board the steamer Vanguard. Almost the entire settlement of Grady, consisting of about twenty buildings, were destroyed and many other villiages suffered equally severely from the disaster. Every vessel that was at all close to the coast dashed ashore. Although many of t were alterward floated in a damaged of dition there were about seventy that w totally destroyed. The storm exten over the whole length of the coast fr Battle harbor north to Cape Harris Stupart learned at Gradw that the to loss of life by tempest was forty-three : he is inclined to believe that that figur reliable. He thinks that in any event outside number of the victims cannot ceed sixty or seventy. The greatest of life occurred at White Bear isla where, though there were only four or vessels wrecked nearly all on boar them, forty-five persons in number,

balances due the United States from several states and territories, respectively, for direct taxes due and unpaid, under the direct tax act of Aug. 5, 1861, and such states and territories were accordingly debited on the books in the office of the register of the treasury, and says:

"It may be doubted whether any corporate state was properly so charged, but as the then comptroller had jurisdiction of the subject matter, the statements made by him of accounts of the above named states and territories as to their indebted. ness on account of direct taxes are binding on the present comptroller for the reason indicated in the opinions in the Mississippi direct tax case. Recently amounts have been certified to this office as due to some of said states and territories from the United States on account of commissions of net proceeds of sale of public lands within the state, and for other causes. The amounts as certified, instead of being paid, have been ordered to be credited on said indebtedness of the states and territories as stated against them by the former comptroller. Other states, it is reported. will present the same question as the amounts may become due them for sales of lands or otherwise, and the said amounts will be credited as above indicated unless congress will direct the money due and to become due to said states shall be paid to them without reference to the charges as stated heretofore made against them by the former comptroller. Discussing the question of the old claims against the government which are constantly being presented for his action, the comptroller suggests that some fixed period after the right of the acclaimant accrues should be subscribed by statute within which the claim may be brought before the proper accounting officers for their action.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

w Mailers of Interest at the Ka tional Capital

Acting upon the reports of agents in the Indian Territory, Secretary Lamar requested the War Department to remove the "Boomers" from Oklahoma lands. The information contained in the agents' reports is to the eff fect that a large number of persons are sup posed to be "Boomers," but claiming to be freighters, crossing the Kansas border into the Indian Territory.

DELEGATE GINFORD, of Dakota, in an interview, said: "We want to make a state of Dakota and I am here to do all I can to that end. We favor the admission of Montana also, and all other territories except Utah. The big Sioux reservation contains 36,000,000 acres, and there are only 24,-000 Indians upon it. Dakota people desire this vast reservation opened for settlement."

It is definitely known here that Gen. Mc-Clellan eame very near being made a member of President Cleveland's cabinet; that he was tendered the Russian mission and declined it because of business engagements, and that within twenty-four hours of his death the president had concluded to offer civil service commission.

DR. JAMES P. KIMBALL, director of the mint, has submitted to the secretary his annual report of the operation of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

own-their was scarcely a dry eye in the court room. They said they did not want THE total coinage value of gold and silver August 20, 1862. the little money that she had inherited, deposited and purchased at the mints was strike of the Yorkshire colliers comes to be Then follows, under date of August Held for redempt on of United fabric costing \$28 a square yard. In but they could not part with the child. \$94,830,976 against \$87,955,154 in the fully realized, increased anxiety and alarm is States notes, act of January 23, a direction from the War Departthe arrangement of pictures, costly The little girl, a pretty and sweet-faced 14, 1875, and July 22, 1882..... \$100,000,000 previous year. The director estimates the felt. The belief has become general that a ment to Major Rochester to pay the child f about ten years, was then asked by the judge which she would rather go brick-a-brack and furniture there is, AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF DEBT. officer in full. strike cannot be avoided. with very few exceptions, perfect taste, amount of gold and silver coin in the coun-Fractional silver coin..... \$25,295,535 with-the aunt or Mr. and Mrs. Scott, and The English cattle companies decline 719,831 24 and with very few exceptions also, Minor coin..... try July 1, 1885, at \$20,000,000, of which the little thing, thinking that of which \$542,000,000 consisted of gold are now boycotting the Cork Packet Compathis wealth is so displayed that it \$23,885,366 94 Sam W. Small, ("Old Si," of the Atgiven her the right to choose and unmind-Total..... seems not for show, but for the gratififul of the crowded court room, threw her CASF ON HAND. and \$278,000,000 of silver. This amount ny's vessels, unless they register as common lanta Constitution,) recently preached cation of the tastes of the villa owner. arms around Mrs. Scott, and looking with \$63,432,364 00 cation of the tastes of the vina owner. 66,818,292 38 It is estimated that \$20,000 for mere Certificates held as cash was owned as follows: by the treasury- carriers, which renders them liable by the in Atlanta to a very large audience. Net cash balance on hand...... Total cash in treasury as love in her eyes at her adopted father. gold \$53,223,160, silver \$95,119,065, laws. The Cork dealers, therefore, decided living expenses are often spent in a He was recently converted under the cried out in excess of joy, "I'll go with my papa and mamma." "So be it," said the judge, "her verdict is mine." total of \$148,842,228; by national banks to work independently of the English hanreason .- Cor. Boston Transcript. influence of Sam Jones. 487,800,341 59 3,864,341 54 -gold \$165,545,867, silver \$11,973,833. dlers.

CHRONICLES BY CABLE. Macellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining

their death.

to Foreign Countries. Further evidence from Mondaly report the situation unchanged. Active war prepara-"ons are still being pushed day and night. The shah of Persia has refused to allow the En lish escort to the Afghan frontier commission to cross Persian territory on their way back to India.

Bloody fights have recently occurred at Bakes between the Russians and Moslem inhabitants, in which the Russians were defeated, and a large number of them killed and wounded. The fighting was stopped only when the military intervened.

King Alfonso's health is in a condition so precarious that his physicians have ordered him to take complete rest for one month, and to entirely cease all state duties.

when they learned of the action of her aunt but retained counsel and resolved to fight Ex-Empress Eu gen'a has asked the pope to the matter in the courts. The case came advise a line of conduct on French politics. him an appointment as a member of the The Pope is much perplexed as to what course up and Mr. and Mrs Scott, when placed on the stand, told very pathetically of how to pursue. Many Bonapartists would join the they had received the little girl when almost a babe, and how they did everyloyalists upon papal advice. thing in their power to bring all the sun-

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Peschitza, Hungary, killing thirteen and younding twelve.

as they would have loved a child of their The Yorkshire colliers have decided to strike against a proposed 15 per cent reduction. As the preparation of the threatened

of their character, their causes and whether, as to duration, severity and made to the constitutional convention periodically, they are all alike in the great producing countries. Such investigation included the question of the influence of the depression on the cost of living, the extent to which industries are involved, cost of production as influenced by the use of machinery and other kindred questions. Between March 17th and June 27th, twenty special agents were appointed, and at the close of the fiscal year fifteen of these agents were actively employed in the United States and five in Europe collecting the information required. The results of the investigation will be embodied in the first annual report of the bureau, which will be submitted early the coming year. The appropriation for the expenses of the bureau for the year ended June 30, 1885,

were ample for its expenses and nearly \$9,-000 were covered into the treasury. In conclusion the commissioner says that the appropriation for the present fiscal year will, in his judgment, suffice for the first full year's work of the bureau.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. A Recapitulation of Figures Put Forth for the Month of September. INTEREST BEARING DEBT. Bonds at 43% per cent.....\$ 250,000,000 00 Bonds at 4 per cent..... 737.740.350 CO Bonds at 3 per cent..... 194,190,500 00 Re unding certificates at 4 per

Navy pension fund at 3 per 223,800 00 14,000,000 00 a | Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per 64,623,512 00 cent. Principal..... 1,250,778,162 00 Interest..... 9,595,948 10 VEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal.....\$ 3.774,305 26 nterest..... 219.334 50 Total.....\$ 3,953,689 76 DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. Demand and legal tender notes.\$ 346,738,841 00

Certificates of deposit...... $\frac{18.145,000}{109,020,760} \frac{00}{00}$ Fractional currency less..... Estimated as lost or destroyed.. 93,145,772 00 8,375,934 00 696,116,288 00 Principal..... 574,012,535 88

TOTAL DEBT.

9,815,332 00 Interest..... ..\$1,848,340,335 74 Total. Less cash items available for recu tion of the debt \$ 233,864,475 27 Less reserve held for re 'emp-

tion of Unit. d States notes ... 100,000,000 00 Total\$ 333,860,475 27 Fotal debt, less available cash Nov. 1, 1885 cash in the treasury Nov. 1, 1885 cash in the treasury Debt, less cash in treasury Oct. 1,460,934,342 22 1, 1885. Decrease of debt during month 13,276,774 18 as shown by this statemeat .. CASH AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF DEBT.

Gold held for go'd certificates 93,146,772 00 13,549,637 86 interest unpaid..... Fractional currency..... 2.305 41 Total available for reduc-

\$233,804,575 27 tion of debt..... RESERVE FUND.

when done was like a mass of minute precious stones, more marvelously beautiful than anything ever seen by me before.'

Grant's Premonition.

eral Grant's reticence in talking about shade of the mulberries, and an intihimself has always been one of his marked characteristics. The only oc- during more than forty-five years. casion known to many well-informed persons when General Grant was ever heard to express an opinion of his own camp in the woods again. The old qualifications was at a dinner he gave friends are nearly all gone; you are goat the White House in March, 1874. ing sooner than I to meet them. I There were but few guests, among them | shall have a little longer, with little Roscoe Conkling Simon Cameron and left to live for, loving your memory, Senator J. W. Johnson, of Virginia. and loving the wife and daughter who The last named gentleman sat next have been so dear to you. Dear, dear to General Grant at the table. The old friend, bood-by! May our Father talk turned on the war and while the who is in Heaven have you in His others were discussing it Senator holy keeping and give you eternal Johnston turned to General Grant | rest. Devotedly your friend, and said to him:

"Mr. President, will you permit me to ask you a question which has always been of great interest to me? Did you at the beginning of the war have any premonition that you were to be the man of the struggle?

"I had not the least idea of it." replied General Grant. "I saw a lot of very ordinary fellows pitching in and getting commissions. I knew I could so I applied for a commission and got

"Then," asked Senator Johnson, when did you know when you were the man of destiny?"

General Grant looked straight ahead of him with an expression on his inscrutable face that Senator Johnson had never seen there before.

"After the fall of Vicksburg," he said, after a pause. "When Vicksburg capitulated, Iknew then I was to be the man of the war, that I should command the armies of the United States and bring the war to a close." "But," said Senator Johnson, "you had had great and notable successes before the fall of Vicksburg. You had fought Shiloh and captured Fort Donelson.'

"That is true," responded General Grant, "but while they gave me confidence in myself. I could not see what was before until Vicksburg fell. Then I saw it as plainly as I now do. I

knew I should be commander-in-chief and end the war.

How Crossus Lives at the Seaside.

The luxury of Newport life in the large villas would be a revelation to the masses of people who have never seen the manner of living of our moneyed aristocracy. The houses themselves are palatial. Recently I saw a collection of tapestries ordered for set of drawing-room furniture. Each chair seat cost \$200. The keeper of the Duke of Westminster place Eaton Hall, I remember, points out to the visitor the drawing-room chairs, which cost 150 each; but the American millionaire is even mcre extravagant in the matter of seats. The walls of one large parlor here have been covered this summer with a silken

ALBERT PIKE.

Lincoln's Sense of Justice.

From the Buffalo Commercial. The Buffalo Historical Society has just received a donation from General William B. Rochester, the Paymaster General of the Army, at Washington, a most valuable historical curiosity and do as well and better than they could, relic of the War of the Rebellion. It is connected with the Administration of President Lincoln, and contains two of his pointed notes, so illustrative of his sense of right and justice. It was in the case of a Captain Bourry, a distinguished Austrian officer, who was recommended to General McClellan by the President, and by the former assigned to the staff of General Blenker in October, 1861, and served until June, 1862. At that time General Blenker wrote to the War Department a statement of the facts and as to the services of Captain Bourry, and asking that he be paid. The matter being laid before President Lincoln, he wrote as follows:

"I remember nothing of this case, but I desire that is shall be investigated and that Captain Bourry be paid for the service he actually performed, if any. The Government can not afford to accept services and refuse payment for them. A. LINCOLN.

"August 7, 1862."

Then follows a letter from the War Department stating the claim, and that the President desired the case investigated, and referring it all to the Adjutant General for information whether this officer had been mustered into the United States service. The Adjutant General, under date of August 10, returned the matter, stating that Captain Bourry was never mustered into service within the knowledge of this office. All of which being laid before Mr. Lincoln, he wrote on the face of the paper as follows:

"I did not ask for information as to whether this man has been must ered into service. Have we accepted his actual services? If we have, let him be paid for them, unless there is positive law, against it. A. LINCOLN."

