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8-tf PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Condensed from Telegrams of Accompanying Dates.

MONDAY, Aug. 31.—The French authorities have disarmed a Carlist battalion for entering French territory....The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold during the month of September as follows: $1,000,000 on the first and second Thursdays, and $500,000 on the third and fourth Thursdays, respectively, making in all $3,000,000....The Wisconsin Supreme Court has adjourned to Sept. 8, thus postponing the decision of the railroad-injunction case until that time at least....According to the official returns for the recent Ohio election the clause in the new Constitution permitting the grant of aid to railroads is defeated by a majority of 251,000; the majority against license is 7,286, and against all other clauses 157,284.

TUESDAY, Sept. 1.—A London dispatch says the Spanish Government has appealed to England to defer pressing a settlement of her claim for indemnity in consequence of the Virginius affair on account of pending negotiations with the United States. The Spanish Minister writes that Spain will be hampered in dealing with the latter power if the American Government is able to cite as a precedent the payment of indemnity to England....Mount Etna is in a state of eruption....Gen. Custer's Black Hills exploring expedition returned to Fort Lincoln on the evening of the 30th ult., having in fifty-nine days marched about 900 miles, and a part of the command 200 miles further. Glowing accounts are given of the Black Hills region, gold having been found in great abundance ....A dispatch from Shreveport, La., gives particulars of the alleged assassination of a party of prisoners who were being conveyed out of the country. It is stated that a few days before the white people at Coushatta had, at a public meeting, declared the county offices vacant and made a threatening display of shot-guns and bowie-knives. Six of the officials who remained at their posts and attempted to maintain their rights were thrown into jail, as were also six of their colored adherents. They were subsequently being taken to Shreveport for safety, when they were overtaken, about twenty-three miles below that point, by forty or fifty armed men, supposed to be Texans from beyond the Sabine, who took the prisoners out of the hands of the guard and killed three of them on the spot. The other three escaped, but were recaptured, and are supposed to have shared the same fate. The prisoners requested to be taken to Shreveport and selected the men to take charge of the company that was to guard them. It is said the citizens were satisfied with their assurance that they would leave the State, and did not desire to take harsh measures....Charles Foster has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Ohio District....Information has been received by the Postoffice Department at Washington that on the 28th ult. a train on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad was stopped near York Station, Ala., by means of a false signal, and that upon halting it was taken possession of by a band of armed men, who shot down the colored mail agent in cold blood and without provocation. Official dispatches have also been received stating that on the 30th ult. a body of armed white men surrounded a colored church in Lee County, Ala., while services were in progress and fired into the congregation and burned the church.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.—Hon. Marshall Jewell has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties as Postmaster-General ....Atty-Gen. Williams has gone to Long Branch for an interview with the President in regard to the alleged Southern outrages....A Woman's National Temperance Convention is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in November next. The Women's Temperance Leagues throughout the country are invited to send one woman delegate from each Congressional District. The date of the convention is not yet definitely determined on....Congressional nominations on the 1st: Republican—First Iowa District, Geo. W. McCrary (second renomination, which he has accepted); Second Iowa, J. Q. Tufts; Second Wisconsin, L. B. Caswell; Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, C. B. Curtis. Democratic—Twelfth Ohio, A. T. Walling; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, A. G. Cochran. Opposition—First Minnesota, Franklin H. Waite. Independent Reform—Twelfth Illinois, J. B. Turner....Recent telegrams from Shreveport, La., confirm the report of the killing of twelve political prisoners while being taken from Coushatta, La., to Shreveport. The six white men killed were Northern men who filled the offices of Sheriff, Tax Collectors, Register and Deputy-Sheriff. They were formerly Union soldiers and held office under Gov. Kellogg. The men who took them out of the hands of the guard claimed to be Texans. The Governor has called out an extra regiment of the State militia to aid in maintaining order.

THURSDAY, Sept. 3.—The civil guard over Bazaine at St. Marguerite at the time of his escape have been released from arrest.... The Secretary of the Treasury has called in for redemption $15,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of the third and fourth series of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862....Returns from the State election in Vermont indicate the election of Judge Peck for Governor by the usual Republican majority after allowing for a light vote throughout the State. The House will be largely and the State Senate nearly unanimously Republican....Goldsmith Maid trotted a mile in 2:14 at Boston on the 2d....The Ohio Republican State Convention, at Columbus, on the 2d, nominated: For Secretary of State, A. T. Wikoff; Supreme Judge, long term, Luther Day; short term, W. W. Johnson; School Commissioner, Thomas W. Howe; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Rodney Foss; member of the Board of Public Works, Stephen R. Hosmer—all renominations except Johnson, who is nominated for the unexpired term of Judge Stone, resigned. The platform adopted demands that the equal civil and political rights of all citizens be enforced by appropriate legislation; favors a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to aid and encourage American industry; denounces all forms of open or covert repudiation, and declares it to be the duty of the National Government to adopt measures for gradually restoring our paper money to a specie standard without a shock to the business interests of the country, after which banking should be free; declares in favor of National and State legislation to promote cheap and prompt transportation; condemns the recent alleged outrages and murders of unoffending colored citizens in the South; favors the restraint of intemperance and its causes, to the full extent of the legislative, judicial and police powers of the State.... The People's State Convention of Missouri met at Jefferson City on the 2d and nominated William Gentry for Governor and H. W. Headlee for Lieutenant-Governor. Resolutions were adopted—against any further increase of the State debt; declaring against all combinations which tend to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to carriers, and that it is the duty of the legislative branch of the Government to subject the railroads to such wise and impartial enactments as will protect the people from extortion without impairing the rights or usefulness of such corporations; opposing any further contraction of the national currency as detrimental to the interests of the producing classes....The following Congressional nominations were made on the 2d: Republican—First Wisconsin District, Chas. G. Williams, renominated; Seventh Wisconsin, J. M. Rusk, renominated; Second Kansas, Stephen A. Cobb, renominated; Sixth Illinois, Thomas J. Henderson; Sixteenth Illinois, J. S. Martin, renominated; Fourth Michigan, J. C. Burrows, renominated; Fifth Michigan, W. B. Williams, renominated; Ninth Michigan, J. A. Hubbell, renominated. Democratic—Fifth Ohio, A. V. Rice; Eleventh Ohio, J. L. Vance; Ninth Kentucky, Hansen Cochran....The Board of Trade of Columbus, S. C., have adopted resolutions denouncing the attempt of certain parties, and particularly of John J. Patterson, to create a false impression as to the relations which exist between the white and colored people of that State. They brand the statement that there is any danger of rupture as false, and ask the national authorities to cause an investigation to be made into the truth of the statements of Patterson and others made at Washington.

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.—Secretary Belknap has received a letter from President Grant, dated Long Branch, Sept. 2, relating to the alleged recent atrocities at the South, and requesting him to consult with the Attorney-General on the question of distributing the Government troops at the South so as to be available in case of necessity. A conference was held at the War Department on the 3d, and Atty.-Gen. Williams subsequently issued instructions to United States Marshals in the Southern districts where outrages are reported to have occurred, calling their attention to the acts of Congress for the protection of all citizens in their civil and political rights, and stating that United States troops would be stationed at convenient points for the purpose of giving needful aid to the Marshals in the discharge of their official duties.... Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has issued an order instructing Gen. Terry, at St. Paul, and Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, to take measures to prevent gold-seekers from passing over the Sioux country to the Black Hills....The Indiana Women's State Temperance Convention was recently in session at Indianapolis, and a series of resolutions was adopted, the chief points of interest being an indorsement of the general features of the Baxter law, and an agreement not to support any candidate for office, be he Republican or Democrat, not in sympathy with the temperance movement, and not pledged to sustain and improve the Baxter bill in the next session of the General Assembly. The 8th day of October was fixed upon as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Gov. Wallace, President; Mrs. M. M. Finch, of Indianapolis, Secretary, and Mrs. Reed, of Richmond, Treasurer.... Congressional nominations on the 3d: Republican—A. Simpson, Twelfth Illinois District; Omar D. Conger, Seventh Michigan District, renominated; Gen. Goff, First West Virginia District. Reform—J. W. Wilkins, Fifteenth Illinois District. Democratic—Hon. William Hartzell, Eighteenth Illinois District; A. McKayow, Fourth Ohio District; Alexander H. Stephens, Eighth Georgia District, renominated; William Walsh, Sixth Maryland District; R. P. Bland, Fifth Missouri District, renominated....The Republican candidates in Nebraska are as follows: For Governor, Silas Garber; Secretary of State, Bruno Izschuck; Treasurer, J. C. McBride; Attorney-General, George H. Roberts; for Congressman, L. Crounse; contingent Congressman, Pat. O. Hawes. The State platform expresses a hope to soon see the circulating medium of the country based on a metallic currency; advocates free banking; disavows hosility toward railroads, but demands that they be made subservient to the public good; favors national regulation of inter-State commerce; opposes a third Presidential term, and favors the election of President, Vice-President and Senators by a direct vote of the people. Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 each for the arrest of the persons implicated in the Coushatta affair. The proclamation was accompanied by a statement of the circumstances attending the killing, showing that, in the opinion of the authorities, the murders were the work of the White League. Another account was published in the *Picayune* of the 3d, which insisted that it was the work of Texan desperadoes, and characterizing the statement of Kellogg as false.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned and a new one has been formed, with Gen. Sagasta as Premier. The Carlists have abandoned the siege of Puycerda. Their failure to capture that post has caused great rejoicing throughout Spain.... The United States expedition to observe the transit of Venus reached Cape Town, South Africa, on the 4th of August....A late Washington telegram says no formal order will be issued from the War Department as to the distribution of troops in the Department of the South, but the whole matter will be left with the department commander, who will dispose of the forces so that they can be used by the United States Marshals in case of necessity....Peck's (Republican) majority for Governor of Vermont is between 21,000 and 23,000. The vote in the Second (Poland's) Congressional District is as follows: Poland (regular Republican), 5,749; Dennison (opposition Republican), 7,099; Davenport (Democrat), 2,022; scattering, 931. No choice, as it requires a majority to elect; on the second trial a plurality elects....The committee, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, appointed by the last Minnesota Legislature to investigate the transactions of the late State Auditor, Charles McIlrath, on account of school and swamp lands, which were in his charge as State Land Commissioner *ex officio*, have unanimously reported defalcation on the part of Mr. McIlrath to the amount of $89,559 ....The Wyoming election returns, nearly complete, give Steele (Democrat), for Delegate to Congress, a majority of between 500 and 600. The Democratic ticket is generally successful throughout the Territory....The Shreveport (La.) *Evening Telegram* (Republican) of the 4th denies that that town furnished the parties who committed the recent Coushatta outrage. It says emphatically that Shreveport men were not concerned in the brutality. The *Times* of the same date publishes a statement of a Mr. Abney, a leading merchant of Coushatta, to the effect that an investigation had there by a citizens' committee had revealed a plot on the part of armed negroes to murder indiscriminately a large party of men, women and children in attendance at a dance on the evening of the 27th ult.; that after this discovery a party of scouts were fired upon by the negroes and one of the number was dangerously wounded. The subsequent shooting of the prisoners near that place grew out of this affair.

THE MARKETS.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.

NEW YORK.

COTTON.—Middling upland, 17@17¼c.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$11.25@13.25. Hogs—Dressed, $8.75@9.50. Sheep—Live, $4.00@6.00.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $5.40@5.80; white wheat extra, $5.80@6.40. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, $1.15@1.16; Iowa spring, $1.16@1.17; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.21@1.22. Rye—Western and State, 88@89c. Barley—.... @.... Corn—Mixed Western afloat, 83@83½c. Oats—New Western, 53@56c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—New Mess, $22.50@22.75. Lard—14⅛@14¼c. Cheese—10¼@13¼c.

WOOL.—Common to extra, 45@66c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $6.00@6.25; good, $5.25@5.75; medium, $4.25@5.00; butchers' stock, $2.50@4.00; stock cattle, $2.50@3.75. Hogs—Live, $7.00@7.75. Sheep—Good to choice, $4.00@4.50.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 28@33c. Eggs—Fresh, 12½@13c. Cheese—New York factory, 13½@13c; Western, 11½@12c. Pork—New Mess, $22.50@22.75. Lard—14⅜@15c.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White winter extra, $5.50@7.50; spring extra, $4.75@5.50. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, 94½@94¾c. Corn—No. 2, 71@71¼c. Oats—No. 2, 43¼@43½c. Barley—No. 2, 94@96c. Rye—No. 2, 77@77½c.

WOOL.—Tub-washed, 45@55c.; fleece, washed, 40@48c.; fleece, unwashed, 27@35c.

LUMBER.—First Clear, $50.00@53.00; Second Clear, $47.00@49.50; Common Boards, $10.50@12.00; Fencing, $10.50@12.00; "A" Shingles, $3.00@3.50; Lath, $2.00@2.25.

CINCINNATI.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—$5.00@5.15. Wheat—Red, $1.03. Corn—70@73c. Rye—85c. Oats—44@48c. Barley—$1.00@1.02.

PROVISIONS. — Pork — $23.00@23.50. Lard—14@15c.

ST. LOUIS.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Fair to choice, $4.00@6.00. Hogs—Live, $6.25@7.75.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—XX Fall, $4.25@4.75. Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall, $1.14@1.14½. Corn—No. 2, 71@72c. Oats—No. 2, 40@45c. Rye—No. 2, 77@79c. Barley—$1.05@1.10.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $23.00@24.00. Lard—14¼@15c.

MILWAUKEE.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Spring XX, $5.25@5.50. Wheat—Spring No. 1, $1.01@1.02; No. 2, 96@96½c. Corn—No. 2, 68@69c. Oats—No. 2, 40@41c. Rye—No. 1, 80@81c. Barley—No. 2, 93@94c.

DETROIT.

BREADSTUFFS. —Wheat—Extra, $1.23@1.24. Corn—73@74c. Oats—44@45c.

TOLEDO.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Amber Mich., $1.08@1.08½; No. 2 Red, $1.08@1.08½. Corn—Mixed, 72@72½c. Oats—43½@45c.

CLEVELAND.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 1 Red, $1.12@1.13; No. 2 Red, $1.09@1.10. Corn—76@77c. Oats—45@47c.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Best, $6.25@6.75; medium, $5.25@6.00. Hogs — Yorkers, $6.25@6.40; Philadelphia, $8.00@8.40. Sheep—Best, 5.25@5.50; medium, $4.00@4.75.

Public Debt Statement.

The report of the condition of the public debt Sept. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,213,228,050
Five per cent. bonds	511,025,300
Total coin bonds	$1,724,253,250
Lawful money debt	$14,678,000
Matured debt	2,578,000
Legal-tender notes	382,076,697
Certificates of deposit	58,690,000
Fractional currency	45,797,675
Gold certificates	20,174,000
Interest	29,356,511
Total debt	$2,286,571,733
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	$71,083,928
Currency	16,619,232
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	56,690,000
Total in Treasury	$146,393,160
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,140,178,613
Decrease during August	1,626,762
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest paid by the United States	24,325,396
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, etc	5,388,692
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,936,704

ROAD AGENTS.

Missouri Banditti Redivivus—The James and Younger Boys Rob a Stage in Full View of Hundreds at Lexington, Mo.—A Brave Girl, and How She Secured the Return of Some of the Stolen Treasures.

THE Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian* has brought the Younger and James boys to the surface again by an account of a daring robbery which they perpetrated at North Lexington, just across the river from Lexington, on the evening of Aug. 30. It seems that the omnibus started from the North Lexington station for the ferry, with eight gentlemen and one lady on board. Just as it reached a portion of the roadway where the sides were grown up to bushes, three masked horsemen dashed out of the woods, revolvers in hand. One stopped the horses while the other two thrust their heavy army revolvers into the windows and threatened instant death to any one who resisted. One of them, who afterward proved to be the mysterious chevalier Frank James, dismounted, while his brother held his horse and stood guard. Frank then ordered all the male passengers to get out and hold up their hands so as to prevent the possibility of secreting valuables or drawing weapons.

The command was promptly obeyed, and in a moment eight very disconsolate-looking gentlemen were ranged in a row by the roadside, with their sixteen hands held high in the air. The foot-pads then went through them. Just at this time one of the Youngers noticed several persons who had crossed the river for a Sunday afternoon stroll, and immediately gathered them in and compelled them to fall into the little muster line which the rest were putting through the banditti drill. Among those gathered in was a Miss Hamlett, of Lexington, who, with her sweetheart, had crossed the river for a ramble in the woods. She recognized the masked horseman who was urging her and several others along toward the bus, and said: "I know you in spite of that dirty old veil over your face." He asked: "Who am I, then?" She replied: "Why, you are Will Younger, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself." "Well," he laughed, "you are the same saucy girl you always were." By this time they had reached the bus, and just as Frank James pulled a watch and chain out of the pocket of one of the passengers she stepped up, and laying her hand on the robber's arm exclaimed: "Why, Frank James, I'm astonished to see you have come down to such small work. I thought you never did anything except on a big scale." He shook hands with her cordially, and said: "Well, I am a little ashamed of it myself. But," he added, "you mustn't call names quite so loud here." Miss Hamlett then asked him to give back the watch he had just taken. "Why," he asked, "is this man any kin to you?" She answered that he was, and she didn't want him robbed. James promptly handed the watch to her, but kept the chain, which was a handsome and costly one. "No," she exclaimed, "give back the chain, too; I won't have part if I can't get all." After some little demurring he returned both watch and chain; and at her request gave up another watch which he had confiscated before she had arrived. Prof. Allen, of Lexington, Ky., was robbed of fifty dollars in money and a fine gold watch by Frank, and as he proceeded to strip off Allen's fine coat and vest Miss Hamlett again interfered, saying: "Oh, Frank, don't take that man's clothes. Your mother would be grieved to death if she knew how you are doing. I nursed you when you were wounded, during the war, and now I believe I had ought to have let you die." He rather sadly replied: "It's a pity you didn't;" but went on with the pulling-off process, saying: "I need some good clothes myself, and mine will do him to go over to town in." After the men had been thoroughly gone through Frank ordered the lady passenger in the bus to get up so he could see whether she had any valise or other property concealed under or about her. Miss Hamlett said: "Why, Frank, you certainly wouldn't disturb a lady!" "No," he replied, "Miss Mattie, we never have done that, and we won't do it now;" and the lady was left unmolested. They realized by the whole performance, in money, goods and chattels about $3,000.

At the close of the impromptu matinee the trio assured the fleeced individuals that an attempt to pursue them would avail nothing, as they were mounted on the fleetest horses in Missouri, and they would be seventy-five miles away long before morning. As they started off they called back to Miss Hamlett: "Good-by, Miss Mattie; you'll never see us again," and quietly rode down the river bank, in plain view of hundreds of people who had got wind of the affair and flocked down to the bluffs on the Lexington side of the river. Taken altogether, it was an exploit unsurpassed in cool audacity, and in keeping with the record of its impudent perpetrators—the James boys and one of the Youngers. Rob Roy and Claude Duval must hide their diminished heads in the future.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

DO a little well and you do much.

THE father of all corns—Pop-corn.

WHITE jet is becoming fashionable in Paris.

THE cost of living is paid by death at the end.

A PAPER containing many fine points—A paper of pins.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* says that the song of the mosquito is "Hum, sweet hum."

COGGIA's comet is now visible at Melbourne, Australia, and presents a brilliant appearance.

OUT of the 10,000,000 women in America there isn't one who won't scream at the sight of a rat.

AN old cynic says: "With many women, going to church is little better than looking into a bonnet-shop."

EVEN the fishes have their quarrels. In Silver Lake, Vt., the pickerel and bullheads are now in the midst of a furious civil war.

A NEW YORK cook says he defies the world to tell quails' legs from frogs' legs after they are cooked—and now let's have another civil war.—*Detroit Press.*

AN agricultural journal maintains that alum water is quite as destructive to insects as Paris green, and, unlike the latter, is not at all dangerous to leave about a house.

"WOMEN," says an experienced Western editor, "are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers. We have been editor for forty years and never lost a dollar by female subscribers."

THE proposition is made that a due observance of the semi-centennial of the Erie Canal be held. By means of "Clinton's Ditch" the waters of Lake Erie and the Hudson River were mingled together on the 26th of October, 1825.

TRINITY CHURCH organ has the reputation of being the largest American-built organ in the United States. It is undergoing extensive aiterations by which it will be further enlarged. Two new stops—the "trombone" and the "vox humana"—will be added.

THE transition from depressing sadness to exuberant joy is often very short, and this revulsion of feeling is experienced in its most powerful form while reading a long and harrowing account of the violent death of somebody, and finding at the close that the victim was a book agent.—*New York World.*

THE engineers stationed at the central shaft of the Hoosac tunnel, in the employ of the United States coast survey, have recently been making experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the density and gravity of the earth; the vibrations of the pendulum are counted at the top and bottom of the shaft, and the difference noted.

SIXTEEN horses attached to hacks at the Providence depot in Boston started on a runaway the other day, and as they all went up the same street things got awfully mixed very soon. Two or three of the foremost were stopped, however, and placed across the street as a barricade, and a very bad accident was prevented, though some of the hacks were smashed up.

THE new mode of collecting on the Hudson River Railroad, which went into force some time ago as far up the road as Spuyten Duyvil, has been extended to Poughkeepsie. Collectors meet all through trains at that depot and proceed north and south with them. The conductors on these trains now simply go through cars and punch the tickets, while the collector follows and takes them up.

THE pride of mankind is great. A night or two ago a family in New York was awakened by unusual noises in the house, and, on turning out, saw the eldest hopeful rushing about in his suspenders, brandishing a new Wesson, and shouting: "There's a man in the house!" A long search failed to show any foundation for the young man's warlike demonstrations, when he mildly informed the breathless and exhausted tribe that it was his birthday. He was twenty-one.

TWENTY-TWO old New Bedford (Mass.) rats were recently seen marching down the roof of a hotel to drink from the water in the eaves-trough. Among them was a mother who led five little rats by a straw which she and they held in their mouths. Reaching the edge of the trough she placed them in a row; then the old one took the first one, winding her tail around it, letting it down to the water, and then placed it to the right in the row of small rats; then she took the left, and letting it down to drink placed it to the right again, and so on with the whole; after which they all took hold of the straw, and the mother, with the straw in her mouth, led them back to their hole.

NOT long ago a physician of New Bedford, Mass., was summoned in haste to attend a patient at Naushon. On arriving at the island and inquiring for a conveyance to the house he wished to visit he was directed to a farm house near by. Here the doctor found a man, whom he requested to harness a horse, at the same time in the interest of his patient desiring him to be lively. The man pleasantly and promptly complied, harnessed the team and was speedily driving over the road at a good rate. The doctor *en route* discussed farming, and was struck with the general information and conversational powers of his driver. On arriving at the house a half-dollar was tendered to the man but was gratefully declined. "What is the name of your intelligent farmer?" asked the doctor after he had finished his professional visit. "What, the gentleman that brought you to the house? That was President Eliot, of Cambridge."

THE Pottsville (Pa.) *Miners' Journal* is responsible for the following story: "A Phœnixville maid, quite old, becoming anxious about her matrimonial chances, recently concocted a plan to deceive a young fellow as to her age. This was the way she tried it: The old family Bible contained a faithful record of all births, marriages and deaths. This volume the maiden took to her chamber, and, selecting the birth-page, she managed, by dint of scratching and writing, to change the date of her birth to a period eleven years later than what it had legitimately been recorded. Then the Bible was placed on the sitting-room table in a conspicuous manner. That evening came along the lover. He soon began to finger the Bible pages, and finally reached the birth-record, where and when he discovered, to his surprise, that his Angelina was just one year younger than he. He thought it strange, as she appeared older. He kept his mouth shut and continued to fumble over the pages. Next he began reading the death-list, and made the very astonishing discovery that the radiant maiden, according to the Bible, had actually been born ten years after the decease of her mother. The young man quietly arose and bade Angelina good-by, and now swears that "eternal vigilance is indeed the price of liberty.'"

Speech of Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio.

In a speech on the leading political issues of the day, delivered before the recent Republican Convention of Ohio, ex-Gov. Noyes said:

The Republican party of Ohio, conscious of the integrity of its purposes, feeling a just pride in contemplating its past achievements, has to-day flung its banner to the breeze again, and now calls upon its friends to rally once more under the old flag. It is not necessary for a party which has confessedly done so much good to claim that it has made no mistakes, or that all of its members, leaders and subordinates, have been above reproach. There never was a political organization on the face of the earth which, after fourteen years of governmental control, could justify such pretensions. We make no such claim. But we do assert and maintain that the Republican party, as a whole, has been pure, patriotic, intelligent and efficient. It has been tried as no other ever was tried, and has proved faithful—equal to the requirements of every emergency.

In 1861 it received from the weak and trembling hands of the Democracy all that was left of the Government, which was so lacking in the respect of the world that it could nowhere command respectful attention. Other nations fixed their own terms in all negotiations; notably so with regard to postal conventions, boundary questions, the rights of naturalized citizens, and the status of independent States. Our treasury was bankrupt after a long interval of profound peace; Government loans in 1860 and 1861 were the order of the day; our bonds sold for ninety-four in the open market, while purchasers were few and timid; our treaty suggestions were everywhere received with contempt, and our army and navy excited the ridicule of foreign powers; when a number of States rose in revolt, almost before the rebel armies were organized they hastened to recognize the rebellious section as a separate and hostile government, and did not fear or hesitate to furnish material of war to the insurgents; a Democratic President, imbecile or treacherous, had been looking on while rebel armies were assembling and the nation was being robbed in the preparation for civil war, and, in pursuance of a heresy which is no longer entertained, declared his lack of authority and ability to raise a finger in defense of the Union; the monarchs and statesmen of Europe predicted disaster and ruin to the Republic, well they might, when it was assailed by one-third of its citizens, whom more than one-half denied the right of the Government to coerce. It is difficult to picture a situation more discouraging or more appalling. I shall not dwell a single moment on the details of the war. The grand result is known and read of all men. History has recorded, and will continue for all time to tell, what political organizations sustained the war and what party discouraged and opposed it.

When the war was over—when the Union had been saved and slavery destroyed—our debt had reached the startling figure of three thousand million dollars, to provide for the payment of which required profound wisdom, clear judgment and undaunted courage. Taxes were necessarily heavy and burdensome, and a party of civilians almost as large as that of the disbanded soldiers was called into requisition as tax-gatherers. Before the war the civil administration was conducted by comparatively few men, who could be selected with care and easily supervised and controlled, while for the last twelve years the Government has been obliged to employ a legion of subordinates, whose qualifications, in the absence of experience, could not always be determined. This should constantly be remembered when here and there a case of official corruption is disclosed. It has always been the habit, and undoubtedly will continue to be, for the party out of power to assail the administration of their political opponents. It is easy for irresponsible newspaper writers and unconscionable political orators to charge corruption and fraud upon honest and upright men; and if these publishers of libels are persistent, and make their charges conspicuous enough, they will find readers, listeners and believers. I have great respect for the press of the country, and recognize its mighty power; perhaps I am as ambitious as most men for its commendation; but I do deprecate the license to which, in exceptional cases, some of our editors descend for the gratification of personal malice and for the advancement of party interest, at the expense of justice, decency and fair dealing.

In less than ten years since the close of this war we have paid off a third of the public debt; have reduced the taxes $300,000,000 a year; have readjusted the relations of the rebellious States; have provided for the colored race so far as the circumstances surrounding them have permitted; have re-established the public credit so that our Government bonds sell for 16 to 17 per cent. above par; have offered large loans to European financiers at 5 per cent. with the prospect of a reduction to 4 at no distant day, and have so established ourselves in the respect of the world that without war we can command reparation for injuries and dictate the terms of just and honorable international regulations. Any unprejudiced man would say this was reasonable success in administration; that foreign nations so regard it is certain, judging from the estimation in which they hold our securities, and the readiness with which they listen to our suggestions. Now what have we done or neglected which entitles the Democracy to assail us, or to succeed at this time in the management of Government affairs? What capacity or disposition have our opponents at any time displayed higher and better than our own, which entitles them to the confidence of the people? Is it not fair to say that with them it is only a scramble for place and power, an effort, by misrepresentation and slander, by subterfuge and fallacy, without regard to unity or consistency, to monopolize once more the honors and emoluments of official position?

The speaker here called attention to the conflicting declarations in the different Democratic State platforms upon the tariff and financial questions, and continued as follows:

I appeal to every intelligent man in my audience to say whether more insane financial schemes were ever projected in this country, and whether a greater muddle was ever known than that into which the opposition have fallen in their wild reaching for straws to save them from drowning. No two States agree, and the leaders of the party in no one State harmonize. Senator Thurman, who until recently was understood to be the leader of his party, not only in Ohio but in the nation, adheres to the old Jackson doctrine, is opposed to an irredeemable currency, and in favor of a return to specie, while Gov. Allen, the new leader, who, by his own admission in the convention last week, is before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, is in favor of inflation, and believes the present volume of currency to be insufficient to do the business of the country. And so the convention declared. And this is the great national organization that, with divided counsels on all important money questions, with its crude opinions and wild schemes, proposes to supplant the Republican party, and which promises to the people of the United States individual prosperity and fortune out of the conflict, confusion and chaos which would follow its accession to power. Can it be trusted before it presents a theory of finance which will command the respect, while it challenges the criticism, of thoughtful men?

While the leaders of the Administration party do not entertain opinions precisely identical as to minor details, they are substantially agreed as to all important and vital issues. While they recognize the propriety and necessity which existed during the war for the issue of a volume of currency that could not at the time be made redeemable in coin, yet they believe in the ancient Democratic doctrine that gold and silver are the money of the world and the fixed standard of value; they believe that the normal condition of a solvent and prosperous country is to have its currency interchangeable for, and of equal value with, gold; they oppose any and every movement which is calculated to postpone the day when in the United States a five-dollar bill shall be worth and will buy a five-dollar piece of gold; they believe that when that time shall come the fluctuations of trade and in all business affairs will be diminished in frequency and extent; that while stock gambling and reckless speculation may find fewer opportunities for robbing the people, legitimate transactions will prosper better, and both capital and labor will have a surer foundation on which to rest; they do not believe the time has come for a return to specie payments, nor would they precipitately and immediately, but gradually and in such time as will create no violent shocks to business, nor interrupt the ordinary course of affairs. To this end, while the amount of currency should be kept within the limit heretofore fixed, namely, $382,000,000, contraction is not necessary; but the growth of the country, and above all, and more than all, the increase of public confidence, will hasten the time we hope for without interfering with the prosperity of any class or condition of men. We shall have little use for gold when we know we can get it. And in order that this confidence may be felt at home and abroad the Republican party is in favor of maintaining the honor and good faith of the nation untarnished and inviolate. We believe in paying the debts of the country, precisely as honest men pay theirs, exactly in accordance with existing contracts. It has long been understood between the bondholder and the bondmaker that our bonds are payable in gold. This agreement should be carried out to the letter, whether these securities are owned by national banks and foreign capitalists, or by the farmer and mechanic, who have purchased them out of their hard earnings; the guardian, who holds them for his orphan wards, and the widow, who is helped to live by the sale of her coupons. If we higgle about this, and discredit the bonds by making the manner and measure of their payment doubtful, we put off indefinitely the day of currency redemption.

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Last year we were overtaken by a financial crisis and panic, occasioned by the failure of certain gigantic railway schemes and the bankruptcy of a few large commercial houses; these failures involved some of the banks and embarrassed or ruined a considerable number of business men; confidence was shaken everywhere; banks closed their doors for a time, and debtors