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—BY—

JAMES W. McEWEN.

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NEWS SUMMARY

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cable dispatches of the 27th ult. state that negotiations between Russia and Turkey were concluded, and the basis of a permanent peace agreed upon, and that Russia had no intention of relinquishing any of her advantages to please either Austria or England, but was resolved to fight rather than abate one jot of her intentions.

Of the 1,200 churches in Constantinople at the time of the Mohammedan conquest, that of St. Sophia was the richest and most imposing. The Russians now propose that St. Sophia erected at a cost of $5,000,000, be restored to the Greek Church.

The British army is said to be in excellent condition for war, should that emergency come. Were war declared to-day it is claimed that 400,000 well-drilled men would fall into line. Lord Napier will be appointed Commander-in-Chief in case of a conflict with Russia, and Sir Garnet Wolseley is to be his Chief of Staff.

Advices from China state that a terrible disaster occurred at the Tienstin Rouge House, in which the famine-stricken refugees from the Northern Provinces had assembled. The building took fire, and of nearly 3,000 people in the building only about 100 escaped.

Cable dispatches of the 1st inst. say that a greater part of the Russian conditions had been accepted by the Porte, though the question relative to the surrender of the Turkish fleet was still unsettled. It was rumored in several European capitals that there would be no conference, and that Russia, England and Austria would be left to settle their differences among themselves. There was much excitement in St. Petersburg over the active war preparations in England.

A London letter-writer says that the police have to guard Gladstone's residence, so great is the popular anger against him. The ex-Premier was walking down the Strand a few days ago, when he was hustled by a mob crying "Traitor! traitor!" and was obliged to seek refuge in Coutts' bank.

A treaty of peace has at last been signed at San Stefano. A correspondent there telegraphs that the Grand Duke will advance on Feri-Keui, two miles from Pera, immediately, and will pass through Constantinople with a large portion of the army before returning to Russia. The cession of the greater part of Armenia is said to have been accepted in lieu of a money indemnity, except the sum of £40,000,000 sterling, which will be paid partly in money and partly in bonds, secured by the revenues of Asiatic provinces and customs dues at Constantinople.

The coronation of Pope Leo XIII. took place Rome March 31 in the Sistine Chapel without other accident than the breaking of a few windows by an eager and curious crowd. The usual distribution of blessings followed as the Pontiff was carried back to his apartments.

Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the *Le Pays*, of Paris, recently mortally wounded a member of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Thomson by name, in a duel.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

A blackmailing story was written and printed in the New York *Sun*, the intended victim being no less a personage than the high Russian Princess Sovaroff, now sojourning in New York, and who is said to be in high favor at the court of the Czar. The *Sun* publishers refused to divulge the author's name. Count Kalonorat, nephew of the Princess, went to the Police Court to obtain a warrant for the arrest of the publishers of the offensive article. He was informed that a warrant could not be issued. Upon subsequent legal advice the Princess resolved upon an entirely different course, and one that will tend to make the case not only celebrated but of international importance. The blackmail having been attempted through the postoffice, the offense comes within the jurisdiction of the National Government. The attention of the Russian Government will be called to the publication, and efforts made through it to have the United States Government take the matter up.

Three embezzling savings-bank officers and one defaulting custodian of public money received sentences of imprisonment for various terms in Trenton, N. J., last week.

The Vanderbilt will case is again occupying the attention of the New York courts. There seems to be no hope of a compromise.

C. P. Markle & Son's paper mill, at West Newton, Pa., has been burned. Loss, $100,000.

West.

The bank of Temple & Workman, at Los Angeles, Cal., now in the hands of the United States Assignee in Bankruptcy, was burglarized one night last week of $10,000.

Duncan, the defaulting President of the Pioneer Bank of San Francisco, Cal., has been arrested in that city, where he had been hiding all the time, and will be prosecuted for his crime.

Chicago elevators contain 1,334,876 bushels of wheat; 549,984 bushels of corn; 257,622 bushels of oats; 169,546 bushels of rye, and 719,877 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,022,905 bushels, against 6,289,620 bushels at this period last year.

Zachias C. Mitchell, a hitherto prominent and respected lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., has fallen into deep disgrace. He has been arrested on a charge of forging a note for $300. The proof against him is positive.

Cameron, Amberg & Co., well-known printers and blank-book manufacturers of Chicago, have sustained a severe loss by fire. The damage to their establishment is estimated at 60,000.

Arthur Noyes, lately bookkeeper of the swindling Commercial Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, has committed suicide. F. . Bowman, an attorney of the company, is awaiting the sentence of the Circuit Court, and Zacheus Mitchell, another of its lawyers, is under arrest for forgery.

Two murderers were executed in Missouri on Friday, the 1st inst.—John W. Daniels, at Warrensburg, for the murder of a farmer named John Miller; and Richard Green, at Kansas City, for the killing of Deputy Marshal Hughes, who had undertaken his arrest near Independence.

During the four months ending March 1, 2,470,000 hogs were slaughtered in Chicago.

Reports from the Upper Missouri river country represent that three couriers from Gen. Miles have been killed by some of the runaway savages from the Red Cloud agency, and there is something of a scare at Buford. It is also reported that Sitting Bull has visited a Yankton camp, near the boundary, for the purpose of trying to buy provisions for his people. He said there were no buffaloes across the line, and that the Sioux in Canada are starving.

South.

In the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans, last week, Thomas C. Anderson, the convicted Returning Board member, was arraigned before Judge Whittaker, and sentenced to two years at hard labor in the penitentiary. The petition was presented for the transfer of the Wells, Casanave, and Kenner cases to the Circuit Court.

Deputy Collector Davis, of Nashville, has just made a successful raid among the moonshiners of Putnam, DeKalb and White counties, in East Tennessee. He destroyed fourteen illicit stills and captured a number of moonshiners.

The State Geologist of Georgia asserts that its gold region is richer than that of California, and says that the yield must very soon become enormous.

A bill just passed by the Virginia Legislature, embodying the scheme of the State debt repudiationists, has been vetoed by the Governor.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Executive Committee of the Independent Greenback party of New York State has issued an address saying that shortly a joint call will be made for a State Convention by the officers of all independent State organizations, to meet unitedly as the National party. The address says: "We can prevent the re-election of every Congressman and Assemblyman in this State who directly or indirectly opposed the remonetization of silver, and it is our duty to do so.

The President has settled the contest over the Boston Collectorship by nominating A. W. Beard, the candidate of Senator Hoar, for the place. The backing of Simmons for reappointment was remarkably strong, and Massachusetts politicians say the failure to nominate him will cause a rupture in the Republican party in their State.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Robert Walker Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, was stricken with paralysis while sitting at his desk, was carried home and died in a short time.

Information having reached the President that numbers of colored men in Florida have been kidnapped and transported across the gulf to Cuba and sold into slavery, he has dispatched Congressman Leonard, of Louisiana, to Havana, with instructions to obtain all the facts in the case, and report at as early a day as possible.

The Senate Finance Committee has postponed further consideration of the bill to repeal the Resumption act for the reason, it is said, that the Committeemen desire to observe the workings of the new Silver bill.

Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, seems to have taken it for granted that the Silver bill was certain to become a law, as he has already submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the design of the new dollar of 412½ grains. He has also ordered the mints to clear the decks for action, and be ready to take hold of the coinage at their full capacity as soon as the dies can be prepared and forwarded to them. By the middle of April it is expected that silver will be turned out at the rate of $3,500,000 per month.

The March statement of the public debt is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 748,666,850
Five per cent. bonds	703,206,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	75,650,400
Total coin bonds	$1,727,782,500
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	$ 7,235,769
Legal tenders	346,681,476
Certificates of deposit	28,355,000
Fractional currency	17,19[illegible],698
Coin certificates	48,456,000
Total without interest	$ 442,882,124
Total debt	$2,191,900,381
Total interest	22,700,666
Cash in treasury:	
Coin	$ 131,318,156
Currency	2,690,765
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	28,555,000
Total in treasury	$ 172,563,931
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,042,037,129
Decrease of debt during February	2,250,237
Decrease since June 30, 1877	18,121,094
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	37,896,334
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	9,159,131
Balance of interest paid by United States	28,737,203

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads has decided to report the Texas Pacific Subsidy bill and recommend its passage.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

A proposition is before Congress to grant a charter to the New York and Mazatlan Air-Line road, from New York to the Rio Grande; capital, $200,000,000.

Kate Claxton, the well-known actress, has gone through the bankrupt court. Liabilities, $65,000; assets, $8,500.

Several heavy failures occurred in Montreal last week.

The new popular 4-per-cent. loan is going off like hot cakes. Large amounts of the bonds are being taken in the West. It is confidently predicted that $100,000,000 of these bonds will be absorbed by the people in the way of savings investments within a year from the time that they were first offered.

During the month of February there were 44 commercial failures in Chicago, the total liabilities aggregating $2,391,005. In New York the failures for the same period numbered 67, with liabilities of $2,658,958.

Kate Claxton, the actress who recently secured a divorce from her husband, Dore Lyon, in the New Jersey courts, has been married to Charles Stevenson, formerly a member of Mr. Wallack's company.

Ex-Senator Ben Wade died March 2, at his home in Jefferson, Ohio, aged 78 years. He left no will, being willing to leave his property at the disposal of his friends. The estate is worth about $80,000, all in good condition.

Gen. Grant has arrived at Constantinople.

The proposition to erect in Washington a building suitable for a national museum meets with favor in the House Committee on Public Buildings, which has agreed to recommend an appropriation of $245,300 for the purpose, the building to be in plan and character similar to that erected at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

The trial of the suit of the Lee heirs for the recovery of the Arlington estate, has been commenced in Washington. The property was sold for the direct tax, and bid in by the Government. If the tax sale is held invalid, the estate, now used as a national cemetery, will doubtless be repurchased from the heirs and retained.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

We print below the text of President Hayes' message to the House, giving his reasons for not signing the Bland Silver bill:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 28, 1878.

To the House of Representatives:

After very careful consideration of House bill 1,093, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. Holding the opinion, which I expressed in my annual message, "that neither the interests of the Government nor the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient," it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously affect the public credit. It is only upon the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to the bill permits only an attention to specific objections to its passage, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill for which the constitution has in such cases provided.

The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, of standard silver, to be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in contracts. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from 90 to 92 cents as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth 8 to 10 per cent. less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay duties in silver or in certificates of silver deposits will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt. Of the bonded debt now outstanding, $1,143,493,400 was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in circulation in this country, and was only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation; $583,440,350 of the bonded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. These bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated, and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood that they would be paid in silver. The sum of $225,000,000 of these bonds has been sold during my administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of these sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to 4 per cent. During the progress of these sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which payment of these bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress, or any action of any department of the Government, would sanction or tolerate redemption of the principal of these bonds, or payment of interest thereon, in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of bonds, being the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same.

In view of these facts, it will be justly regarded as a grave breach of public faith to undertake to pay these bonds principal or interest in silver coin worth in the market less than the coin received for them. It is said that the silver dollar made a legal tender by this bill will, under its operation, be equivalent in value to the gold dollar. Many supporters of the bill believe this, and would not justify an attempt to pay debts, either public or private, in coin of inferior value to the money of the world. The capital defect of the bill is, that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed, for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in payment of debts, to coin and make a legal tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than any dollar, whether of gold or paper, which is now lawful money in this country, such a measure, it will hardly be questioned, will, in the judgment of mankind, be an act of bad faith. As to all debts heretofore contracted, the silver dollar should be made a legal tender only at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. The nation owes what it has led or allowed its creditors to expect. I cannot approve a bill which, in my judgment, authorizes the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance is the clear dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress, and by the people.

It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purports to be worth will in the end defraud not only the creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.

R. B. HAYES.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—Vice Presiden Wheeler, who has been suffering recently from neuralgia, gave notice of his intended absence for several days, and asked that a President pro tem. be designated. Mr. Conkling presented the petition of James Gordon Bennett asking Congress to aid him in seeking new discoveries at the North pole. He had purchased the Arctic vessel Pandora, and intended to man and run her at his own expense. The petitioner desired the vessel to carry the American flag.... The House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to issue certain arms to the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., was taken up and passed after considerable debate....A large number of petitions were presented on various subjects... Several amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill were offered and referred.

HOUSE.—A bill was presented proposing to give Dr. Mudd, of Maryland, $3,000 for aiding cholera sufferers at the Dry Tortugas. Dr. Mudd was the surgeon who set the leg of John Wilkes Booth, and who was sent to Dry Tortugas for it....Mr. Shelley introduced a bill authorizing the issue of United States notes, and providing for the redemption of certain United States bonds....A number of bills for issuing certificates of silver bullion deposited in the United States mints were introduced and referred....The following bills were also introduced: By Mr. Southard, proposing an amendment to the constitution relating to the election of President and Vice President; by Mr. Fort, to gradually retire the circulating notes of national-banking associations and replace them with United States treasury notes; by Mr. Bland, for the free coinage of the silver dollar; also, to utilize the product of the gold and silver mines, and provide for the issuing of certificates for gold and silver bullion deposited in the mints; by Mr. Blair, authorizing the Southern Pacific railroad to extend its line westwardly to El Paso; by Mr. Crittenden, to reduce the pay of navy officers, and reduce the number of such officers in the line and staff... Mr. Goode, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill applying the proceeds of the public lands to support free schools. Recommitted.....Mr. Turner asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen members to inquire into the extent and the causes of the monetary depression throughout the country. Mr. Conger objected... Mr. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the appointment of experts to aid the committee of investigation. Defeated—yeas, 73; nays, 103....On motion of Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, the House, by a vote of 174 to 51, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Southard in the chair, and resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—The Senate proceeded to the election of a presiding officer, Vice President Wheeler having been compelled, on account of ill-health, to temporarily vacate the chair. The Republicans nominated Mr. Ferry, and the Democrats Mr. Thurman. Result: Ferry, 29; Thurman, 28. Judge Davis, of Illinois, voted for Mr. Thurman. No other business of importance was transacted in open session....In executive session the Senate considered the nomination of ex-Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, to be District Attorney for that State. After some discussion the case was postponed without action. The nomination of W. P. Wheeler for reappointment as Marshal for Montana Territory was rejected.

HOUSE.—A petition 700 yards long, and signed by 60,000 names, for the repeal of the law in relation to the transmission of matter through the mails, was referred....Mr. Rice, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill providing that, in case of death or resignation of a Pension Agent, the President may temporarily appoint his successor. Passed.... Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, obtained the floor and addressed the House in reply to a speech made by Mr. Garfield some days previous. In reference to that speech, he said the voice was the voice of Jacob, but the hand was the hand of Esau. While declaring his ardent desire to see peace and harmony restored in the Union, that gentleman made an appeal to the national conscience, in a fatiguing description of the ingratitude of the South that would have "moved the stones to mutiny." The object of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) as well as the gentleman from Maine (Hale) was too clear to be misunderstood. It was a cunning and carefully-prepared assault on the Southern policy of the President. They had intended either to drive the President from his policy of conciliation or else to drive the Republican party farther from the President. Another object had been to draw from Southern gentlemen some declaration of hostility toward the title of the President, in hopes that that would not only alienate him from them, but also as another evidence of Southern ingratitude. He said that the Democratic party did intend to build up the Republican party by making war on the President. The Democratic party was satisfied with President Hayes. He was its choice, whether he had obtained it by fraud, mistake or accident. Referring to the prosecution of the Returning Board, he said the gentleman from Maine (Hale) had condoled with members of the Board, and had said that the North was deeply impressed with the ingratitude of the South. He (Chalmers) thought the whole country was impressed with the belief that the Returning Board could not be trusted, and that some of the visiting statesmen were not worthy of trust. Referring again to the policy of President Hayes, he said that the gentleman had shown himself to be an honorable, upright and honest man, and while he (Chalmers) did not think the President deserved any special credit for doing his constitutional duty (except that it stood in marked contrast to the action of his predecessor), he was unwilling to see any movement in the South that looked like an act of ingratitude toward the President, and if he (Chalmers) were Governor of Louisiana he should not hesitate to pardon every one of the members of the Returning Board just as they were convicted....Mr. Butler addressed the House on the financial question. He advocated the full restoration of silver to the coinage of the country, and made a lengthy argument in favor of a greenback currency. He said "we want the greenback for our currency, and mean to have it."

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—The House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo., was reported favorably and placed on the calendar....Mr. Whyte submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information relating to the Huron disaster...At 3 o'clock the Clerk of the House appeared with the President's veto message, and announced in the constitutional way the action of the House upon it. The opponents of silver endeavored, by technical objections, to delay the measure. These were speedily overcome by the silverites, and the message was received and read. The President pro tempore—Shall the bill be passed? A Senator—Notwithstanding the objections of the President? The President pro tempore—The Chair uses the words of the constitution. The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, and the bill was passed over the veto—yeas, 46; nays, 19. This vote was stronger than the silver men had expected. All the original silver men were held, together with the doubtful ones, and there was, besides, the gain of the vote of Mr. Hill, of Georgia.

HOUSE.—The President sent to the House a message vetoing the Silver bill. The reading of the message occupied only ten minutes. Great confusion on the floor ensued when the reading was concluded. The Speaker said the question was whether the House would pass the bill, notwithstanding the veto. Mr. Stephens was recognized to move the previous question on passing the bill. This was sustained by the House, by an almost unanimous vote, and the roll-call was ordered. Mr. Forney asked that the message be again read. Mr. Cox objected, saying that the message was a charge of fraud by a fraud. Mr. McCook called Mr. Cox to order, and demanded that these words be taken down and read from the Clerk's desk. Much excitement ensued. The Speaker said that Mr. Cox spoke out of order, and that his words would not appear in the record. Mr. McCook said he was satisfied with this. The vote was then taken, and resulted: Yeas, 196; nays, 77. The Speaker announced the vote and said: "In obedience to the requirements of the constitution, two-thirds have voted in the affirmative, and the bill has passed, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." The announcement was received with general hand-clapping and other marks of jubilation. The bill and veto message were thereupon sent to the Senate. Not a man who supported the bill on its original passage voted to sustain the veto, while one—Mr. Townsend, of New York—who voted against it at that time, on this occasion voted with the silverites....The House passed the bill requiring estimates for appropriations needed by the Navy Department to be made in full....The Naval Committee made a favorable report on the bill appropriating $50,000 to aid Capt. Howgate's Arctic exploring expedition....Some hours were spent in debating the bill pensioning soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars.

FRIDAY, March 1.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Shelley introduced a bill to aid the Great Southern Railroad Company to construct a line of railway in Georgia and Florida. Referred. ....Mr. McCook, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the site of and attach to the Vicksburg National Cemetery the Grant-Pemberton monument, erected....Mr. Crapo, from the same committee, reported back the bill allowing Lieut. B. P. Tozier, U. S. N., to accept a gold medal from the President of the French republic. Passed....Several bills of a private nature were passed.

Ben Wade.

Benjamin Franklin Wade was born at Springfield, Mass., in October, 1800. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary army, and in poor circumstances. Benjamin received a very limited education, and in his youth was employed in digging the Erie canal. Removing to Jefferson, Ohio, in 1821, he taught scho 1 for a period and then studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and seven years later was made Prosecuting Attorney for Ashtabula county. Two years thereafter he was elected State Senator, and in 1847 he rose to the presiding Judgeship of the Third Judicial District. In 1851 he was sent to the United States Senate, where he served three full terms, rising in 1867 to the Acting Vice Presidency. In the earlier part of his national career he was the leader of the anti-slavery wing of the Whig party, and became equally powerful in the Republican organization. He advocated the Homestead bill, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He bitterly opposed the Nebraska bill of 1854, the Lecompton constitution for Kansas in 1858 and the proposed purchase of Cuba. Naturally enough, his attitude on the question of reconstructing the Southern States was exceedingly radical. After his retirement from the Senate he served on the commission sent by President Grant to report upon the practicability of the annexation of San Domingo, and afterward as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific railway, of which corporation he became attorney. He participated prominently in the convention which nominated R. B. Hayes for the Presidency, at which time, it is believed, he so disordered his system as to cause his lengthened illness and death.—*Chicago Times.*

Nationality of Recruits.

Prior to the rebellion the United States army was filled up, in a great measure, by Irish and German immigrants, who, after a brief sojourn in our crowded cities, drifted to the recruiting rendezvous and were easily persuaded to enlist, the recruiting sergeant taking care that the rosy side of army life was presented to a hesitating applicant. Since the war, however, the proportion of native-born citizens in our army has very much increased. The latest official record of enlistment shows that out of 183,659 men who have joined the service since 1865 more than half were Americans. This record, which bears interesting evidence of the mixed complexion of our national forces, is as follows:

United States	97,066	At sea	75
Ireland	38,649	Newfoundland	68
Germany	23,127	East Indies	41
England	9,657	Australia	37
Canada	4,708	Prince Edward's Island	30
Scotland	2,456	Brazil	25
France	1,593	South America	22
Switzerland	1,562	Cuba	17
Denmark	719	Greece	16
Sweden	598	Portugal	11
Austria	581	Chili	11
New Brunswick	535	Africa	5
Nova Scotia	492	New Zealand	5
Holland	395	Arabia	3
Norway	347	Argentine Republic	3
Wales	282	China	3
Belgium	263	Demerara	3
Italy	198	Gibraltar	3
Spain	142	Malta	2
Russia	141	Sandwich Islands	2
Poland	131	Egypt	1
West Indies	118	Turkey	1
Mexico	80		

Exit Keely.

Keely, of "motor" fame, after absorbing about $100,000 from credulous people, and, after faring sumptuously, wearing diamonds, and drinking champagne for over three years, has at last been declared bankrupt. The Cleveland *Herald* remarks that if Keely gets his deserts he will furnish motive power for breaking stone in a penitentiary.

GREENBACKS VS. GOLD.

Spicy Colloquy in Congress Between Messrs. Chittenden and Butler.

[From the House Proceedings.]

Before Mr. Butler had taken his seat, Mr. Chittenden rose to ask him some questions. Chittenden's first question was: What would become of the poor men and women who owned $500,000,000 of savings-bank deposits when the United States bonds were returned from Europe, and when their price fell, as Butler desired them to fall, to 50 per cent. of their par value?

Mr. Butler—This will be what will happen them: They will be just where they are now, with their deposits not in 6-per-cent. bonds, but in tumble-down real estate in New York that is not worth 15 cents on the dollar when the taxes are paid.

Mr. Chittenden—Does the gentleman mean by that that every savings bank in Massachusetts and New York will be bankrupted?

Mr. Butler—They are, so far as the United States bonds are concerned, bankrupt to-day. They have not got them, they sold them.

Mr. Chittenden—That is not an answer. Does the gentleman mean that all the savings banks of New York and Massachusetts will be and ought to be bankrupted by the return of these bonds?

Mr. Butler—They will be, but ought not to be, bankrupt. They will be bankrupt because the value of their securities in real estate, in railroads, and in everything else but Government bonds has been sunk three times by their infernal lust for gold.

Mr. Chittenden (excitedly)—I wish to hold the gentleman to the point.

Mr. Butler—Well, I am content.

Mr. Chittenden (with his voice at the highest pitch)—If you, as an advocate of the unlimited remonetization of silver, force back on this country the many hundred millions of bonds now held in Germany, and thereby break down every savings bank in Massachusetts and New York, who will be responsible? Will not you be fairly entitled to be hung to a lamp-post where you desired the Secretary of the Treasury to be hung?

Mr. Butler—I will take my chances with the rest when the lamp-posts come round. I have no fear on that subject. But it will not be the return of bonds that will break the savings banks, because they are breaking; they are rotten, and are sinking.

Mr. Chittenden (without waiting for Mr. Butler to come to a stop)—I know a savings bank that has $10,000,000 of Government bonds, and if it shall be obliged to take $5,000,000 for them it will be ruined, and its 20,000 depositors with it—the poor people for whom you profess to speak—the laboring men and women. There are 20,000 of them depositors in that one bank, and they will be sent to beggary forever.

Mr. Butler—And the directors should be hung to a lamp-post and roasted afterward.

Mr. Chittenden—I am no joker.

Mr. Butler—I know that.

Mr. Chittenden—I believe that the gentleman from Massachusetts has moments of seriousness, and now I wish to appeal to his possibly serious temper.

Mr. Butler—I never was in a better temper in my life.

Mr. Chittenden—I wish to ask the gentleman if he thinks that there will be any more prosperity in this country, prosperity to the laborer, to the farmer, to the man who works in the blacksmith-shop, in the shoe-shop, until confidence is restored to capital? Will your everlasting, irredeemable, miserable greenbacks restore that confidence?

Mr. Butler—If the prosperity of this country depends upon the 2 per cent. difference between gold and greenbacks, God help the country.

Mr. Chittenden—Now come right down to the work, my friend. If you have a house to build or a horse to buy you know what practical business is. I ask you to come up to the work. You have spoken disrespectfully here of bankers and brokers. Out of the 290 members of this house 250 are lawyers.

Mr. Butler (parenthetically)—I wish fifty were.

Mr. Chittenden—Now I ask you to doff your gown and tell me whether, without confidence to capital, you can restore prosperity to this country?

Mr. Butler—I should a great deal rather have a better basis of prosperity to this country than the confidence which has been so fully bestowed on capitalists that the country is ruined.

Mr. Chittenden—Then you think that the basis of eternal miserable greenbacks is better?

Mr. Butler—Yes, but not quite eternal. I say again, and I want you to understand, that I look upon greenbacks (based on the strength, the power and wealth of the country) as a great deal better basis than any one product of the country, whether wheat, corn, gold, silver or confidence.

Remarkable Phenomenon.

About twelve years ago Mrs. Weis, an estimable lady aged about 60, died at her home near this city, and her remains were interred on the farm of a relative, Mr. Jacob Keepf, about two and a half miles north of Fort Wayne. As the farm was about to pass out of the hands of the family, the body was yesterday disinterred for the purpose of being removed to Lindenwood Cemetery. The coffin, which had been wasting in a damp place, was found to be well preserved. When opened the remains presented a most striking appearance. The features were unchanged, having altered in no respect since death. The body was completely petrified, every portion of it being as hard as a rock. When struck with the hand the resulting sound was as loud as if a stone wall had been hit. Mrs. W. was a very large woman in her lifetime, and when she died weighed about 200 pounds. The weight of the body yesterday was so great that it taxed to the utmost the strength of six large men to move it. The lines of the face were hardened, and the entire body was as rigid as a bronze statue. The remains were complete, with the exception of the feet, which were gone, there being only two small bones left, which were detached from the ankles. The body was brought to this city yesterday and reinterred in Lindenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Weis was the mother-in-law of John Vondermark, Esq.—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.*

How He Got a Square Meal.

A ragged, shivering, middle-aged man called at a house on Sibley street and asked for food, but the lady of the house called out, "Why don't you work for your food?" "I would if I knew where I could find work," he promptly replied. "There's a place down town where you can saw wood and earn your dinner," she continued. That seemed to stick him for half a minute, but he finally said, with great solemnity, "Madam, let me state a parallel case. There is a place in heaven for you, but you don't want to die till you are driven right to it." She pondered over his philosophy for a few seconds and then called to the cook to pass out half a loaf of bread and some meat.

Napoleon's Prophecies.

The rapid march of events during the past year in Eastern Europe recalls to mind the prophecy of Napoleon, that in fifty years Europe would be Cossack or republican, and supplies some curious verification. The conversations which he held with the Englishman O'Meara, as he paced back and forth in his restricted quarters at St. Helena, have been preserved by the latter and recorded in book form. We cite a few of them, as showing how closely the great Emperor looked into futurity. Upon one occasion he said to O'Meara:

"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practiced toward me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, seeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks who, you may say, are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia and other provinces bordering on the Austrian dominions, reaching near Constantinople. The only hypothesis upon which England and France will ever form an alliance with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail. France, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and God knows what may happen. She quarrels with you, marches off to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers, which is nothing, and 100,000 canaille, Cossacks, and others, and England loses India."

In another conversation O'Meara asked Napoleon if it was true that Alexander once intended to seize Turkey, to which Napoleon replied:

"All his thoughts are directed to the conquest of Turkey. We have had many discussions about it. At first I was pleased with his proposals, because I thought it would enlighten the world to drive those brutes, the Turks, out of Europe. But, when I reflected upon the consequences and saw what a tremendous weight of power it would give to Russia, in consequence of the numbers of Greeks in the Turkish dominions, who would virtually join the Russians, I refused to consent to it, especially as Alexander wanted to get Constautinople, which I would not allow, as it would have destroyed the equilibrium of power in Europe."

Tight Boots.

I had on new shoes. They were number seven when I started, but were no more than fives now, and still diminishing. I walked two hours in those shoes after that before we reached home. Doubtless I could have the reader's sympathy for the asking. Many people have never had the headache or the toothache, and I am one of those myself; but everybody has worn tight shoes for two or three hours, and know the luxury of taking them off in a retired place and seeing his feet swell up and obscure the firmament. Few of us will ever forget the exquisite hour we were married. Once, when I was a callow, bashful cub, I took a plain, unsentimental girl to a comedy one night. I had known her a day; she seemed divine; I wore my new boots. At the end of the first half hour she said, "Why do you fidget so with your feet?" I said, "Do I?" Then I put my attention there and kept still. At the end of another half hour she said, "Why do you say, 'Yes, oh, yes,' and 'Ho, ah, certainly, very true!' to everything I say, when half the time they are irrelevant answers?" I blushed and explained that I had been a little absent-minded. At the end of another half hour she said, "Please, why do you gaze steadfastly at vacancy and yet look so sad?" I explained that I always did when I was reflecting. An hour passed, and then she turned and contemplated me with her earnest eyes, and said, "Why do you cry all the time?" I explained that very funny comedies always made me cry. At last human nature surrendered, and I secretly slipped my boots off. This was a mistake; I was not able to get them on any more. It was a rainy night, there were no omnibuses going our way, and as I walked home, burning up with shame, with the girl on one arm and my boots under the other, I was an object worthy of some compassion, especially in those moments of martyrdom when I had to pass through the glare that fell upon the pavement from street lamps. Finally this child of the forest said, "Where are your boots?" and, being taken unprepared, I put a fitting finish to the follies of the evening with the stupid remark, "The higher classes do not wear them to the theater."—*Mark Twain.*

Too Soon.

A poor woman lay very ill, in her scantily-furnished home in Sheffield. The doctor was sent for and came. He at once saw that hers was a very grave case, and that she had, as he thought, little chance of recovery even if she could get the nourishment her illness required. As he was about to leave, the question was put: "When shall we send for you again, doctor?" "Well," was the reply, as he looked at the poor woman, and then at her wretched surroundings, "don't think you need send for me again. She cannot possibly get better; and, to save you further trouble, I'll just write you out a certificate for her burial." And he did. After the doctor departed the woman grew better rapidly. She has now completely recovered, and goes about carrying her burial certificate with her.—*Sheffield Telegraph.*

Heavy Damages.

An accident occurred at Arlesey, on the Great Northern railway of England, in December, 1876. One of the passengers injured was Mr. Warschawski, a professor of legerdemain, popularly known as Bosco, being a relative and former pupil of the conjurer of that name. The muscles of his hand were so hurt that he can never again practice his art, and in a suit against the railway company he has just recovered $7,500 damages.

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