

WEEKLY COURIER.

C. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER, - - - INDIANA.

CURRENT NEWS.

GENERAL.

Gen. Benavides, who is specially commissioned by President Diaz to investigate the border troubles, and who has recently been in conference with the Government authorities at Washington, arrived at Brownsville, Texas, on the 14th, and immediately offered a reward of \$2,000 for the capture of the prisoners released from the jail at Rio Grande City. He thinks that our Government will soon recognize the Diaz Government in Mexico, when effectual steps will be taken to speedily terminate the border troubles.

Gen. Terry and Capt. John McNeill, of St. Louis, have been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior Commissioners to visit Sitting-Bull in Canada, and arrange for his return to the United States.

The land case involving the title of the State of Kansas to over 236,000 acres of land, being an aggregate of the grant to the State under the act of 1861, admitting Kansas into the Union, has been decided by the Interior Department in favor of the State.

Secretary Sherman said in his Mansfield speech: "The President authorized me to say one thing, and one thing only, for him and in his name, and that is that all reports that impute to him any participation whatever in the nomination of candidates on your State ticket, or any desire or purpose to influence in any way the Senatorial contest in Ohio, are utterly groundless. These are your matters, and I can assure you, for him, that he has not and will not interpose in any such contest between political friends."

Prof. Hall, of the Washington Naval Observatory, on the night of the 16th discovered a satellite to the planet Mars. Its time of revolution is about 30 hours and its distance between 14,000 and 15,000 miles. Prof. Hall thinks he has also discovered a second and smaller satellite to the same planet, but will need further observation to fully confirm this. This discovery is considered by astronomers as among the greatest telescopic achievements of the century.

The Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies have been consolidated. All earnings are to be pooled, extra offices abolished, and former rates restored between competing points.

The ninth annual session of the National Board of Trade was held in Milwaukee, beginning on the 21st.

EAST.

An oil-train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, standing on the track at McCandless Station, Pa., was run into on the 14th by a passenger-train. The fire from the locomotive ignited the oil, and the flames spread rapidly, destroying the locomotive, baggage-car and two passenger-cars. The engineer and fireman of the passenger-train were seriously burned and two or three passengers slightly.

Several persons were seriously injured, on the 14th, by a collision on the Troy and Boston Road at Hoosac Junction.

Four men were fatally burned by the ignition of gas at a flowing oil well at Smith's Ferry, Pa., on the 14th.

Vermont's one-hundredth birthday was celebrated on the 15th. The 16th was the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, and the old battle-ground for these two days was visited by thousands of people to participate in the Centennial exercises. President Hayes and a portion of the Cabinet, several Governors and other distinguished personages were present.

The Maryland workmen have organized a political party.

Mrs. Kate English, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was fatally burned on the 19th by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, and died on the same day.

The coal miners' strike in the Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne and Wyoming Valleys of Pennsylvania threatens to become general, the total number of men at present locked out being estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. The strike at present is founded upon a demand of a restoration of May wages, or an advance of 25 per cent. on present wages. The operators have offered to restore May wages should the present price of coal be maintained until September 1. This does not seem to be satisfactory, and has been rejected. No serious troubles have yet occurred, but a collision is considered imminent at any time, and a large police and militia force are constantly on guard.

President Hayes and party were at Mount Washington on the 20th. Public receptions were tendered them at Rutland, Brattleboro, Windsor, and other towns in Vermont. The President declined an invitation from Gov. Connor and Senator Blaine to visit Maine, on account of previous engagements.

WEST AND SOUTH.

An exploding kerosene can this time killed two children of Mr. T. W. Lavelley, at Flushing, N. Y., on the 14th; and Mrs. Den Beste, of Pella, Iowa, may be enumerated as one more.

E. K. Smith, Surveyor-General of Montana, has been suspended upon charges of misdemeanor in office.

The Government canal around the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, at Keokuk, Iowa, is so far completed as to admit the passage of boats, and was formally opened on the 22d.

Judge West, the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, opened the campaign by a speech at Bellefontaine on the 16th. He considered the labor problem as the one most difficult of solution now before the country, and favored the voluntary adoption by employers of a graduated scale of compensation, conditioned on net earnings, with a fixed minimum rate of wages.

The steam propeller City of Madison, of Milwaukee, was burned on Lake Michigan on the morning of the 17th. The crew took

to the boats and were picked up in about an hour by the steamer Tempest.

C. E. Hedges, of Sioux City, a Government cattle contractor, was recently found killed on the road between Forts Randall and Sully, having been shot through the head, it is supposed by Indians.

A wagon containing three men was run into by a train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, near Lafayette, Ind., on the 18th. George Foulk and William Blond were instantly killed, and Frank Cole fatally injured.

The mining town of Gayville, D. T., about two miles from Deadwood, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 18th. Out of about 200 houses, only two were saved.

At Oak Mills, Atchison County, Kansas, on the night of Sunday, the 19th, Robert Scruggs went to the house of his father-in-law, Jasper Oliphant, and demanded to see his wife, who had left him some time previously on account of his ill treatment and gone to her father's. Mr. Oliphant refused to admit his son-in-law into the house, whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot Mr. Oliphant in the breast, killing him almost instantly. The murderer fled, but was soon pursued and overtaken by a party of neighbors, who undertook to arrest him, whereupon he again drew his revolver and shot one of the party, Jacob Graff, killing him instantly. Scruggs then ran and escaped from his pursuers, but subsequently went to the residence of a Justice of the Peace and voluntarily surrendered himself. The following morning a crowd of about 60 armed men surrounded the house where Scruggs was in custody, forcibly took him from the officer, and going to the adjacent woods hanged him to a tree. Both Oliphant and Graff were old and esteemed citizens, while Scruggs was a drunken, quarrelsome, and generally worthless fellow.

The three principal operators in a gang of forgers, whose operations have been conducted on the most extensive scale and extended to all parts of the country, were arrested in Chicago on the 18th. Their names are T. J. Henderson, alias Stevens, a wealthy grain and stock speculator of Chicago, E. B. Weston, formerly a real estate agent of the same city, and Nelson A. Gresner, of Minnesota, said to be likewise a man of wealth, and formerly a member of the State Legislature. Among the most successful forgeries committed by this gang were one of a \$27,000 check purporting to have been drawn by Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, which was paid by the Third National Bank of that city, and another purporting to have been drawn by the New York Life Insurance Company on the Union Trust Company of New York, for \$40,000, which was also paid. The aggregate amount of the forgeries committed by this gang is believed to exceed a million dollars. When arrested they had in their possession all of the implements necessary to carry on their vast schemes of swindling, including a number of genuine drafts from which all writing had been obliterated except the cashier's signature. Weston and Gresner were arrested in Chicago and Stevens in Grand Haven, Mich., and all three were taken to New York City.

The body of a man supposed to be J. H. Mackey, of the firm of Lewis & Mackey, lawyers, Brooklyn, N. Y., was found in the woods near Newport, Ky., on the 19th. The skull was fractured and the body badly decomposed. It was identified by papers found in the pockets of deceased.

A dispatch from Salt Lake, 20th, said that the hostile Nez-Perce Indians were encamped in force at Hole-in-the-Rock Stage Station, in Idaho, about 90 miles north of Fort Hall. They had destroyed the telegraph line in the vicinity, and stopped all travel over the road. A number of friendly shoe-shines and Bannocks had gone forward to join Gen. Howard, who was in pursuit of the hostiles.

A grand Indian council is to be held at Spokane Falls, Idaho, for the purpose of quieting those warriors who have not yet joined Joseph's band, but it is feared might be easily persuaded to do so. About 100 Chiefs and head men are expected to be present. The negotiations on the part of the whites will be conducted by Col. Wilkins, Indian Inspector, assisted by Capt. Wilkinson, Gen. Howard's aid-de-camp.

The United States revenue officers in Kentucky have recently been making desperate efforts to break up illicit distilling in that State, which is said to be quite prevalent. A number of serious collisions have occurred. Over 100 arrests have been made.

At Omaha, on the 20th, during the prevalence of a thunder-storm, a row-boat on the river, containing a party of five persons, was struck by lightning. George Slagde was instantly killed. Mrs. Heger sprang from her seat, threw out her arms frantically, fell backward into the stream and was swept out of sight. The remainder of the party, one man and two women, drifted safely to the shore.

A panic occurred on the steamer Phil. Allen, just as she was preparing to leave Memphis on the 21st, caused by the blowing out of her safety-valve. A number of passengers jumped overboard, and others from the boiler-deck to the lower deck, among them Miss Ella Lapaugh, a correspondent of the New York Sun, who was severely injured. None of the others were hurt.

The Lakeside House, a summer hotel on the Third Lake, Madison, Wis., was burned on the morning of the 21st. The contents of the house were all removed in safety. About 100 guests were at breakfast when the fire broke out in an out-building, but there being no fire appliances it was not possible to save the hotel. Loss about \$16,000; insured for \$12,000.

A \$75,000 fire occurred at Anoka, Minn., on the 20th, a large amount of milling property being destroyed.

FOREIGN.

The Privy Council has decided to prohibit the landing in Great Britain of leaves or stalks of potatoes from the United States, Canada or Germany, after Aug. 31.

The effects of the famine in Southern In-

dia are described as horrible in the extreme. The superintendent of relief operations in Aden reports that a journey over one of his roads resembled the path of a great battle in the numbers of dead and dying.

The United States Consul at Havana, by letter dated Aug. 7, informed the New Orleans Board of Health that up to that date 12 cases of yellow fever had been reported in that harbor, four of which had proved fatal. He adds: "The disease may be considered epidemic to a limited extent, but of a mild type compared with the former season."

Minister Lowell has arrived at Madrid and had a very friendly reception from King Alfonso.

Gen. Grant was in Copenhagen on the 18th, the guest of his brother-in-law, Dr. Cramer, American Minister to Denmark.

The War.

A dispatch from Bucharest, 17th, says it is reported that the fever epidemic in the Russian army in Bulgaria is increasing. The troops are also in want of food, and they refuse pay unless they can receive it in coin of their own country. They threaten to surrender to the Turks unless they are paid in the coin demanded. The present state of affairs in the army is very alarming.

The Russians, numbering 35,000 infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry and 110 guns, on the 18th attacked Mukhtar Pasha along the whole line extending from Mazarajik to Yakinar, in Armenia. The cannonade began at 7 in the morning, and at 6 in the evening the Russians retreated in good order to their encampment, pursued by the Turks. The Turks lost 165 killed and wounded and the Russians 1,200.

A Constantinople special, 21st, says the Porte has ordered the immediate concentration of 50,000 militia of the second class at Adrianople, Sofia and other points near the scene of operations. The Russian Press Agency authorizes the statement to be published that the Russian losses in the two battles before Plevna were from 8,000 to 10,000 men, half of whom were killed or seriously wounded. About 5,000 are in hospitals at Sistova, Simnitsa and Turnu-Magureli. Of 200 persons attached to red-cross ambulances, 40 were killed while collecting the wounded.

A New Hampshire Love Affair.

In Nashua, N. H., a thing has happened not wholly new under the sun. A young man of Nashua fell in love with a girl who disliked him. He gave her a ring worth \$10 on condition that she would keep company with him for a week, supposing that he could win her affections in that time—which sets in a pleasant light the Arcadian customs of the Granite State. He failed, however, and then hired her as his true love again—this time for a month and for a silk dress worth \$35, throwing in another ring before the expiration of that time, only to find that he was turned off with contempt when the contract came to an end. This curious lover was then guilty of the inexpressible meanness of demanding back the rings and dress, which the girl refused to give him. The story is full of queer suggestions.

It is evident that the young lady made a pretty fair discount in the retail price of her company for a week when it was sought by wholesale for a month; and the question naturally arises whether the suitor might not have secured her forever on liberal terms by offering a good round sum. It is obvious that he stopped his commercial operations at a point where it is usual for people in the fashionable world to begin theirs. Before marriage, politeness, attention and good humor on the part of young gentlemen are things prescribed by good breeding, and though lovers should give presents and girls overflow with affection during the courting era, every ring as well as every kiss is looked upon, in accordance with a wholesome social fiction, as a spontaneous expression of love. It is only when the marriage settlements come to be discussed that the financial basis on which the New Hampshire lover conducted his suit is reached. If a girl of an acquisitive turn could get all the jewelry and silk dresses she wanted without sacrificing her freedom or her good name, why should she rush into matrimony? As for the young man, unless he was prepared to rival Jacob of old, he should have abandoned his enterprise after the outlay for the first gold ring. If he could make no impression in a week he ought to have known that nothing but a siege of several years would prove effective.—New York World.

Several members of the Parisian Biological Society have recently been engaged in a series of experiments which seem to prove that every thing endowed with life, whether animal, plant or ferment, is susceptible of being brought under the influence of anesthetics; in other words, may be sent to sleep. It has been proved that the influence of anesthetics extends to all the animal tissues, and last of all to the central nervous system. Hence, it was argued, plants having tissues must also be subject to the influence of ether, etc. Experiments have proved this to be the case. Germination is arrested by anesthetics. The water-cress, for example, germinates within 30 hours. Ether arrests germination in this plant, but does not destroy that faculty. It merely sends the plant to sleep, for germination recommences as soon as the use of ether is suspended. This capability of being sent to sleep is not confined to plants; it extends to ferments. Thus the ferment of beer, what submitted for 24 hours to the influence of ether, becomes perfectly dormant, but recovers activity as soon as an anesthetic action is suspended.—Boston Chemical Journal.

Sending Plants to Sleep With Ether.

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THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

How and When Specie Payment is to be Resumed—Extracts from Secretary Sherman's Speech at Mansfield, Ohio.

And now, fellow-citizens, this brings me to the question upon which there is so much diversity of opinion, so many strange delusions, and that is, the question of specie payments. What do we mean by this phrase? Is it that we are to have no paper money in circulation? If so I am as much opposed to it as any of you. Is it that we are to retire our green-back circulation? If so I am opposed to it, and have often so said. What I mean by specie payments is simply that paper money ought to be made equal to coin, so that when you receive it, it will buy as much beef, corn or clothing as coin. Now the question is as to by which this may be brought about, and on this subject no man should be dogmatic, or stand without yielding, upon a plan of his own, but should be willing to give and take, securing the best expedient that the public opinion will allow to be adopted. The purpose and obligation to bring our paper money to the standard of coin have been over and over again announced by acts of Congress and by the platforms of the great political parties of the country. If resolutions and promises would bring about specie payments, we would have been there long ago; but the diversity of opinion as to the mode now—twelve years after the close of the war—still leaves our paper money at a discount, and no new enterprises, but money will lie idle and watch and wait the changes that may be made before we reach the specie standard.

In 1862 Congress pledged the public faith that the United States would pay gold or silver dollars for United States notes. Again, in January, 1875, after more than a year's debate, Congress declared that by the first of January, 1879, the United States would pay its notes in gold or silver, with interest at five per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury is expressly required to prepare for, and maintain, the redemption of all United States notes presented at the Treasury on and after that date, and for that purpose he is authorized to use all the public revenue, and to sell bonds of the United States bearing four, four and one-half and five per cent. interest at par in coin. It is this law, called

THE RESUMPTION ACT, now so much discussed in the papers, that imposes upon the office I hold, most difficult and important duties, and without replying to any attacks made upon me, I am anxious to convey to you personally, what I have done and must do, in order to fulfill the purpose of the law. It is said that the law is defective, but, if the great object and policy of the law is right, the machinery of the law could easily be changed by Congress. That redemption can be secured and ought to be secured under the law is the purpose to show you, and I shall not hesitate to point out such defects in the law as have occurred to me in its execution.

There are two modes of redemption—either that of redeeming the amount of notes to be redeemed, which is commonly called a contraction of the currency, or by the accumulation of coin in the Treasury to enable the Secretary to maintain redemption.

THE FIRST PRACTICAL OBJECT in the law is that the Secretary is not at liberty to sell bonds of the United States for United States notes, but must sell them for coin. As coin is not in circulation among the people, he is practically prohibited from selling bonds for coin, except by an evasion of the law, and through private parties. Bonds are in demand and can readily be sold at par in coin, and still easier at par, or at a premium, in United States notes. The process of selling for United States notes, and not for coin, is the fact that they are receivable for bonds would bring them up to par in coin, and that is specie payment.

But the reason of the refusal of Congress to grant this authority, often asked of it, was that it would contract the currency, and the fear of contraction has thus far prevented Congress from granting the easiest, plainest and surest mode of redemption. To avoid contraction, it provided that National Bank notes may be issued without limit, and that, when issued, United States notes might be retired to the extent of four-fifths of the bank notes issued. This was the only provision for redeeming United States notes that Congress made or reported by, and it was supposed, would reduce the United States notes to \$300,000,000 before January 1, 1879. The actual experiment only proves the folly of the cry we have had for more money, more money!

HENRY WAS FREE BANKING, a free and almost unlimited right to every body to issue more money, but unluckily for visionary theorists, it was money that had to be secured, not without money, but money that people should sleep upon without fear of breaking. The result was that under free banking the issue of circulation has been far less than was expected, and, therefore, the reduction of United States notes was less, still there was some reduction.

Greenbacks have been retired under the act of January 1, 1875, to the amount of \$2,300,000, and near \$2,000,000 of circulation were issued to National Banks.

Since the 1st of March last the reduction of United States notes has been \$3,450,000, and with this reduction the amount of United States notes issued to banks, amounting to near \$5,500,000.

I do not say that this is the only reduction of the currency that has happened, but it is the only reduction that was made by the United States.

THE NATIONAL BANKS, under a different law and from the very necessity of free banking, are at liberty to retire their currency as well as to increase it, and this has been done by them since the 1st of January, 1875, to the amount of \$3,000,000.

There are now deposited with the Treasury by private corporations, banks and individuals, \$2,300,000 of United States notes. Of this there were deposited by the National Banks at their last statement, made June 22, \$4,450,000, and they have in the cash reserve held by them \$2,500,000 more than the amount required by law, and are now holding in cash, and also holds \$8,100,000 of United States notes for the redemption of fractional currency still outstanding. In this there was no contraction, but a substitution of coin for fractional currency.

It was an error to make their retirement of United States notes depend upon the issue of bank notes. The two had no relation to each other, but the retirement of United States notes should depend entirely upon the amount necessary to be withdrawn, to advance within the limited time the residue to par in coin, and the simplest mode of doing this was to authorize

THEIR CONVERSION INTO BONDS, at the pleasure of the holder, the bonds to bear the lowest rate of interest that would in ordinary times be maintained at par in gold. To this the objection is made that we convert a non-interest-bearing note into an interest-bearing note, and that is true; but what right have we as a nation, or has any bank or individual, to force into circulation as money its note, upon which it pays no interest? Why ought any one who issues a promise to pay on demand be made to pay it when demanded or pay interest thereafter? What right has he, in law or justice, to insist upon maintaining a circulation of silver coin, which he refuses to pay according to his promise, and which he refuses to receive in payment of a note bearing interest? A certain amount of United States notes can be, and ought to be, maintained at par in coin, with the aid of a moderate coin reserve held in the Treasury; and to the extent that this can be done they form the best possible paper money—a debt of the people without interest, of equal value with coin, and more convenient to carry and handle. Beyond this, the right to issue paper money, either by the Government or by banks, is a dangerous exercise of power, injurious to all classes, and should not continue a single day beyond the necessities that gave it birth.

But, if Congress should see proper to continue the process of resumption to the present law, we have still

THE SECOND MODE of resuming, by accumulating coin gradually,

so that when the time fixed for resumption arrives, the Treasury may be able to redeem such notes as are presented. In this respect the resumption act is as full and liberal as human language can frame it. The Secretary is authorized to prepare for resumption, and for that purpose to use the surplus revenue and sell either of the three classes of bonds, all of which are now at a heavy par in coin. The power can be brought to be, and will be, executed if not repealed.

The accumulation, both of silver and gold, can be made by arresting from exportation our own production of these metals. This is more than sufficient to supply our wants for this purpose, and, fortunately, we have plenty of other productions, corn, cotton, wheat and fabrics, the fruit of our industry, for export. This country is the greatest producer of gold and silver in the world. The balance of foreign trade is in our favor. Our exports last fiscal year our exports exceeded our imports in gold value the sum of \$106,555,550, and this balance is steadily increasing.

This year Providence has blessed us with an enormous crop of almost every production of the farm or plantation, and the foreign demand is largely increased by the Russian war. Russia is our great competitor in supplying Europe with bread, and she will now consume her own products. We have now reached the coin basis in the production of commodities for the foreign market.

OUR EXPORTATION OF HOME FABRICS has increased and is increasing, and we are now competing with Manchester and Birmingham in the sale of their goods. We have made those cities famous throughout the world.

Our manufactures of cotton, iron and wool now rival in foreign markets the oldest countries of Europe.

We have during the five months of President Hayes made an actual accumulation of currency, and of gold and silver coin and bullion, of \$44,310,832. From the 1st of May to this time we have added to our coin reserve \$29,000,000 by the sale of bonds, without disturbing the money market, and with gold steadily on the decline. We have reduced the public debt, since the 1st of March, the sum of \$29,441,824. We have conducted the vast operations of our loans, already referred to, without disturbing the course of trade or causing a shipment in gold. All the fears expressed so often in the papers, at these movements, have been proven to be groundless.

We are now within five degrees of the specie standard. We have still several months before us in which to complete the task. The same progress that has been made since the 1st of March, continued twelve months longer, will certainly bring us to the specie standard. I feel confident in saying to you this day that, if undisturbed, the Secretary will reach the law, every dollar of United States notes will, before the time fixed for resumption, buy as much as an equal amount of either gold or silver.

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