THE CRISIS.

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Chillicothe
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TOPICS OF THE TIME.

The czar is said to be in a terrible ill humor with his advisers, whom he blames for inducing him to begin the war.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* estimates from reliable data that the wheat crop of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas for 1877 will be 56,000,000 bushels larger than it was in 1876.

The oldest man in Arkansas, if not in the Southwest, is Peter Mankins, now in his 107th year, and living in good health and spirits on the middle fork of White river, about eleven miles southeast of Fayetteville.

Before the 20th of September, more than seven thousand men will be sent from Spain to reinforce the useless army engaged in the hopeless attempt to reduce the insurgent banditti of Cuba to submission.

In the past seventy-two years, of 2,653 persons condemned to death in Austria, only 569 were executed, the reigning sovereigns having been averse to capital punishment, and having pardoned or commuted the sentence of the others.

Somehow a story has got out in North Carclina that Gov. Zeb Vance is giving $5 and a chromo to every boy named after him, and he is accordingly being pestered by exceedingly complimentary letters from innumerable namesakes in all parts of the State.

The Bavarians are digging in an ancient church yard of Munich for the bones of their kings. The have opened many graves and exhumed the mouldering skeletons without success. They hope to identify the remains by some crown, sceptre, or other relic of majesty that may have been buried with them.

A Washington dispatch states that in Secretary Schurz' investigation of the Indian ring enough has been already developed to warrant the arrest of several prominent merchants in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans, as well as several prominent Christian statesmen who now figure promptly in public life.

The Wabash railway has been found guilty of the grievous sin of carrying freight for less than the schedule rates, and the trunk-line syndicate proposes to "sit down" on the Wabash. Agents of the trunk lines are commanded to send no more freight over the Wabash route until the managers of the latter have repented and doubled their rates.

It is expected in Washington that when the president returns some energetic measures will be taken for the settlement of the Rio Grande disturbance. The Mexicans are profuse in promises of reparation for the recent outrage, but there is no faith in their ability to furnish indemnity for the past or security for the future. Indeed, there is neither fact nor reason on which to build such faith.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who visited the scene of the Custer massacre quite recently, gives a shocking account of the condition in which the bones of the butchered soldiers have been left. The details are circumstantial, and the description will provoke a feeling of indignation at the abominable negligence of the persons whose duty it has been to see that the remains of the heroes of that terrible field were properly buried.

Cable dispatches report that the Czar of Russia is in a state of great anxiety, desiring that an energetic and even desperate movement shall be made by his armies south of the Danube, and that if successful he will be ready to treat for comparatively moderate terms of peace. This report agrees with other indications of the approach of an effort intended to be decisive, to regain lost ground by the Russian forces.

Providence having blessed the California vineyard owners with an immense grape crop this year—so large that they are at a loss to know what to do with it—the San Francisco newspapers are advising them to turn their attention to brandy-making. It is pointed out that, while wine is a drug in the market, the fierier tipple can be readily disposed of at a good profit. There is a fine field for the Murphy movement in California.

The attachment laws of Connecticut and other Eastern States are very remarkable when contrasted with similar procedure in other States. Any man who chooses to bring a suit against another can have the latter's property seized—house, horses, even parishable property, such as fruit or meat—or can take possession of his store and close it up, without giving any security for the justice or even of the probability of the firmness of his suit.

The territory lately occupied by the Russians in Rumilia and Bulgaria, and now abandoned by their retiring forces, seems to be in a horrible condition of anarchy, and completely given up to the murderous Bashi-Bozouks. The excesses of these savages are of the same character as those attributed to the barbarous tribes of American Indians when on the war-path. The scenes of the Minnesota massacre, yet fresh in the recollection of many readers, have been re-produced on a hundred-fold larger scale, and with intensified horrors, among the unfortunate Christian villages in the northern part of Rumilia.

When Macready was once rehearsing "William Tell," he spoke the line, "Do you shoot?" in a very colloquial tone, which threw the raw actor he addressed off his guard. "A little," he answered, "but I don't fancy them crossbows, Mr. Macready, though I am death on a gun."

THE NEWS

CRIMINALITIES.

Another Shooting at Atchison.

Hugh Mahn, a brakeman, was shot by Mark W. Taylor at Atchison last Monday. On Sunday Mahn whipped a young nephew of Taylor's, inflicting upon him several injuries. Next afternoon Taylor saw Mahn on Second street, near the corner of Commercial, and immediately drew a revolver and commenced firing. Two shots were discharged, one striking Mahn in the right arm, near the shoulder, passing through it into his breast, and inflicting a very severe, though not fatal wound. Taylor immediately crossed over the bridge into Missouri, and has not yet been arrested.

A Big Haul of Horsethieves.

A gang of horsethieves has for sometime had its headquarters in Johnson county Mo., and succeeded in eluding the not very prying eyes of Johnson county officials. But one day last week an officer from an adjoining county run two of the gang in, and secured sufficient co-operation in Holden to capture three of the gang, and others are to be arrested. The haul made by these midnight assessors is estimated at upwards of three hundred since last May. Fifty horses were found at the rendezvous four miles north of Holden.

Kentucky Distillers.

In Harding county, Ky., the Moonshine men swear they will kill the first United States Marshal who comes near them. They bombarded his house an entire night. Deputies Penn and Adair were murdered by a mob in Adair county, numbering, perhaps, one hundred or more.

Hard on his Pard.

Samuel B. Height, partner of H. Cohenne, diamond cutter and polisher, and C. B. Height, his brother, of Boston, decamped with $10,000 in diamonds and bonds and a larger amount of jewelry, utterly ruining Cohenne.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Outlook.

News from the seat of war has for ten days past been unusually contradictory, and it is exceedingly difficult to form an intelligent opinion as to the condition of affairs there. Each side have daily claimed important victories, and each side, according as the reports come from Turkey or Russia, is being heavily reinforced. Shipka pass has been the scene of operations, and there is no doubt that some of the engagements have been very bloody. A limited reinforcement has been made to each of the combatants, and there can be no doubt that another forward movement toward Constantinople will be attempted at an early day.

More Monopoly.

For some time past the public has enjoyed the benefits of reasonable telegraph rates, on account of a lively competition between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph companies. Jay Gould and other stock jobbers have, however, succeeded in consolidating the rival lightning carriers, and now rates are up in the fancy figures again.

Hold the Fort.

Reinforcements for the Russians are moving south to strengthen the detachments holding the passes. The cavalry was advanced against Osman Bazar. Gurko's defeat seems partly to have arisen from the same cause as other Russian defeats, namely the division of his forces.

Vigorosity.

The Russian staff in recent deliberations decided upon immediate vigorous resumption of the operations and was of the opinion that no point should be voluntarily evacuated.

England's Army.

The war party claim that there are sixty thousand troops at Malta, and say that England can put one hundred and thirty-eight thousand into the field in thirty days.

The Passage of the Dardanelles.

It is the rumored intention of England to send ships of war to the Dardanelles with a view to prevent massacres of Christians in case of a popular outbreak.

Concentrating.

A Constantinople special says the Porte has ordered the immediate concentration of 50,000 militia of the second class at Adrianople, Safia and other points near the scene of operations.

OTHER NEWS.

The Government Canal at Keokuk.

The Government canal around the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river at Keokuk was opened formally on the 22d, with a suitable display and a large attendance of invited guests and citizens. The Golden Eagle, with a large delegation of St. Louis excursionists, got on a sandbar and failed to arrive. The Government steamers Montana and Keokuk passed through the canal and locks successfully, and returned in less than four hours, taking several hundred passengers each. The officers in charge expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the working of the machinery. These rapids have been the greatest obstruction to navigation in the river, and in low water were always impassable, and the cost of transporting goods and passengers around them by rail has fallen on individuals and will now be saved. The amount thus saved will amount to about $100,000 annually.

Omaha Bridge Badly Wrecked.

Two spans of the Missouri river bridge at Omaha two hundred and fifty feet each in length, were blown down and almost wholly destroyed during a violent wind and rain storm last week. This storm was from the north, and struck the eastern end of the immense structure with such force as to wreck five hundred feet of it from its connections and topple it into the river, twisting the large, tough iron strings and columns into an endless variety of shapes.

Important Land Case Decided

The long-contested land case between the St. Paul and Sioux City and the McGregor railroad companies terminated a decision with a favor of the St. Paul and Sioux City company, which gives that company about 185,000 acres of land, situated in northwestern Iowa and embraced in overlapping land grants. The McGregor company is assessed all the costs of litigation.

Eighteen Miles Swim.

Frederick Bavill started at 3:40 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon from Cape Grisasnez to swim across the English channel. In this attempt he succeeded, having arrived within five yards of the English coast, near Dover, at 3:45 o'clock next morning. He was then taken into a boat because the sae having been rough and the breakers high, it was considered unsafe for him to land.

The Bane of Chinamen.

The Imperial Government of China has issued an edict against the use of opium declaring that its use was bringing destruction upon the Chinese people. In addition to the home production, opium is imported into China to the annual value of over $40,000,000, principally from British India.

Paying the Piper.

The Governor of Illinois has received many bills demanding pay for various services rendered in connection with the calling out of the militia during the strikers' war, and a small portion of them—in all about $1,000—have been audited and paid out of the executive contingent fund.

The Tuneful Telephone

The new Edison telephone was tested in New York, last Monday at the Western Union Building, over the extraordinary distance of 240 miles. The wire used was looped to Hartford and back, over which music was transmitted distinctly.

Pittsburg's Misfortune.

Pittsburg has begun to realize the full measure of the loss by the late riots, the Pennsylvania company having instituted suits to recover the amount of its losses there

Guntown Sturgis After Jo.

Gen. Sturgis left Bozeman, Montana to look for chief Joseph and his hostile braves. It is hoped he will not repeat the display of generalship made at Guntown, Miss., during the war.

Fish Across the Sea.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State during the administration of President Grant, has gone to Europe.

Fleeing From Justice.

Brigham Young was reported very sick, on the 27th instant, and not expected to recover.

POLITICS ABROAD.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

At the meeting of the Democratic State covention of Pennsylvania resolutions were adopted rehearsing the usual sentiment of the party regarding the inauguration of R. B. Hayes, and declaring that capital combined in corporate organizations has been too highly favored by both State and Federal legislation, and its demands for large returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of the laboring and business interests of the country. Labor and capital should have no cause of antagonism, and they should be left free to adjust their own relations. That the deprivation of employment of many thousands of industrious citizens and laborers, and deep distress of themselves and families, enlist their hearty sympathy. That many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by acts of Congress; therefore, the grant by Legislatures of States or by Congress of the exclusive privileges and establishment of odious monopolies, under pretense of a public benefit or of justice to certain sections of the country, are a direct assault upon the equal rights of the people, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania protests against subsidies, land grants, loans of public credit and appropriation of the people's money to any corporation as legalized plunder of the taxpaying industry of the country.

The following are the nominations made: For Judge of the Supreme Court, Jno. Trunkey; for Auditor, Wm. P. Schell; for State Treasurer, C. B. Noyes.

THE MARKETS.

The Mark-lane Express, in its weekly review says: Wheat, which a week ago appeared adverse to farming interest, has fortunately undergone an inspiriting change, varied by some heavy storms in the midland counties, it is gratifying to find some districts where the yield of wheat is said to to exceed the average. There are, of course, exceptions, but not numerous enough to counterbalance localities where a deficiency on the average crop is reported. Still it appears evident that the poor yield of 1876 will be exceeded. It would be rash to attempt now to predict what the future course of prices is likely to be, but our requirements, though heavy, will probably be easily met by the large American supply which seems to be assured, and with shipments from Northern Russia and India and other numerous channels of supply, so that buyers appear to be justified in their present cautious policy. At the same time it must be borne in mind that political contengencies may again disturb trade and compel buyers to extend their operations, while supplies from India may possible be limited or interfered with by the pressing need of those districts now scourged by famine."

The anticipated activity in the home markets have not been realized during the past week. At Kansas City the wheat market, though quite buoyant for the season, has been unexpectedly dull. But this is the result of the unsettled feeling in the eastern markets. Kansas City is doing its utmost to attract a large share of the trade of the surrounding country and of that along the long lines of railway leading west and south, and its market may safely be regarded as the pulse of the general markets further east. It is scarcely safe to depend upon the quotations of Chicago and St. Louis, where the prices of a day are only the result of some heavy dealer's necessities, and an advance or falling off in price of five cents is often but an indication that some gambler in options has lost heavily. Local markets, however, are managed by men as sharp and far-seeing as any, and their bids for applies are based more nearly on the actual prospects of the market, to be governed by the supply and demand.

QUOTATIONS.

New York—Wheat moderately active, No. 2, winter red western, $1.39. Rye, 65@67c. Corn, 59@56c.

Chicago—No. 1, spring, $1.08. Corn, 42c. Rye, 52c. Barley, 70c. Cattle, Colorado and Kansas, $3.00@4.00; half Texans, $2.50@3.10. Hogs, best, $5.10@5.20; medium, $4.85@5.00.

St. Louis—Wheat, No. 2, red, $1.29; No. 3, $1.18. Corn, 39@40c. Cattle, choice, $4.75@5.50; light, $4.00@4.65. Hogs, $4.75@5.20.

Kansas City—Wheat, No. 2, $1.20 for August; No. 3, $1.08 bid for September. Corn, 29c for No. 2. Rye, 41c. Cattle, fair to prime natives, $4.25@4.75; native stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.10.

The man who carries a cheap umbrella has not that regard for his fellow-citizens which is desirable.

Where do the Locusts Go?

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

What becomes of the grasshoppers is a question that puzzles even their oldest and most familiar acquaintances. For the last two or three weeks they have been flying over this state every few days in the general direction of the wind—either northerly, north-westerly, south-easterly, or south-westerly, as the case might be, but, singularly enough, though the air in many parts of the state has been full of them, none have anywhere come to the ground, except a few scattering sick and weary ones, disabled by parasites. Last Sunday a large number came down at Sheldon, Iowa, and a few in the vicinity of Worthington, but without doing any damage they all arose next day and took their flight. With these exceptions we do not hear of any swarm alighting anywhere in this or any adjoining state. Where, then, do they go to? Private letters from north-eastern New York received a day or two ago by a citizen of St. Paul, represent that large swarms of locusts have raided that region and the adjacent parts of Vermont, and swept the fields clean of their crops. It seems likely that this is a flying detachment of our great western army of hoppers, borne on some favoring wind. The fact that we can hear nothing of them in the adjacent states, coupled with the further fact of their appearance so far east as Vermont, would seem to justify the theory which some shrewd observers have advanced, that the locusts, after having risen, will remain flying or rather floating in the air or with the shifting currents of wind for eight or ten days, until the instinct of propagation seizes them, when, or after which they fall to the ground to deposit their eggs and die. They may occasionally settle to the ground during these aerial migrations, but only to renew their long flight, that beatific voyage in which they lazily and dreamily float far above the ruin they wrought on earth and above the heads and homes of all their earthly victims and foes through the Elysian fields of the upper air, till in a delirium of love and happiness they sink to the earth to relinquish their lives in depositing the germs of another generation of—pests—confound them! But if favoring winds should carry these pensive imps to New England and the region thereabout, we may reasonably hope that their next migration will drop them in the mid-Atlantic, and so rid the country of them for some time to come.

Rumored Sale of the World.

From the Insurance Reporter.

Mr. Stilson J. Hutchings, of the St. Louis *Times* is now in this City. The object of his visit, it is stated, is to purchase the New York *World*. It seems that Mr. Hutchings was here about a year ago with an eye open to the accomplishment of this object. When he returned to St. Louis, he sent W. P. Thompson, a successful "rat" printer in that city, to see what could be done, toward reducing the price of composition on the daily papers in this city before he committed himself to a direct offer. Thompson, acting under instructions, made his first effort on the *Graphic*. Successful in this, he approached Mr. Hurlbert, of the *World*, but his offers were so entirely antagonistic to the rules by which the composing room of that paper had been governed that Mr. Hurlbert first hesitated, then declined. Mr. Hutchings being informed of the result, instructed Thompson to make the same offer to another morning paper, with a forfeiture of $5,000 attached if he was not successful in carrying it out. The *Tribune* was the one selected, and in its dire distress eagerly bit at the bait. The offer was tempting; either $700 per week saved, or a cool $5,000 added to the *Tribune's* depleted bank account at the end of a specified time. Hutchings was Thompson's backer. He was willing to risk the $5,000, for if Thompson was successful he would lose no money, and, being then able to calculate the lowest possible expense upon which a morning paper could be run in this City, he could fix a price at which he would purchase the *World*, the goal of his ambition. On the 1st of September the time expires for which the forfeiture was put up. In the meantime Mr Hutchings has become so assured of sucess that he has come to this City, and made a direct offer of $250,000 for the *World*. The owners of the *World* now think that they too can run the paper at reduced expense; hence, while a short time since they would have accepted this amount, they now demand $300,000. Those who profess to be informed say that the purchase will be made, and Stilson J. Hutchings become the proprietor of the New York *World*.

A Woman's Feat Where Men Dared Not.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Bee* relates the following: "Some few days ago the Freeport ferry boat was taking a load of passengers across the river, and when about half way over, the rope which is attached to the bank, and by means of which the boat is towed, broke. Consternation reigned among the passengers; none of the men could swim; the boat was drifting down; there was nothing on board by which it could be paddled, or its movements directed. For a few seconds silence and inactivity reigned; then a strong and healthy-looking Canadian woman, seeing that the men could do nothing proceeded calmly to take off her shoes and stockings. Modesty forbade the removal of much more, and arrayed as weightily as was Horatius Cocles when the bridge fell, and he jumped into the yellow Tiber with his harness upon his back, she caught up a rope in her teeth, plunged into the muddy current and swam for the shore. There were no exultant Romans on the bank to greet her with loud plaudits, but the suddenly cheerful faces of the 'lords of creation' on the boat were beaming upon her with eyes full of admiration. She reached the bank, tied the rope to a strong tree, and the men hauled the boat ashore.

A Deadwood paper announces that Mrs. Marquette, whose husband poisoned himself on Monday night, married again Tuesday morning. This is only a proof of the business-like character of the denizens of Deadwood.

Gail Hamilton is 39, and calculated to remain so about five years.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Its Exposition by a Greenback Candidate for Governor. The Mission of the Party and Necessity of Congressional Relief.

E. P. Allis, candidate on the greenback ticket for Governor of Wisconsin, discussed the principles of the party in Milwaukee recently, before a large audience, and his speech was generally regarded as in every way worthy of the remarkable campaign to which it is the prelude. At the outset of his argument he laid down the principles which guide the Greenback party. The demand for conversion into something we have not got he characterized as a subterfuge or fraud not to be tolerated; the demonetization of silver was "an unparalleled blow at the already dawning prosperity of the people." Money is not wealth, but simply the medium of exchange; greenbacks are to the poor only what checks and bills are to the larger dealer; and finally, if a nation has advance need of the material and services of its people, or rather, if the future of a nation has need of the services of the present, that the satisfying such need is the legitimate function and property of all the people, and that the fulfillment of such need should be exchanged in paper, and that such paper should not be used to borrow money, but that of itself it is money.

PROMISES TO PAY IN GOLD.

It would seem superfluous, Mr. Allis said, to detail the great degree in which the precious metals fall short in volumes of ability to perform the exchanges of the world, but it is so small in comparison as to be almost insignificant. The loanable capital of Great Britain alone is greater than all the gold in the universe, and yet that loanable capital is all claimed to be gold, as is also the loanable capital of other nations of the earth. The public debts of the principal civilized nations of the earth, all payable in gold, are five times over all the gold in the world. Mankind have seen the necessity of more of the precious metals than the world had or could produce, and instead of boldly meeting this want by truth have premitted the fact to be used for individual profit and have premitted their volume to be fictitiously increased. An increase was certainly needed, but a fictitious increase was wrong. One of these fictitious means of increasing the volume of the precious metals in our country, you will remember, was the so-called "specie paying banks." A bank was premitted to issue $5 or more in paper for every $1 in coin it possessed, promising to redeem it all in coin on demand. In this way the volume of coin for practical purposes was largely multiplied and such banks were great aids to business and progress in their days and while they prospered. These banks might have other things just as good as coin, but the promise was coin, and it is evident that their ability to redeem the promise only lasted while they were called upon to do so. Wherever people have attempted to supplement the volume of gold it has been by means of a debt, and they have called the debt gold, and the enduring quality of the substitute depended upon the character of the debt.

A EULOGY ON DEBT.

Commencing with individual obligation of the slightest form, it has been ever present and ever increasing, and is to-day the largest and most important structure on earth. We hear it said the present trouble is caused by debt. Why did you get in debt? Pay your debts, etc. Our debt can only be paid in barbarism. Debt! it is debt everywhere. Debt above us, and debt around us and debt beneath us. Our progress is a debt to the past and our civilization is a debt to the future. The millions piled upon our insurance companies is only a debt. The quarterly reports of your every bank are all made up of debt. The inventory of your every merchant is largely made up of debt. The savings of this great people for the last century, piled up by millions in saving banks, are all debts. The rich man counts his thousands in debts, and the poor man receives his day's wages in debt. The widow drops her mite in a debt and robbers burst vaults and carry off hundreds of thousands in debts. It is a debt everywhere and in everything, and its true measure is not numbers but wisdom.

THE REFINEMENT OF DEBT.

The highest form of physical debt, and consequently of value, now known is that of a nation to its own people. An individual or corporation may be unwilling to pay a debt to his neighbor creditor; a State may fail to pay its debt to a foreign State, and the foreign State must be the loser; but a nation's debt to its own people cannot fail. The people have had the value of the debt, and they cannot be deprived of it, and the only question is the just distribution of its benefits and burdens, which is purely a question of method, not of value. A national debt to its own people, therefore, is the refinement of debt, the very height of value. It cannot be lost. We have in our national debt what is either a mine of wealth far exceeding all the gold mines of the land, or a deadly incubus dragging us deeper and deeper into ruin, just as we see it. An abundant currency is an acknowledged necessity to national prosperity, and gold we have not and can't get, and our only hope for an adequate currency is in our national debt. There it is, $2,000,000,000 of it ready to our hand, worth in the market to-day from 5 per cent. less than gold to 20 per cent. more than gold, and all of which can be made of equal value with gold and be available for currency. Why will we not avail ourselves of it? Who, having the good of his country and his fellow-men at heart, can object to it? The only possible objection made, or that can be made, is that the greenback is not as good as gold—is at a discount.

NOT AS GOOD AS GOLD.

Please let us look at this matter of discount on greenbacks in a simple business way and see if it is a very intricate matter. We have two kinds of legal tender money—gold and greenbacks. Gold is legal tender for everything. Greenbacks are legal tenders for everything except duties on imports and interest on the public debts. Here, then, are two very important things that gold will do that greenbacks will not do. Does it need anything more than that to show a plain business man why gold and greenbacks are not on a par? Would not an ordinary and disinterested merchant, a manufacturer, a mechanic or laborer have been apt to say that the way to make greenbacks as good as gold was to let them do the same work? Would not an honest grocer think the proper way to make a caddy of tea worth as much as a chest of tea would be to put the same amount of tea with it rather than to make caddies of tea scarce? Our government have been trying to make our people think that a part of a loaf was as good as a whole loaf by starving the people to it. Even the American Government, powerful as it is, can never make two unequal things equal while leaving them unequal. To settle this simple question of how to make greenbacks good as gold, has been the subject of discussion and conventions, by financiers and by statesman, and the result reached and the plan pursued was based on this proposition. As we have no gold and cannot get it, we will keep the greenbacks inferior in working power until we deprive ourselves of them also; then we can declare two things we haven't got, convertible into each other and they will be equal.

MISSION OF THE GREENBACKS.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Allis, "I wish to say that I was long in doubt as to the propriety of making this a political question. It has seemed to me as sacred and essential as our religion or our family relations, and as certainly to be finally acknowledged by all parties and all classes. But there seemed no longer escape, for other party issues there were none and our country is on a downward road at a rate of speed fearful to contemplate, and it is country before paaty. This ruin must be arrested, or consequences I dare not depict to you will surely result. Your form of government itself is at stake, for at the bottom of this ruin, unless arrested, lies either despotism or anarchy. Unless the coming session of Congress passes measures of relief, neither you nor I will spend much time on either Republican or Democratic parties, for such commercial ruin will prevail as will shake our Government from center to circumference, if, indeed, it survives the shock. It is in the hope that I may in some degree be instrumental in averting this dire calamity that I have accepted the position I now occupy. There are as extreme advocates of only paper money on one side as there are bullionists on the other, but the conservative advocates of paper money, of whom I am one with all my heart, wage no war upon gold, upon capital or upon banks, but deem them as vital and essential elements in the elevation of labor, which result—the elevation of labor and the people—is the foremost problem in the present progress of the age."

A Needle Comes Out of a Man's Foot.

From the Hempstead Inquirer.

The death of Capt. Thomas M. Mayhew, which we recorded in to-day's paper, resulted from gangrene, occasioned by one of the most extraordinary causes we have ever seen recorded. Some time ago the deceased was annoyed by a sharp pain in his hip, which, after a few days passed away. Subsequently the same kind of pain was felt in the knee. This also left him without any clue to the cause. Some time afterward while walking with his wife in the city, he suddenly felt a severe pricking in his foot, which became so keen and painful as to prevent his walking. Stepping into a neighboring store he took off his boot and found blood upon his stocking. Examining the place where the blood was, he saw the point of a needle protruding. With the aid of forceps the needle was extracted in an oxidized or rusty condition. Temporary relief from pain resulted, but, after returning to his home west of this village, inflammation set in, and medical advice was sought.

His physician told him that it would be necessary to lay open the flesh to the bone and use powerful remedies to prevent the spread of mortification. Capt. Mayhew declined to allow this to be done at the time, consequently the very thing his physician predicted came to pass. Finally, in order, if possible, to save his life, amputation became necessary, and his foot was removed and, we understand, subsequently a portion of his leg. The mortification had, however, so permeated his system that death resulted on Saturday last. Capt. Mayhew had no recollection of ever having swallowed a needle, but that he had done so at some time in his younger days, and that it had gradually worked through his body is generally supposed. The deceased was well known in this community and highly respected.

A Barberous Hoax.

James H. Bingham and T. J. Little, two barbers of South Boston, were the subjects of a huge joke recently. Friends got them to settle a dispute according to the code of honor, 11 at o'clock p. m., City Point. Fifty persons there assembled. Every thing was in readiness, seconds were chosen, the distance marked off, the principals doffed their hats and coats, and the duelists stood face to face, when it was discoved that pistols were missing. To go to the house of a neighboring citizen and secure two large pistols, not loaded for many months, was the work of but a few moments. Caps were placed upon the unloaded pistols, and then everything seemed ready. One of the spectators loaded a small pistol of his own with powder only and secretly crept behind Bingham. The signal to fire was given, both caps snapped, and at the same time the party behind Bingham discharged his weapon. Bingham, on hearing the discharge, supposed himself to be shot, and fell to the ground. On seeing him fall, some of the spectators set up a cry that he was shot, whereupon his opponent took to his heels, leaving his hat and coat behind, and all attempts to find him, up to last accounts, had proved unavailing.

When an undertaker gives a sick man good advice, and anxiously expresses a wish for his speedy recovery, we feel that the person who calls this an entirely cold and selfish world is a libeller.

NUBS OF NEWS.

Cranberry picking has begun in Wisconsin.

A military post is to be established at Henrietta Tex.

A new cricket club has been organized in Milwaukee.

Excessive heat is killing off a good many California sheep.

Wolves are doing considerable in the pork business in Kansas.

Fourteen lives were lost in Kansas during July by lightning.

An angry cow trampled John Brady, of Danby, Mich., to death.

The street railroads of New York city use eleven thousand horses.

Nearly all of the Minnesota wheat tests sixty pounds per bushel.

Burlington is to have a big rolling mill, and now she wants an opera-house.

There are five lines of telephones now in successful operation in New York city.

The effect of the recent strikes in checking immigration from Europe is noticed already.

Kalamazoo has just been through a terrible civil war of a local nature. It was all about the removal of a city lamp post.

John C. Schooler was arrested in Bowie county, Texas the other day for a murder committed in Shelby county in 1858.

"Gone to my husband's funeral—back in thirty minutes," is the notice found on the office door of a lady lawyer in Oregon, recently.

A woman living near Cassopolis, Mich., was spurred on one of her wrists by a barn-yard fowl, and died from the effects of the slight wound.

It cost Dakota $3,500 to send two lots of prisoners, one from Bismark and the other from Deadwood, to the penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa.

But two members of the Latta guards, of Altoona Pa., having turned out upon call during the riots, the company have shamefacedly resolved to disband.

A young lady named McGovern died suddenly near Bellevue, Iowa, a few days ago. Her death was caused by entering a cool cellar and working there at butter-making, barefooted.

A Paris gambler, whose luck is the talk of the club, is known to carry a medallion on his breast containing a piece of rope cut from the cord with which a suicide hanged himself.

An enthusiastic Texas newspaper asserts that the census of 1880 will show that Texas has a population of two million, and will be entiled to eighteen representatives at Washington.

So many new vessels are building in England, especially steamers, that the English shipping brokers say that they begin to fear the carrying trade of the world is being largely overdone.

A New Orleans man who was assessed upon $400 has applied to have his assessment raised to $1,500. He says his property is worth that much. The New Orleans papers call him a queer duck.

Daniel Bissell, Esq., one of the oldest citizens (72) of Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, was married last week to a Mrs. J. Hunter, a young widow of 45, and said to be one of the first ladies of Wyoming.

Lake City, Col., stands among the Rocky mountains at an elevation of eighty-five hundred feet above the sea or more than twenty-two hundred feet higher than the Tip-Top house on Mount Washington.

A man named Monte, when being conveyed from Fort Griffin to Brownwood, Tex., jail, was taken from the deputy sheriff by a party of masked med and hung to a tree and placarded: "Beware of horse-thieves."

The Indian squaw, Eliza Smith, known as Cherokee Lize, who shot a white man out in Dakota over a year ago, completed her sentence (one year at Fort Madison, Iowa,) last week, and has gone back to her wild forest life.

Texas is so anxious to secure emigration that she is virtually giving away her public land. The head of a family can get one hundred and sixty acres for the expense of the survey and patent, which is altogether about $15.

A child in Pepperell, Mass., who had a sore on the lip caused by diphtheria was kissed by two little girls recently, one of whom died of the disease in a few hours, while the other did not survive a hasty passage to her home in New York.

Jack Grant, a horse-thief was shot and killed by a sheriff's posse near Sherman, Texas, last week. He was caught in the act, ordered to halt and surrender, fired upon the sheriff and several others, was fired upon by them in return, and killed.

The county of Pembina, in Dakota territory, is one fifth as large as the entire province of Manitoba. Every foot of the thirteen hundred thousand acres of land in it is of the finest quality, and the populations of the entire county is less than twenty-five hundred.

To Nebraska on Foot and by Go-Cart.

From the Burlington Gazette.

This afternoon Dr. Nassau, when near Fordney's carpenter shop, observed a man pull out a map and closely examine it. The man accosted the doctor and asked him if he knew whether that road led to Ottumwa. Dr. N. replied, and in turn asked his interrogator how he intended going there. The stranger pointed to a small one-horse go cart on the street, in which was a woman apparently sick, and said that he and his wife accompanied by his brother, had journeyed from Pennsylvania on fo[illegible] hauling the cart themselves until [illegible] reached Ohio, a distance of 600 m[illegible] where they had stayed over a week [illegible] his wife had fallen sick, and where t[illegible] had purchased the horse—a sickly lo[illegible] ing sorrel. With the aid of the h[illegible] the party had reached this point. T[illegible] were on their way to Nebraska to se[illegible] on Government land, as they had [illegible] money to buy railroad land, and we[illegible] therefore, obliged to travel in th[illegible] present primitive way. The sick wo[illegible] man was promptly removed to comfortable quarters.

Long Continued Deception.

The Aroostock country (Me.) *Pioneer*, in noticing the death of W. Delavan, a "deaf mute," in San Francisco, states that the man was neither deaf nor dumb, but representing himself as such. In 1858 he was at Presque Isle, as a mute artist, representing that he was sketching scenery for a panorama of Aroostock. He was made much of, and was admitted to every house as a welcome guest, and subsequently became the possessor of many family secrets. He ran off with a blacksmith's daughter, to whom he had revealed the fact that he was an imposter, but the enraged father overtook them. They were finally married, however, and he subsequently deserted his wife and ran away with another woman. He afterward turned up in the Lake Superior copper mines as a deaf mute Government detective.