# McKenry Plaindealer

J. VAN SLYKE, Editor and Publisher.

1 MCHENRY.

LIVERPOOL is about the size of Chicago; Manchester is as large as Cincinnati; Newcastle as Detroit; Bristol as Milwankee.

THE Houston Post estimates the cotton crop of Texas for this year at 1,250,- paid his passage from Alexandria to 000 bales, or one-fourth of the entire crop of the United States.

on the clothing trade, which shows that to live-and I, alas? have learned noth-New York stands first and Chicago ing I prefer a violent death to perishsecond in the business of making and ing slowly by hunger." selling men's furnishings and garments.

So GREAT was the heat in Brighton. England, on Saturday, Aug. 14, that a fifteen brick school houses. table-cloth in a drawing-room in Clintonville was set on fire by the sun's rays have commenced work at Cairo. concentrated through a decanter of water. At Cheltenham on the same day, so great had been the heat that a child, aged 4 months, which was left under a small tent while the mother was at work at the Riddings, was found dead at 1 o'clock from congestion of the brain caused by the excessive heat.

THE aggregate stock of proper names is so limited that they are duplicated in almost every town, much to the annoyance of traveling men who frequently find their letters opened by resident ington, the other day, for Kansas, to at the polls, they sat in Conparties of similar names and with initials select and purchase railroad lands. gress, biding their time. At Cinparties of similar names and with initials the same or so nearly the same that Postmasters are unable to preent such occurrences. If they would have their mail indorsed transient by the writer it negligence.

THE Kansas City Times says: "The death by drowning of the little 4-yearold son of the late James H. Brown. who was hanged at Huntsville two months ago, renders the family extinct. Just previous to the hanging of Brown, his wife, once an inmate of one among the best families in North Missouri, shot and killed herself. Following this the unhappy husband paid the penalty of possessing an ungovernable temper by murder. Then, to close the scene forever, in this strange fatality, come the sad tidings of the death of the last mem- try. ber of the family in the person of little Willie."

Dr. J. Marion Sims, who has returned from Europe, tells a New York reporter: "There never was anything in the world that excited such an interest as Tanner's fast. Everywhere I went in England, at the tables of the aristocracy, among all kinds of people, nothing else was talked of. First it was Tanier's fast, and then Tanner's subsement feast. The subject pervaded all cl When I was in Paris I sent h elegram to encourage him. fied he was an honest mass soup to made mistakes. I would be table him go to the park every daded hound not have let idle visitors go ho nim over that of the previous year. The reevery day, and so use up his nervous energy. When I went to London the this to say concerning the sheep indusday after I sent the cable telegram I try of the State:

"The interest in sheep husbandry has found that half the people did not be-been growing for some years, and the lieve in the fast simply because of the assessment for 1880 shows a larger numway in which it was conducted."

JOSEPH POSPISCHILL, who is now a prisoner in the Austrian fortress of Ofen, ratio of increase in the number of sheep on conviction of highway robbery, is said to be the strongest man living. One of the feats for which he was renowned was to support in the air, with prices for wool and mutton are such as his hands and teeth, a table upon which two gypsies danced, while a third fiddled. He and one of his brothers, only less powerful than himself, were previous year. wont to bear upon their shoulders a wooden platform, shaped like a bridge, while a cart full of stones, drawn by two horses, was driven over it. The other fined was undergoing a visit from the municipal Prison Inspectors, this Hercules volunteered to give the authorities a specimen of his powers, and, upon receiving their permission to do so, picked up with his teeth a heavy mahogany table, nine feet long, belonging to the Governor, and balanced it aloft for nearly half a minute.

Time is now supplied to street clocks, public offices, hotels, and private dwelling in Paris, like gas or water, from a central station, by means of compressed air conveyed through underground pipes. At the central station there is a reservoir of compressed air, and for the first twenty seconds of every minute, as given by a standard timepiece, a current of the compressed air is allowed to flow through the pipes to the receiving clocks. By means of a small bellows, which is expanded by the transmitted air, the works of these clocks are kept going at a practical uniform rate. street mains are of wrought iron, about one and one-sixteenth inch in diameter, and these are connected to service pipes of lead, one-half inch in diameter, while the different stories of a building are supplied by rubber tubes, one-eighth inch in diameter. Any number of clocks can be actuated in this way within a radius of two miles from the central station.

A NEGRO in Paris, driven to suicide by sheer want, wrote down his story, see 22 State, with few exceptions, is much it in a tin box, secured the box to his above an average, and there is less com-It appears from his statement that his the Negus of Bbyssinia, who, having by the extent of the present corn-crop, risen in revolt against his suzerain, was

escape. While wandering in the marshes of Bar-el-Azrak the elder brother climbed a tree to survey the surrounding country, and perceived a huge boaconstrictor crushing his brother to death in its coils. Having lost his fellow fugitive in this terrible manner, he straggled onward through the great swamp for seven weeks, at length reaching the Egyptian outposts, where he was kindly received and forwarded to Cairo. The Paris, where, as his note-book observes, he thought he could find a living "But," he concludes, "here, as else-THE New York Herald has an article where, one must be of some use in order

### ILLINOIS NEWS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY has 147 frame and GEN. HASKEL and the salvation army

ONE dealer in Elgin slaughters and ships to Chicago 200 calves per week. THE Rock Island glass-works have

started one furnace, and another will be in operation shortly. JONESBORO is boasting over the com-

pletion of a grain elevator with a capacity of 100,000 bushels. THE Episcopal Society of Elgin have commenced the erection of a church on

land donated by Mr. Borden. MRS. NANCY J. WILKINSON, of Decatur, a victim of undue religious excitement, has been adjudged insane. A company of 150 persons left Bloom-

A CIGAR dealer at Springfield is taking a poll of his customers by selling them Hancock cigars" and "Gartield ci-

THE Clear lake property, near Springwould obviate the difficulty and remove field, has passed into new ownership, much cause of complaint of official and ice-houses will be at once erected with a capacity for 25,000 tons.

DURING a heavy thunder-storm, lightning struck the barn of Charles Gibbs, in Freedom township, La Salle county, killing eight head of horses.

THE County School Superintendent reports only thirty-five persons in Sangamon county between the ages of 12 and 21 years unable to read and write, A STARK county farmer had contracted to deliver his oats at 20 cents, but when the price advanced to 25 cents he sold to another party, and has now been sessed damages in due process of law.

It is a singular commentary on the hanging for the commission of a cruel Industrial University of Illinois that not one in fifty of its graduates who attend to learn the science of farming ever turn their attention to that branch of indus-

> A Horse, buggy and harness, valued at \$250, were stolen one night last George Timmens, week. from This Waynesville, De Witt county. makes the third horse stolen in that vicinity within a month.

> STEPHEN PALMER, of Table Grove, Fulton county, missed some of his sheep, and after many days found eleven of them and one young lamb in close reckoning, they must have lived fourteen days without food, water or light. As the sheep were handed up on the floor, all but three went out at the window as lively as ever.

### Sheep and Hogs.

The last official assessment of sheep in Illinois shows considerable increase port of the Agricultural Department has

ber of sheep in this State than in any year since 1874, and more than in any previous year, excepting the period intervening between 1873 and 1874. during the past six years has not been uniform, but the profits of this industry of late years have been satisfactory, and the future prospects for remunerative to inspire confidence in the future of sheep-breeding. The assessment this season shows 964,696 head of sheep, an increase of 117,595 head over that of the

'The proportion of sheep heretofore fatted for market each year according to previous estimates of authorities is about 20 per cent. of the total number of sheep assessed, and this rate has been used in day, when the jail in which he is con- determining the number of fat sheep that will be marketed during the pre ent year. In 1879 there were 174,313 head of fat sheep marketed in this State, and there will be 192,939 fat sheep prepared for the market this season, an increase of 18,626 over that of the previous year.

"The sheep marketed of late are said to be heavier, of better quality, and more profitable for the feeder. This increase in weight and the improvement in quality furnishes unmistakable evidence of the increased attention given by breeders to the improvement of the oreeds of sheep."

The late assessment of the number of hogs in the State has just been footed up, and shows an increase in the number on hand for this season's market, when compared with the same date last year, of 209,193 head. The capacity of swine-breeders of this State to increase the number of head appears to be limited only by the probable demand. With the exception of 1872, 1873, and 1874, there has not been as large a number of

hogs previously assessed in this State.

The number of fat hogs assessed May 1880, is 3,133,557, and exceeds that of any previous year, excepting 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1878. The number of hogs assessed in 1879 was 2,799,051, or 334,505 less than this season.

The best data at command show that during the last three years 70 per cent. each year of the total number of hogs sed in this State have been marketed, and the same per cent. has been used in determining the number of hogs feeding for the 1880 market. In 1879, 1,984,294 fat hogs were marketed in this State, and shows 2, 193, 487 head of hogs for mittee. The majority of that committee market this season; an increase of over consists, of course, of Democrats, and market this season; an increase of over 200,000 (209,193) head in favor of this

The condition of hogs throughout the parson and drowned himself in the Siene. plaint than usual of diseases affecting

The value and weight of the hog-crop father was an African chief, tributary to for this season will be largely influenced which will not be up to an average yield or quality, owing to the effects of States, and for use and occupation of real killed in fight. Two of the chief's sons, the elder of whom was the suicide, were vailed throughout the State during the the elder of whom was the suicide, were vailed throughout the State during the captured by the Negus, but contrived to latter part of July and most of August.

# SHALL THE MONEY BE PAID?

A Question for the People to Answer in November.

How More Than One Billion Dollars Will Be Legally Stolen by the Ex-Rebels if Hancock Is Elected.

Chedive not only relieved his want, but | The Well-Contrived Plans of Southern Democrats-A Startling Exhibit for Northern Voters.

> [Washington Letter to New York Times.] There is one question with which the people of the Northern States will be brought face to face before the end of this Presidential campaign. They will be asked if they will place every branch of the Government in the hands of men who have shown a desire and an intention to compel them to pay the war losses of the South. It is useless to assert that this desire and intention have not been shown; the proofs are given below. The recent session of Congress was a session of masterly inactivity on the part of the Confederate Brigadiers and their subservient Northern allies. A Presidential election was approaching, and it was necessary to be as wise as ents and as harmless as doves, to lull the suspicions, fast growing in the North, that those who led the armies of the Confederacy were striving to do by political strength what they failed to do by the sword. Having obliterated, in many of the Southern States, local selfgovernment, and having secured control Southern elections by fraud cinnati they sprang to the front with the sure promise of a solid South at their

back. The soldiers of the Confederacy joyfully accepted a Union soldier as their nominee, knowing that they could have secured no better mask. They returned to their States and assured followers that in supporttheir ing the Democratic nominees they would supporting and advancing the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought. Success in the election, therefore, would mean the success of those principles. The majority of the Northern Democrats are ignorant of the real views of those who vote the same ticket in the South. The average Southern Democrat to-day hopes for Democratic success as a vindication of the rebellion; as the means by which he can completely disfranchise the despised negro; as the opening of a door to the treasury of the United States, through which he may go in and grasp the money which shall pay him for all that he lost from 1861 to 1865.

Samuel J. Tilden, an able financier, felt compelled to announce to the country that he was not in favor of the pavment of rebel war claims; by that act he gained the undying enmity of many Southern Democrat. Winfield S. Hancock has not followed his example. Some years have passed since Mr. Tilden made that announcement. That it was not in accord with Southern desire and intention has since been shown in Congress. Many bills, introduced by men who served in the Confederate army, now lie on the tales the comof the House of ceting

activity which can RY, - flow President. Some of were introduced at the extra session, but the wis dom of the serpent caused their consideration to be postponed. But there they are—seed which will bear fruit if the Executive Department of the Government goes into those hands from which it was taken by the people in 1860.

House resolution No. 3,843, introduced Jan. 26, 1880, by the Hon. Van H. Manning, of Mississippi, formerly a Colonel in the Confederate army, is entitled "A bill to reorganize the Supreme Court of the United States." It provides for the appointment of twelve additional Associate Justices, thereby increasing the number of Justices to twenty-one. To a Supreme Court thus reinvigorated by new material drawn from the Democratic party, and in great part, doubtless, from the Southern wing of that party, the solid South could safely appeal for the ultimate settlement of all questions arising from the late rebellion and under the constitutional amendments. This bill is before the Committee on the Judiciary. After the election of a Democratic Pres ident it would be easy to pass it by force of a majority in Congress, and the ap-pointment of the new Justices by the Democratic President and Senate would carry the scheme to a successful termi-

nation. House resolution No. 3,847, introduced Jan. 26, 1880, by the Hon. A. J. Warner, Democrat, is entitled, "A bill to relieve the Supreme Court, to establish the Superior Court of the United States, and abolish the Court of Claims. It provides for abolishing the Court of Claims and transferring its jurisdiction and records, books, papers, etc., to Superior Court thereby established, to consist of five Judges (one of whom shall be designated the Chief Justice), to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This court is to have an appellate jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of cases from inferior United States courts, in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$10,000. The passage of this bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, could be safely postponed until after the approaching If a Democratic President should be elected, its passage would tear down another bulwark set up for the defense of the Government against unjust demands, and substitute for it a new tribunal, whose Judges, appointed by a Democratic President and confirmed by a Democratic Senate, would be drawn from the Democratic party. Southern claims would receive distinguished con-

sideration in such a forum.

House resolution No. 3,353, introduced Jan. 12, 1880, by the Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Democrat, of Kentucky, is en-titled "A bill to repeal an act entitled 'An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.'" This bill deserves especial attention, because it was introduced by the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and, therefore, may be regarded as in accordance with the views of the majority of the comfour of these Democrats served during the war in the Confederate army. Another occupied a legal position under the Confederacy. This bill vests in the Dis-trict Courts of the United States which have jurisdiction over the territory where such claims originated, the author ity to adjudicate all claim of "loyal citizens in States not in rebellion" for stores and supplies taken by or furnished for the use of the armies of the United estate use or loss of vessels, engines

such losses are to 'Rev.
with all accomp il tru
District Courts fo truths , to the and perunity. B sons are allowed a such claims to theiring his far adjudication. It wither field bill is very danger home, of By it innumerable, settlement to the latter cratic President concreste A Demo benches of these cornar ith men who ith the local would be in sympath; feeling in regard to cases of this kind. The impartiality and justice of the loyal of this kind Court of Claims would be exchanged for the prejudices of local juries and Judges, who would decide whether the claimants had been "loyal" or not. The passage of this bill would probably soon follow the election of a Democratic President. House resolution No. 4, 71 was introduced Feb. 2, 1880, by the Hon. P. B. Thompson, Jr., a typical Kentucky Democrat, and the survivor of one of the most deadly family feuds ever known in that State. It has the following apparently-harmless title: "A bill for the benefit of citizens of States which did not go into rebellion, and who have claims against the United States Gov-This bill aims at the settleernment. ment of the claims persons who were not not loyal, but who did not take up arms against the United States. It provides that all accounting officers, courts and commissions having authority over claims of citizens of States not in rebellion (in this bill the word "loyal" does not appear before the word "citizens") shall not disallow any claim upon the charge of, or on account of, the disloyalty of such claimants, "unless such proof 'as will convict such claimant of treason' against the United States Government be made against the claim. This opens the door to all sorts of rebel sympathizers who for want of sufficient proof or lapse of time could not be convicted of treason. The bill was sent to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House resolution No. 3,131 was intro duced Jan. 7, 1880 by the Hon, W. D. Hill, the Democrat who publicly de-clared to an audience in front of a Washington hotel last winter that the Democrats intended to inaugurate their candidate for President whether he was elected or not. It is entitled, "A bill to abolish the Court of Claims, and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts, and for other purposes,' abolishes the Court of Claims, transfers that court's duties and jurisdiction to the Circuit Courts, and repeals all limitations of the time wherein suits upon claims can be brought. In place these statutory limitations it establishes a limitation of six years from the passage of the act, and provides that "any person or persons "having disputed or unsettled claims sgainst the United States, either in law or equity, under the constitution and amendments thereto. and laws of the United States, except for infringements of patents, bring suit therefor against United States in the Circuit the Court in the district where the cause of action arose, or where the claimants reside which court is empowered to hear, adjudicate, and determine all such claims in the same manner and with the same force and effect as is now allowed between private individuals or corporations of the courts of the United States. It also provides that in such suits the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover of the defeated party. just and reasonable costs, and that judg ment in favor of plaintiff shall be certified by the court to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be paid by him out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The language of this bill worth consideration. Any person, loval or disloval, in any State, may bring suit upon a claim in his Circuit and it shall be settled as a claim of John Smith against William Brown would be If a Democratic President should be elected, it is probable that it would not be long before the Judges of this court in the South would be ex-Confederates in sympathy with the so-called cause," a cause to be regained by Democratic supremacy.

House resolution No. 4.365 was intro duced Feb. 9, 1880, by the Hon. John F. Phillips, of Missouri. It provides that claims for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence taken for the use of the Union army in the late war, and for use and occupation of property, over which the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Third Auditor of the Treasury now have jurisdiction, shall be transferred to the Circuit Courts, to which jurisdiction over them is given.

By these bills and such as these have the Democrats of the Forty-sixth Congress endeavored to complete the judicial machinery for the settlement of rebel claims. These bills plainly show the intention of the mighty Southern wing of the party to secure the adjudication of all such claims in courts situated in the States lately in rebellion and surrounded by the influences known to exist there; in courts which would hardly dare to withstand the unrestrained expression Southern political sentiment, which might be in sympathy with that sentiment, and by juries from which would be carefully excluded every man who does not believe in holding the Government responsible for the losses and damages resulting from the late And every successful claimant war. would have his costs against the old Government which allowed him to be so badly used. Should appeals be taken to to the Supreme Court, provision has been made for such cases by the addition of twelve brand-new Democratic Judges to that court. The claims, having passed into judgments, are made immediately payable on presentation the Secretary of the Treasury from a the Secretary of the Treasury from a permanent indefinite appropriation, un-limited as to time or amount, and requiring no further supervision by treasury or by Congress.

There remain to be considered many other bills introduced at the recent ses sion, or the extra session, and bearing upon this subject. House resolution No. 5,385 was reported, March 27, 1880, from the Committee ou Reform in the Civil Service, by the Hon. M. P. O'Connor, Democrat, of South Carolina, and placed on the House calendar. Its title "A bill for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States." provides that "any citizen" of the Unit-States who may have a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States. of which the Court of Claims would no now have jurisdiction, may file his bill or petition in said court, and prosecute the same to judgment; that the act shall not apply to claims that arose prior to 1861, and that claims may be filed within two years. It also provides that claimants may prefer claims for proceeds of captured or abandonéd property in the Court of Claims within on year from the passage of the act. In this bill no provision is made against disloyal claimants. Provision is made. however, for those who are now prevent ed from suing by their disabilities. Several bills similar to this were introduced—among them one (House resolution No. 5,455, March 29, 1880) by the Hon. Joseph J. Davis, of North Carolina, formerly a Captain

in the Confederate army, and one (House resolution No. 381, April 21, 1879) by the Hon, Philip Cook, of Georgia, for merly Brigadier General in the Confederate army. The bill last mentioned seems to have been the original one of the series. It was introduced by one ex-Confederate soldier, referred to the Civil Service Reform Committee, and from that committee reported to the House by another ex-Confederate soldier. A similar bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Money, Democrat, of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In the Senate the same bill was introduced Dec. 3, 1879, by the Hon. John W. Johnston Democrat, of Virginia, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In none of these bills is there any provision against disloyal claimants. Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, Republican, introduced a bill, April 21, 1879, which made it lawful for loval residents of the rebellious States to prefer claims for property taken by the Union army, but it contained the most stringent provisions against claimants who had aided, comforted, countenanced or encouraged the rebellion. If a Democratic President should be elected this bill may not be heard of again, but the others just mentioned will undoubtedly be pressed to a

House resolution No. 1,640 was introduced April 21, 1879, by the Hon. D. B. Culberson, of Texas, formerly a Colonel in the Confederate army. It provides for reopening the Court of Claims for one year to claimants of capt-ured and abandoned property, and gives the right to sue upon such claims to those claimants whose claims have been rejected by that court on the ground of dislovalty. The passage of this bill would give all these persons another chance, and throw open the door to all others of their class who have not preferred their claims.

House resolution No. 4.876 was introduced March 1, 1880, by the Hon. W. M. Lowe, of Alabama, formerly a Colonel in the Confederate army. It provides for a return by the United States of the tax collected on cotton sales in the re-

ellious States in 1866-'67-'68. House resolution No. 321, which was introduced April 21, 1879, by the Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, formerly a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and which is now in committee the whole, provides for a return of the money received by the United States from the sale of land sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States. House resolution Fo. 2,066, which was introduced June 2, 1870, by the Hon. George D. Tillman, of South Carolina, who served through the war in the Confederate army, provides not only for the return proceeds of the sale of such land, but also for a return of all the rent derived from the land since its sale. This bill is before the Committee on the Judiciary. House resolution No. 349. introduced April 21, 1879, by the Hon. A. M. Scales, of North Carolina, formerly a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, provides for refunding all the money collected as direct taxes in the insurrectionary States under the act of Aug. 5, 1861.

House resolution No. 446, which was introduced April 21, 1879, by the Hon.
O. R. Singleton, who was a Representative in the Confederate Congress throughout the war, provides for the appropriation of \$375,000 to be used in paying disloyal mail contractors in the seceding States. The bill was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, the Democratic majority of which includes several men who were prominent officers in the Confederate army.

House resolution No. 21, introduced April 21, 1879, by the Hon. John H. eagan, of Texas, formerly Postmaster General of the Confederacy, repeals section 3,480 of the Revised Statutes, which forbids any officer of the Government to pay any account or claim to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression. By this bill the prohibition is removed. The bill was referred to the

In addition to these and other similar bills which might be cited, numerous private bills for relief were introduced to pay for losses occasioned by the rebellion, the sums called for amounting to several millions of dollars.

Let us see what would be the result of the passage of these bills. Claims for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property have been filed in the Court of Claims and the Treasury Department amounting to more than \$30,000,000, which are now barred by statute. either of the bills conferring jurisdiction on the Circuit Courts, or reopening the Court of Claims, becomes a law, claims of that class presented will probably exceed \$50,000,000.

The internal-revenue tax on cotton, which it is proposed to refund by House resolution No. 4,876, and other bills, amounts to \$68,022,000.

The amount appropriated by House resolution No. 446 for Southern mail contractors is \$375,000. The amount required for payments to

disloyal claimants, now prohibited by section 3,480, Revised Statutes, will doubtless be very near \$1,000.000. The amount of direct tax collected in the Southern States, which it is pro-posed to return by the House resolution

(o. 349 and other bills, is \$5,153,000. The following classes of war claims would be presented under House resolu-tions Nos. 3,353 and 3,131 and other bills, giving jurisdiction of all claims against the United States to District and Circuit Courts in the Southern

Stores and supplies taken for the use of, or destroyed by, the armies of the United States. Cotton and tobacco used or destroyed. Use of, damage to, and loss of steam-

States:

Use of, damage to, and destruction of railroads, engines and cars. Rent of, use of, and damage to real state. Property taken, occupied, damaged,

r destroyed by the United States as a military necessity.

Property seized and used or destroyed by United States soldiers without authority.

Property destroyed by the enemy on account of military occupation by the United States. Property captured by the enemy while

in possession of or employed by the United States. The probable amount of these claims

has been variously estimated from \$600,-000,000 to \$2,400,000,000. An examination of all accessible information on the subject indicates that it would exceed rather than fall short of the mean of these extremes—\$1,5,000,000,000. None of these classes of claims are excluded by the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution, which covers only debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave." The business men of the Democratic party in the any slave." The business cipation North will not hasten to the support of measures advocated by their Southern brethren which look to a payment of

these claims and a great increase of the national debt.

### NASBY.

Mr. Nasby, Imitating the Example of Wade Hampton, Makes a Speech at the Corners, Which Is Intended for Purely Southern Consumption—A Northern Reporter Hears It, and It Published in Indiana - The Trouble Resulting Therefrom (which is in the State uv Kentucky), Aug. 27.

I sigh ez did the late Henry A. Wise, uv Virginny, for a kentry in wich ther ain't no noosepapers. Noosepapers hev bin the cuss uv Dimocrisy, and the one thing that stands in our way. Noosepapers and free skools are wat kills the Dimekratic party. They can't git along together nohow. Wat the Dimocrisy wants is a seckshun in wich ther aint no noosepapers, ceptin them wich is publisht by authority, and whose conense are soopervised by a committy before publicashen.

Two weeks ago we hed a meetin at

the Cross Roads, to reconsile a difference that hed onfortoonately sprung up in the ranks uv the Dimocrisy. The trouble wuz this:

The Corners hed ishood its bonds to build a Court House and a markit house and other improvements wich Bascom hed took, he bein the principle capitalist. He bot em up at about 10 cents on the dollar, and holds to em to-

Now comes the trouble. The citizens uv the Corners don't want to pay the bonds at all. They hold that they hev the bildings, but that ther is some legal flaw in the contrack, wich don't compel 'em to pay, and they perpose to take advantage uv it. Immejitly ther wuz a split among the

Them wich holds the bonds insists that suthin should be paid onto 'em, and them wich don't hold 'em, but wich hev to pay taxes, insists that they shan't pay anything.

The question hez gone into politix, and the result is two tikkets liable to be nominated, and the Dimekratic party

It wuz my dooty to pervent this, and I called the Corners together and made a speech to 'em. I hed the meetin-house dekorated the same ez I alluz do on important occasions. I hed on the pulpit the skulls uv the Fedrel soljers from Bull Run, the thigh-bone of the Fedrel soljer starved at Andersonville, and the skeleton uv the nigger killed at Fort Pillow.

"Friends," sed I, "in the presence uv these reliks I implore you to pause. Wat is bonds, wat is taxes, compared to a Dimekratic triumf? Yoo are quarrelin over purely lokle issues. Before you divide and endanger a Dimecratic triumf, consider wat Lee wood hev done, wat Jackson wood hev done hed they bin in yoor places. Remember that the principles we are fitin fur to-day are the principles they fit fur, that the idees underlyin the Confederacy did not die with the surrender uv Lee, but that they are in eggsistence now, and that this eleckshun decides whether the South or the North triumfs.

I went on in this way an hour, and finally got the people satisfied to settle the matter without any trouble, and went home feelin good.

Now wat happened? There happened to be present that nite a cousin uv a farmer in the naberhood, who is the edetor uv a radikel paper in Injeany. That feend took down in short-hand my entire speech, and he sent it to his pa-per in Injeany and published it in full, with illustrashins uv the bones uv the Fedrel soljers, and everything connected with the meetin'. And the Republikin press uv the North is usin' it to show that the old rebel sperit ain't ded yet. This is what bothers me. What rite

hez that man to send a speech North that wuz intended solely for the South? I didn't want that speech publisht in onsumpshen only. It wuz made for the hev to hev speeches for every different lokality. Ef I make a speech at the Corners I don't want it sent up into Inieany or Ohio, and red there, for Dimocrisy at the Corners and Dimocrisy in the North is two distink things.

I don't know ez it will do me eny good to deny it, ez Wade Hampton does, for the cussid speech wuz reported in full, and is kerrect. But it is raisin blazes with us. It is bein yoosed to show that we uv the South hev not lost env uv our old ijees, and the worry uv it is that it does show that very thing.

Hereafter when I make a speech I

shell be shoer that ther ain't eny reporters or noospaper men present, cept-in such ez are in our intrest. Hereafter shell hev the report uv my speeches revised by myself afore they are printed, and I shell know wher they are Then things will be safe. This trouble

hez worried me more than anything dooring the campane.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY (in trouble).

#### Democratic Estimates of Garfield. Perhaps there has never been a mem-

ber of Congress who commanded so much admiration and respect from his political opponents as Gen. Garfield during his long Congressional career. Out of the long list of Democrats who have either been his confreres in Congress or in a position to watch his actions in that body during the eighteen or twenty sessions he has served, there are but two or three who have condemned his conduct or impugned his motives, and these exceptions are men who were formerly in Congress as Republicans, and now speak of him with all the malice characteristic of the renegade. On the other hand, some of the strongest testimonials to Garfield's ability and integrity have come from Democratic sources. The Cleveland Leader has collated some of these Democratic culogies, which bear the marks of sincerity rather than compliment, from which we

rather than compliment, from which we reproduce the following:

I will tell you whom I think the Republicans should nominate, and whom I consider THEIR STRONGEST MAN; he is a TRUE MAN. A MAN OF PRINCIPLE, AN HONEST MAN, AND WOULD MAKE A GOOD PRESIDENT FOR US ALL. Personally, I consider him the BEST MAN you could nominate. I refer to Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio. — Thos. A Headvicks.

Gen. JAMES A. GARFFELD, of Onio. — 1 nos.

A. Hendricks.

I have been his devoted friend for many years, and I am resolved that I never will believe that he does not deserve the affection I have bestowed upon him. If he would carry the principles which regulate his private life into his public conduct, HE WOJLD MAKE

THE BEST CHIEF MAGISTRATE WE HAVE

THE BEST CHIEF MAGISTRATE WE HAVE
EVER HAD.—Judge Jere Black.

In the midst of the organized carnival of
corruption which has been going on now so
many weary months and years at Washington,
it is really satisfactory to catch glimpees now
and then of HONESTY FOR HONESTY'S SAKE, and without consideration of party. Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, is a Republican of Republicans, but it is his simple due, which we gladly pay him, to admit that HE HAS DONE MORE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE MEMBER OF HIS PARTY during the late session of

man to act with a Congressional majority, and yet to KEEP HIS SELF-RESPECT AND THE RESPECT OF HONORABLE MEN.—New York World.

How the Rebels Control Legislation. The New York Times prints a table howing that seventy-two out of ninetyfive members of Congress from the States lately in rebellion served in the rebel army. Thirty-eight per cent. of all the Democrats in Congress, North and South, are ex-Confederate soldiers These figures do not fully represent the extent of the rebel influence in the leg-islation of the country. Legislation is prepared and shaped in the committee of Congress. It is important, therefore to know how the rebels are repres on the committees. The Times sum marizes the facts thus-in the Senate The rebel Gen. Gordon was Chairman

The rebel Gen. Maxey is Chairman of the Committee of Postoffices and Post

The rebel Capt. Coke is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. The rebel Col. Withers is Chairman of

of the Committee on Commerce.

the Committee on Pensions.

The rebel Gen. Cockrell is Chairman of the Committee on Claims.

The rebel Col. Harris is Chairman of the Committee on District of Columbia.

Senator Garland, who was in Jeff Davis' Congress, is Chairman of the Com-mittee on Territories. The rebel Gen. Ransom is Chairman of the Committee on Railroads

The rebel soldier James E. Bailey is Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor.

The rebel Gen. M. C. Butler is Chair-

man of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. The rebel Gen. Morgan is Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

The rebel Col. Lamar is Chairman of the Mississippi River Committee. The rebel Gen. Morgan is Chairman of the Electoral Count Committee. In the House:

Ex-rebel Postmaster General Reagan is Chairman of the important Committee Col. Atkins, of the rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Appro-

Gen. Hunton, of the rebel army, is Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee.
Gen. Scales, of the rebel army, is

Chairman of the Indian Affairs Com-

mittee. Gen. Whitthorne, of the rebel army, Col. Muldrow, of the rebel army, is the Chairman of the Committee on Ter-

Col. Cabell, of the rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Rail-

Mr. Goode, of Jeff Davis' Congress, is Chairman of the Committee on Educa-Mr. Stephens, Vice President of the

Confederacy, is Chairman of the Committee on Coinage.

Gen. Vance, of the rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Patents.

Gen. Cook, of the rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings. Gen. King, of the rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Interoceani

Canal. Thus the rebels preside over thirteen of the most important committees of the Senate, and twelve of the most important committees of the House. The ex-rebels constitute a majority of the De-mocracy in ten of the principal Senate

#### ommittees. A 'Gaitor Story.

A month later I visited Lake Jessup with Judge Emmons, of Jacksonville. The judge was a wonderful marksman, as full of fun as a magpie; but he was getting old, and his eyesight was failing. One day we killed a monster on the edg of a marshy canebrake. He had splendid teeth, and the judge wanted to secure them as mem ntoes. The painte Injeany. It wuz intendid for Southern of the boat was tied to the reptile's leg. Corners, and for the Corners only. It lake to solid ground. A small ax was is a trubble with Dimocrisy, that you borrowed from the house of a "cracker" near by, and we concluded to decapitate the prize, boil the head and remove the teeth. The body was so large that we could not draw it upon the shore. A stake was cut and pointed and driven through the jaws of the reptile, pinning him into the mud. The water was prob ably two feet deep. The judge drewout a sheath knife, and was about to make an incision when he was cautioned by a barefooted negro who stood on the bank watching the operation with curious eyes. "Better git shut o' dat ah gatah, shuah," said he; "'twell he be done gone dead." said he: "Oh, good Lord," exclaimed the judge, "he's been dead an hour. If he was alive do you reckon he'd allow us to drive a stake through him." "No gatah am dead till de sun am gone down," the darkey observed. The judge laughed and passed me the knife. I inserted the blade in a bullet hole near the shoulder, and cut a gash in the flesh, following the trend in the diamond-shaped scales beneath the skin. Judge Emmons stood near the monster's tail. The knife penetrated the quivering flesh, and was stained with blood. As quick as a flash the tail shot from the water and the judge was knocked fully ten feet. reptile raised his head, stake and all, and sailed out into the lake like a submarine battery. Judge Emmons lost his glasses, but was fortunately unhurt. The incident, however, convinced him that it was dangerous to fool with a dead alligator until after sundown. -Florida Correspondent of the N. Y. Sun.

# Divisible Bank Notes.

Considerable comment has appeared recently with regard to the advisability of reviving, for the convenience of com-merce, the fractional currency. The facilities afforded by the new system of registering packages by mail for making purchases of small articles from a disance makes it very desirable that there should be in existence some circulating medium of smaller denomination than the dollar which may be sent by mail. Maj. Powers, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, proposes to meet this demand by issuing greenbacks of the denomination of \$1 and \$2, which may be divisible into halves and quarters. His plan is to have the face of the note. printed as at present. The back he would have divided into four sections, each bearing a separate obligation on the part of the Government for its redemption. These may be issued as they are called for, and may pass in their complete form until the holder finds coeasion to cut them for the purpos change, when their tendency wil toward the treasury for redemption as mutilated currency. By an order of the Treasurer, issued by Mr. Spinner. the regular greenbacks now current are redeemable when cut in two or mor pieces, the amount being proportionate to the size of the pieces presente Congress should authorize the ad of Maj. Powers' proposition, it will merely legalize this long standing prac-tice.— Washington Cor. Chicago Trib-