

BATTLES CUBA.

Renewal of Fighting Along the Whole Rebel Line.

A TERRIBLE PARADE IN O'KELLY'S HONOR.

Bloody and Obstinate Combat Near Limones.

A Thousand Spaniards in Pursuit of the Cuban Victors.

CUBAN CASUALTIES AT NAJAZA.

A Three Hours' Struggle Reported from Bayamo.

EXECUTION OF A PATRIOT.

Rebel Triumph Near Principe.

O'KELLY'S PERILOUS JOURNEY.

His Horse Gives Out in a First Attempt to Reach Rebeldom.

HOSPITALITIES OF THE WYOMING.

Enthusiastic Reception on an American Man-of-War.

SENTIMENTS OF THE FLEET.

KEY WEST, March 13, 1873.

My advice from your correspondent at Havana are of yesterday's date, and indicate an active movement on the part of the insurgents along their whole line, inspired, it is supposed, by

THE PRESENCE OF MR. O'KELLY among them, to demonstrate to him their mode of fighting. Details are given as follows:—

A telegram received from General Riquelme reports an engagement on the 7th inst. between a column of one hundred and fifty men of El Rey regiment and the forces of Agramonte, about a league from Limones, at the ford of the Maximo River.

THE SPANISH ACCOUNTS

confess an obstinate resistance on the part of the insurgents; but, as usual, declare they forced them to retire towards the woods, leaving on the field thirty killed, and confess to a loss on their own side of twenty-eight killed and wounded, among the latter the commanding officer of the column, Major Sanchez del Campo. Two columns of five hundred men each, under Brigadier Weyler, have been sent in pursuit of General Agramonte's forces, on account of the losses suffered by the Spaniards, which clearly indicates a defeat.

CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE AT NAJAZA.

According to the report of a prisoner of war, in the action of the 9th of February, which was fought at the Najaza pasture, between Colonel Marin's forces and the insurgents, the insurgent Colonel Antonio Rodriguez, better known as Madrinales, and four hundred others, were wounded.

A THREE HOURS' FIGHT.

Advices from Bayamo report an encounter between the Spanish troops and insurgents, under Modesto Diaz, on the 5th. The action lasted three hours. The former claim the victory, asserting that the insurgents were driven from their positions, leaving behind eleven killed. Their own losses are not stated.

A STAMPED PARTY FOILED.

A party of fifty insurgents, commanded by Pedro Castellanos, endeavored to stampede a lot of cattle collected by the troops of the New Trocha from Baga to Zanja, but were foiled by the Spanish contrabandillas.

AN INSURGENT COLONEL KILLED.

The Leon battalion reports the death of the insurgent Colonel Yanger and Captain Estaban Varona and two others, and eighteen prisoners and a number of horses and arms seized.

A CUBAN SURPRISE AND VICTORY.

Private advices from Puerto Principe report that the insurgents surprised Major Mustafa's detachment, stationed close to Puerto Principe, which, after suffering a loss of ten killed, retreated to Puerto Principe. The Major is to be court-martialed.

NOTHING FROM O'KELLY.

has reached Havana since he left Santiago, but I learn from officers of the Wyoming now here, who met O'Kelly at Santiago de Cuba and entertained him on board, that his crossing the line was accompanied with the extra risk of requiring two attempts.

HIS HORSE GIVING OUT

on the first occasion and obliging him to return to Santiago. The hiding away there, which the Captain General in his interview with your correspondent at Havana complained of, meant simply the hospitality extended to him by the officers of the Wyoming, on board which had been

RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

of the Captain General to shoot O'Kelly would have been long since answered by the presence of the entire fleet in the harbor of Havana.

CUBAN WANT OF FAITH IN THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The latest advices from Havana to the 12th inst. state that the feeling among the Cubans is that no amelioration of their condition is to be looked for from the change of government in Spain.

EXECUTION OF A PATRIOT GENERAL.

Before the Spanish Republic had reached its first month Francisco Maria Rabalcala, the insurgent General, captured by the Spanish forces, a Cuban poet and journalist of some repute, well beloved by his countrymen, was executed on the 5th inst. at Puerto Principe to satisfy the clamor of the intrigues.

A FRENCHMAN MURDERED AT MATANZAS.

At Matanzas recently a Frenchman named Breton was beaten to death in a store kept in the outskirts of that city by the owner, Don Leandro Piris, a captain of volunteers, and another volunteer. The Frenchman provokingly asserted himself to be a republican, and half-drunkly taunted his assailants, who fell upon him and beat him to death. Futile efforts were made by the Spanish authorities to

CONCEAL HIS BODY;

but the French Consul, learning of the transaction, demanded an investigation, which is now in progress. The Spanish journals are silent on this matter.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE SPANISH COLONIAL ARMY.

MADRID, March 13, 1873.

The next steamer sailing from Cadix will take 500 reinforcements for the army in Cuba.

CITIZEN REVIEW OF THE TREASURY FINANCING AND THE NEW LOAN PLAN.—Considerable Debate Without Decided Consequences.—The Foreign Capitalists in Council.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE POLITICAL CLUB, the Spanish Casino, invited a number of wealthy citizens and leading financiers to a conference on Monday evening, at which the condition of the Treasury was taken under consideration.

The directors submitted the proposal, in view of the ill success of the twenty million loan, that the portion which remained unraised be divided among the taxpayers according to the amount of taxes paid by each. The directors stated that the Casino would also take steps to introduce the plan to the consideration of the proprietors and moneyed men in the interior of the island.

There was considerable discussion at the Conference, but no resolution was adopted. The proposition meets with much opposition. The distribution of the unraised bonds among the taxpayers is regarded in the light of a forced loan, all the more objectionable as it falls heavily on the less wealthy classes. The street people denounce it, declaring that coercion to take the loan is against their interests, as well as contrary to law.

FOREIGN MONEYED INTEREST.

Informal meetings of foreign and Spanish merchants have been privately held, at which it was resolved to oppose the plan, and the foreign Consuls will protest in case it is insisted upon. Prominent Spaniards represent that the object is to make those patriots who boast loudly of their devotion to Spain and are slow in affording real support to her interests take some share of the burdens imposed by the war for the preservation of their country's power.

Several engagements with the rebels are reported in the Central Department.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873.

The Senate Tired of Patterson and the Credit Mobiler.

Poor Patterson pliantly pleaded for a hearing before the Senate, when he and every one else knew that there was no time for any examination of the question. To-morrow a series of resolutions will be presented setting all this forth, and resolving that, owing to the want of time, the Senate neither approves nor disapproves of the report. The real truth is that the Senate is heartily tired of the Credit Mobiler scandal, and wants Patterson to "stay put down."

The Debate on Caldwell's Case Continued in the Senate.—No Vote Taken Yet.

The discussion on the Caldwell case to-day seemed never-ending and exceedingly wearisome. Logan was at it again. His harangue was, for the greater part, a repetition of that of yesterday, only a trifle more melodramatic. The Senator from Illinois is a perfect type of the Bowery tragedian, and from the manner of his delivery one could imagine him gracing the boards of "Old Drury" and calling for the thunders of applause from the gods. Caldwell busied himself during his speech by taking voluminous notes, consisting of an autograph many hundred times repeated, and interesting little proverbs such as "Honesty is the best policy," "Virtue is its own reward," &c. Logan piped about for two hours, but it being the same tune as that of yesterday, the Senators refused to dance, and snoozed peacefully at their desks, as the melodramatic hero posed and strutted and roared and whispiped through the various contortions of a feebly and wonderfully made speech. If this Senate were immortal and had all eternity before it for the discussion of Caldwell's case such a speech would have been in order. But as it is not, it is not in order.

A STAMPED PARTY FOILED.

A party of fifty insurgents, commanded by Pedro Castellanos, endeavored to stampede a lot of cattle collected by the troops of the New Trocha from Baga to Zanja, but were foiled by the Spanish contrabandillas.

AN INSURGENT COLONEL KILLED.

The Leon battalion reports the death of the insurgent Colonel Yanger and Captain Estaban Varona and two others, and eighteen prisoners and a number of horses and arms seized.

A CUBAN SURPRISE AND VICTORY.

Private advices from Puerto Principe report that the insurgents surprised Major Mustafa's detachment, stationed close to Puerto Principe, which, after suffering a loss of ten killed, retreated to Puerto Principe. The Major is to be court-martialed.

NOTHING FROM O'KELLY.

has reached Havana since he left Santiago, but I learn from officers of the Wyoming now here, who met O'Kelly at Santiago de Cuba and entertained him on board, that his crossing the line was accompanied with the extra risk of requiring two attempts.

HIS HORSE GIVING OUT

on the first occasion and obliging him to return to Santiago. The hiding away there, which the Captain General in his interview with your correspondent at Havana complained of, meant simply the hospitality extended to him by the officers of the Wyoming, on board which had been

RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

If the sentiment of the officers of the squadron now in this harbor found expression the threat

to pervade the Senate chamber during his speech, the burden of which was that Caldwell ought not to be permitted to retain his seat in the Senate. Then followed Senator Alcock in advocacy of his resolution to expel Caldwell. He made a strong argument in favor of his proposition, but the Senate was weary with the subject and did not pay much attention. He concluded at four o'clock, when an executive session was ordered on the last nominations sent.

Assistant Secretary Richardson's Position on the Question of Currency Expansion.

The statement made in these despatches that Assistant Secretary Richardson is not in favor of expansion was verified to-day by the recall of \$50,000 of legal tenders, reducing the outstanding circulation to \$37,000,450, and the announcement also that the minimum fixed by law would be observed; and the opinion of the Senate Finance Committee that the Treasury Department has no authority to issue any portion of the \$44,000,000, excepting so far as the business of the Treasury Department will permit. Now it sometimes happens—in fact has been a common occurrence for years past—that the outstanding legal tenders have been in excess of what Senator Sherman and his followers say the law authorizes. Because the currency balance is large does not imply that it consists of greenbacks. And it is a matter of record that when this balance at one time amounted to over five millions it was necessary, for the redemption of a large lot of fractional currency, to draw on the reserve. The law provides that this currency shall be redeemed in legal tenders, but the increase was only temporary, for the following day a like amount of new fractional currency was issued to the Treasurer and the greenbacks cancelled. This is what is called at the Department "for business purposes only, and not for the relief of the money market." It is this that has increased the outstanding circulation. Speculators have taken advantage of the fact that the daily reports show an increase, without regard to its real use. Mr. Richardson recognizes the importance of giving the public all information concerning financial matters, so that in future the legal tender circulation will be reported the same as the currency balance. It will be a very extraordinary emergency that will induce the Acting Secretary to expand the relief of the market. It will be a very extraordinary emergency that will induce the Acting Secretary to expand the relief of the market.

Office-Seekers Mourning the Absence of the President.

A mournful crowd of office-seekers haunted the rooms of the White House to-day, and would not be comforted, because the President had gone to Philadelphia. The messengers elevated their soles (boot soles, of course) on high, read the administrative papers, and, in reply to numerous inquiries why the Executive had gone to the City of Brotherly Love, said they didn't know. It was easy for one intimate with the coming in and going out of the President to answer the question. The incense from the kitchen of the Union League alone could not allure such a distinguished party. There were some who thought he had gone to avoid important business, the office of Assistant Secretary. He will return to-morrow morning, plead business engagements until noon, spend a couple of hours with his constitutional advisers, drive out in the afternoon, while the same hungry horde yawn on the green reaps in the antechamber, wondering why the President is inaccessible.

The Height of Robeson's Ambition.

The Secretary of the Navy was interviewed to-day by a squad of personal friends for position under him at Berlin. Mr. Robeson said that the only foreign country he had any ambition to visit now was New Jersey, and he was confident he would, before long, enjoy that privilege.

A Hint for Virtuous Congressmen.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, who is authority on all matters pertaining to Uncle Sam's money box, says that if members of Congress who do not wish to receive their increased pay will buy bonds and present them to the government they will contribute that much toward the reduction of the public debt.

A Serious Affray in Florida.

The Attorney General received the following telegram from H. O. Whitney, Chief of the United States Secret Service, from Jacksonville, Fla., to-day:—"A serious affray at Lake City, Fla. Postmaster and county officers driven from town. Am making all investigations in connection with District Attorney, United States Marshal and Commissioner. Ringleaders arrested. Will report in a few days."

Parson Newman to Look up Signs of the Coming Millennium.

The appointment of Reverend J. P. Newman as Inspector of Consulates was a surprise to the pious people of Washington. It is reported to-day, however, that the Senate chaplain inspired the millennium passages in the President's late inaugural, and will journey round the world to see if any progress can be made during the next four years towards Americanizing the Asiatic and European nations, improving Africa and converting South America.

A Sweet Boon for Bontwell.

Mr. Bontwell was to-day the recipient of a magnificent basket of flowers, sent to him by the members of the Texas delegation in Congress and other Texans now in this city.

Cadet Midshipmen at Large.

The President has designated for appointment as Cadet Midshipmen at Large Marion A. Vinton, of Connecticut, son of the late Colonel D. H. Vinton, United States Army; Frank Crocker, of Iowa, son of the late Brigadier General of Volunteers; M. M. Crocker, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa; Philip V. Lansdale, son of Medical Inspector R. Lansdale, United States Navy; Horace P. Griffith, District of Columbia, stepson of Franklin A. Stratton, formerly Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers; Alexander Wadsworth, of Massachusetts, grandson of the late Commodore A. T. Wadsworth, United States Navy; Lawrence P. Braine, son of Commander D. L. Braine, United States Navy; William Canfield, District of Columbia, and Cornelius C. Fiske, California.

Important to Owners of Steam Tugs.

It has been decided by the Treasury Department that unless steam tugs employed in towing vessels in and out of harbors are provided with proper documents, issued by the general government, they become subject to heavy penalties in the way of extra tonnage duties, fees, &c.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following appointments:—
Receivers of Public Money.—P. A. Chalcraft, at Indianapolis; John C. Stover, at Denver, Col.
Receivers of Land Offices.—Morgan Bates, at Traverse City, Mich.; Lewis Dugal, at Denver, Col.
Collectors of Customs.—John C. Stover, for the District of Minnesota; J. S. Hanover, at Fairfeld, Conn.; Gilbert Caldwell, at Paso Del Norte, Texas; Thomas A. Cummings, for Montana and Idaho, &c.
United States Attorneys.—Burdett Wilson, for the Southern district of Illinois; Joseph O. Glover, for the Northern district of Illinois.
Judges.—Charles S. Hamilton, for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; Robert M. Douglas, for the Eastern district of North Carolina; Stephen B. Packard, for Louisiana.
Minister to Georgia.—Charles S. Hamilton, of Georgia, to be Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia; S. N. Denny, to be United States Consul at Amoy.
Minister to Romania.—C. G. Rodman, to be Pension Agent at Hartford, Conn.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:—
Currency.....\$2,028,640
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit.....28,588,000
Coin (including \$24,750,500 coin certificates).....66,192,470

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 13, 1873.
The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the woman suffrage resolve by a vote of 122 to 83.

GUILELESS HOAX.

The Home of the Ames Alive with the Friends of Our Shovel-Off.

TALES OF EARLY DAYS.

How the Briber Regards the Bribed and What He Thinks and Knows.

SMILER SCHUYLER SCORCHED.

North Easterners Taking the Shine Out of the South Benders.

HOAX FETED AND PRAISED.

Mighty Massachusetts Honoring Her Most Honored Son.

THE CORRUPT CONGRESS DENOUNCED.

Exciting Speeches by Puritan Patriots—Music and Mirth.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., March 13, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Oakes Ames, wholesale dealer in shovels and Congressional memoranda and all arrived to-day. The trip hammers' office and shovel factories made such a clatter that the villagers could not hear the train, and Oakes slid almost unobserved through the slush and mud to his humble but virtuous dwelling, to await the evening's honors. If the villagers heard the train they were too busy fixing the pie, music, fower pots and rhetoric for the good man's reception this evening to meet him at the depot. North Easton is not a city with churches and shillard saloons and printing offices and saloons, like South Bend. It is a little hamlet, stuck down in the mud, without sidewalks, hotels or restaurants, and the houses only lay around loose, in handy proximity to the shovel shops.

THE HOME OF THE AMES ALIVE WITH THE FRIENDS OF OUR SHOVEL-OFF.

The residences of the Ameses are palatial. Oakes, the old President of the Union Pacific Railroad, lives in a beautiful house near the works, while his son Frederick lives in a lovely stone villa on the side of the hill. It has a French roof, serpentine walks, stable of horses and a conservatory of flowers, with blossoming peach trees.

OLIVER AND OAKES

look alike, but they are different; Oliver and his son Frederick are "graduates" of Harvard, while Oakes and his sons—Oliver Second and Oakes S.—have been brought up without education and work in the shovel shops. Both are men of tremendous constitutions, and thirty years ago they were the king wrestlers on training day for forty miles around Plymouth Rock. Old settlers here say that neither of the brothers was ever thrown. It seems plain now how in the late Congressional wrestling Oakes has been able to throw the whole Forty-second Congress. Once Oakes and Oliver went off alone to the woods near the town to settle the wrestling championship between themselves; but when they came back they never divulged the result, so each still wears the champion's belt. They certainly wrestle well, whether they are wrestling with railroads or Congress. Oakes lives like a Cincinnatus, in simplicity, in his father's old house near the shop.

HOAX OAKES GAMBOLED.

Here in rustic innocence he used to gambol on the green, fitting himself for the time when he would gamble on Congressional credulity and virtue. Here he raked innocently in his father's garden, preparatory to raking in the Christian legislature; and here he shoveled the manure ground and spread the warm fertilizers, as in after years he shoveled his Credit Mobiler into Congressional pockets and spread it about among Christian statesmen "where it would do the most good."

HOW HE LOOKS.

In appearance the Puritan martyr is tall and sturdy, six feet in his measure twelve shoos; his Roman nose hangs down like a parrot's hooked bill, while his mouth backs away to let the chin, from which radiates strangely gray whiskers, come up. His eyes are small and blue, his hair plink gray, and his tall body bends beneath the load of sixty-eight years. His conversation is quiet, reserved and logical, and his general appearance is that of a good old Harvard Baptist minister. In habit, like all the Ameses, he is strictly temperate, and at his reception supper to-night champagne is superseded by cold water and New England pies.

HE MAKETH A SACRIFICE.

Over thirty years Oakes used tobacco and snuff. Finding it expensive and objectionable to his family, he made a bargain with Mr. Andrews, one of his father's head men, that neither should chew tobacco again. It was agreed that the one who took a chew of plug or cavendish first should forfeit to the other \$5. Weeks went on, and Oakes, though rambling for his "navy plug," kept the bargain. His eyes were small and blue, his hair plink gray, and his tall body bends beneath the load of sixty-eight years. His conversation is quiet, reserved and logical, and his general appearance is that of a good old Harvard Baptist minister. In habit, like all the Ameses, he is strictly temperate, and at his reception supper to-night champagne is superseded by cold water and New England pies.

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY.

"One day Oakes came up to William and said, 'Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've got this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement.' So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good."

—has been so uncertain that he cannot be induced to look at one. He looked

THE PICTURE OF TEMPERANCE AND SOBRIETY. Indeed, they say in Washington that when Congressmen look at Credit Mobiler and said "Mum's the word," he turned pale, for fear they meant Mummy's champagne.

After passing the compliment of the day I asked Mr. Ames how he looked upon the coming reception by his fellow townsmen.

"Oh, it is only a little home affair," he replied. "I suppose my friends give it to me to show me that they believe I have been truthful and honest throughout this whole thing. I have been, too. Every man had a right to buy this stock; but it was brought against them as an electioneering dodge, and not having time to explain matters, so close was the election, that they foolishly denied it. Then, when the cry was started for an investigation they all came to me begging to shield them."

"Why didn't you do it?"

"Because McComb wanted this stock for his own friends, and accused me, in his Credit Mobiler suit, of using his stock to bribe Congressmen. I had to protect myself. At first, as I said, I thought I would shield them when I got to Washington. They all recollect things so differently from me that I hardly felt like showing up my recollection against them all. I was very lenient, thinking Congressmen would show some gratitude. But when they wanted to push me against the wall and make a scapegoat of me, I backed up. I showed how they came to me and bought this stock, paid for it, and then ran away and left it in my hands."

SMILER SCHUYLER'S RARE.

"I tell you, sir, that I sold the stock to Colfax as I did to others and as I proved in the investigation. The \$1,200 was paid to him by the sergeant-at-arms in greenbacks and on the 'S. C.' duck Schuyler Colfax deposited it in his bank."

"Are there any new proofs?"

"I have learned from my brother Oliver," continued Mr. Ames, "that Mr. C. A. Runkle, attorney for the New York Tribune, told Mr. William T. Ryan, of New York, that, months ago, Schuyler Colfax told him (Ryan) that he had bought some Credit Mobiler stock and that he thought it was a good