The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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In the third story of the brick block corner of Main and Huron streets,
ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.
Entrance on Huron street, opposite the Gregory House.

ELIHU B. POND,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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At ordinary sheet prices. Also, Bill-Heads, Statements, &c.

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DONALD MACLEAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence, 71 Huron street, Ann Arbor. Office hours from 8 to 9 a. m. and from to 3 p. m.

MRS. SOPHIA VOLLAND, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, 44 Ann street. Will attend to all professional calls promptly, day and night.

W. H. JACKSON, Dentist. Office corner of Main and Washington streets, over Bach & Abel's store, Ann Arbor, Mich. Anesthetics administered if required.

MACK & SCHMID, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, etc., No. 54 South Main street.

BACH & ABEL, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., No. 26 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WM. WAGNER, dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, etc, 21 South Main street.

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KATIE J. ROGERS, Portrait Painter. Portraits painted to order either from life or photographs. Instructions given in Drawing and Painting by the system used in Academies of Design. Studio, No. 7, cor. Division and Ann streets.

J. D. HARTLEY, M. D.,
AND
MRS. SOPHIA HARTLEY, M. D.,
GERMAN AND ENGLISH
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Office and residence, No. 18 Thompson, corner of Thompson and William streets, Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Dr. Hartley will limit her practice to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Ladies and Children.

FRUEAUFF & CORBIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
E. K. FRUEAUFF, Justice of the Peace.
All business promptly attended to. Office No. 8 East Washington street, Rinsey & Seabolt's block.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office east side of Court House Square, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HENRY R. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Dealer in Real Estate, and Insurance Agent.
Office, No 3 Opera House Block, ANN ARBOR.

EVERYBODY SAYS THAT
S. B. REVENAUGH
IS THE
Boss Photographer of Ann Arbor
Fourth street, East of Court House; 1st floor.

J. H. NICKELS,
Dealer in
FRESH & SALT MEATS,
Hams, Sausages, Lard, etc.,
STATE STREET, OPPOSITE NORTHWEST CORNER OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.
Orders promptly filled. Farmers having meats to sell should give him a call. 1568-y1

THE ANN ARBOR
SAVINGS BANK
Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Capital paid in....................$ 50,000.00
Capital security.................... 100,000.00

Transacts a general Banking Business; buys and sells Exchange on New York, Detroit and Chicago; sells Sight Drafts on all the principal cities of Europe; also, sells Passage Tickets to Liverpool, London and Glasgow, via the Anchor Line of Steamships, whose rates are lower than most other first-class lines.

This Bank, already having a large business, invite merchants and others to open accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.

In the Savings Department interest is paid at the rate of *five per cent.* per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, on all sums that have remained on deposit three months previous to those days, thus affording the people of this city and county a perfectly safe depository for their funds, together with a fair return in interest for the same.

Money to Loan on Approved Securities.

DIRECTORS—Christian Mack, W. W. Wines, W. D Harriman, Daniel Hiscock, R. A. Beal, Wm. Deubel, and Willard B. Smith.

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CHRISTIAN MACK, President. W. W. WINES, Vice President
CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier.

A CARD.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has purchased the stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
Formerly owned by the late George Grenville, and that he will continue the drug business, in all its branches, at the old stand,
NO. 5 SOUTH MAIN STREET.
By giving strict attention to business, and selling goods at reasonable prices, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.
☞ Particular attention will be paid to the compounding and filling of Physicians' Prescriptions by competent assistants. EMANUEL MANN.
Ann Arbor, March 25, 1878.

EBERBACH & SON,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
12 South Main St.,
on hand a large and well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS
ARTISTS' & WAX FLOWER MATERIALS
Toilet Articles, Trusses, Etc.
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glassware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. 1544

MESSAGE.

The President's Annual Statement of the Condition of the Country.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Divine Being, who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, for the continued bestowal during the last year of countless blessings upon our country.

We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is, perhaps, now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil, our manufacturing industries are reviving, and it is believed that general prosperity, which has been so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

The Yellow Fever.

The enjoyment of health by our people generally, has, however, been interrupted, during the past season, by the prevalence of a fatal pestilence, the yellow fever, in some portions of the Southern States, creating an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as an epidemic at New Orleans and at other places on the Lower Mississippi soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns, and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have suffered severely. About 100,000 cases are believed to have occurred, of which about 20,000, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate, with any approach to accuracy, the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars. The suffering and destitution that resulted excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies, in every needed form, were speedily and generously furnished. The Government was able to respond in some measure to the call for help, by providing tents, medicines and food for the sick and destitute, the requisite directions for the purpose being given in the confident expectation that this action of the Executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About 1,800 tents, and rations of the value of about $25,000, were sent to cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper department.

The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The National Quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures, by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our seaports, and the country generally, from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration.

The South.

The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and widespread condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States.

The three constitutional amendments, which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slave-holding States accepted these results, and gave, in every practicable form, assurances that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced, rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments the Southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens; but a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the elections discloses. In some of those States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free.

It will be for the Congress for which these elections were held to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the Executive and judicial Departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the Legislatures, the courts, the executive authorities, and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance toward bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the Department of Justice at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 28, 1871, entitled, 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto."

It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I may rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the Executive Department to enforce the laws.

Congressional Elections.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections, in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen, possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of Government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of the Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of the Government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

Foreign Relations.

Our relations with other countries continue peaceful. Our neutrality in contests between foreign powers has been maintained and respected.

The Universal Exposition held at Paris during the past summer has been attended by large numbers of our citizens. The brief period allowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to this great Exposition was well employed in energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts, led and directed by the Commissioner General, were remarkably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. The reports of the United States Commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this international competition for the favor and the trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results, in promoting intercourse, friendship and commerce with other nations.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, three Commissioners were appointed to an international conference on the subject of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals.

Invitations were addressed to the various Governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The conference held its meetings in Paris in August last. The report of the Commissioners, herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as of gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each state.

Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of $5,500,000 to pay the award of the Joint Commission at Halifax, if, after correspondence with the British Government on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment, communications upon these points were addressed to the British Government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British Government in the views of this Government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named, within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, and protest against any other construction of the same. The correspondence upon this subject will be laid before you.

The Spanish Government has officially announced the termination of the insurrection in Cuba, and the restoration of peace throughout that island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and prosperity, which it is earnestly hoped may prove well-founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries or restoration of property have been among the incidents of the long-continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain, and the others are promised early and careful consideration.

The treaty made with Italy, in regard to reciprocal consular privileges, has been duly ratified and proclaimed.

No questions of grave importance have arisen with any other of the European powers.

The Japanese Government has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers as relate to commerce, and, it is understood, has addressed to each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States Government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot but affect injuriously nations holding commercial intercourse with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and, not unreasonably, is looking forward to the time when her relations with the nations of Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

After an interval of seven years, the Chinese Government has again sent envoys to the United States. They have been received, and a permanent legation is now established here by that Government. It is not doubted that this step will be of advantage to both nations in promoting friendly relations and removing causes of difference. The treaty with the Samoan islands, having been duly ratified and accepted on the part of both Governments, is now in operation, and a survey and soundings of the harbor of Pago-Pago have been made by a naval vessel of the United States, with a view of its occupation as a naval station, if found desirable to the service.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, correspondence has been opened and still continues between the two Governments upon the various questions which at one time seemed to endanger their relations. While no formal agreement has been reached as to the troubles on the border, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of United States troops on the Rio Grande, by a strict and faithful compliance with instructions, has done much to remove the sources of dispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the other side of the river is also making an energetic movement against the marauding Indian tribes. This Government looks with the greatest satisfaction upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every effort put forth to prevent or to punish incursions upon our territory. Reluctant to assume any action or attitude in the control of these incursions, by military movements across the border, not imperatively demanded for the protection of the lives and property of our own citizens, I shall take the earliest opportunity consistent with the proper discharge of this plain duty to recognize the ability of the Mexican Government to restrain effectively violations of our territory. It is proposed to hold next year an international exhibition in Mexico, and it is believed that the display of the agricultural and manufacturing products of the two nations will tend to better understanding and increased commercial intercourse between their people.

With Brazil and the republics of Central and South America some steps have been taken toward the development of closer commercial intercourse. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Colombia and with Bolivia. A boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those Governments for arbitration to the President of the United States, and I have, after careful examination, given a decision upon it.

The National Finances.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that department of the Government and of the condition of the public finances.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were $257,763,878.70; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $236,964,326.80—leaving a surplus revenue for the year of $20,799,551.90.

The receipts of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1, 1878, $73,389,743.43; estimated receipts for remaining three-quarters of the year, $191,110,256.57; total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, $264,500,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1878, actual expenditures, $73,344,573.27, and for the remaining three-quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at $166,755,426.73—making the total expenditures $240,100,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1879, of $24,400,000.

The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be $264,500,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $236,320,412.68, leaving a surplus of $28,179,587.32 for that year.

In the foregoing statement of expenditures, actual and estimated, no amount is allowed for the sinking fund provided for by the act approved Feb. 25, 1862, which requires that 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States shall be purchased or paid within each fiscal year, to be set apart as a sinking fund. There has been, however, a substantial compliance with the conditions of the law. By its terms, the public debt should have been reduced between 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year, $518,361,806.28; the actual reduction of the ascertained debt, in that period, has been $720,644,739.61, being in excess of the reduction required by the Sinking-Fund act, $202,282,933.33.

The amount of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, Nov. 1, 1878, was $2,024,200,083.18—a reduction, since the same date last year, of $23,150,617.39.

The progress made during the last year in refunding the public debt, at lower rates of interest, is very gratifying. The amount of 4 per cent. bonds sold during the present year prior to Nov. 23, 1878, is $100,270,900, and 6 per cent. bonds, commonly known as 5-20s, to an equal amount, have been or will be redeemed as calls mature.

It has been the policy of the department to place the 4 per cent. bonds within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these securities. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the law be so modified that small sums may be invested, and that, through the Postoffices or other agents of the Government, the freest opportunity may be given in all parts of the country for such investments.

The best mode suggested is that the department be authorized to issue certificates of deposit, of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time within one year after their issue into the 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the Refunding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the treasury by mail or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by suitable regulations, would enable any person readily, without cost or risk, to convert his money into an interest-bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds.

The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was $52,798,980. The coinage of silver dollars, under the act passed Feb. 28, 1878, amounted on the 23d of November, 1878, to $19,814,550, of which amount $4,984,947 are in circulation, and the balance, $14,829,603 is still in the possession of the Government.

With views unchanged with regard to the act under which the coinage of silver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the Secretary faithfully to execute the law, and to afford a fair trial to the measure.

In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year business of the country will be undisturbed by Governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity.

Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the boundless resources of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow.

Military Affairs.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been well and economically supplied, that our small force has been actively employed, and has faithfully performed all the service required of it. The *morale* of the army has improved, and the number of desertions has materially decreased during the year.

The Secretary recommends—

1. That a pension be granted to the widow of the late Lieut. Henry H. Benner, Eighteenth Infantry, who lost his life by yellow fever while in command of the steamer J. M. Chambers, sent with supplies for the relief of sufferers in the South from that disease.

2. The establishment of the annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers, as suggested by the Paymaster General.

3. The adoption by Congress of a plan for the publication of the records of the war of the Rebellion, now being prepared for that purpose.

4. The increase of the extra per diem of soldier-teachers employed in post-schools, and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts.

5. The repeal or amendment of the act of June 18, 1878, forbidding the "use of the army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress."

6. The passage of a joint resolution of Congress legalizing the issues of rations, tents and medicines which were made for the relief of sufferers from yellow fever.

7. That provision be made for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records, now constantly exposed to destruction by fire.

These recommendations are commended to your favorable consideration.

Naval Affairs.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the navy has improved during the last fiscal year. Work has been done on seventy-five vessels, ten of which have been thoroughly repaired and made ready for sea. Two others are in rapid progress toward completion. The total expenditures of the year, including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were $17,468,392.65. The actual expenses chargeable to the year, exclusive of these deficiencies, were $13,306,914.09, or $767,199.18 less than those of the previous year, and $4,928,677.74 less than the expenses, including the deficiencies. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are $15,562,381.45—exceeding the appropriations of the present year only $33,949.75; which excess is occasioned by the demands of the Naval Academy and Marine Corps, as explained in the Secretary's report. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are $14,528,431.70, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the department during the year. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to November 1, 1878, is $4,740,544.14, of which $70,980.75 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditure for that period $4,669,563.39, or $520,899.24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

Postal Affairs.

The report of the Postmaster General embraces a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department. The expenditures of that department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were $34,165,084.49. The receipts, including sales of stamps, money-order business and official stamps, were $29,277,516.95. The sum of $290,436.90, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable to preceding years, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are $33,874,647.59. The amount drawn from the treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the department was $5,307,652.82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are estimated at $36,571,900, and the receipts from all sources at $30,664,023.90, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of $5,907,876.10. The report calls attention to the fact that the compensation of postmasters and of railroads for carrying the mail is regulated by law, and that the failure of Congress to appropriate the amounts required for these purposes does not relieve the Government of responsibility, but necessarily increases the deficiency bills which Congress will be called upon to pass.

In providing for the postal service, the following questions are presented: Should Congress annually appropriate a sum for its expenses largely in excess of its revenues, or should such rates of postage be established as will make the department self-sustaining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way? Should the number of post-routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenue or diminish the expenses of the postal service?

The International Postal Congress, which met at Paris, May 1, 1878, and continued in session until June 4 of the same year, was composed of delegates from nearly all the civilized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention, to take the place of the treaty concluded at Berne, Oct. 9, 1874, which goes into effect on the 1st of April, 1879, between the countries whose delegates have signed it. It was ratified and approved, by and with the consent of the President, Aug. 13, 1878. A synopsis of this Universal Postal Convention will be found in the report of the Postmaster General, and the full text in the appendix thereto. In its origin the Postal Union comprised twenty-three countries, having a population of 350,000,000 of people, and will soon, by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized postal services, constitute, in fact as well as in name, as its new title indicates, a universal union, regulating, upon a uniform basis of cheap postage-rates, the postal intercourse between all civilized nations.

Some embarrassment has arisen out of the conflict between the customs laws of this country and the provisions of the Postal Convention in regard to the transmission of foreign books and newspapers to this country by mail. It is hoped that Congress will be able to devise some means of reconciling the difficulties which have thus been created, so as to do justice to all parties involved.

The Judiciary.

The business of the Supreme Court, and of the courts in many of the circuits, has increased to such an extent during the past years that additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice, and possible oppression to suitors, which is thus occasioned. The encumbered condition of these dockets is presented anew in the report of the Attorney General, and the remedy suggested is earnestly urged for Congressional action. The creation of additional Circuit Judges, as proposed, would afford a complete remedy, and would involve an expense—at the present rate of salaries—of not more than $60,000 a year.

Indian Affairs.

The annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs present an elaborate account of the present condition of the Indian tribes, and of that branch of the public service which ministers to their interests. While the conduct of the Indians, generally, has been orderly, and their relations with their neighbors friendly and peaceful, two local disturbances have occurred, which were deplorable in their character, but remained, happily, confined to a comparatively small number of Indians. The discontent among the Bannocks, which led first to some acts of violence on the part of some of the members of the tribe, and finally to the outbreak, appears to have been caused by an insufficiency of food on the reservation, and this insufficiency to have been owing to the inadequacy of the appropriations, made by Congress, to the wants of the Indians, at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an arduous pursuit by the troops of the United States, and several engagements, the hostile Indians were reduced to subjection, and the larger part of them surrendered themselves as prisoners. In this connection I desire to call attention to the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior, that a sufficient fund be placed at the disposal of the Executive, to be used, with proper accountability, at discretion, in sudden emergencies of the Indian service.

The other case of disturbance was that of a band of Northern Cheyennes who suddenly left their reservation in the Indian Territory and marched rapidly through the States of Kansas and Nebraska in the direction of their old hunting-grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Interior, it appears that this disorderly band was as fully supplied with the necessaries of life as the 4,700 other Indians who remained quietly on the reservation, and that the disturbance was caused by men of a restless and mischievous disposition among the Indians themselves. Almost the whole of this band have surrendered to the military authorities, and it is a gratifying fact that when some of them had taken refuge in the camp of the Red Cloud Sioux, with whom they have been in friendly relations, the Sioux held them as prisoners and readily gave them up to the officers of the United States, thus giving new proof of the loyal spirit which, alarming rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, they have uniformly shown ever since the wishes they expressed at the council of September, 1877, had been complied with.

Both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War unite in the recommendation that provision be made by Congress for the organization of a corps of mounted "Indian auxiliaries," to be under the control of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on their reservations and preventing or repressing disturbance on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the organization of such a body of Indian cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the Government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians by withdrawing from it a number of young men and giving them congenial employment under the Government, it being a matter of experience that Indians in our service almost without exception are faithful in the performance of the duties assigned to them. Such an organization would materially aid the army in the accomplishment of a task for which its numerical strength is sometimes found insufficient.

But, while the employment of force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, and wise preparation should be made to that end, greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilizing agencies for the ultimate solution of what is called the Indian problem. It may be very difficult, and require much patient effort, to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes which are now quiet and orderly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the far West, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing influences. It may be impossible to raise them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States; but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful, and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty—it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen and feel an interest in property will thenceforth cease to be a warlike and disturbing element. It is also a well-authenticated fact that Indians are apt to be peaceable and quiet when their children are at school, and I am gratified to know, from the expressions of Indians themselves and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily increasing desire, even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs touching the experiment recently inaugurated, in taking fifty Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes, to the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes, after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of those children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him had it been possible to make provision for them. I agree with the Secretary of the Interior in saying that "the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians."

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made was, at the last session of Congress, referred to a committee for inquiry and report. Without desiring to anticipate that report, I venture to express the hope that, in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the Indians themselves.

Hot Springs Commission.

In the enrollment of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, at the last session of Congress, that portion which provided for the continuation of the Hot Springs Commission was omitted. As the commission had completed the work of taking testimony on the many conflicting claims, the suspension of their labors, before determining the rights of claimants, threatened for a time to embarrass the interests not only of the Government, but also of a large number of the citizens of Hot Springs, who were waiting for final action on their claims before beginning contemplated improvements. In order to prevent serious difficulties which were apprehended, and at the solicitation of many leading citizens of Hot Springs, and others interested in the welfare of the town, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to request the late Commissioners to take charge of the records of their proceedings, and to perform such work as could properly be done by them under such circumstances, to facilitate the adjudication of the claims at an early day, and to preserve the status of the claimants until their rights should be finally determined. The late Commissioners complied with that request, and report that the testimony, in all the cases, has been written out, examined, briefed, and so arranged as to facilitate an early settlement when authorized by law. It is recommended that the requisite authority be given at as early a day in the session as possible, and that a fair compensation be allowed the late Commissioners for the expenses incurred and the labor performed by them since the 25th of June last.

Timber Lands.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior with regard to the preservation of the timber on the public lands of the United States. The protection of the public property is one of first duties of the Government. The Department of the Interior should, therefore, be enabled by sufficient appropriations to enforce the laws in that respect. But this matter appears still more important as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequences, especially in the mountainous districts, where the rocky slopes, once denuded of their trees, will remain so forever. There the injury, once done, cannot be repaired. I fully concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that for this reason legislation touching the public timber in the mountainous States and Territories of the West should be especially well considered, and that existing laws, in which the destruction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against, should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important subject appears to me to be a matter of urgent public necessity.

Agriculture.

From the organization of the Government the importance of encouraging, by all possible means, the increase of our agricultural productions has been acknowledged and urged upon the attention of Congress and the people as the surest and readiest means of increasing our substantial and enduring prosperity.

The words of Washington are as applicable today as when, in his eighth annual message, he said: "It is not to be doubted with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse—and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement, this species of establishment contributing doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

The great preponderance of the agricultural over any other interest in the United States entitles it to all the consideration claimed for it by Washington. About one-half of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1878 is estimated at $3,000,000,000. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, were $524,000,000. The great extent of our country, with its diversity of soil and climate, enables us to produce within our own borders, and by our own labor, not only the necessaries but most of the luxuries that are consumed in civilized countries. Yet, notwithstanding our advantages of soil, climate and intercommunication, it appears from the statistical statements in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture that we import annually from foreign lands many millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products which could be raised in our own country.

Numerous questions arise in the practice of advanced agriculture which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitless, which are beyond the means of private individuals, and are a just and proper charge on the whole nation for the benefit of the nation. It is good policy, especially in times of depression and uncertainty in other business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated, and hence unproductive territory wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration, and assistance by such appropriations of money and enlargement of facilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable conditions for the growth and rapid development of this important interest.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A national convention of societies specially interested in the subject has recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed, both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon the public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these abuses.

Education.

The report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country, in all the interests committed to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of the advantages of the common-school system in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained.

To education more than to any other agency we are to look, as the resource for the advancement of the people in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in the several States.

Adequate accommodations for the great library, which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the Capitol, should be provided without further delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts and illustrative art has grown to such proportions, in connection with the copyright system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of Congress to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character, and must, from the nature of the case, increase even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it and to enlarge its usefulness.

The appeal of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the means to organize, exhibit and make available for the public benefit the articles now stored away belonging to the National Museum, I heartily recommend to your favorable consideration.

District of Columbia.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river-front of the city of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the national capital, both temporary and permanent, that the lowlands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In their present condition these flats obstruct the drainage of the city, and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. The reclamation will improve the navigation of the river, by restricting and, consequently, deepening its channel: and is also of importance when considered in connection with the extension of the public ground and the enlargement of the park, west and south of the Washington monument. The report of the Board of Survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully commended to consideration.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the District.

The relative expenditures by the United States and the District for local purposes are contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the District greatly exceed those of the General Government. The exhibit is made in connection with estimates for the requisite repair of the defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity, and, in the same connection, a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the District.

The benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The Reform School needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations which will place all of these institutions in a condition to become models of usefulness and beneficence will be regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed.

The Commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the District in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of the various States and Territories of the United States may be extended to the District of Columbia.

The Commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of the depots and switching tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report will, I trust, receive the careful consideration of Congress.

Sufficient time has, perhaps, not elapsed since the reorganization of the Government of the District, under the recent legislation of Congress, for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation; but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new government may well urge upon Congress the wisdom of its continuance, without essential modification, until, by actual experience, its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 2, 1878.

THE FINANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the state of the finances of the country is an unusually lengthy document. Upon the subject of specie resumption the Secretary says:

The important duty imposed on this department by the Resumption act, approved Jan. 14, 1875, has been steadily pursued during the past year. The plain purpose of the act is to secure to all interests and all classes the benefits of a sound currency, redeemable in coin, with the least possible disturbance of existing rights and contracts. Three of its provisions have been substantially carried into execution by the gradual substitution of fractional coin for fractional currency, by the free coinage of gold and by free banking. There remains only the completion of preparations for resumption in coin on the 1st day of January, 1879, and its maintenance thereafter upon the basis of existing law.

At the date of my annual report to Congress in December, 1877, it was deemed necessary, as a preparation for resumption, to accumulate in the treasury a coin reserve of at least 40 per cent. of United States notes outstanding. At that time it was anticipated that, under the provisions of the Resumption act, the volume of United States notes would be reduced to $300,000,000 by the 1st of January, 1879, or soon thereafter, and that a reserve in coin of $120,000,000 would then be sufficient. Congress, however, in view of the strong popular feeling against a contraction of the currency, by the act approved May 31, 1878, forbade the retirement of any United States notes after that date, leaving the amount in circulation $346,681,016. Upon the principle of safety upon which the department was acting, that 40 per cent. of coin was the smallest reserve upon which resumption could prudently be commenced, it became necessary to increase the coin reserve to $138,000,000.

At the close of the year 1877 this coin reserve, in excess of coin liabilities, amounted to $63,116,050.96, of which $15,000,000 were obtained by the sale of 4½ per cent., and $25,000,000 by the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, the residue being surplus revenue. Subsequently, on the 11th day of April, 1878 the Secretary entered into a contract with certain bankers in New York and London—the parties to the previous contract of June 9, 1877, already communicated to Congress—for the sale of $50,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds for resumption purposes. The bonds were sold at a premium of 1½ per cent. and accrued interest, less a commission of ½ of 1 per cent. The contract has been fulfilled, and the net proceeds, $50,500,000, have been paid into the treasury in gold. The $5,500,000 coin paid on the Halifax award have been replaced by the sale of that amount of 4 per cent. bonds sold for resumption purposes, making the aggregate amount of bonds sold for these purposes $95,500,000, of which $65,000,000 were 4½ per cent. bonds, and $30,500,000 4 per cent. bonds. To this has been added the surplus revenue from time to time. The amount of coin held in the treasury on the 23d day of November last, in excess of coin sufficient to pay all accrued coin liabilities, was $141,888,100, and constitutes the coin reserve prepared for resumption purposes. This sum will be diminished somewhat on the 1st of January next by reason of the large amount of interest accruing on that day in excess of the coin revenue received meanwhile.

In anticipation of resumption, and in view of the fact that the redemption of United States notes is mandatory only at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, it was deemed important to secure the co-operation of the associated banks of that city in the ready collection of drafts on those banks and in the payment of treasury drafts held by them. A satisfactory arrangement has been made by which all drafts on the banks held by the treasury are to be paid at the Clearing-House, and all drafts on the treasury held by them are to be paid to the Clearing-House at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in United States notes; and, after the 1st of January, United States notes are to be received by them as coin. This will greatly lessen the risk and labor of collections both to the treasury and the banks.

Every step in these preparations for resumption has been accompanied with increased business and confidence. The accumulation of coin, instead of increasing its price, as was feared by many, has steadily reduced its premium in the market. The depressing and ruinous losses that followed the panic of 1873 had not diminished in 1875, when the Resumption act passed; but every measure taken in the execution or enforcement of this act has tended to lighten these losses and to reduce the premium on coin, so that now it is merely nominal. The present condition of our trade, industry and commerce, hereafter more fully stated, our ample reserves, and the general confidence inspired in our financial condition, seem to justify the opinion that we are prepared to commence and maintain resumption from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879.

The means and manner of doing this are left largely to the discretion of the Secretary, but, from the nature of the duty imposed, he must restore coin and bullion, when withdrawn in the process of redemption, either by the sale of bonds, or the use of the surplus revenue, or of the notes redeemed from time to time.

The power to sell any of the bonds described in the Refunding act continues after as well as before resumption. Though it may not be often used, it is essential to enable this department to meet emergencies. By its exercise it is anticipated that the treasury at any time can readily obtain coin to reinforce the reserve already accumulated. United States notes must, however, be the chief means under existing law with which the department must restore coin and bullion when withdrawn in process of redemption. The notes, when redeemed, must necessarily accumulate in the treasury until their superior use and convenience for circulation enables the department to exchange them at par for coin or bullion.

The act of May 31, 1878, already referred to, provides that when United States notes are redeemed or received in the treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation.

The power to reissue United States notes was conferred by section 3,579, Revised Statutes, and was not limited by the Resumption act. As this, however, was questioned, Congress wisely removed the doubt.

Notes redeemed are like other notes received into the treasury. Payments of them can be made only in consequence of appropriations made by law, or for the purpose of bullion, or for the refunding of the public debt.

The current receipts from revenue are sufficient to meet the current expenditures as well as the accruing interest on the public debt. Authority is conferred by the Refunding act to redeem 6 per cent bonds as they become redeemable, by the proceeds of the sale of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The United States notes redeemed under the Resumption act are, therefore, the principal means provided for the purchase of bullion or coin with which to maintain resumption, but should only be paid out when they can be used to replace an equal amount of coin withdrawn from the resumption fund. They may, it is true, be used for current purposes like other money, but when so used their place is filled by money received from taxes or other sources of revenue.

In daily business, no distinction need be made between moneys from whatever source received, but they may properly be applied to any of the purposes authorized by law. No doubt coin liabilities, such as interest or principal of the public debt, will be ordinarily paid and willingly received in United States notes, but, when demanded, such payments will be made in coin: and United States notes and coin will be used in the purchase of bullion. This method has already been adopted in Colorado and North Carolina, and arrangements are being perfected to purchase bullion in this way in all the mining regions of the United States.

By the act approved June 8, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to constitute any superintendent of a mint or assayer of any assay office an Assistant Treasurer of the United States to receive gold coin or bullion on deposit. By the Legislative Appropriation bill, approved July 19, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue coin certificates in payment to depositors of bullion at the several mints and assay offices of the United States. These provisions, intended to secure to the producers of bullion more speedy payment, will necessarily bring into the mints and treasury the great body of the precious metals mined in the United States, and will tend greatly to the easy and steady supply of bullion for coinage. United States notes, when at par with coin, will be readily received for bullion instead of coin certificates, and with great advantage and convenience to the producers.

Deposits of coin in the treasury will, no doubt continue to be made after the 1st of January, as heretofore. Both gold and silver coin, from its weight and bulk, will naturally seek such a safe deposit, while notes redeemable in coin, from their superior convenience, will be circulated instead. After resumption, the distinction between coin and United States notes should be, as far as practicable, abandoned in the current affairs of the Government; and, therefore, no coin certificates should be issued except where expressly required by the provisions of law, as in the case of silver certificates. The gold certificates hitherto issued by virtue of the discretion conferred upon the Secretary will not be issued after the 1st of January next. The necessity for them during a suspension of specie payments is obvious, but no longer exists when by law every United States note is, in effect, a coin certificate. The only purpose that could be subserved by their issue hereafter would be to enable persons to convert their notes into coin certificates, and thus contract the currency and hoard gold in the vaults of the treasury without the inconvenience or risk of its custody. For convenience United States notes of the same denomination as the larger coin certificates will be issued.

By existing law customs duties and the interest of the public debt are payable in coin, and a portion of the duties was specifically pledged as a special fund for the payment of the interest, thus making one provision dependent upon the other. As we cannot, with due regard to the public honor, repeal the obligation to pay coin, we ought not to impair or repeal the means provided to procure coin. When, happily, our notes are equal to coin, they will be accepted as coin, both by the public creditor and by the Government; but this acceptance should be left to the option of the respective parties, and the legal right on both sides to demand coin should be preserved inviolate.

The Secretary is of the opinion that a change of the law is not necessary to authorize this department to receive United States notes for customs duties on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, while they are redeemable and are redeemed on demand in coin. After resumption it would seem a useless inconvenience to require payment of such duties in coin rather than in United States notes. The Resumption act, by clear implication, so far modifies previous laws as to permit payments in United States notes as well as in coin. The provision for coin payment was made in the midst of war when the notes were depreciated and the public necessities required an assured revenue in coin to support the public credit. This alone justified the refusal by the Government to take its own notes for the taxes levied by it. It has now definitely assumed to pay these notes in coin, and this necessarily implies the receipt of these notes as coin. To refuse them is only to invite their presentation for coin. Any other construction would require the notes to be presented to the Assistant Treasurer in New York for coin, and, if used in the purchase of bonds, to be returned to the same officer, or, if used for the payment of customs duties, to be carried to the Collector of Customs, who must daily deposit in the treasury all money received by him. It is not to be assumed that the law requires this indirect and inconvenient process after the notes are redeemable in coin on demand of the holder. They are then at a parity with coin, and both should be received indiscriminately.

If United States notes are received for duties at the port of New York, they should be received for the same purpose in all other ports of the United States, or an unconstitutional preference would be given to that port over other ports. If this privilege is denied to the citizens of other ports, they could make such use of these notes only by transporting them to New York and transporting the coin to their homes for payment; and all this, not only without benefit to the Government, but with a loss in returning the coin again to New York, where it is required for redemption purposes.

The provision in the law for redemption in New York was believed to be practical redemption in all parts of the United States. Actual redemption was confined to a single place from the necessity of maintaining only one coin reserve and where the coin could be easily accumulated and kept.

With this view of the Resumption act, the Secretary will feel it to be his duty, unless Congress otherwise provides, to direct that after the 1st day of January next, and while United States notes are redeemed at the treasury, they be received the same as coin by the officers of this department in all payments in all parts of the United States.

If any further provision of law is deemed necessary by Congress to authorize the receipt of United States notes for customs dues or for bonds, the Secretary respectfully submits that this authority should continue only while the notes are redeemed in coin. However desirable continuous resumption may be, and however confident we may feel in its maintenance, yet the experience of many nations has proven that it may be impossible in periods of great emergency. In such events the public faith demands that the customs duties shall be collected in coin and paid to the public creditors, and this pledge should never be violated or our ability to perform it endangered.

The tendency of late among commercial nations is to the adoption of a single standard of gold and the issue of silver for fractional coin. We may, by ignoring this tendency, give temporarily-increased value to the stores of silver held in Germany and France until our market absorbs them, but by adopting a silver standard as nearly equal to gold as practicable we make a market for our large production of silver, and furnish a full, honest dollar that will be hoarded, transported, or circulated, without disparagement or reproach.

It is respectfully submitted that the United States, already so largely interested in trade with all parts of the world, and becoming, by its population, wealth, commerce and productions a leading member of the family of nations, should not adopt a standard of less intrinsic value than other commercial nations.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE Departments and Bureaus.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Synopsis of Secretary Schurz's Report.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, refers to his recommendation of last year in regard to the Indians, and proceeds to say: The consolidation of a number of agencies has been undertaken, with a view to the better location of the Indians, which will at the same time render a more efficient supervision possible, and reduce the expenses of the Government and lessen the opportunities for fraud and peculation. As far as the appropriations made by Congress would permit, agricultural implements and domestic cattle have been furnished to the Indian tribes to set the Indians to work for their own support, and to encourage industrious habits. An Indian police has been organized at twenty-two agencies, and from all of them favorable reports as to the working of the new system have been received. Instruction has been given to discriminate in distribution of supplies and annuities, which are not actual necessaries, against individual Indians who show no disposition to work, thus discouraging idleness. An allotment of land among the Indians on several reservations has been ordered and is in progress. The facilities of education have been extended as much as possible, and proper directions have been given for the instruction of Indian children in practical pursuits. The Indian service has been reorganized in several of its branches. It was found necessary to remove a number of Agents on account of improper practices or lack of business efficiency, and great care has been taken in filling their places with new men. Where mistakes were found to have been made in the selections they have been promptly rectified. Important changes have been made in the contract system and in the methods of accountability. An active supervision has been exercised by the inspectors and special agents. The detection of fraud has been followed by vigorous prosecution, and, on the whole, I feel enabled to say that the character of the service has been raised in point of integrity and efficiency. I am, however, far from pretending that the present condition of Indian affairs is what it ought to be. The experience gained in an earnest effort to overcome difficulties and to correct abuses has enabled me to appreciate more clearly the task still to be accomplished. In my last annual report I stated frankly, and I have to repeat now, that in pursuing a policy ever so wise, and with a machinery ever so efficient, gradual improvement can be effected only by patient, energetic, and well-directed work in detail.

1. An entirely satisfactory state of things can be brought about only under circumstances which are not and cannot be under the control of the Indian service alone. If the recurrence of trouble and disappointment is to be avoided, the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Indians who are not self-supporting must be liberal enough to be sufficient for that purpose, and they must be made early enough in the year to render the purchase and delivery of the new supplies possible before the old supplies are exhausted.

2. The Indian service should have at its disposal a sufficient fund, to be used with proper accountability at discretion in unforeseen emergencies.

3. The citizens of the Western States and Territories must be made to understand that, if the Indians are to cease to be troublesome paupers and vagabonds, are to become orderly and self-supporting, they must have lands fit for agriculture and pasture; that on such lands they must be permitted to reign and establish permanent homes, and that such a result cannot be obtained if the white people insist upon taking from them by force and trickery every acre of ground that is good for anything.

To keep the Indians on their reservation and prevent disturbances and conflicts the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommends the organization of a mounted body of "Indian auxiliaries," to be drawn from the young men of the various tribes, and to be under the command of the military authorities. I heartily concur in this recommendation.

Secretary Schurz strongly defends the action of the department and the special agents of the department regarding timber depredations, and recommends such legislation as will preserve and enlarge the timber-bearing lands of the country.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.

Some Interesting Facts from Commissioner Raum's Report.

Facts from the annual report of Mr. Raum, the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and estimates founded thereon, elicits some interesting testimony as to the character and habits of the American people. The report shows that the total amount of revenue collected during the year was $111,089,319, a decrease of $8,367,231 from the receipts of the previous year. The receipts were from the following sources:

	1877.	1878.
Spirits	$57,469,430	$50,420,503
Tobacco	41,106,547	40,084,529
Fermented liquors	9,480,789	9,937,052
Banks and bankers	3,829,729	3,492,031
Stamps, penalties, etc.	7,108,689	7,155,201
Total	$118,995,184	$111,089,319

The decline in the receipts from distilled spirits and tobacco, shown in these figures, is owing almost entirely to the attempted legislation in Congress last winter for the reduction of the tax on whisky and tobacco. Pending the result of that agitation the manufacture largely fell off, and the consequence was an actual loss to the Government of nearly $8,000,000.

On the two principal articles of taxation (spirits and tobacco) the following comparison of the taxes paid by the six great cities of the country is made:

	Spirits.	*Tobacco.*	*Total Taxes Paid.*
Cincinnati	$7,579,013	$1,605,926	$9,728,039
Chicago	6,380,414	1,382,975	8,185,225
New York	269,730	4,001,097	6,667,097
St. Louis	2,127,682	1,564,467	4,338,756
Baltimore	222,730	1,243,663	2,210,127
Philadelphia	365,269	995,448	2,201,333

New York and Philadelphia paid very largely of taxes on banks and other taxable interests.

The receipts from distilled spirits alone, as shown in a table above, were $50,420,503. This came from all the States, but Illinois alone paid almost one-third of it, and, with Ohio, the two States paid nearly one-half.

According to Commissioner Raum's figures, the American people are drinking less whisky and more beer than formerly. There was manufactured in the fiscal year of 1878 about 6,500,000 gallons less whisky than during the previous year, and 1,500,000 gallons more beer.

The number of gallons of fermented liquors consumed in the United States last year was 317,465,601. Estimating the population at 45,000,000, a calculation will show that every man, woman and child in the United States drank over seven gallons of beer, etc., last year, if each got his or her proportion. If one-half of the people drank none, then the other half must have consumed fifteen gallons per head.

By a similar calculation it can be made to appear that each one of our 45,000,000 neighbors drank over a gallon and a quarter of distilled spirits; but, as large quantities of spirits are exported (which is not the case with beer), the analogy would not be fair. But Commissioner Raum estimates that $596,000,000, is annually expended for liquor in the United States, an expenditure which, if applied on the public debt, would pay it in three years. Each one of us, it will be seen, therefore, pays over $13.25 per year into the hands of liquor-sellers.

The number of cigars consumed in this country last year was 1,905,063,743, being an average of over forty-two cigars to every man, woman and child. Assuming that one-fourth of the population—a very large estimate—are smokers, each smoker would have 168 cigars for the year.

The amount of tobacco, other than cigars and cigarettes, consumed, was 25,312,933 pounds, which is equal to more than half a pound to every inhabitant.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary McCrary's Report.

Secretary of War McCrary, in his annual report to Congress, recommends the repeal of the posse-comitatus clause of the Army bill. He holds that it operates greatly to the injury of the public service, and cites some instances. He says in New Mexico there have been some mail robberies. He had decided, after looking into the law, that he had the right to use the army in protecting the Government property, and, thinking the United States mails were United States property, he thought he had a right to protect them. But he was sure he did not have a right to pursue the thieves and retake the property, owing to the posse comitatus clause. The Secretary gives other instances where he thinks the law has worked to great disadvantage.

The Secretary takes no ground on the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He argues, however, that the army is much too small for its work, but he does not recommend its increase. The Secretary says that the Indian war, the troubles on the Mexican frontier, and other causes during the past year all coming together, and each requiring attention, was a sore tax on the small and scattered army. The Secretary says that, even in times of peace, it is impossible, without a large army, to concentrate a strong force at any one place without leaving many of the forts, posts, arsenals, etc., without adequate protection.

The Secretary shows that there are now in the United States about 230 military posts, eighteen arsenals and armories, besides about forty storehouses or depots.

He thinks that the morale of the army has improved. He thinks the army has a right to preserve the peace and enforce order in cities and communities, and seems to doubt that the posse-comitatus clause is constitutional.

The Secretary stoutly maintains the right of the Government to pursue with military force the Mexican raiders over our border.

A Horse's Feet.

A farmer of experience says that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will be badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of a horse fit for anything.

Something for Ugly Girls.

No woman likes to be ugly, and she who is born a beauty is fortunate indeed. But let not the plain or even the ugly girl despair of acquiring a sufficient amount of beauty to render her attractive.

When a woman loses a desire to please she loses half her charms. Nothing is more conducive to beauty than cheerfulness and good humor, and no sickly or unhappy woman can be good humored and cheerful. Every woman ought to understand that nothing short of deformity can make a woman utterly unattractive, provided she will study her points; and points of attractiveness every woman has.

A thoroughly-refined, graceful manner can be acquired by any woman, and is a powerful charm. The best grace is perfect naturalness. Still, you must study yourself, and form your manners by the rule of that art, which is but a carrying out of the law of nature. But, if it is your nature to be forever assuming some unpicturesque, ungraceful attitude, pray help nature with a little art. If you are stout, avoid the smallest chair in the room. If you are thin, do not carry yourself with your chin protruding and your spinal column curving like the bowl of a spoon. Do not wear flimsy materials made up without a ruffle, or puff, or flounce, to fill up the hard outlines of your bad figure, so cruelly defined by the tightly-pulled-back draperies. Study the art of dress.

We once knew a very plain woman who dressed so tastefully that it was an absolute pleasure to look at her. If you have been moping until you are sick with the thought of your own hopeless ugliness, be up and doing.—*Young Woman's Journal.*

GRASS is actually growing in the fashionable streets of Edinburgh.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1878.

GEN. BANKS aspires to be Marshal of Massachusetts.

JAMES GALLUP, a Grand Rapids Supervisor, has been appointed Postmaster of that city, *vice* Peirce, deceased.

THIS ARGUS will be found full of valuable reading to-day: the President's message, abstracts of the several Department reports, &c.

PETITIONS are in circulation in various parts of the State praying the Legislature to establish a Reform School for girls. This is a desirable if not a necessary charity.

GEN. WILLIAMS, present member of Congress from the Detroit district, is spoken of at Washington as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. He would make a good one.

THE Potter Committee proposes to enter upon an investigation of the "cipher dispatches" under its general powers, unless the House specially orders investigation by that or another committee.

THERE was an $80,000 fire at East Saginaw on Wednesday, originating in A. P. Brewer's saw-mill, and spreading to other mills and piles of lumber on the dock. Brewer, J. G. Owen, Rust & Co., and Tuttle & Pease are the losers.

THE Greenbackers at Washington claim sixteen members and the balance of power in the next House, and modestly propose to name the Speaker, demand the Clerkship, and claim the chairmanship of important committees. Did these gentlemen ever read the story of the milk-maid who counted her chickens before they were hatched, and decided how to dispose of the proceeds of their sale?

THE annual message of President Hayes will be found in full in to-day's ARGUS. It is not a very vigorous State paper, in fact we can scarcely remember a President's message so mild and tame. Aside from a brief discussion of Southern politics, which by no means comes up to expectations and predictions, the President has satisfied himself by referring to the reports and recommendations of the members of his Cabinet, and Congress and the country must guess at his own views.

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, introduced a bill on Monday to make the trade dollar a legal tender for a period of twelve months, and to provide for its recoinage as soon as possible into the standard silver dollar of 412 1-2 grains. If Senator Beck would legislate in the interest of the laboring masses, for whom the silver dollar is supposed to be coined, he will amend his bill and provide for raising the standard dollar to 420 grains. It would then be a "cheap" dollar,—with all the cheat in it that an honest government ought to father.

HON. CHARLES T. GORHAM, former Minister at the Hague and late Assistant Secretary of the Interior under Zach Chandler, has been interviewed in New York for the *Tribune*. He was quite confident that Grant is the favorite of the Michigan Republicans for 1880, also that "the understanding" is that Chandler will be a candidate for the Senate as successor to Senator Christiancy. He is certain that at the coming session of the Legislature he would "be chosen unanimously." But unfortunately for Zach and his admirers, Christiancy obstinately refuses to create a vacancy.

REFERRING to an item in the ARGUS of Nov. 22 concerning "bogus tickets," the Ypsilanti *Sentinel* says:

"The ARGUS ought, 'as a matter of history' to give details. Let us have the names of the Democrats who procured, peddled or voted 'bogus tickets,' that at some future day those who stood true may be known from the traitors."

It is certain that the "bogus tickets" mill was located in and operated from Ypsilanti. From Ypsilanti they were distributed to special agents in various towns. In Salem, Superior, and Pittsfield, more or less of them were voted "unbeknownst" to the voters. In Saline and Chelsea the packages were suppressed and perhaps in other towns. Just how many were voted and who by we cannot tell the *Sentinel*, but would suggest to our friend as a starting point on the track of the "peddlers" of them an investigation of the Ypsilanti printing offices. If our cotemporary is really an honest seeker after information he needn't be long in striking the right lead.

IT IS EVIDENT that that accomplished journalist and able writer on financial questions and questions involving a study of political economy, Horace White, isn't a full believer in the old maxim, "*Vox populi, vox Dei*," and is, therefore, disinclined to believe that either public opinion or Congressional enactment can "prevent commerce from adjusting itself to the fact that gold is worth fifteen per cent. more than silver." Recognizing a bound beyond which even the fiat of the legislator or the expressed will of the elector, through the ballot box, cannot reach, he says: "As public opinion cannot make eighty-five cents worth of silver exchange for a dollar's worth of gold, public opinion really has nothing to do with the matter. This is a hard saying, perhaps, in a country where we decide so many things by voting, but unless a majority vote can cause wheat and corn to exchange on even terms, bushel for bushel, in the grain market, a majority vote cannot cause sixteen ounces of silver to exchange for one ounce of gold in the money market." Which ought to show the absurdity of the silver coinage act of the last session of Congress, if not the absurdity of attempting to maintain a double metallic standard. If the law-making power does not, when reason has resumed its control in politics and in government, demonetize either gold or silver, the inevitable laws of commerce or trade is sure to do it.

JUSTICE MINER, of Detroit, may be a first-class lawyer and may also embody in himself all the judicial wisdom of that city, but if a layman has that right we are certainly disposed to question the correctness of his decision in a recent suit brought under the liquor tax law of 1875. The hole through which Justice Miner permits the defendant to avoid payment of tax and escape penalties under the law, is that a written return was not duly made and filed in the Assessor's office showing service of notice on the defendant of his assessment as a dealer. We quote the language of the *Post and Tribune* in reporting the case:

"Justice Miner holds that where a written or printed notice is served, a true copy must be kept, precisely the same as a subpoena, and that the officer serving the paper must make a return thereon, and the return be filed in the City Assessor's office. Without this record he holds that one of the primary requirements of the law is not observed, and consequently a conviction cannot follow."

It will trouble Justice Miner to point out any section or clause of the law requiring a return of service of notice to be made. This is the provision providing for notice:

"And he shall, before the first Wednesday after the third Monday in May, notify each person, corporation, association, company, or copartnership, whose names have been entered on said roll of said entry, such notice to be verbal, printed, or written."

That and nothing more. No return is required, and no return being required it is certainly a great stretch of presumption for Justice Miner to hold that because written notice was given there must be a written return. The day of review is a general one and named in the statute, and failing to appear on that review day, the mantle of "no written return" is pretty thin even to throw over a party wrongfully enrolled, and the Supreme Court, judging by past decisions in parallel cases, would make short work with the defense of a party who was a dealer and rightfully enrolled. It has already held that the fact that a supervisor or assessor failed to be present on the days for review of the regular annual assessment rolls—the same days named in the liquor tax law for the review of the liquor tax roll—no tax payer can claim an illegal assessment unless he can show that he was himself present and was deprived of legal rights by the absence of the assessing or reviewing officer. And that court will not make haste to aid the liquor seller to escape payment of a tax regularly assessed because a return not required was not made.

The *Post and Tribune* further says:

Justice Miner's decision will certainly protect any saloon keeper who chooses to assign his business to another party. He cannot be prosecuted, and the Sheriff cannot levy upon what is claimed to be another man's property. Thus the saloon interests of Detroit will be enabled to evade the payment of at least one-half of the amount of the tax uncollected. The parties who appear to be to blame for this state of affairs are the City Assessor and his corps of subordinates."

Assigning "his business to another party" can certainly afford a dealer no relief. The Sheriff does not have to carry on the stock in trade, but may take any property, personal or real, for the tax. As to the assignee or successor, if he purchase after the first Wednesday in May, he places himself in the same position of the party engaging in the business after that date, and must report his engagement in the business and pay his tax before he can legally do business or avoid the penalties imposed under the law. We do not see that the city assessor and his corps of subordinates are at all at fault. If the liquor dealers of Detroit avoid payment of the taxes assessed against them it will be rather the fault of the legal, collecting, and judicial officers.

The Committee on Elections of the Legislature bid fair to find no lack of business on their files at the coming session. Immediately after election it was announced that the title of P. S. Carleton (Democrat) to the seat from the First St Clair district would be disputed. The Charlevoix *Sentinel* also states that the legality of the credentials of C. J. Palthorp, Democrat, of the Antrim District, will be contested by his Republican opponent, Mr. Wood. There are rumors also, in our State exchanges that there will be two Senatorial contests, one brought by Mr. French (Republican) against E. W. Pendleton (National) in the Tenth District, and the other by Col. McDermott (Republican) against C. V. Tyler (Democrat) in the Twenty-ninth District.—*Post and Tribune*.

We suppose that "irregularities"—either in the method of conducting the election in some town or ward or in the canvass and returns—is relied upon in all the cases named except that of Palthorp. In Palthorp's case the contesting member will probably allege his constitutional ineligibility, he having held the office of Prosecuting Attorney on the day of election. Personally, we incline to the opinion that under the provision of section six of article four of the Constitution Mr. Palthorp was ineligible on the day of election, that the votes given for him were void, and that subsequent resignation has not cured his disability. But a Republican majority in the House, if it regards Republican precedents, can scarcely so hold. In 1855 the seats in the Senate of Hon. Austin Blair, of Jackson, and Hon. Erastus Hussey, of Calhoun, were contested on the same ground, but the Senate refused to oust them, holding that the clause in question only prevented the holding of county offices and seats in the Legislature at the same time.

DETROIT has just now a first class sensation in official circles: "irregularities" in the Receiver's office. According to the report of a Council Committee ex Receiver Throop remitted the per cent chargeable to slow tax-payers, among them many prominent politicians and business men, causing a loss to the city of over $8,000. Other Receivers are also charged with similar "irregularities" of a less extent. And so two committees of investigation were appointed,—one with a Democratic majority to haul Republican officials over the coals, and the other with a Republican majority to baste and roast Democratic "irregulars." Is neglect of duty or peculation in office of such a partisan nature that one fair-minded, honorable committee could not have been entrusted with the work?

— The committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to locate the county seat, have been making an examination of the ground, and, from present appearances, will probably make two reports, one favoring the vicinity of Budd Lake, and the other a location as near the center of the county as the ground will admit.—*Clare Press*.

RANDOM NOTES.

— Last Sunday evening the Rev. Harcourt, of Jersey City, preached on "The Dark Side of Jersey City Life." He detailed his visit to a hospital and the ghastly appearance of the unkown dead, describe the antics of three brothers with the "jim jams," and gave the physician's assurance that, despite their promises, "they would go into the first rum shop they met after leaving the hospital." The Rev. speaker was not very complimentary to the whisky of Jersey City. He said: "It is very dangerous to take our whisky in this city. It is composed of pure chemicals—whisky that never saw a distillery. Two glasses of it are sure death or delirium tremens. Artemus Ward said after he had swallowed a glass of our whisky that he thought he had swallowed a gas-lamp, and I don't wonder at it."

— Prof. Hennequin advises us that ex-Gov. Hendricks will be accompanied to this city by Mr. Spruille Braden, of Indianapolis, a young gentleman who some months ago bore off the prizes on the British Trainingship Worcester, over the heads of the scions of nobility who were his competitors. On his arrival at New York his medals were exhibited at Tiffany's, and full reports of his honors so gallantly won were given in the daily papers. Mr. H. also informs us that young Braden is the only American ever admitted to the Worcester. Hennequin and Braden came home from Europe by the same steamer, which traveling acquaintance and friendship led to the present visit.

— According to Prof. Tyler some of the most popular poets and prose-writers of this generation are lineal descendants of Anne Bradstreet, New England's early poet and "peerless gentlewoman," including "the Channings, the Buckminsters, Eliza B. Lee, Richard H. Dana the poet, Richard H. Dana the prose-writer, Wendell Phillips, and Oliver Wendell Holmes." A confirmation of the trite saying, "Blood tells."

— We take pleasure in calling attention to the prospectus of the Detroit *Free Press*. The daily edition is a thoroughly live paper in all its departments, while sound on the great political questions of the day. The weekly edition is a model family paper, valuable to the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, and the general reader. The *Free Press* and the ARGUS go excellently well together. See "club" list.

— Washtenaw County sent 6 boys to the Reform School at Lansing during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1878, and has delegated 86 boys to that institution since its opening, Sept. 2, 1856. The number of admissions to the institution for the year were 166, and the whole number since the school was opened, a month more than twelve years, 2,010.

— John Randolph, of Roanoke, didn't believe in the purity of the politics of his day or in the skill of the physicians, for he said, "If electioneering were allowed in Heaven it would corrupt the angels;" and when one of his negroes had died before a physician could be called, "Then the poor follow had a fair chance and died a natural death."

— A series of Farmer's Institutes has been appointed by the State Board of Agriculture to be held as follows: At Charlotte, Jan. 13, 14; at Flint, Jan 16, 17; at Howell, Jan. 20, 21; at Centreville, Jan. 23, 24; at Dowagiac, Jan. 28, 29; and at Bay City, Feb. 4, 5. Lecturers will be detailed from the Agricultural College.

— On a school census of the Lansing school district the population is estimated at 8,500,—or 4 to 1. An estimate of the population of the Ann Arbor district on the same basis would give a population of 9,792,—or about 9,000 for the city proper. Guess that figure is a little large.

— George Henry Lewes, the "eminent writer" whose death was recorded in a London dispatch dated Dec. 2, was the husband of that distinguished novelist "George Eliot, *nee* Marian Evans. Mr. Lewes was born in London, April 18, 1817.

— One of the special causes for thankfulness enumerated by the N. Y. *Sun*, in its issue of Nov. 28, was the fact that "Hayes' administration is one year nearer its close."

STATE NEWS.

— Three hundred and fifty men are now at work building the Port Huron and Northwestern narrow-gauge railroad.

— Kalamazoo naturalists report that birds have recently been seen thereabouts, of species that come from as far north as Labrador. A hard winter is argued from this ornithological basis.

— About $500 worth of the goods recently stolen from the store of Holcomb & Mason, in Athens, Calhoun County, have been found hid away in a straw stack near the village.

— Thos. Gilson, a farmer of Dover, Lenawee County, is in jail, charged with cheating a brother farmer named Roberts by false statements and abstracts in the sale of some land.

Hon. W. L. Webber, Land Commissioner of the Flint & Pere Marquette railway, reports that the land sales of the road are much better than last year, at this time, while the total sales for the first nine months of 1878 exceed those of the entire year of 1877.

— Mr. Edward Peck, foreman for C. D. Hale, of Tawas City, was killed on the 25th while riding on a hand-car. On approaching a standing train he put out his foot to stop the car, was caught and twisted so as to break his spine. He lived but a few hours. He leaves a wife and two children.

Edmore, north of Stanton, is a marvel as to growth. Last May there were but three log houses in the place; but now there are 80 to 100 frame buildings including six stores for dry goods and groceries, a clothing store, a hardware store, two drug stores, four hotels, two meat markets, one or two barber shops and six saloons and restaurants.

Dr. Kibbe, physician and druggist, of Coldwater, died on the 22d, aged 71. He settled in Medina, Lenawee County, in 1836, where he had an extensive practice for 16 years. He removed to Coldwater in 1852. He was a good physician and business man. He leaves a wife and four children.

— The steamboat for the Quincy Chain Lake Channel Company arrived at Quincy on the 19th by cars from Toledo. It will carry about 50 persons. The railway company are now laying a track from their main line to the boat landing, and will have the work finished in a few days, when the boat will be launched.—*Coldwater Reporter*.

— The Grand Rapids and Saginaw Railroad is extending its line from St. Louis to Grand Rapids. In order to do this it became necessary to take the property of several of the farmers of Gratiot County, who resided between St. Louis and Alma, but were unable to agree with them as to the amount of compensation the property holders should receive. In consequence of the disagreement the company commenced proceedings under the statute in the Probate Court of Gratiot County to obtain the right of way, and evidence is now being taken.

— President Miller, of the State Fish Commission, has received a fine specimen of land-locked salmon. Two years ago he placed in the hands of a gentleman some ova obtained from one of the lakes in Maine. This was planted in a little lake in the north part of the Lower Peninsula, which did not seem to have any other fish. Now the harvest is ready. This is only one of a number which have been taken, proving the perfect success of the undertaking. This salmon is a male, is richly colored, is a thoroughbred in every respect, and weighs eight pounds.

Nearly three-quarters of a million bushels of wheat have been shipped from Port Huron the past three months.

— Among the convicts received last month at the State Prison was a man of 84, the oldest prisoner ever taken to the State Prison. In 1842 one was received 75 years old, and in 1856 one who was 76.

— Mrs. Matilda Whaley, of Morenci, Lenawee County, the aged widow of an 1812 soldier, died last week. She received her pension certificate about two weeks prior to her death.

— The Au Sable *News* estimates the quantity of logs that will be put into the Au Sable and Pine Rivers during the coming winter, in round numbers, at the enormous figure of 155,000,000 feet—a figure fully one-fourth larger than the crop of any previous year, and more than double the entire cut of last winter. Of this amount 123,250,000 feet goes into the Au Sable.

— The Superior Court of Grand Rapids has just decided that the Common Council of that city may grant or withhold a license to a saloon keeper as it sees fit, and that, without a city license, no man has a right to keep a saloon in the city.

— Gov. Croswell has pardoned Cornelius Guerin, who was sentenced from Muskegon 15 months since for three years for larceny. His innocence was established. Also, Louis Renz, sent from Houghton for seven years, about five years since. His conduct during his incarceration was good, and counting his good time his term would have expired in a month.

— Gilbert Storms, who eloped from Saginaw with a step-daughter aged 15 a few days since, has been arrested at Bay City, where they were living. He claims that he was not legally married to the wife whom he deserted, and that he went with her consent.

— William Boyd and Cyrus R. Jennings, of Ithaca, Gratiot County, quarreled Sunday over the division of a lot of potatoes they raised during the season upon shares, during which the latter stabbed the former three times, the blade penetrating the heart and causing instant death.

— Rollin Church, aged 17, son of C. W. Church, of the Secretary of State's office, while hunting a mile south of Lansing, went up into an old building. His companion handed up his gun, which struck on the side of the building and was discharged, shooting Church through the heart. He died immediately.

Gov. J. D. Cox, of Ohio, has expressed the opinion in a public interview that William Almon Wheeler, the preposterous person who performs the functions of Vice-President, would be the most proper man to lead the Republican party to victory in 1880. Is it any wonder now that intelligent men eon be found to talk of Bristow for President?—*Baltimore Gazette*.

ANN ARBOR MARKETS.

The following prices were paid yesterday by dealers in this city:

Apples, dried, per lb, 3@5c.
Beans, per bu., $1.50@$1.60.
Butter, per lb., 14@16c.
Cheese, per lb., 10c.
Eggs, per doz., 17c.
Hay, per ton, $8.00@10.00.
Lard, per lb., 5@7c.
Poultry, chickens, 9c turkeys, 10c.
Beef, per lb., 4½c.
Pork, per cwt., $2.90@3.00.
Clover seed, per bu., $4.50.
Corn, shelled, per bu., 30c., ear, 20c.
Oats, per bu., 23c.
Potatoes, per bu., 45@50c.
Wheat, ber bu., 86@88.
Wood, per cord, $4.00@6.00.
Flour retails at $2.25@$2.75 per cwt.
Apples, green, per bbl., 30@35c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE!

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held in the city of Ann Arbor, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting. A general attendance is desired as an amendment to the Charter will be submitted in regard to altering the Charter so as to insure Live Stock against lightning on the premises instead of in the buildings as at present. Also the question of using Steam as a motive power will be acted upon.

Dated, December 5, 1878.
1717w5 N. SHELDON, Sec'y.

The Detroit Free Press
FOR 1879.

During the coming year THE FREE PRESS will be improved in all the departments, and new features will be added from time to time. The merits of the paper are now so well known that the publishers do not deem it necessary to recapitulate them.

THE DAILY FREE PRESS.

The aim is to make it the best newspaper, and every exertion is put forth to keep it in the front rank. Price $10 a year; $5 for six months.

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While the excellence of THE FREE PRESS has been lauded by those acquainted with its merits, its weekly supplement,

"THE HOUSEHOLD,"

has met—especially at the hands of the ladies—a most triumphant reception. "The Household" is pre-eminently the woman's paper of this country. No other journal gives expression so fully and so completely to the aspirations, wishes and achievements of woman; none other approaches it in kind and sympathetic tone. The broad and generous humanity evinced by its contributors renders it attractive to people of every class, age and sex.

THE FREE PRESS and "The Household" together are unapproachable in excellence, and make up a weekly journal that every family in the land will prize.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS and "The Household" will be sent to single subscribers in the State of Michigan for $1.50 a year, postage prepaid.

Remit by postoffice order or New York draft.

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In the hope that friends everywhere may render us the favor of canvassing their respective localities for THE FREE PRESS, the publishers offer to all who will send us, between the 18th of November and 1st of March next, thirty subscriptions to THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS at $1.50 each, a copy of

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BEST PAPER THEY CAN FIND.

That paper is, as all say who know,

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.

A specimen copy of THE FREE PRESS will be sent free to any address. 1716

Estate of Margaretta I. Donnelly, minor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Margaretta I. Donnelly, minor.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Catharine Walsh, praying that she may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1716

1879.
Eclectic Magazine
— OF —
Foreign Literature, Science, and Art.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE reproduces from foreign periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Journals; and while the tastes of all classes of readers are consulted nothing trivial in character, or of merely transient interest is admitted to its pages. Its plan includes Essays, Reviews, Biographical Sketches, Historical Papers, Travels, Poetry, Novels, and Short Stories; and in the case of Science (to which much space and attention are given), no special prominence is allowed to any particular phase of opinion, but place is given impartially to the most valuable articles on both sides of the great themes of scientific discussion.

The following lists comprise the principal periodicals from which selections are made and the names of some of the leading writers who contribute to them:

PERIODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Quarterly Review,	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Brit. Quarterly Review.	Alfred Tennyson.
Edinburgh Review.	Prof. Huxley.
Westminster Review.	Prof. Tyndall.
Contemporary Review.	Rich. A. Proctor, B. A.
Fortnightly Review.	J. N. Lockyer, F. R. S.
The Nineteenth Cent'y.	Dr. W. B. Carpenter.
Popular Science Review.	E. B. Tylor.
Blackwood's Magazine.	Prof. Max Muller.
Cornhill Magazine.	Prof. Owen.
Macmillan's Magazine.	Matthew Arnold.
Fraser's Magazine.	E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.
New Quart. Magazine.	James Anthony Froude.
Temple Bar.	Thomas Hughes.
Belgravia.	Anthony Trollope.
Good Words.	William Black.
London Society.	Mrs. Oliphant.
Saturday Review.	Turgenieff.
The Spectator, Etc.	Miss Thackeray, Etc.

It is frequently remarked that in England the best literary talent of the time is being diverted from the writing of books to contributing to the periodicals. The ECLECTIC garners the choicest sheaves from this rich harvest.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS. Each number contains a Fine Steel Engraving—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner. The engravings are of permanent value, and add much to the attractiveness of the Magazine.

TERMS:—Single Copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5; five copies, $20. Trial subscription for three months, $1. The ECLECTIC and any $4 magazine to one address, $8. Postage Free to all Subscribers.

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
1716 25 Bond Street, New York

Harper's Weekly
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICE OF THE PRESS.

The *Weekly* remains easily at the head of illustrated paper by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and woodcuts.—*Springfield Republican.*

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—*Zion's Herald*, Boston.

The *Weekly* is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, frauds, and false pretenses.—*Evening Express*, Rochester.

The Volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year,	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year,	10 00
Any TWO, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year,	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

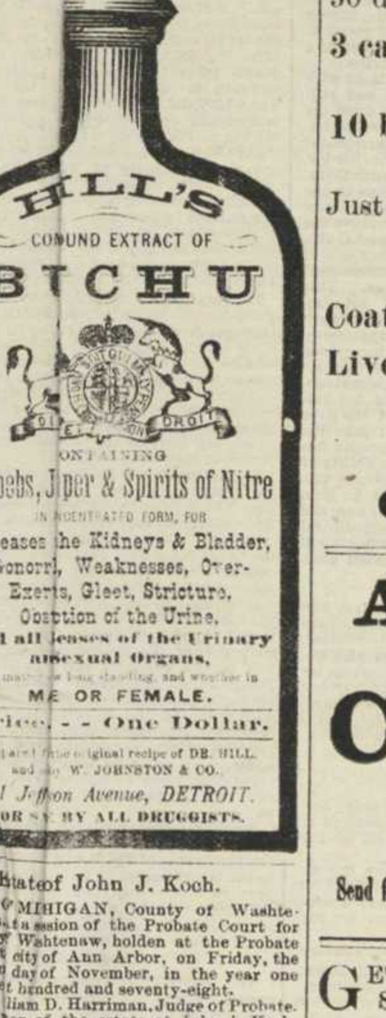
The annual volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty-two Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS.

Address, 1716
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.



Estate of John J. Koch.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Koch, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Aaron Feldkamp, Administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the eighth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1716td

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Thomas A. Booth, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Zina P. King, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Thursday, the twentieth day of February, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, November 20, A. D. 1878.

COMSTOCK F. HILL,
1716w4 EGBERT P. HARPER,
ZINA P. KING,
Commissioners

Estate of William H. Besimer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twenty-sixth day of Novmeber, A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William H. Besimer, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-sixth day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, and on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, November 26, A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1716w4 Judge of Probate.

FINE JOB PRINTING done at the ARGUS OFFICE.

UNDERWEAR!

THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

At the LOWEST PRICES, at

WM. WAGNER'S.

Pants to Order for $5.00

AT WM. WAGNER'S.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

At the Cash Dry Goods House of

BACH & ABEL.

50 pieces Black Cashmeres, all wool, at 50, 60, 65, 75, 80 cts.

50 pieces Colored Cashmeres, in all the new and desirable shades, from 25 cents up.

50 pieces American Dress Goods, from 12 to 25 cents.

Foreign Dress Goods, single and double width, at all prices.

25 pieces Black Alpacas and Mohairs, from 15 cents up. Very cheap!

Ladies' Cloth, in all shades, 87½ cents and $1.00.

50 dozen Ladies' Underwear, at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

50 dozen Children's Underwear, all sizes, from 20 to 50 cents.

50 dozen Gents' Underwear, equally as cheap.

Ladies' and Misses Hosiery, in all styles and prices.

Great Bargains in Flannels!

Great bargains in Table Linens, Bleached and Brown.

Napkins, very cheap.

50 dozen Towels at 25c, same as sold ten days ago for 40 cents.

IN OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT

WILL BE FOUND TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

150 styles of Cloaks to select from. Good Cloaks for $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00. No person consulting their own interest would think of buying until they examine our tremendous stock. Our stock of Shawls is immense and very cheap. 50 double Shawls, very fine wool, at $6. We guarantee them better than any $8 shawl elsewhere. Paisley Shawls at all prices.

SPECIALTIES!

50 dozen mens' all wool hose at 25 cents per pair.

3 cases Bleached Muslin at 8 cents, better than Lonsdale and just as good as Fruit of the Loom.

10 bales Brown Sheetings, the very best, at 8 cents, price last week 10 and 11 cents.

Just received another **50 dozen PEARL SHIRTS** all finished for $1.00. They are guaranteed to fit and give satisfaction in every particular

Coats' Spool Cotton furnished to the trade for 57½ cts.

Live Geese Feathers always on hand.

OUR MOTTO IS

CASH AND ONE PRICE TO ALL!

Are you going to Paint?
THE BEST IN THE WORLD IS THE
Chemical Paint,
MANUFACTURED BY
Geo. W. Pitkin & Co.,
Send for Sample Cards and Price Lists. 85 & 87 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

GET YOUR PROPERTY INSURED BY

C. H. MILLEN,

Insurance Agent

No. 4 South Main Street,

ANN ARBOR, - MICH.

The oldest agency in the city. Established a quarter of a century ago. Representing the following first class companies:

Home Insurance Co. of N. Y.,	Assets over $6,000,000
Continental Ins. Co. of N. Y.,	Assets over $3,000,000
Niagara Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.,	Assets $1,442,400
Girard of Pa.,	Assets over $1,000,000
Orient of Hartford,	Assets $700,000

Rates low. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

1700 C. H. MILLEN.

Marble Works!
— OF —
ANTON EISELE,

Corner Detroit & Catharine Sts.

— DEALERS IN —

Monuments & Gravestones

Manufactured of Foreign and American GRANITE and MARBLE.

CUT

BUILDING AND ARTIFICIAL STONE

Manufactured on short notice. Prices low and work warranted to give satisfaction. 1689y1

Cream Laid Letter and Packet Note Heads and Linen Fibre Note Heads (Packet and Congress) just received. Give us your orders.

FURNITURE!

JOHN KECK,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Are now Offering Great Inducements to Purchasers.

BUYERS WILL

SAVE MONEY

BY BUYING THEIR

FURNITURE

Direct of the Manufacturers.

Manufactory, corner of William and West Fourth Streets.

Salesrooms, 52 South Main and 4 West Liberty Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1665

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

P. W. O'TOOLE, M. D. Office at his residence, No. 17 North Ingalls St. All calls, night or day, will receive prompt attention. 1705m3

What is the News?

We meet one another with sarcastic smiles,
Studying each other's countenance with care,
Converse about inventions, failures, styles,
About reductions of some railroad fare.
Comment upon the items of the press,
Persuade another to accept our views,
Conclude at parting with the pitiless
Stale exclamation, "Well, what is the news?"

King Solomon expressed a serious thought,
While meditating how this world begun,
All luxuries vain and progress nought,
For there is nothing new under the sun.
We doubt that they had base ball then, or race,
Or bowling alleys, billiard balls or cues,
Or if in cards the two spot beat the ace,
No wonder if we ask, "What is the news?"

Excitements feed the brains of staving men,
Developments are usually nothing rare,
Inquisitive we search the lowest den
To know the inmate and his bill of fare,
We bring him nourishment and other things,
Potatoes, bread, tobacco if he chews,
While in the streets, familiarly it rings,
The customary sound, "What is the news?"

Time's steady gate seemeth fearful slow,
An hour appears a day, a day yes
We are not satisfied with what we know,
Are waiting for the "Something" to appear.
Our animals, even when for chance they meet,
Our dogs are barking, and our tom-cat mews,
Conveying topics of some other street,
When pets keep asking "Tom, what is the news?"

Ann Arbor's last sensation, if it must be known,
Was the judicious act of "LITTLE MACK,"
He hired the finest store in all the town,
The place is a familiar one with all,
His ready-made will now have ample room
His temple grows and he requires more pews,
Let him be leader, since it is his doom,
He'll make it daily tell "What is the news."

LITTLE MACK

The King Clothier

AND HATTER,

No. 9 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

A DOLLAR SAVED

IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

NEW GOODS!

And prices LOWER THAN EVER.

I have purchased in New York, for cash, and I am now daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Groceries in Washtenaw County, consisting of a full and well selected

LINE OF TEAS,

All of the new crop—including **Gunpowders, Imperials, Young Hysons, Hysons, Japans, Oolongs, Formosas, Congous, Souchongs, and Twankays.**

Together with a full line of COFFEES, consisting of the following brands: MOCHA, OLD GOV'T JAVA, MARACAIBO, LAGUAYRE, SANTOS and RIO, both roasted and ground; a full and well selected stock of

SUGARS, SYRUPS

AND MOLASSES,

Together with everything in the line of Pure Spices, Canned fruits and Vegetables. We have a full and complete line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES

And Hosiery. Also, a choice assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear. Call and examine Goods and Prices and we will insure satisfaction.

EDWARD DUFFY.

"Maynard's Block, cor. Main and Ann streets Ann Arbor, Mich.

Highest cash price paid for all farm produce.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, - - $3,000,000.

Assets Jan 1, 1876,
$6,792,649.98.

Losses Paid in 55 Years,
$44,760,391.71.

Surplus over all Liabilities, including Re-Insurance Reserve,
$4,735,092.86.

Net Surplus over Liabilities, including Re-Insurance and Capital Stock,
$1,735,092.86.

C. MACK, Agent, Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor City Mills.

The Flour we are making from Southern Illinois and Old White Michigan Wheat is giving the

VERY BEST SATISFACTION.

Ask your Grocer for it, or call at our Flour and Feed Store, cor. Ann and Fourth Streets.

TO FARMERS.—We are paying the highest market price at all times for Wheat. Call at our mills before selling and get all your wheat is worth.

1715tf SWATHEL, AILES & KYER.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

88 acres of improved land on Sec. 24, Township of Ann Arbor. Buildings, fences, etc. in good order. No encumbrances Inquire at the

1711tf ARGUS OFFICE.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1878.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

— Now is the time for holiday advertising in the ARGUS.

— A store has been opened at Nora on the T. & A. A. R. R.

— On Tuesday evening Prof. Winchell lectured in Toledo.

— The Badger Military Court of Inquiry finished taking testimony on Wednesday.

— The County Superintendents of the Poor held a regular business meeting on Monday.

— Prof. Arlington will lecture at the Opera House Dec. 16 and 17. Advertisement next week.

— The Thanksgiving collection taken up at the Presbyterian Church (a union service) was $32.54.

— There are several ugly leaks in the roof of the new Court House, which cannot be stopped too soon.

— John Cherry, an old and well known colored resident of this city, died on Sunday last, of consumption.

— Jacob Roller has taken board in jail for twenty days: an assault and battery on John Grossman, at Manchester.

— If any city in the State can report muddier streets than Ann Arbor has *enjoyed* during the last week or so what's the name?

— Hereafter, until further notice, the Ladies' Library will be open each Saturday from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

— "What and When to Eat" was what Dr. V. C. Vaughan told the Ann Arbor Medical and Surgical Society on Tuesday evening.

— According to the *Register* the D., H. & S. W. R. R. has already swung around into our city. And now for that Pontiac extension.

— The Treasurer of Ann Arbor town will be at Joe T. Jacobs' old store each Friday and Saturday during December, to receive taxes.

— See the Cloak notice of Mack & Schmid in another column. They have bought largely to close out a factory, and at bottom prices.

— Principal Jones, of the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, spent the Thanksgiving vacation in this city. His wife accompanied him.

— The principal crossings have been exceedingly nasty of late. Would n't a little money be well expended in keeping them clean?

— County Clerk-elect Clark and Prosecuting Attorney-elect Emerick grasped that fabled forelock of time on Tuesday, by taking the oath of office.

— The *Daily News* of this city has suspended. On its tombstone is written, "Since I'm so quickly done for I wonder what I was begun for."

— On Sunday evening next, Rev. J. F. Nugent, of Dubuque, Iowa, will lecture in the Opera House. Subject: "From Babylon to Ann Arbor." Admission 10 cents.

— A theatrical star of the first magnitude has been engaged by Whitney, and is set down for the Opera House in this city, Dec 19: the Countess Modjeska.

— What is the use of establishing "fire limits" if the Council proposes to grant permission every time someone wishes to erect a wooden building on the "inside?"

— The Ypsilanti Board of Health denies the report (in an Ypsilanti paper) of small pox in that city. The patient died before the denial was given to the public. Sharp practice.

— The administrator of the estate of John Jacob Koch will sell a lot of stock, farm implements, grain, etc, at auction, on the farm of the deceased in Lodi, on Tuesday next, Dec. 10.

— City Treasurer Schumacher has the tax rolls in his hands, and wants the citizens to shell out to the tune of $56,575.66. By paying before January the tax-payers will save one per cent.

— On Tuesday while excavating on the lands of D. Hiscock, in the Third ward, for the railroad grade, a small quantity of coal was discovered. Perhaps an extensive vein may exist near by.

— Chipman Smith, of Pittsfield, reports plowing up, on his marsh, a pair of elk or moose horns, four feet long, with the base as large as a man's arm, and in a good state of preservation.

— The City Marshal reports 28 arrests in November: drunk and disorderly, 10; disorderly, 5; assault and battery, 6; violating Sunday ordinance, 3; gambling, 2; assault with intent to kill, 1; larceny, 1.

— The students of the Normal School, Ypsilanti, "have purchased a large portrait of Miss Hoppin for the new hall,"—or so says the *Commercial*. Miss Hoppin was formerly preceptress of the High School in this city.

— The supper for the coming anniversary of the New England Society will be furnished by the ladies of the Congregational Church. A good bill of fare may be relied upon. Date, Dec. 20. Tickets can be obtained at the store of Theodore Taylor.

— If you want the publisher of the ARGUS to look forward to a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year," now is the time to make your wishes known: by paying up all arrears and a year in advance. Money from new subscribers not refused.

— On Wednesday evening Fraternity Lodge No. 262, F. & A. M., elected the following officers: W. M., John P. Little; S. W., Chas E. Hiscock; J. W., John M. Slater; Treas., C. J. Ruel; S D., C. B. Davison; J. D., S. McLaren; Tiler, W. B. Everest.

— Every ARGUS subscriber will confer a special favor upon the publisher by recommending his neighbor to subscribe for it the coming year. We know that our many friends throughout the county will be glad to see our subscription list doubled. A good word spoken in season will secure that end.

— On Wednesday Justice Granger committed Henry Larkin to the county jail for four months, on a charge of vagrancy. Larkin is a chronic pauper, and worse than that when making his home at the poorhouse has a habit of becoming the father of other paupers. A steady "sit" in a workhouse is what he deserves.

— On Wednesday of last week, William Watson, father of Prof. Watson, of the University, had a stroke of paralysis, from which he died on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Watson was born in Northumberland County, Penn., January 17, 1811, and has lived in this city over 25 years.

— The public schools were opened for the winter term on Monday, including the several ward schools which were closed for the last ten days of the preceding term because of the scarlet fever. We should except the Third ward school, at which the attendance on Monday was too small to warrant continuing it in session.

— Willamina Molony, infant daughter of Capt. George T. and Nona M. Olmstead, *nee* Nona Molony, died at St. Catherine's, Ont., on Saturday last, and was buried here on Monday afternoon. The funeral was held at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Foster, where Mrs. Molony, the grandmother of the deceased child, is boarding.

— Ten turkeys were shot for at the Scheutzenbund park Thanksgiving afternoon, the best shooters getting the largest birds. The score in a possible 75 stood: John Armbruster, 57; Richard Beahan, 56; J. F. Schuh, 48; Fred. Grat, 44; Fred. Schmid, 40; R. Kempf, 36; John Walz, 24; C. H. Manly, 24; Alvin Wilsey, 21; L. Walz, 20.

— The next regular meeting of the Ann Arbor Scientific Association will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, at 7:30 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Museum building. The paper of the evening will be given by Prof. A. Winchell. Subject: "Man in the light of Science." Prof. Winchell will treat his topic in a popular way, and our citizens will be well repaid by giving him a hearing.

— David Tobin has been committed to jail for 6 months for being disorderly. If David was disorderly enough to deserve being retired from public life for that length of time he ought to go where he would have steady work. Long sentences to an idle life are not just the thing.

— On Monday evening next, Dec. 9, Henry W. Rogers, Esq., will read a paper before the Ladies' Library Association, at his own residence on Huron street. Subject: A Glance at the Past. There will also be fine music, and an especially delightful evening is anticipated. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of gentlemen as well as ladies. Admission ten cents. Entertainment to commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

— The dramatic section of the Young People's Literary and Social Club will present Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth" on Wednesday evening next, in the lecture room of the Unitarian Church, with Misses Kellogg, Hough, and Van Hoosen, and Messrs. Goff, R. A. and G. A. Brown, and Cohn in the principal characters. Admission 25 cents. The Club held a social at the residence of Judge Harriman on Wednesday evening.

— The examination of Joseph Henderson, charged with an attempt to murder Wilson Rogers, was commenced before Justice Beahan on Monday morning. At the time the Court took its "nooning" the complaining witness was on the stand. In the afternoon no Prosecuting Attorney appearing (cause of absence not made public), the case was adjourned to Tuesday morning, at which time Rogers was reported unable to appear, when another adjourment was taken until next Monday. There are surface indications of the affair being "fixed up."

— On Monday last Deputy-Sheriff Case arrested in this city one Barney F. Wade, on the warrant of a Manchester justice, on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, O., for whom he had been selling machines. Getting to Manchester in the evening Case refused to take charge of the prisoner, there being no lock-up and the justice refused to order him to the jail in this city to wait examination the next day, and so the prisoner skipped out. The officer alleges that the Supervisors refuse to pay bills for detaining and boarding prisoners at hotels; hence his refusal.

COUNCIL NOTES.

The Council held a regular meeting on Monday evening.

Several petitions for street lamps were received and referred.

The sidewalk at corner of West Liberty and Second streets was declared a nuisance and ordered abated.

The T. & A. A. R. R. Company was given permission to run a side track along the plank road and North Main street, from a point near the cattle yards to the City Mills.

Dr. Backus was given permission to erect a wooden building for an office, 16 by 10 feet, on the Goodrich property fronting the square.

Recorder Clark reported the undrawn balances of the several funds Nov. 4, as follows: General, $1,315.85; General street, $4.58; Contingent, $3,063 First ward, $263.21; Second, $677 10; Third, $4.36; Fourth, $106.82; Fifth, $104 73; Sixth, $128.20; Cemetery, $29.38.

The City Treasurer's report showed a cash balance in hand of $4,543.25.

City Marshal Johnson reported the relief from the poor fund for November, as follows; First ward, $8.56; Second, $5.90; Third, $5.03; Fourth, $19 04; Fifth, $4.00; Sixth, $5.15. Total, $47.68.

A new contract was ordered made with the Ann Arbor Gas Light Company for the lighting of the street lamps, etc., at the same rates as last year,—gas to be furnished for illuminating the dials of the Court House clock at $1.60 per thousand feet.

An ordinance was passed regulating hackmen at the depot of the T. & A. A. R. R.

The City Attorney was directed to make a statement of account between the city and county—interest on Court House aid—and present to the Supervisors at their next session.

The bond of William Price [colored saloon keeper on Fourth street], with Thomas F. Leonard and John L. Burleigh as sureties, was presented for approval. Ald. Besimer and others questioned whether Mr. Leonard was worth the $1,500 required by the statute over and above all indebtedness and all exemptions from sale on execution, and Ald. Woodruff raised the same question as to Mr. Burleigh. And though both sureties had made the prescribed affidavit as to their means the bond was unanimously rejected.

The usual monthly budget of bills was reported from the Finance Committee and allowed.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

—Asst. Prof. Pattengill was made exceedingly happy on Wednesday: it is a boy.

— Judge Cooley gave the law class a special lecture on the "Fourteenth Amendment" on Friday last.

— A medical student (a senior) has been expelled for "never being sober." "Too much money to speend" was the cause assigned by a professor.

— James K. Appleby, an Englishman, is to take the place of the Rev. Talmage in the Lecture Association course. Subject: Charles Dickens as a Sentimentalist and Humorist.

— That old German farmer out in St. Joseph County values the bones of that mastodon at more than the University authorities feel willing to give. "There's millions in 'em" he thinks.

— The *Free Press* reports the arrest at Windsor of Samuel D. Frederick, a senior medical student, charged with false pretenses in a matter of deal with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at Glencoe, Ont.

— Prof. Davis, the librarian, commenced a course of lectures on "Bibliography" on Monday evening last, his first subject being "Writing Materials." This is an entirely new course and the students attending feel under great obligation to Prof. Davis for the interest he takes in them.

— Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, will talk about "Revolutions" before the Students' Lecture Association this evening. During his stay here Gov. Hendricks will be the guest of Prof. E. M. Hennequin, and a reception will be given him by Mr. and Mrs. H. this evening, after the lecture.

THE CHURCHES.

— Evening services were resumed at the Congregational Church last Sunday.

—Rev. Mr. Badger, of Ithaca, N. Y., preached in the Unitarian Church last Sunday evening.

— Rev. Father Nugent, of Dubuque, Iowa., officiated in St Thomas' Church last Sunday evening, giving an able discourse.

— The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a fair, ice cream and oyster festival at the church on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10. Persons wishing to buy Christmas gifts should avail themselves of this opportunity. A very enjoyable time expected and all are invited to be present.

— Rev. Mr. Sunderland will give the last lecture in his present course on the Bible next Sunday evening, instead of last Sunday evening as announced. His morning subject will be, "Religious Progress,"—a lesson from Prof. Tyler's new book, or the Theology of the Nineteenth Century contrasted with that of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth."

RED RIBBONS.

— Hon. J. W. Childs had a good audience on Sunday afternoon at the Opera House, and made a sensible talk.

— Next Sunday afternoon Prof. Samuel Dickie, of Albion, will address the Reform Club.

— R. E. Frazer, Esq., made a temperance speech at Grand Haven last Sunday.

THE BOOK OF THE YEAR.

A History of American Literature. By MOSES COIT TYLER, Professor of English Literature in the University of Michigan. Two volumes: I. 1607-1676. II. 1677-1765. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

What Bancroft has so well done for the general history of this country has at last also been done for the history of its early literature: it has been written by one who has thoroughly studied his subject, and whose treatment of it is at once profound and popular, instructive and pleasing. It was a dry subject, but any subject becomes instinct with life and interest in the hands of a master, and the charm of the style and treatment leads the reader pleasantly along paths which before were almost wholly unknown, introduces him to quaint old books and pamphlets, makes him delightful acquaintances of all sorts of queer characters; and at last, when the reading is done, he lays down the book, wondering how it had happened that so much that was of interest had so long remained unknown. The feeling is natural, but candor will compel us to admit that the interest comes quite as much from the skillful handling of the materials as from their intrinsic value, and that in the hands of a mere annalist and compiler a history of early American Literature might have been made as dull, heavy and worthless as this is pleasing, instructive and valuable. It was of high importance that the beginnings of American literature should be faithfully presented and portrayed; but the field was one the attractive points in which only one who had studied them thoroughly could indicate, and his audience must be roused to an interest in it by his own skill and power in making them see with his eyes and partake with him in his enthusiasms.

Naturally and properly this history begins with the Captain John Smith who divided with Robinson Crusoe the admiration of our school boy days; who told us in such brave words how he cut off the heads of Saracens, and of his adventures in the woods along the Chickahominy. The Captain's graphic history of Virginia receives due attention here; a country which he pronounces "a nurse for soldiers, a practice for mariners, a trade for merchants, a reward for the good, and that which is most of all, a business most acceptable to God, to bring such poor infidels to the knowledge of God and his holy gospels,"—poor infidels, he says, that "in each ear commonly have three great holes, whereat they have chains, bracelets or copper. Some of their men wear in these holes a small green or yellow colored snake, near half a yard in length, which crawling and lapping herself about his neck, oftentimes familiarly would kiss his lips. Others wear a dead rat tied by the tail" "One had the head of a wolf hanging on a chain for a jewel." It is greatly to be feared that the doughty Captain, in other matters than in the fable of his romantic rescue by the Indian princess Pocahontas, employed liberally a traveler's liberty of exaggeration; but he wrote vigorously and to the point when he dealt with the interests of the Colony he took so conspicuous a part in planting, and it is well said that "during the first two decades of the seventeenth century he did more than any other Englishman to make an American nation and an American literature possible."

But a history of early American literature cannot pause long about the settlement at Jamestown, or indeed anywhere in the South; the golden age of that section came much later, when the great struggle of the revolution was upon us; when the vital questions which concern the foundation of the government came to be discussed, and men who afterwards sat at the head of affairs in the new republic took up their pens to enlighten their countrymen upon them. The seat of literary activity in the Seventeenth century was preeminently in New England, a country which even among its forests had already founded its colleges, and of whose people the author's investigations convince him as large a proportion were then college trained as is the case with the country at this time. In New England among a host of writers less worthy of remembrance, appear the names of William Bradford, Thomas Hooker, John Cotton, "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," Roger Williams, and Anne Bradstreet, and before the first fifty years of the young colonies, struggling on a sterile soil with hostile Indians for little more than a bare existence, had passed over their heads, they already were able to attract some notice in the mother country, and gave evidence that they were developing the qualities that were to give to the world a little later productions that would challenge the attention of learned and thoughtful men the world over.

It would be a great pleasure to us to dip into this work here and there; to reproduce many of its beauties and many of the quaint and curious excerpts which are given from old books, documents, and letters, but these are better read in the book itself in their proper relation and with proper introduction, and they must lose greatly in their interest when reproduced separately. But naturally in these days of perfect toleration of opinion our attention lingers among the old controversies when even toleration of religious heresies was damnable, and when only now and then a great soul was found capable of rising above the narrow bigotry of his age, and contemplating the goodness and the beneficence of the Creator, not merely in the infinite variety of his physical creations, but equally in the infinite diversity of mind in his sentient creatures. Says the "Simple Cobbler," "Irregular dispensations dealt forth by the faculties of men are the frontiers of error, the redoubts of schism, the perilous irritaments of carnal and spiritual enmity. My heart hath naturally detested four things; the standing of the Apocrypha in the Bible; foreigners dwelling in my country to crowd our native subjects into the corners of the earth; alchemized coins, tolerations of divers religions, or of one religion in segregant shapes. * * Polypiety is the greatest impiety in the world. * * To authorize an untruth by toleration of state is to build a sconce against the walls of heaven to batter God out of his chair. * * He that is willing to tolerate any unsound opinion that his own may also be tolerated, though never so sound, will for a need hang God's Bible at the devil's girdle." The Simple Cobbler expressed in vigorous phrases the ideas that then ruled the Christian world, and that then, with chains and prisons and faggots, checked the onward march of civilization and Christianity. What a relief to turn from such bigotry to the lofty utterances of Roger Williams as he caught the true spirit of the Sermon on the Mount: "For me I must profess while heaven and earth lasts, that no one tenet that either London, England or the world doth harbor, is so heretical, blasphemous, seditious, and dangerous, to the corporal, to the spiritual, to the present, to the eternal good of men, as the bloody tenet, however washed and whitened, of persecution for cause of conscience."

The next hundred years of American literature, which brings us to the dawnings of the revolutionary struggle, is still more important and interesting, covering as it does the period of Increase and Cotton Mather, of witchcraft, of Samuel Sewell, and above all of that transcendent thinker and writer, Jonathan Edwards. Franklin here also begins to come into notice, and we have some taste of the literature of the Southern colonies, still in a somewhat primitive state. The glimpses which Ebenezer Cook gives us of Maryland, and John Lawson of North Carolina, excite much the same interest that we take in Stanley's exploration of the "dark continent," but when the former describes a county court in one of the new settlements where

—"straight the lawyers broke the peace
Wrangling for plaintiff and defendant,
I thought they ne'er would make an end on't,
With nonsense, stuff and false quotations,
With brazen lies and allegations;
And in the splitting of the cause,
They used such motions with their paws
As showed their zeal was strongly bent
In blows to end the argument."—

When we read these lines we feel that we are introduced at once to the Nineteenth century, and can almost imagine we are reporting the proceedings of a dog suit before Squire John Doe, of Washtenaw County, Michigan.

The book is beyond question the most important and valuable which America has produced the current year, and the continuation of the work for another hundred years which the author promises, will be looked forward to with great interest as to another important event in the literary history of the country.

CHELSEA CHIPS.

— The Catholic society of this village and vicinity are now building a parsonage worth $1,800. They had a fair here last week for the benefit of the society at which about $700 were raised, and the young and old had an enjoyable time.

— The Congregational society is to have a fair and baby show next week, Dec. 10 and 11, at the Reform Club rooms, for the benefit of the society. It will be something novel and will be well attended.

— The Reform Club is still in a flourishing condition, but has abandoned the building of a temperance hall till another season, and has fitted up a fine hall which will hold about 250 persons, and has paid a year's rent in advance.

— There have been but two greenbackers heard of in this vicinity since the election. The greenback swindle will scarcely be heard of again.

— Two more new buildings will be ready to occupy occupy this month in the burnt district. Business in Chelsea is good.

— Dr. Holmes returned from the Southern excursion recently and gave a very interesting account of the same.

The Scarlet Fever Again.

EDITOR OF ARGUS:

Sir—The communication relative to the *scarlet fever panic* which you kindly permitted to appear in a late issue of your paper seems to have pretty thoroughly attained the main objects for which it was originally designed. *The panic has subsided* and at the same time not only the people but even the city Board of Health have been aroused to something like a due sense of the many sins of omission and commission of which the said board have been guilty. True, our efforts were too late to prevent the closing of the ward schools, but inasmuch as they have been already reopened, I think we may safely conclvde that the effects of this strange and irrational action of the Board of Health may be set down as wholly negative, either for good or evil, except perhaps to the reputation of the board itself.

Scarlet fever still prevails to some extent in the city, but the type of the disease continues, as I ventured to hope and predict it would, *exceedingly mild*, so that if the very judicious and valuable instructions of the State Board of Health, which our local board has at last been induced to publish (in response to our humble efforts, although not even yet circulated extensively enough) be properly followed by the people we may safely reiterate with renewed confidence, our former *hope* (by some ignorant and excited persons called a "*prophesy*") that there will be no more deaths from this preventable cause in Ann Arbor.

Thanking you sir for your courtesy, I am &c.

DONALD MACLEAN.

New Manufacturing Company.

Reference has repeatedly been made in the columns of the ARGUS to the proposed conversion of the partnership of Finnegan, Howard, and Moore, doing business under the name of "The Ann Arbor Agricultural Company" into a stock corporation. And now we are able to announce that the organization of the new company was perfected on Friday last, by the election of officers, the capital stock, $50,000, having all been subscribed and placed in good hands. The officers of the company are:

President, J. Austin Scott.

Vice-President and Business Manager, John Finnegan.

Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Knight.

Directors, John Finnegan, Frank Howard, Eli W. Moore, J. Austin Scott, Henry W. Rogers, J. W. Knight, and William Wagner.

The stockholders are: J. Finnegan, Frank Howard, Eli W. Moore, J. Austin Scott, J. W. Knight, Henry W. Rogers, Thomas M. Cooley, William Wagner, Rinsey & Seabolt, Lewis Moore, Patrick O'Hearn, Austin Wood, Isaac Dunn, and Henry B. Masten.

The new Company buy the real estate and permanent fixtures in shops, at $20,000, and the tools, stock on hand, etc., the whole purchase aggregating about $43,000.

THE ARGUS CLUB LIST.

For the accommodation of ARGUS subscribers, and as an inducement to new subscribers, we offer the ARGUS for the coming year in connection with either of the following magazines or papers at the price named, payment to be made in advance:

ARGUS and Harper's Monthly,	$4.80
ARGUS and Atlantic Monthly,	4.80
ARGUS and Scribner's Monthly,	4.80
ARGUS and Eclectic Magazine,	5.60
ARGUS and St. Nicholas,	4.00
ARGUS and Harper's Weekly,	4.80
ARGUS and Harper's Bazar,	4.80
ARGUS and Scientific American,	4.15
ARGUS and Detroit Free Press	2.75
ARGUS and American Agriculturist,	2.60
ARGUS and Nursery,	2 60

Other periodicals and papers will be added to the list.

But one paper or periodical "clubbed" with each ARGUS subscription.

This Will Pay.

Many times the small cost will be returned to every person, in the country, or village, or city, who supplies himself and family with the plain, practical, reliable, useful, *paying* information given in the *American Agriculturist*. It was so named because started 37 years ago as a rural journal, but is now greatly enlarged in size and scope, and profusely illustrated, so that it meets the wants of all classes—of cultivators of the smallest plots, or of the largest farms—of Housekeepers and Children—of owners of Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine—of Fruit Growers, Florists, Builders, Mechanics, etc. From 600 to 800 original engravings in every volume, bring right to the eye and understanding, many useful, labor-helping and labor-saving contrivances, largely home-made, and for out-door and in-door work; also plants, animals, construction of dwellings, etc. These numerous engravings make this Journal greatly superior to every other one treating on the same subjects. The persistent, caustic exposures of Humbugs and Swindlers are of great value to all its readers. Over $25,000 a year are expended in collecting useful and interesting information and engravings, the benefit of all which can be enjoyed at the reduced price of only $1.50 a year, post-free; or four copies at $1.25 each, or ten copies at $1 each. A specimen copy, 10 cents. Try it a year. It will pay. Published by Orange Judd Co, 245 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—A copy of Marshall's magnificent steel plate engraving, "The Farmer's Pride," is delivered free to every subscriber of the *American Agriculturist* who sends 20 cents extra to cover cost of packing and postage.

MACK & SCHMID have just received 300 Cloaks, bought at very low figures and to be sold at greatly reduced prices—one-third under former prices. First comers will get the first choice.

Every housekeeper knows that it is economy to buy the best Sugars, Coffees, Teas, and Groceries, and every housekeeper ought to know that at EDWARD DUFFY'S, North Main street, is where they can always be found,—and at the lowest prices.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Overcoats for children at Joe T. Jacobs'.

Overcoats for boys at Joe T. Jacobs'.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco when they can buy Marburg Bros. '*Seal of North Carolina*,' at the same price?" 1668

Hats for men, boys, and children. Children's hats a specialty. Joe T. Jacobs.

Overcoats for men at Joe T. Jacobs'.

50,000 Letter and Note Heads just received at the ARGUS Office. Now is the time to hand in your orders.

DOWN THEY GO!

Don't fail to see our Second Arrival of

NEW AND DESIRABLE WINTER GOODS

We have made large additions to our stock and are enabled to offer decided bargains and novelties in

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
CASHMERES,
MATELASSE, &c.,

in plain desirable colors, which will be sold from 20 to 50 per cent under former prices. We invite the Ladies to examine our goods and take advantage of the extraordinary low prices. We also offer great drives in

MENS' AND BOYS' CASSIMERES

Good all wool Cassimeres for 75c, sold elsewhere for $1.00; fine all wool at $1.00, cheap at $1.25; choice at $1.50, worth $2.00.

New and special attractions in all wool BEAVERS, DIAGONALS, MATELASSE CLOAKINGS, ELYSIAN CLOTH, a choice variety of REPELLANTS AND FINE WOOLEN CLOTH FOR CIRCULARS.

NOVELTIES IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **SHAWLS.**

A magnificent stock of **CLOAKS,** manufactured by Rothschild, pronounced the most perfect fitting and handsomest goods in the country—an early call will insure the choicest selections. We make a specialty of **BLACK SILKS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, & MOURNING GOODS.** and offer them at prices that will astonish everybody. Real bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Childrens' UNDERWEAR. An elegant assortment of **Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Fringes, Buttons,** and other Fancy Goods of the latest styles. OUR CAMELS HAIR CLOTH AND CASHMERES are 10c to 15c per yard cheaper than a month ago.

☞ We purchased largely, secured immence bargains, and are offering them during the entire season.

MACK & SCHMID.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF THE C. H. MILLEN & SON'S

Stock of Dry Goods

COMMENCING SATURDAY, SEPT. 28,

And will be closed out as rapidly as possible at NEW YORK COST, FOR CASH.

Large Additions of Fall and Winter Goods

Have been added, making it complete and desirable in every respect. Among which I am now opening

200 Fashionable Fall AND Winter Cloaks

from the Best and Most Stylis Manufacturers in the country.

A SPLENDID LOT OF WOOLEN SHAWLS

A fine line of **Black Cashmeres** and other Dress Goods. Housekeeper's Goods of every kind, etc., etc.

Cash Buyers seeking Bargains will find them here.

JOHN N. GOTT.

Second Opening

OF

BOYS' & CHILDRENS'

SUITS AND OVERCOATS!

AT THE

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

The sales have been remarkable in these goods.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

BAKERY, GROCERY

— AND —

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand,

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC.,

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

We shall also keep a supply of

DELHI FLOUR,

J. M. SWIFT & CO'S BEST WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c., &c.

At wholesale and retail. A general stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in this city.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally.

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city without extra charge.

RINSEY & SEABOLT.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1878. 1564

Abstracts of Titles.

All parties who are desirous of ascertaining the condition of the title to their lands, or parties who wish to loan money on real estate will do well to call at the Register's office and consult a

Compared Set of Abstract Books.

Said books are so far advanced that the Register can furnish on short notice a

Perfect Statement as to the Title

of any parcel of land in Washtenaw County as shown by the original records.

C. H. MANLY, Register.

ANOTHER REDUCTION

IN LIME!

Ohio lime will be hereafter sold at my lime works at wholesale for 30 cents a bushel, and Monroe lime at 28 cents. Also Brick, Waterlime, Calcined Plaster, Cement, Plastering Hair and Wood for sale.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 10, 1878.

1704m3 JACOB VOLLAND.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of John Gibney, late of said county deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of said John Gibney, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises below described, in the township of Northfield, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and subject to the right of dower of Julia Gibney, widow of Patrick Gibney, deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: All the undivided interest of the said John Gibney as an heir at law of Patrick Gibney, deceased, in those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Northfield, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and seven (7) acres off the east side of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, in town one south, range six east, in said State of Michigan, containing forty-seven acres of land, be the same more or less.

Dated, November 26, 1878.

JULIA GIBNEY,

1715 Administratrix with the will annexed.

Real Estate for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of license granted to the undersigned, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Evlin Shepard, deceased, by the Hon Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the first day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the residence of the undersigned, in the township of York, in said county and State, on the ELEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) the following described real estate, to wit: The east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven in said township of York.

Dated, November 27, 1878.

LOVATUS C. ALLEN,

1715 Administrator, *de bonis non*.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw. In chancery. John R. Gates, complainant, vs. Charles Whitaker, James M. Congdon, William Martin, Albert Congdon, Emma Congdon, Fred Congdon, and Bessie Congdon, defendants. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the County Clerk's office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw (said Clerk's office being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on SATURDAY THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that tract or parcel of land described as follows: Being a strip of land seventeen feet wide off from the north side of lot number six, and a strip five feet wide off from the south side of lot number five, all in block number two, according to the plat of the village of Chelsea, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Dated, November 15, A. D. 1878. 1713

FRANK EMERICK,

Circuit Court Commissioner.

GEORGE W. TURNBULL, Solicitor for Complainant.

Estate of Conrad G. Helber.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Conrad G. Helber, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the nineteenth day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of February, and on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, November 18, A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

1714w4 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Lester Latimer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lester Latimer, deceased.

Abigail E. Latimer, executrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such executrix.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the twenty first day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said executrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1715td

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1873, made and executed by Chauncy H. Millen and Sarah M. Millen, his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to Silas H. Douglas, of the same place, trustee of Marie L. Welles, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, on the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1876, in Liber 53 of mortgages, on page 174; and whereas, there is now due and unpaid upon said mortgage under the terms and conditions thereof the sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents ($2,146.58), including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage in case any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same; and whereas, no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt so due and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the State of Michigan in such cases made and provided, on MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House of said county, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said debt, interest, attorney fee, costs and expenses of sale, said premises being all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Lot number nine (9) in range number four (4), block number three (3) of the original plat of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

SILAS H. DOUGLAS, Mortgagee.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Nov 22, 1878.

DOUGLAS & BOWEN, Attorney's for Mortgagee, 58 Seitz Block, Detroit, Michigan. 1714

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed by Michael Haehnle and Rosina, his wife, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Charles Behr, of the same place, bearing date the fifth day of February, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the ninth day of February, 1870, at 4½ o'clock p. m., in liber 42 of mortgages, on page 315, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty cents, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1879 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw is held), by virtue of the power therein contained, I shall foreclose said mortgage by sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with the interest, costs and expenses allowed by law, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All the followin described lands to wit: The west twenty-seven and a half feet of lot five in block two south of Huron street, range four east, in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Oct. 30, 1878.

PHILIP BACH,
ANNA L. BEHR,

Administrators of the estate of Charles Behr, deceased. 1711

Estate of Thomas Harris.

STATE OF MICHIGAN County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Harris, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Margaret Harris, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that she may be appointed executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-third day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTT, Probate Register. 1715td

Estate of John Kettner.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the eighteenth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Kettner, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Leonhard Gruner, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized, for the purpose of distribution.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the twenty-first day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1714td

Estate of Christopher Herzer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Christopher Herzer, deceased.

Christopher Kaiser, administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Satuday, the seventh day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1713

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John George Schumacher, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the township of Bridgewater, in said county, on Tuesday, the fourth day of February, and on Monday the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, November 4, A. D. 1878.

DAVID W. PALMER,
1713w4 CHARLES MILLER,
Commissioners.

THE SUN for 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is THE SUN'S idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lesson of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established property will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussion of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, and the principles that should guide up through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage prepaid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address,

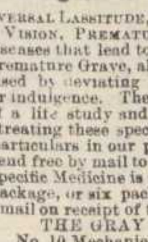
I. W. ENGLAND,

1711 Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

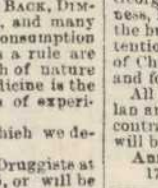
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.



Before Taking.



After Taking.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE, PAIN IN THE BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PREMATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

1674 No 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit Mich.

☞ Sold in Ann Arbor by Eberbach & Son, and by all druggists everywhere

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Located in a desirable part of the city, and in good repair. Also a house to rent on favorable terms. Inquire at the ARGUS office, or

22 THOMSON STREET.

Ann Arbor, March 14, 1878. 1678tf.

EX-SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

Pensions procured for soldiers of the late war disabled in any way by wounds, rupture, disease of any kind, or by accidental injuries.

PENSIONS INCREASED.

A large number of those now receiving pensions are entitled to an INCREASE under late laws. All soldiers discharged for WOUNDS, RUPTURE, OR MECHANICAL INJURY, entitled to FULL bounty. All business done by correspondence, same as if you were personally present. Where the soldier is dead the widow or heirs are entitled. All soldiers and their widows of the war of 1812 are now entitled to a pension.

I also procure Patents for Inventors. Every soldier who sees this notice should send me his address on Postal card and receive in return a SAMPLE COPY FREE of the

"NATIONAL CITIZEN SOLDIER,"

a paper published at the National Capitol, giving all the latest information about pension and bounty and land, to all soldiers and their heirs. Correspondence solicited from all. Address with stamp.

1714m1 N. W. FITZGERALD,

U. S. Claim Attorney. Box 588, Washington, D. C.

"CANDEE"

PURE GUM

RUBBER BOOTS

Being free from adulterative mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.

Their great popularity has led to many cheap imitations, having a DULL FINISH, but this season the

"CANDEE" CO.

WILL

VARNISH

Their PURE GUM BOOTS, and to distinguish them from the common kind, will attach a RUBBER LABEL on the front of the leg, bearing the inscription

CUSTOM MADE.
PURE GUM.

These Boots have the **Patent Metal Heel Plate**, which prevents the heel wearing away so quickly, and they will have also the patent

Outside Stationary Strap

Instead of the very inconvenient web inside strap, used on other makes of Boots.

ASK FOR THE

"CANDEE" BOOT.

Notice.

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the First National Bank of Ann Arbor, there will be a meeting of the stockholders, at the Bank, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to vote upon the question of reducing the capital of said Bank, and such other business as may legitimately come before the meeting.

E. WELLS, Prest.
J. W. KNIGHT, Secy.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 8, 1868. 1712td

NOTICE.

The undersigned has purchased the interest of George H. Winslow in the frame and picture business, No. 30 East Huron Street, and will continue the business at the same place, giving prompt attention to all orders for frames, etc. A fine stock of Chromos, Engravings, and Photographs on hand and for sale cheap.

All debts due the late firm of Winslow & McMillan are payable to the undersigned, and any debts contracted during his connection with the firm will be paid by him.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 14, 188.

1710tf D. McMILLAN.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

University Letter and Note Heads, with and without Cuts, in Hodder's Patent Blotting Pad Covers—100 and 120 sheets in a book—for sale at the ARGUS Office.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

ROBERT HELLER, the world-renowned magician, died at Philadelphia last week.

A TERRIFIC boiler explosion occurred at a coal-mine near Uniontown, Pa., a few days ago. Six men were killed and seven others injured more or less seriously.

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN, the late Congress man-at-large from New York, and an eminent lawyer, died last week at Albany.

THE SOUTH.

CAMERON'S extensive tobacco factory at Petersburg, Va., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

JACKSON, the county seat of Breathitt county, Ky., has been the scene of a serious outbreak and bloodshed. The trouble grew out of a collision between two rival bands of outlaws, numbering some twenty men each, who happened into the town about the same time. During the progress of the fighting, which was carried on in a desultory manner for several days, hundreds of shots were fired, some half a dozen people were killed, including the County Judge, and a number of others wounded.

THE steamboat Cotton Valley, bound from New Orleans for Shreveport, collided with the steamer Charles Morgan, in the Mississippi river, opposite Donaldsonville, La., and sunk in a few moments. Four passengers and about a dozen of the boat's crew, mostly colored, went down with the boat.

WASHINGTON.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HILL, recently indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Chicago for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the construction of the Custom House in that city, was arrested in Washington last week and held to bail in $5,000. Mueller and Mills, the men who furnished the stone for the building, were jointly indicted with Hill.

THE fight over the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department waxes warm. Secretary Schurz has addressed another communication to the Secretary of War, in reply to the recent letter of Gen. Sheridan, in which he says that, while protesting against unjust criticism as to persons, he desires it to be distinctly understood that in the conduct of Indian affairs he does not repel but invites inspection and observation on the part of military officers. But he wants fair play, and, therefore, calls upon Gen. Sheridan again for detailed specifications of the sweeping charges made in his annual report against the efficiency and integrity of the Indian service. Secretary Schurz says he "makes his demand in good faith, and in the interest of the service, in order that abuses which have not yet been corrected may be corrected promptly," and expresses the hope that "Gen. Sheridan will make his revelations without delay, which he must be able to do, for it must not be assumed that he is under the necessity, after having pronounced the verdict first, to look for the evidence afterward."

GENERAL.

THE English channel, so prolific of horrors, has just been the scene of another terrible marine tragedy. The steamship Pommerania, a German-American steamer plying between New York and Hamburg, and bound for the latter port, when off Folkestone, at midnight, during the prevalence of a dense fog, came in collision with a bark and sank in ten minutes. There were 220 persons on board, over fifty of whom were lost, including the second and third officers.

WILLIAM A. POTTER, ex-Chief Supervising Architect of the treasury, has been indicted, along with Hill, Mueller and others, for conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with the public building in Chicago.

BURNED: The sewer-pipe works of Sperry, Ritchie & Co., at Tallmadge, Ohio, loss $100,000; the Northern Pacific round-house at Fargo, Dakota, loss $30,000; 4,000 tons of Government hay at Bismarck, Dakota; several houses at Middleport, N. Y., loss $30,000.

FOREIGN.

THE hands in 120 cotton mills, to the number of 12,000, are on a strike in Oldham, England....It is reported that the German capital is to be declared in a state of siege, under the provisions of the Socialist law.

A CABLE dispatch reports that Turkish Redifs and Circassians sacked 1,200 houses in the Meinik district, in Macedonia, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex.

WHILE the Hungarian Prime Minister was entertaining Count Andrassy at Pesth, the other night, a bomb charged with dynamite was exploded in an alley near by. The windows of the palace were badly shattered, but no one was hurt....England is taking vigorous measures to suppress the Transvaal (South Africa) rebellion....During a panic on a ferryboat in the Mersey, at Liverpool, fifteen passengers jumped overboard and were drowned.... The British forces continue their advance into Afghanistan, notwithstanding the hostile attitude of Russia. The latter power holds that the British advance is a menace to Central Asia, and will give active support to the Ameer in the event of England occupying any points in Afghanistan from which Russian dominion in Asia might be threatened.

ADVICES from the war in Afghanistan to Nov. 30 would indicate that the British invaders were just beginning to realize the seriousness of the task before them. Dispatches of that date inform us that Gen Browne's communications have been "temporarily cut. Hostile Highlanders, estimated at 4,000 in number, have collected in the hills below Ali Musjid. They cut off stragglers and fire on armed parties. The section of the pass between Jumrood and Ali Musjid has been closed altogether for the present. A strongly-escorted convoy failed to force its way to-day. The situation is serious, and strong measures are inevitable."

MR. GLADSTONE delivered a speech at Greenwich, England, the other day, in which he denounced the Ministry for going to war with Afghanistan without first convoking Parliament and communicating with that body regarding the matter. He solemnly warned the British people not to abandon the principles of liberty which made its happiness. He declared that the money spent in this war is to the dishonor of England, and her responsibilities will but commence with her victory. Lady Macbeth's words, "Here is the smell of blood" are still a powerful peroration, and unjust wars lead to national downfall....The subject of cremation has lately been engaging the attention of the authorities in Bavaria, and it has been decided by the Board of Health that the public welware will be subserved if the dead are burned in the following contingencies: (1) after battles, (2) during epidemics, (3) for the conveyance of remains to distant parts, and (4) where the soil is unsuitable for burial purposes.

ADVICES from the far East to Dec. 1 report that the British force invading Afghanistan through the Khyber pass were cut off from retreat by a large force of Afghans, who were well supplied with artillery, and posted upon an elevation of 7,000 feet.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Dec. 2.—The second session of the Forty-fifth Congress was opened in the presence of a very large and distinguished audience, the galleries and all available space being occupied. In the Senate Mr. Beck introduced a bill to provide for the retiring of the trade dollar, and for its coinage into standard silver dollars; Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill looking to the same end; and Mr. Blaine introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate whether, at the recent elections, the constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State; what further legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their constitutional rights, etc. A resolution was also introduced providing for a joint committee to inquire into the cause and spread of the yellow fever, what legislation is necessary to prevent its introduction into the country, etc. The President's Message was received and read. The House was called to order by Speaker Randall, without any formal speech of welcome, the President's Message was read, after which an adjournment was voted without transacting any further business.

OUR ARMY.

Gen. Sherman's Report.

The report of Gen. Sherman to the Secretary of War is quite lengthy. A considerable portion relates to the Indian troubles. The General asserts that the Indian problem is not a single problem, but many; as many almost as there are tribes. Measures which would be wise in one instance would be folly in another, and whatever department of the Government is charged with it must be armed not only with force, but large discretion, and authority to furnish food in emergencies. Starvation will each year cause wars such as occurred this season with the Shoshones and Southern Cheyennes. The army cannot foresee or prevent these wars. All it can do, after the Indians break out, plunder, or steal and kill harmless families, is to pursue and capture them in detail, after infinite toil; then to conduct them back to their reservations and turn them loose to return to the same game ad libitum. Congress can alone provide a remedy. The report shows that there are 7,829 enlisted men in the ten regiments of cavalry in the army, 2,630 men in the five regiments of artillery, and 11,205 in the twenty-five regiments of infantry, making a total of 21,664. Besides these there are in the engineer battalion 199; permanent and recruiting parties, music-boys, and recruits in the depots, 1,121; enlisted men detached on general service, 372; ordnance departments, 344; West Point detachments, 190; prison guard, 71; hospital stewards, 188; ordnance sergeants, 114; commissary sergeants, 148, and Indian scouts, 340; a total of 3,097, making the whole number of enlisted men in the army, 24,761. In conclusion the report says: "I beg to state that from personal inspections and from official reports I am sure the army is well and economically supplied. Its discipline and instruction are as good as could be expected from its scattered condition, and from the vast amount of labor imposed on it; it has met cheerfully every call of duty and hardship; it has accomplished an amount of work which, as Gen. Sheridan has well said, 'No other nation in the world would have attempted with less than 60,000 to 70,000 men.'"

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Postmaster General Key's Annual Report.

The Postmaster General, in his annual report, estimates the whole expense of the postal service at $36,571,900, the amount appropriated for the current year being $33,256,373. The net revenue for the year from the sale of postage-stamps was $16,-839,116, against $15,881,936 last year. Amount of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., sold, $27,-375,593, against $25,757,515 in 1877. Expended during the year for mail transportation, $19,-444,179, against $19,356,023 the previous year. From tables showing the operation of the money-order offices it appears that the revenue from this source for the year was $209,647, against $109,148 the previous year.

The Postmaster General devotes a considerable portion of his report to the subject of the present and prospective deficiencies in the amounts appropriated by Congress for salaries of Postmasters and for railway transportation. In regard to Postmasters' salaries, he says the deficiencies or prevention of them, so far as salaries and compensation of Postmasters are concerned, are not and cannot be controlled by the department. If the amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose be not equal to the amount of compensation established by law, there must be a deficiency.

After describing the rates of compensation prescribed by law for railway mail service, the Postmaster General says the appropriation made by Congress at its last session was not sufficient to pay for the existing service on railroads, and, should no additional appropriation be made for this service, he shall feel it his duty under the law so to curtail the service as to fall within the appropriation, however much he might consider the public interests injured thereby. He is satisfied it would lead justly to much complaint. The mails would be detained at offices of separation hardly ever less than twelve hours, and generally twenty-four hours. Books, papers, and packages passing over great distances or circuitous routes would be detained at more than one such office in very many cases, and there would be delay in an immense number of transactions which are initiated, conducted, and completed by communications through the mails. In his opinion, it would cause a shock to our postal system from which it would not soon recover. The railway companies which have been at the expense of furnishing postal cars might be slow to furnish us such conveniences a second time, and there is no law to compel them to do so.

In relation to the revenues of the service, the report says: "Time and again it has been shown that matter of the second and third class does not pay its way through the mails, and Congress has been urged to increase the rates of postage thereon. The question has been considered time and time again by appropriate committees, and discussed in both branches of Congress, and the results have shown that it was not expected that the department should be self-sustaining, but that the deficiencies in its revenues should be met by appropriations from the general treasury. The amount of matter sent through the mails free is very large, adding greatly to our expenditure and giving us no revenue.

"The franking privilege has been restored to members and the chief officers of Congress, so as to allow them to send free almost everything which they were ever allowed to transmit through the mails free, except letters. Tons upon tons of books, documents, seeds, shrubs and the like are placed in our mails free of charge on this score. Now, I most respectfully but earnestly suggest that it would be the better policy to reduce the deficiencies of the revenues of the department by curtailing or abolishing the list of free matter, and by increasing the rates of postage on merchandise, than by appropriating sums inadequate to an efficient, prompt and fast transmission of the mails."

The Postmaster General recommends that suitable provision be made by law for delivery to addresses in this country free of customs duty of all newspapers and other articles and printed matter received in the mails from foreign countries, when dispatched in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the International Postal Union.

THE CURRENCY.

Comptroller Knox's Report.

The report of Hon. John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, is an elaborate document. The Comptroller enters into a vigorous defense of the national banks, and protests with vehemence against any disturbance of that system of banking. He especially discusses the proposition to substitute Treasury notes for the bank currency, claiming that such a change would prove injurious to the Government and the country. The Comptroller states that the whole number of State banks, private bankers, savings and national banks, is 6,456, of which 3,700 are State and private banks; savings banks, with capital, 33; without capital, 668; and national banks, 2,056. The State, private, and savings banks are geographically located, and their number, capital and deposits, are given, as follows, omitting fractions of millions:

Location.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*Deposits.*
New England	555	$11,000,000	$423,000,000
Middle States	1,326	77,000,000	544,000,000
Southern States	520	35,000,000	47,000,000
Western States and Territories	1,999	81,000,000	228,000,000
Totals	4,400	$205,000,000	$1,242,000,000

The number of national banks, etc., are thus stated:

Location.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*Deposits.*
New England	542	$166,000,000	$128,000,000
Middle States	634	177,000,000	374,000,000
Southern States	176	31,000,000	35,000,000
Western States and Territories	704	95,000,000	137,000,000
Totals	2,056	$470,000,000	$677,000,000

The total banking business is thus distributed—the figures representing all the banks:

Location.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*Deposits.*
New England	1,097	$177,000,000	$551,000,000
Middle States	1,960	254,000,000	918,000,000
Southern States	686	67,000,000	83,000,000
Western States and Territories	2,703	176,000,000	365,000,000
Totals	6,456	$675,000,000	$1,920,000,000

According to the Comptroller's report, the surplus earnings of the national banks steadily increased every six months until June, 1875, when they aggregated $133,000,000. Since then the decline has been as regular, and it now does not exceed $118,000,000. The current opinions as to the profits of these banks are, the Comptroller states, greatly exaggerated. The State tax paid by the national banks for the four years 1874-'77 was $28,552,274, and the national tax $38,209,484, or a total of $66,671,758.

The failures of the national banks during the year were sixty-nine, and the loss to depositors and stockholders $6,415,422.

The report discusses at great length the practicability of the resumption of specie payments.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Report of Commissioner Williamson.

J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, shows that, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 8,686,178 acres of public land were disposed of, and 8,041,011 acres were surveyed, in addition to the 721,613,-748 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed is something over 1,000,000,000 acres. The disposals were mainly as follows:

	Acres.
Homestead entries	4,418,344
Timber-culture entries	1,870,434
Desert-land entries	310,553
Cash entries	877,555
Grants to railroads	606,340
Swamp lands patented	202,926
Other grants to States	214,992

These figures show a great increase in the quantity of land taken up by the class of actual settlers as homesteads, and for the purpose of timber culture.

The cash receipts amounted to $2,022,536, being $569,567 more than the receipts for the preceding year.

Commissioner Williamson recommends in regard to lapsed railroad grants that Congress should either declare the grants forfeited, and restore the lands to disposal as part of the public domain, or extend the time for the completion of the roads.

The report exhibits in detail the work done in connection with the suppression of timber depredations on the public lands, and presents a variety of information with regard to abandoned military and Indian reservations, the adjustment of private land claims and miscellaneous matters.

THE NAVY.

Report of Secretary Thompson.

From the annual report of Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, we learn that during the past fiscal year, under the auspices of that department, sixty-three Government vessels have been either wholly or partially equipped at the several navy yards, at an expenditure of $717,010.36, as follows: For labor, $142,205.21; for material from stock on hand, $487,675.81; for material purchased during the year, $97,120.34. Thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty tons of coal have been purchased for the use of the navy, costing, including freight, $288,222.09. Two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and thirty pounds of Manila hemp have been purchased, costing $23,857.54. During the year $644,140 have been expended for the equipment of vessels, and under appropriation contingent (equipment and recruiting, 1878), $51,542, leaving a balance on hand of $13,542.

The number of desertions during the year was 669, and during the previous year 818. Five hundred and twenty-three boys have enlisted during the past year. There are remaining in the training ships 440 boys, who are advancing the tone and morale of the service. With the training system on a permanent basis, our ships will soon be manned by native-born seamen. It is the intention of the department to continue the present system of training-ships. An appropriation for the maintenance of navy yards and docks, etc., amounting to $964,495, and for the Bureau of Ordnance, $284,886 are asked.

THE FARMER'S BUREAU.

Excerpts from Commissioner Le Duc's Report.

Gen. William G. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, shows that the department during the year has been engaged in examining into the practicability of introducing new products, and has been to some degree successful. The following extracts and condensations show in outline the work of this department for the year, as stated by the Commissioner himself.

Gen. Le Duc is an enthusiast on the subject of making the United States independent of foreign nations. He has grouped together, and gives in a table, a list of articles annually imported into this country, amounting in value to many millions of dollars, which he is confident might, and he thinks ought to, be produced at home. Among these articles are enumerated tea, coffee, sugar, Peruvian bark, paper material, rice, barley, hemp, flax-seed, wool, fruits, nuts, etc. The Commissioner advocates the building and repairing of the Mississippi levees at the expense of the General Government.

The Commissioner states that the wheat crop of the present year has been promising in a high degree during the entire season. Fears of grasshopper invasions were early dispelled, except in a few counties in Minnesota. The losses from winter-killing, the fly, chinch-bug, grasshoppers, rust, smut, etc., have this season been far less than usual. The heaviest production is in the section of the lightest yield last year (the Northwestern or spring-wheat States), whose product fell off 36,000,000 bushels. The aggregate in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska is double that of last year, and nearly 20,000,000 bushels greater than in 1875. The entire crop promises to exceed that of last year by 70,000,000 bushels, leaving 100,000,000 bushels for exportation, with a surplus remaining above the actual requirement of consumption. Other crops have generally been good. A comparison of the crops of the past three seasons is given, as follows, the figures for the present year being preliminary and subject to revision in completing and perfecting the estimates of the year:

Crops.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Corn	1,340,000,000	1,283,827,500	1,321,069,000
Wheat	360,000,000	289,356,500	292,136,000
Rye	22,000,000	20,374,800	17,722,100
Oats	390,000,000	320,884,000	354,317,500
Barley	35,000,000	38,710,500	36,908,600
Potatoes	140,000,000	124,827,000	166,877,000

TERRITORIAL REPORTS.

Some Interesting Suggestions.

Some of the Territorial Governors, in their annual reports to the Interior Department, make suggestions that are very interesting.

Montana.—The Governor of Montana submits the question whether the United States will permit the British Government to afford an asylum for our hostile Indians, and furnish them a safe place where they may recruit and replenish their supply of ammunition and again raid upon peaceable citizens. If the British Government persists in doing so, he recommends that for the safety of the people of the Territory the Indians be removed from the border several hundred miles into the interior. He recommends, also, in view of the surrounding dangers, that the military districts of the Yellowstone and Montana be consolidated in one department and placed under the command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, to the support of whom thousands of settlers would rally.

Utah.—Gov. Emery, of Utah, recommends a modification of the Jury law in force so that jurors may be selected, certainly in criminal cases, in precisely the same manner as they are chosen for the United States Courts in the States. He claims that as matters now stand it is almost impossible, owing to the peculiar legislation enacted by Congress, and to Territorial legislation, to obtain convictions in certain classes of cases. He recommends, secondly, that woman suffrage in the Territory be abolished, and thirdly, that bigamy in the Territories should be made by act of Congress a continuous offense, based on cohabitation rather than the marriage ceremony, as is now enacted by Congress.

Idaho.—Gov. Brayman, of Idaho, makes a general recommendation that a thorough revision and consolidation of the laws governing Territories be effected, securing greater uniformity, applying to all the same rules, in a manner defining more clearly the rights and limits of local legislation, and holding officers to a stricter accountability. To bring this about it is suggested that Territorial delegates might properly be permitted to vote in the House on Territorial matters.

Arizona.—Gov. Fremont, of Arizona, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, expresses the opinion that the control of the Indians there should be tranferred to the military.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Chief Special Agent.

Mr. David B. Parker, Chief Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, in his report showing the operations of the Special Agents attached to the division of mail depredations during the fiscal year ending June 30, states that during the year 554 persons were arrested, of whom 422 were prosecuted in the United States courts, and 132 were cases of highway mail robbery, burglaries of postoffices, etc., and were prosecuted in the State courts. Of the former, 205 were convicted, 13 acquitted, 50 otherwise disposed of, and 154 are awaiting trial. The number of cases made up for investigation during the year was 11,514 of which the loss of registered letters was 2,582, of unregistered letters, 9,544; miscellaneous cases—the location of postoffices, negotiating leases, etc., 2,355. Of 1,957 registered letters reported lost in transit, 1,117 were recovered without loss, and, of the 840 actually lost, the values of 304, amounting to $6,248.12 were recovered from the robbers and restored to the rightful owners. The number of registered letters sent during the year was 4,998,804; the number lost to the remitters was 536, or less than 1 letter in every 9,000 sent, a very small number in view of the nature of the service, extending all over the Union, with fully 100,000 persons duly authorized to handle the mails.

The Pension Bureau.

Pension Commissioner Bentley's report shows a reduction of expenses in the last two years of $662,222. There are 223,998 pensioners on the rolls. Exclusive of fees of Examining Surgeons and fees and salaries of Pension Agents, the amount paid for pensions during the year was $26,530,792, of which $240,901 was retained from pensioners and paid to claim agents for fees. The number of new claims for the year ending June 30, filed during the year, was 67,509. Of these, 18,812 were original claims for invalid pensions, being more than double the number of the same class filed in either of the four years 1871 to 1874; 18,240 were for the war of 1812 service, under the act of March 9, 1878; about one-sixth of these were in behalf of survivors; the balance were widows' claims. The aggregate saving in the Bureau for the year, in reduced payments of salaries of all descriptions and reduction in the number of agencies, was $482,172. Adding $180,050 for 1877, the aggregate saving for two years in these items alone has been $662,222. Commissioner Bentley reports that, since the consolidation, the pensions have been paid more promptly than before, and the pay service has advanced to a high degree of efficiency.

Director of the Mint.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, reports that the production of the precious metals in the United States during the last fiscal year was, gold, $47,226,107; silver, $46,726,314; total, $93,952,421. Nevada produced more of each metal than any other State or Territory—$19,-546,513 of gold, and $28,130,350 of silver, and $47,676,863 of both, or nearly 51 per cent. of the total yield of all the mines of the country. California stands second in the list of gold producing States, with $15,260,676 of the metal. Colorado stands second in the silver list, with $5,394,940, and Utah follows hard after with $5,208,000. California and Nevada together produced nearly 74 per cent. of all the gold and Nevada, Colorado, and Utah together more than 82 per cent. of all the silver. Dakota produced $3,000,000 in gold, and no silver. North Carolina contributed $150,000, and Georgia $100,000 in gold, and no silver. Lake Superior gave us $100,000 in silver, and no gold.

Dr. Linderman says the expectation entertained by many that the remonetization of the silver dollar would be followed by an appreciation of the value of silver has not yet been realized, and thinks the United States ought to be very cautious in its silver policy.

The Patent Office.

The report of the operations of the Patent Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, shows no abatement of the inventive spirit of the American people. The number of original applications for patents was 19,657, and 14,100 new patents were granted. There were also 627 reissues and 723 patents granted for designs. Twenty-seven hundred and thirty-seven caveats were filed during the year. The receipts of the office amounted to $734,888, and the total expenditures were $665,906. Of the amount expended, however, $50,000 was for the restoration of 18,563 models injured by the fire of last year, and, omitting this item, the excess of receipts over expenses appears to have been $118,982. The number of trade-marks registered was 1,505, as against only 938 for the preceding year, and the receipts from this source and from the registration of 492 labels amounted to $42,762, a sum eight times greater than the total expenses of conducting the division.

Paymaster General's Report.

Benj. Alvord, Paymaster General of the United States Army, in his yearly report of the transactions of the pay department of the army, says his total disbursements foot up $11,575,-903.78, as follows: To regular army, $11,121,-399.77; to Military Academy, $196,009.04; to volunteers, on treasury certificates, $258,411.97. The number of desertions in the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was 1,672, which is less than the number in any fiscal year since the war. With a maximum of 30,000 enlisted men, the desertions in the year 1871 were 8,800. The number of deposits made by soldiers during the last fiscal year was 5,524, amounting to $346,243.94. The number is about the same as in the previous year, but the average amount of each deposit was $62.68. This is a larger average by $11 than the average of all deposits in six years.

Steamboat Inspection.

Supervising Inspector General James A. Dumont, of the steamer-inspection service, in his annual report shows that the total number of lives lost from various causes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were: From explosions, 33; fire, 22; collisions, 31; snags, wrecks and sinking, 104; accidental drowning, 18; miscellaneous casualties, 4. Total, 212. Whole number of accidents resulting in loss of life, 47. Of the total number of vessels inspected, 260 belong to the Pacific coast, with a tonnage of 108,532; 1,820 to the Atlantic coast, with a tonnage of 466,757; 889 to the Western rivers, with a tonnage of 186,932; 857 to the Northern lakes, with a tonnage of 186,378, and 311 to the gulf coast, with a tonnage of 68,831.

The Consular Service.

Mr. Ela, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, in his annual report, states that the consular fees collected at the more important consulates of the United States in foreign countries foot up $635,914.11, an excess over salaries paid amounting to $110,240.26, showing the consular system to be more than self-supporting. On the Spanish indemnity fund $519,578.70 was paid; $51,789 for the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva; $150,397.35 upon Mexican awards, and $28,087 to the owners of the land ceded to Great Britain under the Ashburton treaty of 1842. The entire extra expenses allowed all the legations foot up $50,308.78. During the fiscal year this bureau adjusted diplomatic and other accounts amounting to $687,351,843.16.

Railway Mail Service.

The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service shows that the number of pieces of mail matter distributed by the postal railway clerks during the fiscal year ended June 30 was 2,215,080,650, and the number of errors 625,662, or 3,540 were distributed to each error—an improvement over the previous year, when an error occurred in every 2,500. It is recommended that pay for a certain period should be allowed for all persons killed in the service, and pensions for all persons injured, in proportion to the extent of their injuries. Hardly a week passes that some employe is not killed or maimed or otherwise injured in railroad accidents, and for this there is no compensation.

Inspector General's Report.

The report of the Inspector General of the Army specifically details the condition of the various military posts, and gives the reports of the several commands as an appendix. It appears that the Paymasters have promptly and satisfactorily rendered their accounts; that the military posts are in excellent condition, the discipline good, and the character of the officers without reproach. It is recommended that the enlisted men pay more attention than heretofore to target practice. Altogether, the report shows a gratifying condition of affairs in everything connected with the Inspector General's department.

The Supervising Architect.

The report of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Hill contains little of interest beyond a recital of the work done under his direction during the year. The list of buildings completed since his last annual report includes the Government offices at New York city, Jersey City, Dover (Del.), Raleigh (N. C.), Parkersburg (W. Va.), and Covington (Ky.) The cost of the New York building is found to have been about $8,000,000. Work has gone forward at a satisfactory rate of progress upon all the public buildings now in course of erection.

"Getting Even" With an Irishman.

When I was at school (said G.) there was one boy with whom I was always quarreling. He was an Irish youth named Barney, and, like many of his countrymen, he had a fair share of mother-wit. I believe I disliked him mainly because of his wit, which sooner or later made every boy in school the butt of some joke. Never shall I forget how I tried to "get even" with him, and how wofully he beat me with my own weapons. Laying my plan carefully beforehand, I drew Barney into a controversy, in the presence of most of the boys, upon the comparative bravery of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races. After a warm discussion, in which history was largely drawn upon, and much bantering exchanged, I said:

"Look here, Barney—we can test the thing right here. You are an Irishman, and I am a Yankee. Now I will engage to do something right here, this moment, that you will not dare to do."

"Go ahead!" returned he, defiantly; and the boys crowded around to see the fun. I took a large pin from my coat, and deliberately thrust it through the lobe of my ear, pulled it through to the head, and then drew it out. It hurt dreadfully, but I never winced.

"There, Mr. Celt," said I, handing the pin to Barney, "dare you do that?"

Every eye was upon him, but he was quite equal to the occasion.

"Yes," he replied slowly, "I dare do it—*but I'm not such a blasted fool!*"

What a shout the boys did raise! I slunk away, looking and feeling silly enough. I had a sore ear for many days, and firmly resolved never again to outbrag an Irishman.

A Revolution Indeed.

* * * During slavery I owned one of the blackest as well as the meanest negro men in South Arkansas. He was known in the neighborhood as Crow Sam. I used to thrash Sam about twice a week. Steal! he'd steal from himself and then deny it. He went into the army and served till the surrender. After peace was made, I moved into an adjoining county and went to work, trying to repair my broken fortune. One day a negro that I had working for me knocked down one of my horses, which so enraged me that I struck him several times with my cane. He went away and returned with a constable, who summoned me to appear before a magistrate. Officers were not so numerous then as now, and the magistrate's office was several miles away. Well, sir, when I got there, who should I see on the bench but old Crow Sam. He was fat and greasy, and had on an enormous pair of spectacles. When everything had been made ready, court was opened, and old Sam, giving me a searching look, remarked:

"'Pears that I've seed you afore."

"Look here, Sam," I said, "I don't like to be mixed up this way. Try to settle this affair without malice."

"De law is gwine to hab its direck course," said Sam. "Things hab kinder changed since we was in business together, but de principle of de nigger haven't revoluted. Dis nigger is as big a rascal as I used to be, so, Mars' John, I'll discharge you, flinging the black ape in de cost."—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

A YOUNG man at a social gathering at Milwaukee, recently, got into trouble with another gentleman whose sweetheart he monopolized; and when he tearfully explained that he had known her for thirty-five years, she took a hand in, and nearly scalped him.

THE New York *Sun* favors the restoration of the whipping-post for the benefit of grave-robbers, at least.

TREMENDOUS TRAGEDY.

The Afghan Campaign of 1842—How the English Army Was Destroyed.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Both the English and Afghans have good reasons for remembering each other. In 1837 the conduct of Russia in connection with the Persian siege of Herat excited an uneasy feeling in the minds of the Indian English Government, and Burnes was sent by the Governor General as resident to the Ameer's Court at Cabul. Dost Mohammed and the English disagreed upon terms, and the English determined to attempt to re-establish Shah Shuja, who had long been a refugee in British territory. The King of the Punjaub pledged his co-operation, but afterward refused the English permission to cross his territory.

The Army of the Indus numbered 21,000. They assembled at Upper Sind in March, 1838, and advanced under the command of Sir John Keane. They met with little opposition, but suffered great hardships. The Kahn of Kandahar fled to Persia, and in April, 1839, the city was occupied, and Shah Shuja and his English allies continued their victorious march, and finally, Dost Mohammed and his army being completely vanquished, they entered the capital. The war was thought to be at an end. Sir John Keane, who was made a peer, returned to India with a large part of his force, leaving behind, besides the Shah's force, 8,000 men. Sir W. Macnaughten remained as envoy, and Sir A. Burnes as his colleague.

Dost Mohammed surrendered in November, 1840, and was sent to India. Shah Shuja and his allies retained possession of Cabul and Kandahar two years. Meantime, insurrections against the new Government were frequent, but the authorities, confident of their strength, paid little or no heed to these warnings. Nov. 2, 1841, a violent revolt broke out at Cabul, and Burnes and other officers were massacred. The commander of the British army, Gen. Elphinstone, was shattered in health, and in poor condition to direct resistance to such a host of maddened men. Besides, the position of the British camp, its connection with the citadel, and the location of the stores, were the worst possible. Disaster followed disaster.

After the capture of Dost Mohammed, his son, Akbar Khan, took the lead. With him a conference was arranged for the 23d of December, at which the envoy, Macnaughten, was foully murdered by Akbar's own hand, and with a ball from a pistol which Machaughten had presented him with only the day before. The naked and mutilated body of the envoy was dragged through the bazar, and for days exposed to the view of the rabble. As the same time Macnaughten was killed, the chiefs with Akbar made an attack upon the staff of the envoy and nearly all of them were cut down. The scuffle was seen from the English camp, and when those who escaped repeated the murder Elphinstone was solicited to attack at once and destroy the city. He only secured a small quantity of grain, and this after hard fighting.

In a short time, however, Elphinstone, whose force had been much reduced by the departure of several regiments to secure communication with the Khyber, saw that something must be done. Snow had begun to fall and food was scarce. Fires and fighting occurred every night and during the day. Instead of fighting like a soldier, he opened negotiations with Akbar. The terms finally agreed upon were most disgraceful. Only the ill-health of Elphinstone can account for such evident imbecility. The army, after handing over its treasure, was to be permitted to retreat unmolested on condition of never returning, and of forwarding a certain sum of money from India. That army was never given an opportunity to return. For the fulfillment of the terms, the women and children were handed over to Akbar. The retreat began. How many there were is not known. Probably between 50,000 and 75,000 most of them camp followers. They had hardly left the camp when fires shots and cries of anguish showed how the promises of the Afghans were to be kept. From every rock and bush bullets were fired into the retreating hosts, and the panic-stricken followers continually impeded their progress. A rush was made for the Khyber pass, which they imagined a harbor of safety. When they arrived they found it occupied by numbers too great to overcome. To the thousands of bloodthirsty Afghans who followed them were added thousands equally savage. Still an advance was ordered, until only one gallant regiment was left. Of this one but 350 had gone that far, and there, the next spring, when the avenging army passed over the ground, were found their whitened skeletons, lying close together. Only one mounted officer escaped, and even this is thought to have been purposely permitted, that no doubt of Akbar's vengeance might be entertained.

When Akbar heard of the approach of the avenging armies he started off with the hostage women and children, Lady Macnaughten among them. They were rescued from an awful fate by the rapid advance of the English cavalry.

The English have not forgotten these things and will take pleasure no doubt in further vengeance.

What the Birds Accomplish.

The swallow, swift and night-hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of the insects which otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and fly-catchers protect the foliage. Black-birds, crows, thrushes and larks protect the surface of the soil. Snipe and woodcock protect the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature; and it is an undoubted fact that, if the birds were all swept off the face of the earth, man could not live upon it; vegetation would wither and die; insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by grasshoppers, which have lately devastated the West of the United States, is caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie-hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener and florist by the birds is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save your fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the quantities of noxious insects they destroy. The long-persecuted crow has been found, by actual experiment, to do far more good by the vast quantities of grubs and insects he devours, than the little harm he does in the few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmers' best friends.

The Wicked Little Boy.

A little girl, whose parents lived on Beacon street, gave a children's party one day last week, and, as no pains were spared to make the "party" portion of the entertainment go off with eclat, the choicest confectionery was prettily arranged at the plate of each little guest, besides a liberal allowance of cakes and ice-cream. Fancy the horror of the small hostess and her mamma when just before supper was announced, the *enfant terrible* of the house dances into the drawing-room and informs the company that he has been into the dining-room and *licked* every piece of candy on the table. "So now nobody will want any, you know!"

Sunset Cox's Humble Admirer.

Gov. Tom Browne, of Indiana, tells a good story on Sam Cox; or, rather, repeats it from the genial Samuel, who tells it on himself:

One day, shortly after election, Mr. Cox was seated in his study hard at work, when a card was brought in. It was rather a rough-looking piece of pasteboard, betokening that the caller was not exactly of the cultured classes. "Show the gentleman in," said Mr. Cox; whereupon there appeared a rough-looking customer, clad in the garb of a workingman, who, without waiting for ceremony, remarked, interrogatively:

"Your name is Cox?"

"I have the honor."

"S. S. Cox?"

"The same."

"Sometimes called Sunset Cox?"

"That is a *soubriquet* by which I am known among my more familiar friends."

"You formerly resided in Columbus, Ohio?"

"That happiness was once mine."

"Represented that district in Congress?"

"I enjoyed that distinguished honor, and, I may add, at a somewhat early age."

"After a while, they gerrymandered that district so as to make it a bad district for an aspiring Democrat?"

"You have evidently read the political history of the country to some purpose, my friend."

"Then you moved to New York, where there was a better show for a Democrat?"

"Well, my friend, your premise is correct. I did move to New York. But your conclusion is hardly admissible in the form of a necessary sequence. My reasons for moving to New York were not wholly political."

"We won't discuss that. After unsuccessfully trying the State at large, you availed yourself of the opportunity afforded by the death of James Brooks to move into his district?"

"I moved into the district formerly represented by Hon. James Brooks, but again I must dissent from your conclusions."

"Let that pass. You were elected to Congress from Mr. Brooks' former district?"

"I was. But let me remark, my friend, that my time just at this moment is very much occupied. Your *resume* of my biography, faulty as some of your deductions are in point of logic, is deeply interesting to me, and, at a time of greater freedom from pressing engagements, I would be glad to canvass the subject with you at length. But, just now, being unusually busy even for me, I must request you to state the precise object of your visit, and, let me add, that I shall be glad to serve you."

"I have no favor to ask. I am an admirer of yours. I always vote for you, and always desire to do so. I called this morning merely to inquire if you had selected your next district!"—*Washington Post.*

Judicious Advertising.

Reforms of all kinds seem to be in fashion.

The reaction from the craze of speculation and inflation and politics and low moral standing, brings with it application of good sense and economy, of better morals and higher tone, and soberer views of things in nearly all departments of life. One of the outcroppings of this new fashion of common sense is in the business of advertising—a lopping off of the more expensive and sensational and vulgar modes of putting the things to sell before the attention of the person who buys. The reform was well-voiced at a late meeting of the stove manufacturers, where the President denounced the ineffective and expensive advertising that has been much indulged in by the trade, the tawdry lithographs and other sensational machinery, and recommended instead the more exclusive use of the best newspapers. "If we would make the best possible use of our money," he continued, "we should patronize ably-conducted and responsible newspapers. The newspaper is immeasurably the best medium open to our trade; the most liberal and expert advertisers testify to its value, and in the employment of its columns we would find a means of escape from wasteful, undignified and ineffective methods to which so many resort in their eagerness to secure attention and patronage." These are, indeed, suggestions of experience and common instinct that are being adopted by merchants, manufacturers and other classes of the community having occasion to engage in purchasing or selling.

Old and well-established papers, with constituencies representing the best classes of society, are undoubtedly the most availing, the cheapest, and the most remunerative avenues of advertising. The constituency of a newspaper, the character, the consuming quality, the taste and the variety of its readers, their respect for it, and the fidelity with which they and their family read it, are facts to be considered quite as much as the mere amount of gross circulation. Then, again, as advertisers cannot use all the newspapers, there is the question of selection, and into this enters the extent and completeness with which one or more newspapers occupy a certain field, and render unnecessary the use of its local rivals. On all these points there is a field of discriminating intelligence by advertisers who would get the worth of their money, and the conclusions of the stove men are evidently reflecting the thought and action of other classes of advertisers throughout the country.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Scientific Reliance on Soap.

Dr. Richardson lectured recently in this city on the germ theory of disease. He acknowledged his obligation to Tyndall for his microscopic investigation on air dust, spores, and other comforting and salutary topics. It is worth while for common people to learn that 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pin head or a visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be desiccated and be borne, like thistle seeds, everywhere, and, like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly down any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science. A water temperature of 120 deg. boils them to death, and soap chemically poisons them. Here sanitary and microscopic science come together. Spores thrive in low ground and under low conditions of life. For redemption, fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of malarial poisoning. Hot water is sanitary. Soap is more sanitary. Fight typhus, small-pox, yellow fever, and ague with soap. Soap is a board of health.—*Philadelphia Press.*

FOR the wedding breakfast on the occasion of the marriage of Lord Granville Gordon with Miss Roe, a Dublin confectioner produced the largest wedding cake ever made in the Emerald isle. It was eight feet high, weighed 300 pounds, and was ornamented with the arms of the Roe and Gordon families, as well as with various monograms and devices.

FARM NOTES.

AN old potato-grower says he thinks 50 cents a bushel for potatoes as good in the fall as 75 cents in the spring.

VIOLENT exercise just previous to death gives increased tenderness to the flesh of some animals, hence the greater tenderness which is well known to belong to the flesh of the hunted animal.

IT is worth remembering, at this season of the year, that cabbages and turnips can be fed to cows just before milking time, without imparting any disagreeable flavor to the milk. Try it.

BEFORE cutting up corn the seed corn should be selected, taking ears from stalks that have borne two or more good ones. The tops of the selected stalks may be broken down, to mark them, and, when the crop is cut, left standing until the ears are perfectly ripe, then they should be gathered and stored in a dry, cool place. Such selections of seed will tell well in the next crop.

CABBAGE has a superior value for feeding purposes. English cattle feeders assert that their beasts progress faster on cabbage, mixed with plenty of fine-cut wheat straw and cotton cake, than with any other vegetable. Cabbage contains one part flesh-forming substance to three of heat-producing, while in potatoes the flesh-forming is only one in twenty. Cabbage is also rich in mineral matter.

IF a farmer wishes to obtain a good reputation for lending he must be careful to keep his tools in condition. When a man borrows he is usually in a hurry, and it is very vexatious to find the article out of order. I have never yet seen the borrower who was willing to have a tool repaired for the use of it. He will either do without or go to another neighbor. I have a smoothing harrow that has been borrowed to death.

FAMILIES of farmers engaged in drying fruits are reminded that the solar heat is not sufficiently intense to destroy insect eggs that may have been deposited in the fruit when green or in the process of drying. If put in a moderately warm oven for ten minutes all parasites and their eggs would be destroyed. In countries where fruits are extensively dried the treatment is practiced generally.—*New England Homestead.*

A WRITER in an exchange says: "Experience gained the past season goes to show that liberal manuring is the most economical. We can see in the past harvest where $5 more fertilizer per acre would have been twice the value in grain. There can be no doubt that artificial manuring must become a part of our settled practice in future, and making a few careful experiments will give valuable experience as to the use of these fertilizers.

TEACH the boys to love the farm, but do not prove hard taskmasters. Do not make their farm life one of drudgery and toil if you would have their thoughts in after life turn lovingly to their old homes and happy young lives. Teach them that something more than muscle and physical endurance is required, that indeed agriculture is a science or art that should be conducted according to clearly-defined laws and well-established principles, and successful in proportion to the intelligence that directs it.—*Exchange.*

A MILCH cow, on the average, requires daily 3 per cent. of her weight in hay to keep her in health; an ox 2 per cent., or 2½ per cent. if working moderately. An ox fatting, 5 per cent. at first, and 4½ per cent. when half fat; sheep 3½ per cent. to keep in store order. If other food is substituted for hay, or a part of it, its comparative value as nutriment must be ascertained. Thus, eight pounds of potatoes are equal to four pounds of good hay, while eight pounds of turnips are only equal to one and three-fifths pounds of hay.

OUR attention has been called to the subject of cooked food for horses, by a circular from a firm in Boston, who propose hereafter to cook all the food for our horses, and thus save both expense and trouble to the feeder, while the health of the animals will be maintained with greater certainty. The company claim that in no case should corn be fed in a raw state to horses, but should always be thoroughly cooked by steaming; that hay should never be fed immediately after grain, as the stomach of the horse is so small that the hay will crowd the grain along faster than it can be digested, thus causing colic, stoppage, etc., and a great waste of food. Doubtless farmers and others are often too careless in the care of their horses, and bring on most of the diseases with which their animals are afflicted, but as yet we are hardly ready to believe that all uncooked grain is dangerous as food for horses, or that our people are at present all going to send their corn to the city for cooking before feeding it.—*New England Farmer.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

IF you cover your faces with veils, you may save your pallid complexion, but you will injure your sight.

IF the virtue of oatmeal and water, as a summer drink, were better known it would be generally drunk in summer in place of spirits or beer, or even simply ice-water. In the British navy, especially in the engineer department, it is regularly served out to the men. On land, especially to those exposed to excessive heat, it is very grateful—say a cupful of oatmeal to a pail of water.

A SWEET omelet is simply a rich, fried custard. Take one teaspoonful of sugar, one table-spoonful of cream to every two eggs, mix thoroughly and cook. Serve with jelly.

HANDSOME screens and mantel lambrequins are made by pasting colored pictures, autumn leaves, or other designs upon a background of black cambric, finishing the whole with a coat of good varnish.

A GOOD recipe for coloring dove and slate colors of all shades is made by boiling in an iron vessel a teacup of black tea with a teaspoonful of copperas, and water enough to cover the goods; dilute this till you get the shade wanted.

TO REMOVE the iron taste from new kettles, boil a handful of hay in them, and repeat the process if necessary. Hay water is a great sweetener of tin, wooden and iron ware. In Irish dairies everything used for milk is scalded with hay water.

DRIED rose leaves sell for $6 a pound, but any farmer's wife ought to be able to have as many as she likes. They make the most delicious of sachets, either for the bureau or the linen closet, and, when mixed with dry salt, retain their perfume for a long time.

A NEW clothes-line is the terror alike of the husband who puts it out and takes it in, and the wife who uses it; but by boiling it for an hour or two it can be made perfectly soft and pliable. It should be hung in a warm room to dry and not allowed to "kink."

TAKE a chicken weighing about three pounds. Cut it in quarters and place in a porcelain pot. Add two quarts of water, and let it boil one hour. Then have a frying-pan ready with a lump of butter, and remove the chicken to it, and have some boiled rice ready, cooked in another sauce-pan—about one cupful of boiled rice—as boiling the rice with chicken improves the flavor of the soup. Add about one table-spoonful of chopped parsley, one onion and a small carrot, in very thin slices; boil the giblets separately, and, when the chicken is a rich brown, remove it to make a gravy by adding half a cup of water, one table-spoonful of flour, and the giblets chopped fine. Serve the gravy separately.

BOIL a fresh tongue; chop it very fine, after removing the skin and roots; when cold, add one pound of chopped suet, two pounds of stoned raisins, two pounds currants, two pounds citron cut in fine pieces, six cloves powdered, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, half teaspoonful mace, one pint brandy, one pint wine or cider, two pounds sugar; put this all in a stone jar and cover well; in making pies chop some apples very fine, and to one bowl of the prepared meat take two of apples; add more sugar, according to taste, and sweet cider enough to make the pies juicy, but not thin; mix, and warm the ingredients before putting into your pie-plates; always bake with upper and under crust, made with one cup of lard, one of butter, one of water and four of flour.

Saucy Spurgeon.

When Spurgeon was still almost a lad, says the London *Echo*, he was sent down to preach for an aged Baptist minister in the country. On his arrival the old man looked at him as if he expected the world to come to an end by the mere force of a boy's impudence; and, instead of giving the accustomed greeting, walked up and down muttering, loud enough to be heard: "Tut, tut, is it come to this! boys for pulpits! children to preach! babies to preach!" Mr. Spurgeon, too, muttered to himself, but not loud enough to be heard: "You shall pay for this, old boy." So next morning he chose for his first lesson the sixteenth chapter of Proverbs, and read until he came to the verse, "A hoary head is a crown of glory." Looking up with an air of surprise, he exclaimed, to the astonishment of the orthodox congregation, "Solomon's wrong there. Some hoary heads can't be civil to a boy who comes to preach for them. Rudeness gives no crown of glory." Then, returning to the book, he added, with dramatic surprise, "Oh, I see! Solomon's right, after all, for rudeness even to a lad who preaches for you is not the way of righteousness." The old man was capable of bearing a joke, even from the pulpit, and when the sermon was over ran up the stairs, and, slapping the boy preacher on the back, exclaimed with delight, "Thee 'rt the sauciest dog that ever barked in a pulpit."

A Mexican Storm.

A Mexican exchange gives an account of a fearful storm which swept over the rancho of Jesus Maria and vicinity, State of Coahuilla. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the clouds commenced to lower and soon the heavens became black as night. A torrent of rain, accompanied by the most fearful storm and lightning, fell with terrible fury. The torrent continued for an hour with unabated force, when a shower of hail-stones fell, some of which were nearly as large as oranges. During the time the mountains seemed to shake from their foundation, and the earth appeared to tremble as if stricken with an earthquake. The next day's investigation showed that disastrous ravages had occurred. The vacqueros found whole herds of cattle beaten to death by the hail-stones, and flocks of sheep were decimated. The bodies of dead coyotes and other wild animals were found down the valleys, evidently having fled from the mountains through fright. Crops suffered greatly, and, in one instance, the hail literally covered an immense field. A number of human lives were lost. The storm was the most destructive and frightful ever known in the State.

"WHAT is a junction, nurse?" asked a 7-year-old fairy the other day of an elderly lady who stood by her side on a railway platform. "A junction, my dear," answered the nurse, with the air of a very superior person indeed, "why, it's a place where two roads separate."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@10 00
HOGS	2 00	@ 3 30
COTTON	9¼	@ 9½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 40	@ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2	99	@ 1 09
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@ 47½
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 31
RYE—Western	57	@ 58
PORK—Mess	7 35	@ 7 50
LARD	6¼	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 3 00
Medium to Fair	3 50	@ 3 75
HOGS	1 75	@ 3 05
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@ 5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	83¼	@ 84½
No. 3 Spring	69½	@ 71
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 21
RYE—No. 2	44	@ 45
BARLEY—No. 2	97	@ 98
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@ 26
EGGS—Fresh	18	@ 20
PORK—Mess	6 75	@ 8 00
LARD	5¾	@ 6
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	86½	@ 94½
No. 2	83	@ 84
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 21
RYE—No. 1	43	@ 44
BARLEY—No. 2	84	@ 85
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	88	@ 89
CORN—Mixed	32	@ 33
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE	42	@ 43
PORK—Mess	7 87½	@ 8 00
LARD	5½	@ 5¾
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	88	@ 96
CORN	32	@ 33
OATS	22	@ 25
RYE	50	@ 51
PORK—Mess	8 00	@ 8 10
LARD	5¾	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	98	@ 99
No. 2 Red	96	@ 97
CORN	32	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—White	4 40	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	93	@ 97
No. 1 Amber	94	@ 94
CORN—No. 1	38	@ 39
OATS—Mixed	24	@ 26
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 75
PORK—Mess	8 50	@ 9 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 50	@ 4 62
Fair	3 30	@ 3 40
Common	3 00	@ 3 25
HOGS	2 00	@ 3 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 25

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