THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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THE MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

measure, however, seems to me so clearly useful and efficient that I venture to press it upon your earnest attention. It seems to be very evident that the provision of a regular steam postal communication by aid from the Government has been the forerunner of the commercial preponderance of Great Britain on all these coasts and seas, a greater share of whose trade is the desire and intent of our people. It is also manifest that the efforts of other European nations to contend with Great Britain for a share of this commerce will be successful in proportion with their adoption of a regular steam postal communication with the markets whose trade they sought. Mexico and the States of South America are anxious to receive such postal communications with this country and will aid in their development. Similar co-operation may be looked for in due time from the Eastern nations and from Australia. It is difficult to see how the lead in this movement can be expected from private interests. In respect of foreign commerce, quite as much as internal trade, postal communication seems a necessary matter, and I respectfully recommend to your prompt attention such just and efficient measures as may conduce to the development of our foreign commercial exchanges and the building up of our carrying trade. In this connection I desire also to suggest the very great service which might be expected in enlarging and facilitating our commerce on the Pacific Ocean, were a transmarine cable laid from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Japan at the north and Australia at the south. The great influence of such means of communication in these routes of navigation in developing and securing a due share of our Pacific Coast in the commerce of the world needs no illustration or enforcement. It may be that such an enterprise, useful and in the end profitable, as it would prove to private investment, may need to be accelerated by prudent legislation by Congress in its aid, and I submit the matter to your careful consideration. An additional and not unimportant, although secondary, reason for fostering and enlarging our navy may be found in the unquestionable service to the expansion of our commerce which would be rendered by the frequent circulation of naval ships in the seas and ports of all quarters of the globe. Ships of proper construction and equipment, to be of the greatest efficiency in case of maritime war, might be made constant and active agents in time of peace in the advancement and protection of our foreign trade and the future discipline of young seamen, who would naturally in some numbers mix with and improve the crews of our merchant ships. Our merchants at home and abroad recognize the value to foreign commerce of the active movement of our naval vessels, and the intelligence and patriotic zeal of naval officers in promoting every interest of their countrymen is a just subject for national pride.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The condition of the financial affairs of the Government, as shown by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, are very satisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wealth, or the extent and variety of our resources, is more favorable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any country at any period in its history. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest is low; new railroads are being constructed; a vast immigration is increasing our population, capital and labor; new enterprises in great number are in progress, and our commercial relations with other countries are improving. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880 were (cents being omitted): From customs, $186,522,064; from internal revenue, $124,009,373; from sale of public lands, $1,016,506; from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, $7,014,971; from the repayment of interest by the Pacific Railway Companies, $1,707,367; from the sinking fund for the Pacific Railway Companies, $796,621; from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., $1,148,800; from fees consular, letters patent and lands, $2,337,029; from the proceeds of the sales of Government property, $282,616; from the profits of coinage, etc., $2,792,186; from revenues of the District of Columbia, $1,809,469; from miscellaneous sources, $4,099,603. Total ordinary receipts, $333,526,610. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were: For civil expenses, $15,693,963; for foreign intercourse, $1,211,490; for Indians, $5,945,457; for pensions (including $19,341,025 arrears of pensions), $56,777,174; for the military establishment (including river and harbor improvements and arsenals), $38,116,916; for the naval establishment (including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards), $13,536,984; for miscellaneous expenditures (including public buildings, houses and collecting the revenue), $34,535,691; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, $3,272,384; for interest on the public debt, $95,757,575; for premiums on bonds purchased, $2,795,320. Total ordinary expenditures, $267,642,957—leaving a surplus revenue of $65,883,653, which, with the amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of $8,084,484, making $73,968,087. The appropriation for the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund was $73,652,900. The amount due the sinking fund for this year was $37,931,643. There was applied thereto the sum of $73,904,617, being $35,972.973 in excess of the actual requirements for the year. The aggregate of revenues from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was $333,526,610—an increase over the preceding year of $5,969,426. The receipts thus far of the current year, together with estimated receipts for the remainder of the year, amount to $350,000,000, which will be sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures of the year and leave a surplus of $90,550,000. It is fortunate that this large surplus revenue occurs at a period when it may be directly applied to the payment of the public debt, soon redeemable. No public duty has been more constantly cherished in the United States than the policy of paying the nation's debt as rapidly as possible. The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, attained its maximum of $2,756,441,571 in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to $1,886,019,504. Of the principal of the debt, $10,875,810 has been paid since March 1, 1877, effecting an annual saving of interest of $6,109,593. The burden of interest has also been diminished by the sale of bonds drawing a low rate of interest, and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 2, 1877, is $14,290,453. Within a short period over $600,000,000 in five and six per cent. bonds will become redeemable. This presents a very favorable opportunity, not only to further reduce the principal of the debt, but also to reduce the rate of interest on that which will remain unpaid. I call the attention of Congress to the views proposed on this subject by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and recommend prompt legislation to enable the Treasury Department to complete the refunding of the debt which is about to mature. The continuance of specie payments has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of resumption. It has contributed greatly to the revival of business, and to our remarkable prosperity. The fears that preceded and accompanied resumption have proved groundless. No considerable amount of United States notes have been presented for redemption, while very large sums of gold bullion, both domestic and imported, are taken to the Mint and exchanged for coin or notes. The increase of coin or bullion in the United States since January 1, 1879, is estimated at $227,339,428. There are still in existence uncanceled $346,681,016 of United States legal tender notes. These notes were authorized as a war measure, made necessary by the exigencies of the conflict in which the United States was then engaged. The preservation of the nation's existence required, in the judgment of Congress, the issue of legal tender paper money. That it served well the purpose for which it was created is not questioned, but the employment of notes as paper money indefinitely after the accomplishment of the object for which they were provided was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. These notes long since became, like any other primary obligation of the Government, a debt to be paid, and when paid to be canceled, as a mere evidence of indebtedness no longer existing. I therefore repeat what was said in my message of last year, that the retirement from circulation of United States notes with a capacity of legal tender in private contracts is a step to be taken in our progress towards a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people. At the time of the passage of the Act now in force, requiring the coinage of silver dollars, fixing their value and giving them a legal tender character, it was believed by many supporters of the measure that the silver dollar which it authorized would speedily become, under the operations of the law, of an equivalent value to a gold dollar. There were other supporters of the bill who, while they doubted as to the probability of this result, nevertheless were willing to give the proposed experiment a fair trial, with a view to stop the coinage if experience should prove that the silver dollar authorized by the bill continued to be of less commercial value than the standard gold dollar. The coinage of silver dollars under the Act referred to began in March, 1878, and has been continued as required by the Act. The average rate per month to this point of time has been $2,276,492. The total amount coined prior to the 1st of November last was $72,847,150. Of this amount, $47,084,450 remain in the treasury, and only $25,763,291 are in the hands of the people. A constant effort has been made to keep this currency in circulation, and considerable expense necessarily undergone for the purpose, but its return to the treasury is prompt and sure. Contrary to the confident anticipations of friends of the measure at the time of its adoption, the value of the silver dollar containing 412½ grains of silver has not increased. During the year prior to the passage of the bill authorizing its coinage, the market value of the silver which it contains was from 90 to 92 cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. During the last year the average and market value of the silver dollar has been 88½ cents. It is obvious that the legislation of the last Congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on the anticipation of an increase in the value of silver as a result of that legislation, has failed to produce the effect predicted. The longer the law remains in force, requiring, as it does, the coinage of a nominal dollar which in reality is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this country will be forced to accept the metal as the sole legal standard value in circulation, and thus a standard of less value than it purports to be would be recognized in the money markets of the world. The Constitution of the United States, sound financial principles and our best interests, all require a currency which will serve as legal tender money. To banish either of these metals from our currency is to narrow and limit the circulating medium of exchange, to the disparagement of important interests. The United States produces more silver than any other country, and is directly interested in maintaining it as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world. It will, in my judgment, contribute to this result if Congress will repeal so much of the existing legislation as requires the coinage of silver dollars of an equivalent with the gold dollar. This will defraud no man, and will be in accordance with familiar precedents. Congress, on several occasions, has altered the ratio of value between gold and silver, in order to establish it more nearly in accordance with the actual ratio value between the two metals. In financial legislation, every measure in the direction of greater fidelity in the discharge of pecuniary obligations has been found by experience to diminish the rates of interest which debtors are required to pay, and increase the facility with which money can be obtained for every legitimate purpose. Our own recent financial history shows how surely money becomes abundant whenever confidence in the exact performance of moneyed obligations is established.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War reports that the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was $39,924,773. The appropriations for this Department for the current fiscal year amounted to $41,993,630. With respect to the army the Secretary invites attention to the fact that its strength is limited by statute (Section 115 of the Revised Statutes) to not more than 30,000 enlisted men, but that the provisos contained in the appropriation bills have limited the expenditure to an enlistment of but 25,000. It is believed that the full legal strength is the least possible force at which the present organization can be maintained, having in view efficiency, discipline and economy. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for the pay of the army, the saving made in other respects would be more than equivalent for this additional outlay, and the efficiency of the army would be largely increased. The rapid extension of the railroad system west of the Mississippi river, and the great line of settlers which has flowed in upon the new territory, impose on the military an entire change of policy. The maintenance of small posts along the wagon and stage routes of travel is no longer necessary. Permanent quarters at points selected, of more substantial character than those heretofore constructed, will be required. Under the existing laws permanent buildings cannot be erected without the sanction of Congress, and when the sale of military sites and buildings has been authorized the moneys received have reverted to the Treasury, and could only become available through new appropriations. It is recommended that provisions be made by general statement for the sale of such abandoned military posts and buildings as are found unnecessary, and for application of the proceeds to the construction of other posts. While many of the present posts are of but slight value for military purposes, owing to the changed condition of the country, their occupation is continued at great expense and great inconvenience, because they afford the only available shelter for the troops. The absence of a large number of officers of the line on active duty from their regiments is a serious detriment to the maintenance of the service. The constant demand for small detachments, each of which should be commanded by a commissioned officer, and the various details of officers for necessary service away from their commands, occasions a scarcity in the number required for company duties. With a view to lessening this drain to some extent it is recommended that a law authorizing the detail of officers from the active list as Professor of Tactics and Military Science at certain colleges and universities be so amended as to provide that all such details be made from the retired list of the army. Attention is asked to the necessity of providing legislation for organizing the army and disciplining the active militia of the country, and liberal appropriations are recommended in this behalf. The reports of the Adjutant General of the Army and Chief of Ordnance, touching this subject, fully set forth its importance. The report of the officers in charge of education in the army shows that there are seventy-eight schools now in operation in the army, with an aggregate attendance of 2,305 enlisted men and children. The Secretary recommends the enlistment of 150 schoolmasters, with the rank, pay and commission of a sergeant. An appropriation is needed to supply the Judge Advocate of the army with suitable libraries, and the Secretary recommends that the corps of the Judge Advocates be placed upon the same footing as to promotion with other staff corps of the army. Under the existing laws the Bureau of Military Justice consists of one officer, Judge Advocate-General, and a corps of Judge Advocates of eight officers of equal rank (Majors), with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four when reduced by casuality or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of the Judge Advocates upon the same basis with other staff corps of the army would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and subserve the best interests of the service. Especial attention is asked to the report of the Chief of Engineers upon the condition of our national defenses. From personal inspection of many of the fortifications referred to, the Secretary is able to emphasize the recommendations made, and state that their incomplete and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country. While other nations have been increasing their means for carrying on offensive warfare and attacking maritime cities, we have been dormant in preparation for defense. Nothing of importance has been done toward strengthening and finishing our casemated works since our late civil war, during which the great guns of modern warfare and the heavy armor of modern fortifications and ships came into use among nations, and our earthworks, left by the sudden failure of appropriations some years since in all stages of incompletion, are now being rapidly destroyed by the elements.

MISSISSIPPI AND COLUMBIA RIVERS.

Two great rivers of the North American Continent, the Mississippi and Columbia, have their navigable waters wholly within the limits of the United States, and are of vast importance to our internal and foreign commerce. The permanency of the important work in the South Pass of the Mississippi river seems now to be assured. There has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ended August 9th last. This experiment has opened a broad, deep highway to the ocean, and is an improvement upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among the people abroad, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea. The comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendant importance. These great waterways comprise a system of land transportation spread like network over a large portion of the United States, and are navigable to the extent of many thousands of miles. Producers and consumers alike have a common interest in such unequaled facilities for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially and politically they are the strongest tie between the various sections of the country. These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters, and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision, with a view to their protection and improvement and the enhancement of their usefulness. The channel of the Columbia river, for a distance of about 100 miles from its mouth, is obstructed by a succession of bars, which occasion serious delays in navigation and a heavy expense for lighterage and towage. A depth of at least twenty feet at low tide should be secured and maintained, to meet the requirements of the extensive and growing inland and ocean commerce it subserves. The most urgent need, however, for this great water way is the permanent improvement of the channel at the mouth of the river.

HARBOR OF REFUGE.

From Columbia river to San Francisco, a distance of over six hundred miles, there is no harbor on the Pacific coast which can be approached in stormy weather. An appropriation of $15,000 was made by the Forty-fifth Congress for the commencement of a breakwater and harbor of refuge, to be located at some point between the Straits of Fuca and San Francisco, at which the necessities of commerce, local and general, will be best accommodated. The annual appropriation is thought be quite inadequate for the purpose intended The cost of the work when finished will be very great, owing to the want of natural advantages for a site at any point on the coast between the designated limits, and it has not been thought advisable to undertake the work without a larger appropriation. I commend the matter to the attention of Congress.

THE NEW WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The completion of the new building for the War Department is urgently needed, and estimates for continuing its construction are especially recommended. The collection of books, specimens and records constituting the Army Medical Museum and Library are of national importance. The Library now contains about 51,500 volumes and 57,000 pamphlets relating to medicine, surgery and allied topics. The contents of the Army Medical Museum consist of 22,000 specimens, and are unique in the completeness with which both military surgery and diseases of armies are illustrated. Their destruction would be an irreparable loss, not only to the United States, but to the world. There are filed in the record and dispensation division over 16,000 bound volumes of hospital records, together with a great quantity of papers, embracing the original records of the hospitals of our armies during the civil war. Aside from their historical value, these records are daily searched for evidence needed in the settlement of large numbers of pensions and other claims, for the protection of the Government against attempted frauds, as well as for the benefit of honest claimants. These valuable collections are now in a building which is peculiarly exposed to the danger of destruction by fire. It is therefore earnestly recommended that an appropriation be made for a new fireproof building adequate for the present needs and reasonable future expansion of these valuable collections. Such building should be absolutely fireproof. No expenditure for mere architectural display is required. It is believed that a suitable structure can be erected at a cost not to exceed $250,000.

SUGGESTION IN REGARD TO GENERAL GRANT.

I commend to the attention of Congress the great services of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies during the war for the Union, whose wise, firm and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emolument to be conferred for eminent services to the country. A law authorizing the appointment of a Captain-General of the Army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement and other details, would in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper, and would be warmly approved by the country.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits a successful and satisfactory management of that Department during the last fiscal year. The total expenditures for the year were $12,916,639, leaving unexpended at the close of the year $2,141,682 of the amount of the appropriations. The appropriations for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $15,095,061, and the total estimates for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1882, are $15,953,751. The amount drawn by warrant from July 1, 1880, to November 14, 1880, was $5,041,570. The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that provision be made for the establishment of some form of civil government for the people of Alaska is approved. At present there is no protection of persons or property in that Territory except such as is offered by the officers of the United States ship Jamestown. This vessel was dispatched to Sitka because of a fear that without the immediate presence of national authority there was an impending danger of anarchy. The steps taken to restore order have been accepted in good faith by both the white and Indian inhabitants, and the necessity for the method of restraint does not, in my opinion, now exist. If, however, the Jamestown should be withdrawn, leaving our people as at present without the ordinary judicial and administrative authority of an organized local government, serious consequences might ensue. The laws provide only for the collection of revenue, protection of public property and the transmission of mails. The problem is to supply local rule for a population so scattered and peculiar in its origin and condition. The natives are reported to be tractable and self-supporting, and if properly instructed doubtless would advance rapidly in civilization, and a new factor of prosperity would be added to the national life. I therefore recommend requisite legislation upon this subject. The Secretary of the Navy has taken steps towards the establishment of naval coaling stations at the Isthmus of Panama, to meet the requirements of our commercial relations with Central and South America, which are rapidly growing in importance. Locations eminently suitable, both as regards our naval purposes and the uses of commerce, have been selected—one on the east side of the Isthmus at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Caribbean Sea, and the other on the Pacific coast at the Bay of Golfito. The only safe harbors sufficiently commodious on the isthmus are at these points, and the distance between them is less than 100 miles. The report of the Secretary of the Navy concludes with valuable suggestions with respect to the building up of our merchant marine service, and which deserve the favorable consideration of Congress.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Postmaster-General exhibits a continual growth and a high state of efficiency of the postal service. The operations of no department of the Government, perhaps, represents with greater exactness the increase in population and business of the country. In 1860 the postal receipts were $85,180,471; in 1880, the receipts were $93,315,479. All the inhabitants of the country are directly and personally interested in having proper mail facilities, and naturally watch the Postoffice very closely. This careful oversight of the people has proved a constant stimulus to improvement. During the past year there was an increase of 2,134 postoffices, and the mail routes were extended 27,177 miles, making an additional annual transportation of 18,874,191 miles. The revenues of the postal service for the ensuing year are estimated at $38,845,174, and the expenditures at $42,475,932, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the Treasury of $3,630,757. The Universal Postal Union has received an accession of almost all the countries and colonies of the world maintaining an organized postal service, and it is confidently expected that all other countries and colonies now outside the Union will soon unite therewith, thus realizing the grand idea of the founders of the Union, of forming, for purposes of international mail communication, a single postal territory embracing the world, with a complete uniformity of postal charges and conditions of international exchange for all descriptions of correspondence. To enable the United States to do its full share of this great work, additional legislation is asked by the Postmaster General, to whose recommendation especial attention is called. The suggestion of the Postmaster-General that it would be wise to encourage by appropriate legislation the establishment of American lines to carry the mails between our own ports and those of Mexico, Central America, South America, and of the trans-Pacific countries, is commended to the serious consideration of Congress. The attention of Congress is also invited to the suggestions of the Postmaster-General in regard to postal savings banks.

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The necessity for additional provisions to aid in the transaction of the business of the Federal Courts, becomes each year more apparent. The dockets of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts in a great number of circuits are incumbered with the constant accession of cases. In the former Court, and in many instances in the Circuit Courts, years intervene before it is practicable to bring cases to a hearing. The Attorney-General recommends the establishment of an intermediate Court of Errors and Appeals. It is recommended that the number of Judges of Circuit Court in each circuit, with the exception of the Second Circuit, should be increased by the addition of another Judge. In the Second Circuit that two should be added, and that an intermediate Appellate Court should be formed in each circuit, to consist of Circuit Judges and a Circuit Justice, and that in the event of the absence of either of these Judges the place of the absent Judge should be supplied by the Judge of one of the District Courts in the circuit. Such Appellate Court could be safely invested with large jurisdiction, and the decisions would satisfy suitors in many cases when appeals would still be allowed to the Supreme Court. The expense incurred for this intermediate Court will require a very moderate increase of the appropriations for the expenses of the Department of Justice. This recommendation is commended to the careful consideration of Congress. It is evident that the delay of justice, in many instances oppressive and disastrous to suitors, now necessarily occurs in the Federal Courts, which will in this way be remedied.

THE INDIANS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents an elaborate account of the operations of that Department during the past year. It gives me great pleasure to say that our Indian affairs appear to be in a more hopeful condition now than ever before. The Indians have made gratifying progress in agriculture, herding and mechanical pursuits. Many who were a few years ago in hostile conflict with the Government are quietly settling down on farms, where they hope to make their permanent homes, building houses and engaging in the occupations of civilized life. The introduction of the freighting business among them has been remarkably fruitful of good results, in giving many of them congenial and remunerative employment, and in stimulating their ambition to earn their own support. Their honesty, fidelity and efficiency as carriers are highly praised. The organization of a police force of Indians has been equally successful in maintaining law and order upon the reservations, and in exercising a wholesome moral influence among the Indians themselves. I concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the recommendation that the pay of this force be increased, as an inducement to the best class of young men to enter it. Much care and attention has been devoted to the enlargement of educational facilities for the Indians. Schools at the Indian Agencies have been established, and the erection of buildings has been begun for several more; but an increased appropriation for this interesting undertaking is greatly needed to accommodate the large number of Indian children of school age. The number offered by their parents from all parts of the country for education in the Government schools is much larger than can be accommodated with the means at present available for the purpose. The number of Indian pupils at the Normal School at Hampton, Va., under the direction of General Armstrong, has been considerably increased, and their progress highly encouraging. The Indian school established by the Interior Department in 1879 at Carlisle, under the direction of Captain Pratt, has been equally successful. It has now nearly 200 pupils of both sexes, representing a great variety of tribes east of the Rocky Mountains. Pupils in both these institutions receive not only an elementary English education, but are instructed in housework, agriculture and useful mechanical pursuits. A similar school was established this year at Forest Grove, Oregon, for the education of the Indian youth on the Pacific coast. In addition to this, thirty-six Indian boys and girls were selected from the Eastern Cherokees and placed in boarding schools in North Carolina, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in industrial pursuits. The interest shown by Indian parents, even among the so-called wild tribes, in the education of their children is very gratifying, and gives promise that the results accomplished by the efforts now making will be of lasting benefit. The expenses of Indian education so far have been drawn from the permanent civilization fund at the disposal of the Department of the Interior, but that fund is now so much reduced that the continuance of this beneficial work will in the future depend on appropriations by Congress for the purpose, and I would venture to express the hope that Congress will not permit institutions so fruitful of good results to perish for want of means for their support. On the contrary, the increase of the number of such schools appears to me highly advisable. The past year has been unusually free from disturbances among the Indian tribes. An agreement has been made with the Utes, by which they surrender their large reservation in Colorado in consideration of an annuity to be paid them, and agree to settle in severalty on certain lands designated for that purpose as farmers, holding individual title to their land in fee simple, inalienable for a certain period. In this way a costly Indian war has been avoided, which at one time seemed imminent, and for the first time in the history of the country an Indian nation has given up its tribal existence to settle in severalty and live as individuals under the common protection of the laws of the country. The conduct of the Indians throughout the country during the past year, with a few noteworthy exceptions, has been orderly and peaceful. The guerilla warfare carried on for two years by Victorio and his band of Southern Apaches has virtually come to an end by the death of that chief and most of his followers on Mexican soil. The disturbance caused on our northern frontiers by Sitting Bull and his men, who had taken refuge in the British Dominion, are also likely to cease. A large majority of his followers have surrendered to our military forces, and the remainder are apparently in progress of desintegration. I concur with the Secretary of the Interior in expressing an earnest hope that Congress will, at this session, take favorable action on the bill providing for the allotment of lands on the different reservations in severalty to the Indians, with patents conferring a fee simple title, unalienable for a certain period, and eventually the disposition of the residue of the reservation for general settlement, with the consent and for the benefit of the Indians, placing the latter under equal protection of the laws of the country. This measure, together with a vigorous prosecution of our educational efforts, will work a most important and effective advance towards the solution of the Indian problem, and in preparing for the gradual merging of our Indian population into the great body of American citizenship.

PUBLIC LANDS.

A large increase is reported in the disposal of public lands for settlement during the past year, which marks the prosperous growth of our agricultural industry and the vigorous movement of the population toward our unoccupied lands. As the movement proceeds, the codification of our land laws, as well as proper legislation to regulate the disposition of public lands, become of more pressing necessity, and I therefore invite the consideration of Congress to the accompanying draft of a bill made by the Public Lands Commission, which was communicated by me to Congress at its last session. Early action upon this important subject is highly desirable. The attention of Congress is again called to the wasteful depredations committed on our public timber lands, and the rapid and indiscriminate destruction of our forests. The urgent necessity for legislation to that end is now generally recognized, in view of the lawless character of the depredations committed and the disastrous consequences which will inevitably follow their continuance. Legislation has again and again been recommended to arrest the evil and preserve for the people of our Western States and Territories the timber needed for domestic and other essential uses.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The report of the Director of the Geological Survey is a document of unusual interest. The consolidation of the various geological and geographical surveys and exploring enterprises, each of which heretofore operated upon an independent plan without concert, cannot fail to be of great benefit to all those industries of the country which dependt upon the development of our mineral resources. The labors of the scientific men of recognized merit who compose the corps of the geological survey during the first season of their field operations and inquiries, appear to have been very comprehensive, and will soon be communicated to Congress in a number of volumes. The Director of the Survey recommends that the investigations carried on by his Bureau, which so far have been confined to the so-called public land States and Territories, be extended over the entire country, and that the necessary appropriation be made for this purpose. This would be particularly beneficial to the iron, coal and other mining interests in the Mississippi valley, and of the Eastern and Southern States. The subject is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

MORE ROOM NEEDED.

The Secretary of the Interior calls attention to the want of room in the public building of the Capitol, now existing and in course of construction, for the accommodation of the clerical force employed on the public records. Necessity has compelled the renting of private buildings in different parts of the city for the location of public edifices, for which a large amount of rent is annually paid, while the separation of offices belonging to the same Department impedes the transaction of current business. The Secretary suggests that the block surrounding Lafayette Square on the east, north and west, be purchased as a site for the new edifice for the accommodation of Government offices, leaving the square itself intact, and that if such buildings were constructed upon a harmonious plan of architecture they would add much to the beauty of the national capital, and would, together with the Treasury and new State, Navy and War Department building, form one of the most imposing group of public edifices in the world.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture expresses a confident belief that his efforts in behalf of the production of our own sugar and teas have been encouragingly rewarded. The importance of the results attained have attracted marked attention at home, and have received the special consideration of foreign nations. The successful cultivation of our tea and the manufacture of our own sugar would make a difference of many millions of dollars annually in the wealth of the nation. The Commissioner asks attention particularly to the continued prevalence of infectious and contagious cattle diseases, known and dreaded in Europe and Asia as the cattle plague, or pleuro-pneumonia. A mild type of this disease in certain sections of our country is the occasion of great loss to our farmers, and a serious disturbance to our trade with Great Britain, which furnishes a market for most of our live stock and dressed meats. The value of the neat cattle exported from the United States for the eight months ended August 3, 1880, was more than $12,000,000, and nearly double the value for the same period in 1879—an unexampled increase of the export trade. Your early attention is solicited to this important matter

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Education reports a continued increase of public interest in educational affairs, and that public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention, and colleges for instruction in the theoretical and practical in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including the Government schools recently established for the instruction of the Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation. The Commissioner asks special attention to the depredations committed on lands reserved for the future support of public instruction, and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the Territories and in the Southern States. The recommendation heretofore made is repeated and urged, that an educational fund be set apart from the net proceeds of the sales of public lands annually, the income of which and the remainder of the net annual proceeds to be distributed on some satisfactory plan to States and Territories and the District of Columbia. The success of the public schools of the District of Columbia, and the progress made under the intelligent direction of the Board of Education and the Superintendent in supplying the educational requirements of the District with well-trained and efficient teachers, is very gratifying. Acts of Congress from time to time, donating public lands to the several States and Territories in aid of educational interests, have proved to be wise measures of public policy, resulting in a great and lasting benefit. It would seem to be a matter of simple justice to extend the benefits of this legislative wisdom, which has been so fully vindicated by experience, to the District of Columbia.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I again commend the general interests of the District of Columbia to the favorable consideration of Congress. The affairs of the District, as shown by the report of the Commissioners, are in a very satisfactory condition. In my annual messages heretofore, and in my special message of December 15, 1879, I have urged upon the attention of Congress the necessity of reclaiming the marshes of the Potomac adjacent to the capital, and I am constrained by its importance to advert again to the subject. These flats embrace an area of several hundred acres. They are an impediment to the drainage of the city, and seriously impair its health. It is believed that with this substantial improvement of its river front the capital would be in all respects one of the most attractive cities in the world. Aside from its permanent population, this city is necessarily the place of residence of persons from every section of the country engaged in the public service. Many others reside here temporarily for the transaction of business with the Government. It should not be forgotten that the land reclaimed will probably be worth the cost of reclaiming it, and the navigation of the river be greatly improved. I therefore again invite the attention of Congress to the importance of a provision for this much needed and too long delayed improvement. The water supply of the city is inadequate. In addition to its ordinary use throughout the city, the consumption by the Government is necessarily very great in the navy yard, arsenal and various other departments, and a large quantity is required for the proper preservation of the numerous parks and cleansing of sewers. I recommend that this subject receive the early attention of Congress, and that in making provision for an increased supply, such means be adopted as will have in view the future growth of the city. Temporary expenses for such purposes cannot but be wasteful of money, and therefore unwise, as a more ample reservoir with corresponding facilities for keeping it filled, should, in my judgment, be constructed. I commend again to the attention of Congress the subject of the removal from their present location of the depots of the several railroads entering the city, and I renew the recommendation of my former messages in behalf of the erection of a building for a Congressional Library, the completion of the Washington manument, and of liberal appropriations in support of the benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions of the District.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 6, 1880.

TRAVELING HUMAN NATURE.

There are perhaps few things which one comes across in everyday life better calculated to give an insight into the weaker side of human nature than the Visitor's Book kept at a Continental hotel. In it one sees the obvious wish of the writer to present himself or herself to the world in some particular light. It need scarcely be said that the form adopted is not generally that of self-abasement. Thus the signature of "J. C. Colman, M. P., *pour* Norwich," at an obscure town on the Simplon road, points unmistakably to the newly-fledged member of Parliament, anxious to dazzle the world with his rank and importance. Mr. Colman may or may not be a portion of the British Legislature, but in any case the fact can scarcely be of much interest to the dwellers in the Southern Alps, and still less to the travelers who may follow in his footsteps.

Another entry in the same book refers to the advent of a citizen of the Great Republic, and runs as follows: "W. Holden, United States of America, arrived with four-in-hand." There is something about this last which one can hardly help liking, it is so plain and outspoken. It says: "I am a bragging, upstart Yankee, and I don't care who knows it." Mr. Holden, when blossoming on the free soil of America, is no doubt, in the language of Mr. Lafayette Kettle, "as remarkable a man as any in the country," but it was hardly worth while to publish the precise manner in which he revealed himself to the admiring eyes of villagers of the Tyrol. Next we have apparently an Egyptian, in the person of a traveler who signs himself "Jules Guichard, Directeur, Administration Canal de Suez." Following him in the same book is the signature of one of the most distinguished Frenchmen of modern times. It is simply "Leon Gambetta, Avocat."

A lady, either anxious to show her importance, or desirous of proving that she is not guilty of the impropriety of traveling alone, or both, describes herself as "Miss Cummins and domestique."

Three American young ladies at an inn at the village of Simplon fill in the column of the book headed "Occupation," with the words, "Looking for a Husband."

One of the most noteworthy features in these books is the tendency of the writers, more especially of those of Anglo-Saxon race, to mix up two or three languages in the half dozen words which they think it necessary to write. Thus, in addition to the above, "Laurence G. Boggs" adds to his signature the expression "Etats-Unis d'Amerique;" Mrs. E. Shorter, "Londres, Angleterre," and Mr. Irvinger, "tres satisfait." Again, Lycurgus B. Smith tells us that he is "en route pour Rome," and Mr. Epaminondas Brown that he is "parti for California."

It is difficult to avoid smiling at these little eccentricitios of the human race, and if perpetrating them affords pleasure to the perpetrators it assuredly does no one else any harm. Traveling is said to be one means of improving people's minds and adding to their intelligence, If so, there can be no doubt that there is with many people ample need of both.—[Egyptian Gazette.

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.—"It is no trifling expense to be a bridemaid at a fashionable wedding," says a Washington correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Post.* "Lately a lady hearing another ask her daughter if she was to be an attendant at a certain wedding, promptly answered 'No; I am tired of paying at least $100 for the dress she wears whenever she is a bridemaid. She has bought dresses for that purpose seven times, and that is enough.' Of course a handsome present is always given by a bridemaid to the bride, which adds considerable to the cost of her attendance on her friend. The 'best man' at some weddings is forced to pay out a good round sum for bouquets for the bridemaids. I know of one instance where a young gentleman, who could ill afford it, was told that he would be expected to present each of the twelve bridemaids with a bouquet of rosebuds. There were no groomsmen at that wedding, and only six ushers, so the unfortunate best man, after he had accepted the post, was cooly told that he would be required to provide the round dozen of bouquets."

There is a remote district of Europe, writes a late essayist, where children are not definitely named till the father chooses to hit on what he thinks an appropriate choice. Savages, too, change children's names at the time of the ceremony which answers to confirmation in our church. The idea seems to be that it is impossible to find a title really appropriate while the character of the infant is undeveloped. There is something in this; a poor boy is not "Nicodemused into nothing" without cause.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Assembling of Congress—Opening of the House.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.—A large crowd was present when the House was called to order at noon. Two hundred and twenty-seven members were present.

Committees were appointed to notify the President and the Senate of the meeting, and the Speaker called the roll of States for bills.

Calkins, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, mentioning that several bags of unfrankable matter are in the Washington Postoffices which an attempt had been made to frank, and asking for a report by the Postmaster-General.

By Cox of New York—A resolution asking the President to communicate the correspondence and treaties with China, having reference to emigration and commerce between the two countries.

By Converse—A bill making the President's salary $25,000.

The President's message was received and read.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.—The President sent many nominations to the Senate to-day, mostly for appointments made during the Congressional recess, among them the following: William Lawrence, of Ohio, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury; John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; Matthew R. Barr, of Pennsylvania, Collector of Customs for the district of Erie; John M. Morton, of California, Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco; Andrew J. Dumont, of Louisana, Naval Officer for the district of New Orleans; Theopilus Gainer, of Fayetteville, Wis., Pension Agent at Washington.

New Railroad War.

NEW YORK, December 6th.—This morning the agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company received notice from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that no more freight belonging to the former could pass over the latter road. "Consequently," said the freight agent, "we are without an outlet for the present." How long this will last cannot be stated, but it will save merchants trouble, if they will, until further notice, ship by some other route. All freight taken yesterday has been forwarded. So merchants need be under no anxiety with respect to that, and no freight has since been taken.

Anxious to be Tried.

NEW YORK, December 6th.—Counsel for Kenward Philp, indicted for criminally libelling President elect Garfield, made an application in the Court of General Sessions to-day to have his client's case tried either to-morrow or Wednesday. The District Attorney objected, and the Recorder informed Philp's counsel that he could not renew his motion to-morrow.

A Theatrical Troupe in Hard Luck.

ATLANTA (Ga.), December 6th.—A car containing the personal baggage of the Hearts of Oak Combination was destroyed by fire this morning at Jonesboro, on the Central road. About sixty-five trunks were burned. The private wardrobe of the troupe is a complete loss. The car caught fire from an overheated journal.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.—The Senate was called to order at noon to-day by Vice-President Wheeler. The message of President Hayes was received, read and ordered printed, and at 3 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Electoral Votes Received.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.—Vice-President Wheeler to-day received by mail certificates of the Electoral votes of twenty-nine States. He also to-day received a certificate of the vote of the Electoral College of Maryland at the hand of its messenger.

Decline of Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, December 6th —The *Daily News* says: The decline in grain and provisions which lately set in aggregates a value approximating $1,100,000. There was a decline of nearly a cent in wheat this morning, and all other grains were weak. Provisions were decidedly weak, but recovered somewhat after the session had advanced.

Receipts of Gold.

NEW YORK, December 6th.—The steamship Maine brought $817,000 in gold, and the Arizona brings $500,000.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, December 6th.—Silver bars, 111⅝; money easy at 2; Governments generally firm for 6's and 5's, and ½ lower for 4½'s and 4's; stocks firmer; Western Union, 89⅞; Quicksilver, 11½; Pacific, 47; Mariposa, ½; Wells Fargo, 113; New York Central, 142; Erie, 40; Panama, 208; Union Pacific, 101; bonds, 114½; Central Pacific, 81⅛; bonds, 114; Sutro, 1.

Railroad Accident.

NEWARK (O.), December 6th.—Near here Saturday night a man was killed and two engines and a number of cars were wrecked by a collision on the Panhandle road.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Trouble in Ireland.

WATERFORD, December 6th.—In his speech yesterday, Parnell denounced the Government as too weak to deal with the land question, and hoped to crush the movement by keeping representations from Parliament, but no one could stop the agitation until the tiller of the soil owned it. The Government conspired against the Irish, and assassination was only attempted when there was no organization.

LONDON, December 6th.—The *Times'* Waterford special says: The proposition to confer the freedom of the city of Waterford on Parnell was carried with considerable opposition. The result of the opposition, however, was that the dissenting members of the Municipal Council have been more or less "Boycotted." A system of wholesale intimidation was exercised to compel co operation in the arrangement for the reception of Parnell. The windows of several establishments were smashed when it became known that the owners would not join in the popular movement. The inhabitants had to join in the rejoicing or have their houses attacked and trade destroyed. The result was that almost every business house was decorated with flags.

LONDON, December 6th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Chief Justice May's language in the case of the application for a postponement of the State trials is significant and instructive in the highest degree. It has been condemned even by the Conservative papers in England, where there is no country Justice who would not be ashamed of such an exhibition of partiality. It shows that peasants are not the only people in the land who need not have the sacredness of law instilled into them.

WATERFORD, December 6th.—Parnell was presented in the Town Hall to-day with the freedom of the city. In his speech he expressed his belief that the back of English rule in Ireland was broken, and that the country would ultimately recover its legitimate independence.

Affairs in Greece.

ATHENS, December 6th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Coumounderous, replying to the comments of the Opposition, said he expected the members to abandon their mutual recriminations, as the country was on the eve of a supreme crisis. He said her programme was the mobilization of an army and preparations to carry out very soon the decision of the Berlin Conference, but that the Government does not make assistance from the Powers an indispensable condition to taking action.

Death of Madame Thiers.

PARIS, December 6th.—Madame Thiers is dead.

That Allied Fleet.

LONDON, December 6th.—The *Daily News* prints the following conspicuously: "We are authorized to state that all the Powers having agreed to the proposal of Her Majesty's Government that the international fleet should separate after communicating their respective instructions, Vice Admiral Seymour has ordered the signal to part company."

Restored to Health.

NEW YORK, December 6th.—The Panama *Herald* of November 25th says: Dr. P. S. Law, a well-known mining expert, recently from San Francisco, after undergoing a surgical operation, is restored to health, and departs to-day for the South.

Urgent Conservative Whip.

LONDON, December 6th.—Northcote has issued an urgent Conservative whip for the opening of Parliament.

The Kurdish Outlook.

TEHERAN, December 6th.—Sheik Abdullah returned to Seir Guntains. A disaster is reported at Urumiah.

Parnell.

WATERFORD, December 6th.—Parnell's visit here is believed to be his last public engagement for the present.

Pilgrims Attacked by Kurds.

TEHERAN, December 6th.—Several thousand pilgrims, returning from Mecca, are detained at Bagdad, owing to the Kurds having attacked the last three caravans and killed and wounded over 500 pilgrims.

Death of a Japanese Embassador.

PARIS, December 6th.—Shioger Naonobe Same Shina, Japanese Embassador to France, is dead.

Disastrous Fire in Hayti—Death.

HAVANA, December 6th.—A fire at Gonaives, Hayti, destroyed seven buildings, involving a loss of more than $200,000.

Dr. Stammen, German Charge d'Affairs and Consul-General at Venezuela, died at Caracas recently.

Counterfeit Dollars.

TORONTO, December 6th.—Finely executed dollar-counterfeits are circulating freely here.

Another Challenge.

LONDON, December 6th.—Ross has challenged Laycock for the Challenge Cup.

FOREIGN FACTS.

An English writer in the *Contemporary Review* declares that "the American now regards the Canadian with a kind of half contemptuous indifference."

S. Morley, M. P., asserts that "medical men are every day strengthening in their testimony that alcohol or intoxicants are absolutely valueless as food."

A French monk has been imprisoned for a month for remarking to one of his comrades that the Paris police, during the recent expulsion of the Jesuits, were like dogs following the Holy Sacrament.

Gladstone's son Herbert, who is a member of Parliament, says that although the English aristocracy is the best and the noblest of all aristocracies, still it would not be wise to suppress democracy.

The London *Times* pronounces it scandalous that police discipline and public decorum should be so lax in that city as to render an evening's stroll for women of character in frequented resorts all but impossible.

Mrs. Sarah Way died at her home, No. 7 Fremantle Place, Kingsdown, Bristol, England, a few weeks ago, at the advanced age of 104 years and 10 months. Her eldest son died about eight months ago, aged 78 years.

S. C. Hall, in some words of farewell on his retirement from the editorship of the London *Art Journal*, which he started 42 years ago, writes: "I do not think the history of literature supplies a parallel case—that of an editor commencing a publication, continuing to edit it during 42 years, and retiring from it when it had attained vigorous age—its value augmented and not deteriorated by time."

It is rare, says a Paris correspondent, for French brides to shed tears; but Mlle. Samary, the actress, did at her recent marriage with M. Paul Lagarde, the only son of a rich stockbroker. The pulpit stairs and even the pulpit of the Madeleine were filled with pretty actresses, who crowded to see the bride. She entered leaning on the arm of her father, the violoncellist Samary, and was beautifully dressed in ivory satin and orange blossoms. Mlle. Barretta, in an opal blue and silver toillette, was bridemaid. None of the bridegroom's family was present. In the sacristy the whole company of the Theater Francais defiled before the bride, whom the actresses embraced, and the actors saluted by kissing her hand.

James Russell Lowell remembers that thirty years ago Thackeray said to him, "Carlyle is my master." The other day he saw in a magazine that Ruskin makes the same observation. This coincidence, the difference between Thackeray and Ruskin being remembered, only showed, he thought, the universality of Carlyle's influence. He meant to say that Carlyle approached different men on different sides, which was one of the strongest marks that could be mentioned of genius. Carlyle had found an approach to their intellects and to their hearts—to the intellects and hearts of a great variety of men of different nations. He had introduced a new style—a peculiarly English style—of looking at things, quite as much as Sir Walter Scott introduced a new style of novel-writing. Sir Walter Scott, he considered, was the greatest story-teller of the age. Carlyle had the surprising gift of expressing poetic thought in prose.

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS BY THE LOIRE.

The Seven Sleepers are said to have come as pilgrims from the far East—Syria, according to the usual version—that they might receive the blessing of St. Martin. They found the saint passing most of his time in a small cavern. They occupied one near it. One day they received from St. Martin the eucharist, and presently fell asleep. There was no appearance of death; they remained in a breathless, motionless slumber for weeks, months; and then, though there was no decay, it was thought right to lay them in hollow rock tombs. And here I was shown the seven graves cut in the floor; each is shaped somewhat like all the Templars' tombs. At the door of the grotto there was a tomb of great antiquity, covered by a stone slab which left a hole at one corner. Looking through this I perceived a skeleton which had no coffin. It is not improbable, therefore, that these graves have been repeatedly used for hermits of special sanctity. After they passed from their living to their literal burial, these saintly solitaires have often for the first time begun to exercise influence upon men. Legends take root in their graves, floating fables adopt them as fathers, and so ultimately they rise again as myths, their bones are distributed as charms, and they enter upon a more real existence than when they dwelt above the sod as if they were already beneath it. On the ceiling of the Seven Sleepers' Grot, when I saw it in the summer of 1878, there were still discernible the fading splendors of the sky and heavenly bodies with which it had been decorated. But whoever may slumber, Time and Nature sleep not. The front of the chapel has been designed by M. l'Abbe Brisacier, in accordance with a structure which existed in the same place in the eleventh century. During the severe winter which preceded, the ceiling of the cave had fallen—as it fell twice before (in the eleventh and again in the seventeenth century) and of all the interior decorations I could now discover only a lily, a star, a faint tinge of blue sky. These decorations had been copied from the earliest ages. The fall of this roof and removal of the debris laid bare a large number of bones, some of which were in such a position as to be almost of geological interest. It looks as if so early as the tenth century, perhaps, the place was regarded as a sacred one for burial. The catastrophe brought out the fact that the ingenious Abbe Brisacier, of Tours, had about the same time discovered in the episcopal archives the names of the Seven Sleepers. These names will now be connected with seven figures, which will have to be evolved from somebody's inner consciousness, on seven stained windows now being made for the little chapel which has been built. The names, which have been kindly sent me by the Abbe Brisacier, are Clemens, Primus, Lætus, Theodorus, Cyriadius, Godantius and Innocentius. Yon great gateway of Marmoutier, from which Urban II. preached the crusade, and so earned such saintship as the nineteenth-century Vatican can recognize, is a noble piece of architecture, but it has beneath its turret an oubliette, recently sealed, down which human victims were hurled to a depth not yet fathomed; there are two westward towers also that are graceful; but it was the place of execution when the lords of Marmoutier were the judges, and they seem even now studded with human heads. The glory of this, the oldest and most aristocratic convent in Northern Europe, after all, hovers about these grottoes, where Gatien and Martin and dear St. Patrick passed much of their time.

SERENADING THE WRONG MAN.—An amusing anecdote concerning ex Governor Bishop, of Ohio, is told in Cleveland. It is related that arrangements were made one evening during the recent fair to serenade the President of the State Board of Agriculture, and that functionary had collected his thoughts for presentation, and was about to appear on the balcony and address the band and crowd, when Mr. Bishop drove up to the hotel with several friends. The ex-Governor, with the calmness of a great man, took the serenade to himself, and, rising in the carriage, bowed gracefully and responded in a characteristic speech. The band dispersed, the ex-Governor retired, and the poor agricultural President's speech was never made.

"Holy Moses!" exclaimed a son of Erin during the late unpleasantness, "that I should serve six years in the army—three years day and three years night!"

Patriotism is a glorious thing in its way, but we observe there are always the most candidates for the office that has the best pay.

The King of Greece—Oleomargarine.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Millers are generally kept fairly busy. We quote various brands as follows: Best City Extra, $5 25; Bakers' Extra, $5@5 12½; Superfine, $3 75@4 25; interior Extra, $4 75@5; interior Superfine, $3 75@4 12½; Oregon Extra, $4 50@4 75; choice do, $5; Oregon Superfine, $3 75@4 12½; Walla Walla Extra, $4 75@5 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—In the face of discouraging advices from Liverpool, the market this morning well held its own. On 'Change holders were perhaps less exacting, while shippers bought in a comparatively free way at about $1 50 ₩ ctl for good shipping grades. The market throughout the session carried a weak tone, though values did not soften to any large extent. A parcel of 1,466 ctls choice No. 1 shipping was sold for $1 53¾ ₩ ctl, being the top rate obtained to-day. Some fair milling found a buyer to the extent of 1,500 ctls at $1 47½ ₩ ctl. Other sales embrace 2,500, 1,218, 1,200, 800, 500, 500 and 250 ctls No. 2 shipping at the uniform figure of $1 50 ₩ ctl; 1,500 do do, $1 45; 800 do coast shipping, $1 42½; 500 do do, $1 42½; 1,067 do do, $1 30 ₩ ctl. We quote: No. 1, $1 52½@1 55; No. 2, $1 45@1 50 ₩ ctl.

BARLEY—Busines this morning was not sufficiently extensive to indicate any particular change in the situation. Brewing seemed to be the only kind in request, and some few transactions were made at last week's rates. Sales embrace 1,800 sks good brewing, $1 20; 1,000 do do, $1 20; 960 do fair do, $1 15 ₩ ctl. Brewing is quotable at $1 15@1 25 feed, 90@97½c; Chevalier, $1 25@1 30 for choice standard bay, and $1 10@1 20 for coast.

OATS—Arrivals from the northern coast continue free. Holders are firm in their asking rates. A sale of 286 sks good Humboldt feed was reported on 'Change at $1 30 ₩ ctl. We quote as follows: Humboldt, $1 25@1 37½; coast, $1 15@1 30; Oregon and Washington Territory, $1 25@1 35; Surprise, $1 35@1 45 ₩ ctl.

CORN—No buyers. For new crop small Yellow $1 15 ₩ ctl is vainly asked, while large Yellow is said to be held at $1 20 ₩ ctl. We know of no white in first hands.

RYE—Quotable at $1 52½@1 57½ ₩ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 45@1 50 ₩ ctl.

HAY—Good qualities range from $11 to $16 ₩ ton, though the market is not strong at these figures.

HOPS—Holders are not disposed to make any concessions. We quote 14@20c ₩ ℔ as governing figures.

POTATOES—A better feeling prevailed at the water front this morning, and advanced rates were frequently obtained for a sound article. Sweet were sold by auction at a range of $1 20 to $1 87½ ₩ ctl. Recent arrivals of Jersey Blue brought $1 05@1 10 ₩ ctl. Only one small lot of Humboldt arrived on the Senator. Wharf rates to-day are as follows: River Red, 50@60c; Early Rose, 60@70c; Cuffey Cove, 75@85c; Tomales, 87½@90c; Petaluma, 87½@90c; Humboldt, 80@90c ₩ ctl.

ONIONS—The market appears to be rather irregular this morning. We obtained sales from $3 37½ to $3 75 ₩ ctl, according to size and condition of lots.

BEANS—Continued free sales within our range. We quote: Bayos, $1 05; Butter, $1 30@1 35 for small, and $1 40@1 50 for large; Castor, $3@3 25; Lima, $3 50@4; Pea, $1 60; Pink, $1 05; Red, 95c@$1; small White, $1 45@1 50; large White, $1 30@1 45 ₩ ctl.

VEGETABLES—The market is poorly furnished. We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $10 ₩ ton; String Beans, 7@10c ₩ ℔; Artichokes, 35c ₩ dozen; Parsnips, $1 ₩ ctl; Beets, $1; Carrots, 30@35c; Turnips, $2 ₩ ctl; Cauliflower, $1 ₩ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₩ ctl; Cucumbers, 50@75c ₩ box; Garlic, 3c ₩ ℔; Sprouts, 2½c ₩ ℔; dry Okra, 15c; dry Peppers, 10@12½c ₩ ℔.

FRUIT—Prices are nominal, owing to the large amount of poor offering. Apples, 20@40c ₩ box for ordinary, and 75c@$1 for choice qualities; Pears, 75c@$2 50 ₩ box; Quinces, 60@75c ₩ box; Tokay Grapes, 75c ₩ box; Black Morocco, 75c ₩ box; Muscat, 50c ₩ box; Cornechon, $1 25 ₩ box; Rose of Peru, 75c ₩ box; Lemons, $9@10 ₩ box for Malaga, and $4@4 50 ₩ box for California; Limes, $10@12 ₩ M for Mexican; Tamarinds, 12@15c ₩ ℔; Bananas, $2@4 ₩ bunch; Wisconsin Cranberries, $15@17 ₩ bbl; Tahiti Oranges, $35@40 ₩ M; Mexican do, $30@35 ₩ M.

DRIED FRUIT—The inquiry is less positive, and quotations are not quite so firm. We quote as follows: Sun dried Apples, 7@8c for sliced, and 5½@6½c for quartered; Apricots 18@20c; Blackberries, 15@17c; Figs, 8@9c for pressed and 4@6c for unpressed; Nectarines, 14@15c; Peaches, 18@20c for peeled, and 10@13c for unpeeled; Pears, 9@10c for whole, and 9@10c for sliced; Plums, 14@15c for pitted, and 5@6c ₩ ℔ for unpitted; German Prunes, 11@13c ₩ ℔. California Raisins, in lots of 250 boxes and upward, are quoted as follows: $2 25@2 50 for whole boxes, $2 50@2 75 for halves, $2 75@3 for quarters and $3@3 25 for eighths, with the usual discount to the trade.

HONEY—Moves slowly. Comb, 12@15c; strained, 6½@7c for dark, and 7½@8c ₩ ℔ for white.

BUTTER—Liberal arrivals of Eastern and increasing supplies of the home product causes a general weakening in rates. Firkin maintains its position because of limited supply. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Fancy, 45c ₩ ℔; choice roll, 40@42½c ₩ ℔; fair, 27½@37½c ₩ ℔; inferior to ordinary, 23@26c, inside rate for mixed lots from country stores. Firkin is quotable at 35@37½c ₩ ℔. Pickled, 36@40c. Eastern is in large supply, at a range of 20@30c ₩ ℔, according to quality.

CHEESE—California, 13@15c; do, in drums, 15@16c ₩ ℔; Eastern, 16@19c; Western, 14@15c ₩ ℔.

EGGS—The market is anything but steady. It must be something extra that would bring our top rate to-day. California, 40@45c; Salt Lake, 35@40c; Eastern, 27½@32½c; Lime, 27½@30c ₩ dozen.

POULTRY—No receipts up to noon. Turkeys, 10@12c ₩ ℔ for live, 12@15c ₩ ℔ for dressed; Roosters, $4@4 50 for old and $5@6 for young; Hens, $5@6 50; Broilers, $3@4, according to size; Ducks, $4 50@6 ₩ doz; Geese, $1 75@2 25 ₩ pair.

GAME—Old rates are continued. Supplies nominal. Quail, 62½@75c; Mallard Ducks, $2 25@2 75; Canvas Back Ducks, $2@2 50; Sprigs, $1 50@2; Teal, $1@1 25; Widgeon, $1@1 25; Brandt, $1 50@1 75; Geese, $1 for white and $2@2 25 for gray; Snipe, 30@50c for common, and $1 2@1 50 ₩ doz for English; Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 25; Doves, 75c ₩ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote jobbing lots: Eastern Hams, 14@14½c; California, 11@12½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 12½@13c; California Smoked Bacon, 10½@11c for heavy and medium, and 11½@12½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 12½@13c; Pork, $12@12 50 for Extra Prime, $15@15 50 for Prime Mess, $20 for Mess, $21 for Clear and $22 for Extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $14@15 ₩ bbl; Mess Beef, $10 for bbls and $6@6 50 for half bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $10 50@11; Family Beef, $13@13 50 ₩ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 11½@11½c ₩ ℔; Beef Tongues, $8 ₩ dozen; Eastern Lard, 13½@14½c ₩ ℔ for all styles and sizes of packages; California do, 10-℔ cs, 10½c; 5-℔ cs, 11c; pails, 11½@12c; Royal do, 12½c ₩ ℔.

WOOL—Market not pressingly active. We quote as follows: Southern fall, 12@14c ₩ ℔ for fair to good, and 9@11c for ordinary to inferior; San Joaquin, 11@13c for fair to good; 13@15c for heavy mountain, and 16@18c for light do; Northern, 14@16c for poor defective Sacramento, 18@20c for good Red Bluff and Chico, and 23@25c ₩ ℔ for Humboldt and Mendocino. Nevada may be quoted at a range of 25@27c ₩ ℔. Eastern Oregon sells at 20@23c for inferior, and 24@27c for choice; while an extra fine line would probably bring 28@30c ₩ ℔. Fine light fleece Valleys come about 29@30c. while common grades are nominally 25@26c ₩ ℔. Oregon Lambs are quotable at 24@26c ₩ ℔ for choice Eastern and 28@32c ₩ ℔ for valley.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, December 6th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet, and Wheat is unsettled, latter at $1 12@1 20.

WOOL—California is quiet at 14@19c for fall burry, and 20@23c for clean fall; spring burry, 18@24c; clean spring, 25@38c; pulled, 38@45c.

HIDES—Steady at 23@23½c.

HOPS—Are less active, but firm.

BARLEY—Weaker, No. 1 bright Canada being quoted at $1 25.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee dull and decreased a quarter lower. In refined Sugars there has been a very fair demand, steady at a decline of ⅛@¼c from last week's prices. Teas in moderate and uncertain demand; supplies offered freely, but have unsettled value. Japans have attracted the most attention, with sales of 18,000 packages.

LIVERPOOL, December 6th

WHEAT—Good to choice California, 9s 11d to 10s 3d. Spot lots are inactive; cargo lots neglected; no business doing; quotable at 47s per quarter all round; French country markets now dearer.

Sacramento Market.

FRUIT—Our Sacramento quotations are from the price-lists of W. R Strong & Co., and are revised up to 6 P. M. yesterday. They represent trade prices, and have in view selected fruits suitable for shipment: Apples, Spitzenberg, $1 25; red, $1@1 25; cooking, 90c@$1; papered for long shipment, $1 25@1 35; pears, ordinary varieties, $1 50@1 75; Winter Nellis, $2; oranges Tahiti, $4 50; Loreta, $4@4 50 ₩ 100; do Mexican, $3@4; lemons, Sicily, $10@12 ₩ box; California, $5; bananas, $3@4 50 ₩ bunch; sugar cane, $2 50@3 ₩ bunch; pineapples, 8@9 ₩ dozen; limes, $1 50@1 75 ₩ 100; cranberries, $16@17 ₩ bbl. Choice apples for long keeping are now coming forward and in complete variety. In fruit the variety is small, confined mainly to apples and pears.

DRIED FRUIT—California raisins, whole, $2 25@2 50; half, $2 50@2 75; quarters, $2 75@3; eighths, $3@3 50. Pears, 10@12c; plums, 15@16c; peaches, 14@16c; apples, sliced, 7@8c; do quartered, 6@7c; prunes, 12½@16c; blackberries, 18@19c; figs, choice, 8@9c; fair do, 6@7c; apricots, 20@22c.

NUTS—English Walnuts, 9@10c; new Calif do, extra choice, 11@12c; Almonds, 15@17c; Peanuts, 6@9c; Hickory Nuts, 8@10c; Pecan, 16@17c Filberts, 16c; Brazils, 14@15c ₩ ℔; Eastern Chestnuts, 30c ₩ ℔; Cocoanuts, $9@10 ₩ 100.

HONEY—Comb, San Diego, 13@17; comb, in 2 ℔ cans, $3 50@4; extra extracted, 8@10c ₩ ℔; common extracted, 6@8c ₩ ℔.

FEED—Our quotations are from the price-lists of E. A. Burr, of this city, and are corrected to date: Oat hay, $15@16 ₩ ton, baled; alfalfa, $9@10 ₩ ton, baled; bran, $16 ₩ ton; barley, 80@85c ₩ cwt.; ground barley, $1 15 ₩ cwt.; wheat, $1 30@1 35 ₩ cwt.; oats, $1 85@2 ₩ cwt.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6, 1880.

MORNING SESSION.

260 Ophir	8¾@9¼	850 Bullion	2 40@2 30
545 Mexican	9@9¼	410 Exchequer	1¼
430 G. & C.	5	640 Overman	1 30@1 20
75 Best & Belch	10	1835 Justice	2 25@2
520 California	1 75@1 8	370 Union	11¼@12¼
740 Savage	3 60@3 85	2990 Alta	10@8¼
25 Con Va	2¾	450 Julia	70@65c
215 Chollar	3½@3 30	400 Caledonia	30@35c
795 Potosi	3 40@3 30	825 S Hill	45@50c
166 Hale & N	9@8¾	150 Challenge	80c
110 C. Point	1 70@1 75	630 New York	25@30c
1420 Imperial	30@25c	350 Occidental	1 70@1 80
1075 Y. Jacket	4 85@4 50	400 Lady Wash	35c
90 Kentuck	1 80	1235 Andes	2 70@2 90
335 Alpha	4½@5	1150 Scorpion	1 50@1 65
410 Belcher	2 80@2 70	865 Benton	2 20@2 30
20 Confidence	3¾	300 Capital	65@85c
655 Sierra Nev	10@9 75	320 Con. Dorado	30c
560 Utah	9¾@10½		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

300 Belmont	25@20c	50 Bechtel	75c
660 Prize	1 50@1 3	200 Good haw	80c
650 Argenta	20@15c	200 Champion	25c
840 Tuscarora	30c	500 Blackhawk	5c
165 Day	25c	250 Booker	5c
1250 Albion	45@50c	70 Mono	1 10
750 Wales	50c@	160 Noonday	1
120 Mt. Diablo	4	200 Mammoth	30c
1000 N Belle Isle	45c	300 Oro	50c
1200 M. Potosi	30c	520 S. King	12@12¼
75 Columbus	2½	95 C. B. Hills	1 60
75 Bodie	4 80@4 75	100 Boston	1

BERTAUD'S INFALLIBLE INJECTION.—The famous French remedy for gonorrhœa, gleet, etc. M. S. Hammer, Sacramento, agent for Pacific coast. Sent C. O. D. to any address.

DR. UNGAR'S LIQUOR ANTIDOTE, carefully prepared of the best Quill Bark by M. S. Hammer, druggist, Sacramento. (The celebrated cure for drunkenness.