THE TRAVELERS.

MEETING OF "ROAD AGENTS" IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

Considering the Management of the Organization—Serious Charges Made—The Coming Election Dec. 20—Four Tickets Already in the Field.

St. Paul is a favorite place for the Sunday "stop over" among traveling men. The churches are numerous and presided over by eminent divines; the hotels are good, and the other inducements are equally powerful. The consequence is that our city is weekly favored and beautified by the genial company of this busy class of our citizens. The word having passed that a goodly number would be in St. Paul, Sunday, Dec. 2, the word was passed to have a formal meeting on that day. The object and nature of the meeting is told in what follows:

At 4.20 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a score or more of traveling men assembled in the ladies' ordinary at the Merchants' hotel.

Among those present were the following:

J. Hanbeck, with W. H. Bush & Co. St. Paul.

J. Hamaker, with M. Selz & Co., Chicago.

J. McCauley, with Beaupre, Allen & Co., St. Paul.

E. A. Ringstorff, with J. Oppenheim & Co., St. Paul.

James Owens, with Ascherman & Co., Milwaukee.

James Lawton, with Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., Chicago.

J. F. Broderick, with Beaupre, Allen & Keough, St. Paul.

G. E. Prestor, with E. B. Prestor, Chicago.

A. Bourgeois, with John S. Holter & Co., New York.

H. S. Hamley, with American Bridge Co., Chicago.

C. H. Hinman, with Secherger, Brickley & Co., Chicago.; and several others.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. J. F. Broderick to preside, and electing Mr. J. Hanbeck, secretary.

Mr. James Owens, Milwaukee, stated that he conceived the object of the meeting was to take some preliminary action in regard to the annual convention of the Northwestern Trading Men's association, to be held in Chicago the 26th inst. At that meeting the officers of the society and a board of directors were to be elected. Further, he had heard that some charges of irregularity and mismanagement by the present officers had been made. He thought this might be inquired into advantageously. In a late issue of the Chicago *Times* it was alleged that the present administration had been estranged and were not reliable. While entertaining no belief in the accusations, he thought it advisable to look into the matter, as the convention was near at hand.

It was suggested that Mr. C. H. Hinman, at present an officer and candidate for re-election, was in the hotel, and he might be able to throw some light on the subject. Mr. Hinman was sent for.

Mr. Ringstorff stated that owing to a slight defection in the association, several tickets for society officers had been put in the field. On all of them Mr. Hinman's name was placed. The ticket he favored was the regular ticket, the one calling for the re-election of all the present administration, excepting N. C. Draper, president. He had declined to run. For his place the name of W. K. Sidley had been substituted. He moved that this meeting endorse the present administration of the Northwestern Traveling Men's association.

Mr. C. H. Hinman coming in, was requested to enlighten the assembly. He remarked he was unable to make any extended explanation. He was not in a position to make any reference to the financial condition of the association. Among a very few a desire had been evinced to make a change in the offices of president, and secretary and treasurer. He believed this grew out of the individual caprice and dissatisfaction of Mr. Wright, of Field, Leiter & Co.'s. He, Wright, had caused to be placed in the field several tickets bearing his name for president. He, Hinman, attributed Wright's dissatisfaction to the fact that having refused to pay assessment No. 3, he had been expelled at one time from the association. So far as he was able to judge, the present officers had given satisfaction. As to the charges in the *Times*, he believed there was nothing in them.

Several Gentlemen—We would like greatly to know the nature of these charges.

Mr. Hamaker—I have the article in question.

Thereupon the secretary was directed to read an article published in the *Times* of the 22d:

The article is headed "Tourists of Trade," and, citing the organization which originated in Minnesota in 1868, goes on to speak of the management as follows:

For several terms the presidency has been held by Mr. N. C. Draper, now of Lockwood & Draper, wholesale tea merchants; and Mr. Mason C. Hatch has been secretary. The body is incorporated as a benevolent and protective association, and one of its provisions is that upon the death of a member all the other members shall pay into the treasury $2 each, which shall go to the family of the deceased. For several years there were no deaths. There have been in all seven deaths, whereby each member of the association has been called upon for $14. When it is considered that this amount represents as a matter of fact (though not of theory) an insurance of $3,400, it will be seen how great an advantage attaches to membership. The expenses have been defrayed out of the fees paid for admission to the association and an occasional small assessment. They have never, all told, amounted to more than $3,000 a year.

In view of these facts it seems odd that there should be any dispute as to economy raised, or that any cry of

"RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE"

could find any listeners. Yet some of the gentlemen, perhaps not very well posted as to the truth in the premises, or possibly for the love of excitement, have set on foot a movement to check the "reckless" management of affairs and reinstate white-robed virtue on the top seat. Just what specific cause of complaint they have further than they think Mr. Hatch receives too large an amount of money for his services as secretary does not appear.

The annual election is to occur on the 26th of December. Some time since

THE FOLLOWING PRINTED TICKET

was distributed among the members:

For President—Silas F. Wright.

Vice Presidents—N. C. Draper, Chicago; J. J. McDonald, St. Paul; James M. Dement, Milwaukee; M. W. Shultz, Peoria; M. C. Wetmore, St. Louis; Chas. Hinman, Chicago.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mason C. Hatch.

Directors—William Best, F. W. Norwood, J. W. Richards, T. M. Caligar, J. S. Butterfield.

The appearance of this document created quite a sensation. Its supporters set at work without loss of time to procure the "proxies" of members who will not be present at the annual meeting for the purpose of voting them for it. The activity displayed soon

BROUGHT ANOTHER FACTION TO THE SURFACE,

and in a short time more the following was found in profusion wherever there were any travelers to read it:

For President—J. J. McDonald, of St. Paul, Minn.

For Vice Presidents—A. D. Lamb, of Chicago; J. M. Dement, of Milwaukee; M. W. Shultz, of Peoria; M. C. Wetmore, of St. Louis; T. F. Gilliam, of Dubuque; Ira Niles, of Detroit.

For Secretary and Treasurer—Mason C. Hatch, of Chicago.

For Directors for Two Years—Wm. Best, of Best, Russell & Co., Chicago; J. C. Borland, with J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago; Robert M. Well-, of Wells & Nellegar, Chicago; J. S. Butterfield, with H. A. Kohn & Co., Chicago; N. C. Draper, of Lockwood & Draper, Chicago.

The gentlemen back of the first ticket soon found this a formidable rival in the proxy business. The strife became quite warm and heated until yesterday morning, when still

A THIRD TICKET,

elaborately styled the "economy and reform opposition ticket," came up as follows:

For President—Silas F. Wright, with Field, Letter & Co.

Vice Presidents—C. H. Hinman, Chicago; Edward P. Hall, Chicago; O. H. Skelton, Milwaukee; J. J. McDonald, St. Paul; M. W. Shultz, Peoria; M. C. Wetmore, St. Louis.

Secretary and Treasurer—Marc Sherwood, with Field, Leiter & Co.

Directors—S. H. Crane, of Markley, Alling & Co.; J. W. Richards, with Seiz, Schwab & Co.; J. C. Borland, with John V. Farwell & Co.; Burke Stone, with Henry W. King & Co.; N. W. Lyman, with N. O. Williams & Co.

The end is not yet. The old heads who organized the association ten years ago, and have nursed it through a very feeble infancy into a vigorous maturity, will also have a ticket out. Probably some time next week the new ticket will be heard from. Then look out for fun.

Mr. Hinman stated he was authorized to say that the names used upon the above tickets mentioned in the article was done without authority. For one, his name had been so used.

Mr. Ringstorff's motion to endorse the present administration was then put and unanimously carried.

The question of the secretary's salary then came up in an informal way for discussion. All agreed that "the servant was worthy his hire."

Mr. Bourgeois moved, that, in the matter of salaries, the same should be left to the discretion of the board of directors, but that the sense of this meeting was that the secretary should be paid a liberal salary. Carried.

Mr. Ringstorff moved, that this meeting endorse and recommend the following ticket:

REGULAR TICKET NORTHWESTERN TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

For President—W. K. Sidley, Chicago, with Keith Bros.

For Vice-Presidents—C. H. Hinman, Chicago; J. H. Dement, Milwaukee; M. W. Schultz, Peoria; J. J. McDonald, St. Paul; M. C. Wetmore, St. Louis; T. F. Gilman, Dubuque.

For Secretary and Treasurer—Mason C. Hatch, Chicago.

For Directors (for two years)—N. C. Draper, Chicago, of Lockwood & Draper; Wm. Best, Chicago, of Best, Russell & Co.; N. W. Lyman, Chicago, with N. O. Williams & Co.; J. S. Butterfield, Chicago, with H. A. Kohn & Bros.; H. L. Pinney, Chicago, with Field, Leiter & Co.

Carried, without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Hamaker expressed the hope that St. Paul would be represented by a full delegation at the convention. As a special representative he nominated Mr. J. F. Broderick. He was elected.

Mr. Hamaker moved to empower Mr. Broderick with the authority to select an alternate if he could not attend. Carried.

Mr. Hinman and others urged upon the meeting the importance of a full attendance at the annual convention, and enlarged upon the benefits and purposes of the association.

Adjourned.

From casual talk, it was learned that the association was originally a Minnesota institution. In 1865 it was started at Winona, met with immediate favor, and extended within a year to large proportions. At the expiration of the year the headquarters were transferred to Chicago, and since, the association has increased in numbers until to-day the membership foots up to over seventeen hundred. The institution is one for mutual benefit and advisement, during life, and at the death of any member his family is provided for with an assurance raised from a levy of $2 upon each surviving member. For the first two years and a half not a single member died, and to date only seven deaths have occurred among the brotherhood.

Sattler's Funeral.

The funeral of D. C. Sattler took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Michael Levy, 172 East Ninth street. In response to the call of Union Lodge No. 48 and Minnesota Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., a very large number of Odd Fellows attended and took part in the sad pageant. With these and the members of Minnesota Lodge No. 157 of I. O. B. B., there could not have been less than 300 persons. At 2:30 o'clock the procession formed into line, and headed by the Northwestern band, wended its slow and solemn way to Mount Zion cemetery, where the remains were deposited in their last resting place, the I. O. B. B., of which deceased was president, performing the solemn rites. After the ceremonial of the Bnai Brith the rabbi of Mount Zion congregation offered prayer and delivered an address. Thus closed the last chapter of a life history—a history so short and fraught with so much excitement and trouble and terminating so tragically. Like Sampson of old he bartered his substance for the smiles of a Delilah and like him he sought relief from his unrest and harrassing care and overburdened mind in a suicide's grave.

[Communicated.]

Farewell to Father Ryan.

A testimonial accompanied by a handsome purse was presented to Father Ryan, on the occasion of his farewell to the beloved people under his charge at Byrnesville, Credit River, and Fairfield, on Monday, Nov. 11, 1878.

The following address also proved consolation from the flock, which the reverend gentlemen has learned to love:

REV. FATHER: Many well wishers, and admirers of sterling worth, feeling it their pleasing duty, desire by some substantial token to testify that warm appreciation which many noble qualities of mind, heart and hand ever call forth. Inasmuch as the same have been plainly visible in every feature of your too short stay in our midst and for all that is efficient in the work of the ministry, we deeply wail your departure from amongst us. We called you ours, but alas! the unsearchable ways of providence direct your steps to a more genial clime, where, no doubt, with a care, jealous as for the apple of the eye, shall be guarded every hair of the annointed head which carries with it under all suns and prominently on the brow the seal set by the Saviour's hand.

Most willingly, Reverend and Dear Father Ryan, would your children of these united missions bear with you the burden of the day, and could brawny men, with souls as brave within, temper the wind to the "shorn lamb," rest assured that your frail frame would soon and safely brace against the clime which has proved unfriendly.

Can we say it, dear father, 'tis a hard saying, separation from you ere yet we knew the value of your well-measured guidance in our affairs, temporal as eternal? The plea of your health, paramount to other considerations, and it alone, we feel has broken the bond which heaven, doing all things well as ever and aye, will yet in a little while fix more securely.

Fearing, many of us, that never again shall we see your countenance glow with the native radiance and light of the genius of the Celt, we heartily wish you God speed and good bye a hundred times, a thousand. Yes, wherever you go, wherever you break Life's Bread Eternal, may the sun of bright prospeitry shine peaceful and serene over your head.

A few short words appropriate to the hour being said in grateful re-echo to the warm impulse of a people faithful at every call, the parishioneres escorted *en masse* Father Ryan to the train going East.

The best assortment of materials for embroidery is at Mrs. Donaldson's, 113 East Seventh street.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
INGERSOLL BLOCK, THIRD STREET,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Meteorological Record, Dec. 1, 1878, 9:56 P. M.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.94	30	W.	Clear.
Breckenridge	29.90	28	W.	Clear.
Deadwood	....	37	S.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.82	29	SW.	Clear.
Pembina	29.85	30	SW.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.88	30	SW.	Clear.
Yankton	30.12	26	....	Clear.

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
29.748	28.5	74.3	S.	Fair.

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, 00; maximum thermometer, 38; minimum thermometer, 16.

R. J. LEWIS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CITY GLOBULES.

Last night of Emerson's minstrels.

Choral Union meets on Thursday evening.

Men were working upon the Fort Snelling bridge all yesterday.

The ponds and sloughs divided with the Sunday schools yesterday.

Dr. Conn exchanged pulpits with Dr. Sample, of Minneapolis, yesterday.

Bishop Ireland was absent from the city yesterday holding a confirmation at Minneapolis.

There will be services daily at the Church of the Good Shepherd at 9 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

One drunk and one disorderly to tax the judicial wisdom of the municipal court this morning.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of the Poor will be held at the office next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

With footsteps weary and worn an aged pilgrim sought the shelter of host Jessrang's hospitable mansion last evening, and was accorded a limestone couch beside the stove.

The Owatonna *Journal* says that owing to the illness of Judge Lord, Judge Brill, of St. Paul, will hold the next term of court at that place. The calendar is larger than usual.

The favorable manner in which all who witnessed the performance of the "Big Four" Saturday night, spoke of it, will undoubtedly insure an immense audience to-night, the last time.

A native of the ever-green isle, who had imbibed too freely of Larkin's "calamity cordial" or "sudden death," was dragged to the city hall yesterday afternoon in a delightful state of beastly unconsciousness—real or assumed.

Yesterday, about high noon, Officer Lowell brought in an unknown drunk. He was found near the postoffice, and was gathered in so that the good Christian folk coming from church should not have their feelings outraged by the sight of this imitator of old Noah.

The discharged soldier, Joseph Ulsamer, who was robbed and shot near Stahlman's brewery Saturday night, was sent to the city hospital yesterday. Dr. Mattocks examined the wound and was unable to extract the ball. He says the wound will prove only an inconvenience for a day or two.

It was talked of at every corner yesterday. It was the subject of conversation in every street car. People talked of it going to and coming from church—at the breakfast table and the dinner table. The hotels were full of it—the suicide and the inquest. So interested is the public in it that nothing but the most searching inquiry will suffice and no doubt the coroner will make it thorough.

Rev. J. F. Chaffee's address "The Young Men Required for the Times," delivered last evening at the Jackson Street Methodist church, was a mediocre lecture on temperance. But the novelty of the occasion was not in the lecture, but in the fact that two collections were made—one the ordinary church collection, after which the hat was passed around the second time for those to "chip in" who approved the cause.

He had been a "special" during the fair, and last night he was in a fair way of becoming a special nuisance. "Blue blazes" did it, or the frosty air; and he aired himself before an admiring crowd, as if he were the whole force in blue rolled into one. *Econte mon ami*, he cried, as he thrust a digital argument into the very teeth of a bystander, and fell upon his audience with a whirlwind of fisticulian eloquence. This was followed by so overpowering an outburst that his modesty fairly gave way, and he lay prone upon the sidewalk till taken to the city hall by an accommodating cop.

Business at the St. Paul Postoffice for the Month of November.

Stamps sold	$ 5,589 40
Money orders paid	49,686 83
Remitted to Chicago	49,400 00
Money orders sold	11,692 89
Received on deposit	87,947 00

PERSONAL.

The following were among the arrivals at the Clarendon yesterday: J. A. Willard, Mankato; E. H. Collins, San Francisco; W. H. Murphy, Waupun; L. Rathman, Stillwater; E. D. Carter, Humbird, Wis.; N. B. Bassett, Litchfield; W. L. Watson and wife, St. Louis.

REFORM ILLUSTRATED.

The Death of a Poor Clerk Who Had to Pawn His Watch to Pay an Assessment.

[New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Civil service reform under a reform administration has a new and striking illustration occasionally. The last has followed the death, on Wednesday, of a clerk in the treasury department named Loughhead, best told by giving an actual conversation which took place between two of his fellow clerks and a member of the Congressional Republican campaign committee, a Congressman who was re-elected.

"If you please, sir, we would like to get back a twelve-dollar political assessment collected from Mr. Loughhead, a clerk in the second comptroller's office," said two men who called upon a member of the Republican Congressional committee this morning.

"How is that?" was asked.

"Why, you see Loughhead, poor fellow, fell down in a fit last night while at dinner, and died in a few moments afterward. He has no friends here, and could not afford to keep his family here. They are up in Pennsylvania. There are a good many children, and Loughhead, we find, had to pawn his watch to raise this assessment. Now we thought it would not be unreasonable for us to ask that the money be paid back, so that we can send the corpse home to his suffering family."

"Why, good God, yes, of course. Why have you come to me? Didn't they refund the money at the office?"

"No; the clerk there said the money could not be paid over without an order from some member of a committee."

The member hastily scratched an order, and the two clerks went away much relieved. This incident occurs under the latest construction of civil service reform in the departments.

BIG CONUNDRUM.

If It Be Not Miraculously Solved, Many Indians Will Starve to Death—The Mountain on Its Laborious Way to Mahomet.

[Yankton Special to Chicago Tribune.]

There is trouble ahead with the Red Cloud Indians. An army officer reports a million pounds of supplies at the old Agency buildings on the Missouri. This must be transported back into the country a distance of 200 miles to Red Cloud's present location. The transportation-train, numbering 100 wagons, has started out with 100,000 pounds. There are 100 Indian drivers, with their squaws, who accompany as cooks. It will take at least one month to make the round trip. The Indians and ponies will subsist out of the 1,000 pounds loaded on each wagon. A 100 miles of the country traveled over was burned clear by prairie fires, and cannot furnish any forage. The ponies are described by the officers as jack-rabbits,—not strong enough to haul the hat off a man's head. With bad winter weather, and the usual snows, ranging from one to ten feet in depth, these ponies must stick, and the supplies en route be abandoned, and, under the most favorable circumstances, the Indians, with their transportation facilities, will consume ten months to get their winter's supplies through. Their annuity goods, including winter clothing, are still on the river. There are 6,000 people dependent upon these supplies and goods. My informant says it is almost a question whether the driver and his companion can haul sufficient to supply themselves and ponies on a round trip. If the white contractors are called in, the cost of transportation will be more than the supplies are worth. The Indian driver gets $30 per month, and if that is deducted from the appropriation for his supplies, as the commissioner says it will be, the Indian will howl. Some Indian transportation wagons on the trail to Spotted Tail have already been abandoned. Bids have been asked for the transportation of 500,000 pounds from Yankton to Spotted Tail—200 miles—over the roughest kind of road. The contract will be let to-morrow. The conundrum is, why is all this transportation left until winter and the Dakota blizzards? Gen. Hammond, the Indian inspector, is now at Pine Ridge, Red Cloud's camp, investigating the agent, Dr. Irwin, who did so much to move the Indians away from the river.

OLD MONEY-BAGS.

The Annual Report of Treasurer Gilfillan.

Treasurer Gilfillan's report shows that the total resources in coin and currency were on Sept. 30, 1876, $188,024,472.39; in 1877, $243,681,111.25; in 1878, $337,424,964.74. He says the coin resources have steadily increased from $67,586,705.95 on the above date in 1876 to $133,585,072.24 in 1877, and to $238,007,574.59 in 1878. The total amount of unavailable monies carried in the balance of the accounts kept in the treasurer's office was $3,642.61 less in 1878 than in 1877. Under the operation of the act of 1875, providing for the retirement of legal tender notes equal to 80 per cent. of national bank notes issued, the aggregate amount retired from 1875 to 1878 was $35,318,984, leaving the amount of legal tender notes in circulation on June 30, 1878, at $346,681,016. The act of Feb. 28, 1878, required the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver. The first coins under this act were received at this office from the mint in March, 1878, and were exchanged with the public for gold coin. The amount so exchanged at the mints and at this and other offices was $1,042,027. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined to date is $18,282,500, of which amount there is in the mints and offices $13,359,877, and in circulation, $4,922,623. At present they are sent only to depository banks and the offices of the treasury, and are used in payment of silver bullion and in payment to express companies on account of their charges for transportation of the coin. The largest payments of silver dollars have been made at New York and San Francisco, but the coins issued at those points immediately find their way back to the treasury vaults, either as receipts from customs or as deposits on account of silver certificates or in payment of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan. On Oct. 31, 1878, there were $14,359,877 of this coin on hand, and $4,922,612 outstanding. The aggregate amount sent to depository and other banks is $8,374,995.

The total amount of silver certificates issued to date is $8,575,780; at Washington, $461,380; at New York, $346,000; and at San Francisco, $7,768,400. Only $1,577,380 are now in circulation, the remainder having been paid into the treasury through the custom-houses, and not reissued. The certificates issued at San Francisco found their way at once to the New York custom house. There is no demand for silver certificates in exchange for silver except at points where silver bullion is purchased by the department to be paid for in standard silver dollars.

The substitution of fractional silver coin for fractional currency has progressed during the year, though not with the rapidity of the former year. The amount of fractional currency redeemed since June 30, 1874, is $4,191,934.15. Of this amount, however, $1,118,526.19, during the present calendar year, was redeemed in United States notes. The total amount of fractional currency redeemed under the operation of the act of April 17, 1876, to Oct. 30, 1878, was $25,297,539.29. Since April 18, 1876, there has been issued of fractional silver coin $39,728,166, and, though the coinage has been suspended temporarily, there is still a demand, which is supplied from the stock on hand in this office and in the mints, which, together with that in other offices, amount, at this time, to $6,067,960.18. The amount paid out since June 30, 1877, to date, is $6,542,893. The amount of fractional silver paid out at the several offices of the treasury from April 18, 1876, to Oct. 31, 1878, amounted to $39,728,166.

The receipts of public money by the depository banks during the fifteen fiscal years from 1863 to 1878, amounted to $3,308,750,246.80, or over $220,000,000 a year, of which only $255,000 stands on the books of the treasury department as unavailable by reason of the failure of any depository bank, and the government has security for a large portion of the latter sum.

The operation of the national bank redemption agency for the fiscal year again show an increased amount of work performed, at a reduced expense. The number of national bank notes redeemed, assorted and charged to the banks of issue, was 22,927,842, an increase of 182,294 over the preceding fiscal year. The expenses of assortment, on the other hand, decreased from $167,704.05 to $144,521.88, a diminution of $23,182.17, or nearly 14 per cent. The outstanding circulation of the national banks at the close of the fiscal year was $324,514,284. The cost of redemption, when computed upon the amount, was considerably less than one-tenth of one per cent., or less than $90 per annum for a bank of $90,000 circulation. The actual legal-tender reserve required to be maintained in circulation ranged from 6 per cent. for country banks to 25 per cent. for banks in the city of New York, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Of $210,390,437.56 in bank notes received for redemption, $80,527,000, or 38.26 per cent., was received from the city of Boston and $66,273,000, or 31.48 per cent., from the city of New York, nearly 70 per cent of the entire redemptions having been received from these two cities.

Under section 5,214 of the revised statutes there has been assessed and collected by the treasurer from national banks since 1864, at an expense of not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent., $86,045,771.11, as follows: On circulation, $39,777,879.14; on deposits, $40,332,341.43, and on capital, $5,935,550.54. The total amount collected on the three items for the six months ended June 30, 1878, was $3,379,252.07, as follows: On circulation, $1,492,224.57; on deposits, $1,622,862.24; on capital, $266,023.34.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Gen. Marcy on the Transfer to the War Department.

Gen. R. B. Marcy has addressed a letter to the commission having in charge the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department. He makes the most sweeping declarations of corruptions in the Indian service, and says if any more direct evidence were required to substantiate the charge of malfeasance in office than from time to time has been made against Indian agents, contractors, and others, the fact that instances might be adduced showing that many of these agents entered the service poor and retired rich would be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that frauds have been committdd. The most untutored Indians are cognizant of these facts, and the recent Indian difficulties may be traced to this cause. The transfer, he thinks, would be expedient and wise, though it is not seriously desired by the army. "The army officer," he adds, "is the last person who wants an Indian war, but his experience in Indian affairs is great, his probity unquestioned, and his influence doubtless has been most salutary with the Indians, for they know he never deceives them, and the only motive he could have in desiring a change is the preservation of peace and tranquillity." Referring to the Sioux and the possibilities of their rising, he says that in the absence of a suitable military force hostilities might be brought on that would devastate the frontier settlements. On the question of economy, he says the transfer would be a good thing. Retired officers could perform the duties of agents and department commanders, and act as superintendents. Quartermasters and commissaries would have the same safe system of accountability now required in the army, and medical officers could supply medicines for sickness, and all without additional pay. From the transfer unity of purpose would ensue, and a doing away with the evils consequent upon the present management. He then shows how this division of authority badly affects the service. He adds: "It is believed that well educated army officers could superintend the instruction of Indians both in schooling and agriculture, as well as men whose efforts have been mainly directed to enriching themselves by defrauding the Indians." As an evidence of this Gen. Marcy cites the civilization given by army officers to the Kiowas and Comanches at St. Augustine, Fla. The letter closes as follows: "The conduct of Indian affairs under the existing system, after a practical working of twenty-nine years, has proved immensely expensive, highly conductive to fraud, and unsatisfactory to the Indians, provoking them to hostilities that have cost the lives of many brave soldiers. When controlled by the war department it was judicious, firm and economical, and in every respect accorded with the Indians' sense of just and human treatment."

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

For the Month of November, 1878, St. Paul Minnesota.

Date.	Daily Mean Bar.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Daily Rainfall.
November 1	29.747	45.7	62.3	SW	.00
" 2	30.296	35.7	48.7	NW	.00
" 3	30.232	40.2	60.3	SE	.00
" 4	30.170	43.2	56.7	SE	.00
" 5	29.754	49.5	69.7	SE	.00
" 6	30.004	40.0	65.0	NE	.00
" 7	30.255	37.5	49.7	NW	.00
" 8	30.242	39.0	59.7	W	.00
" 9	29.996	44.2	63.0	SE	.00
" 10	29.676	45.2	84.7	SE	.37
" 11	29.741	42.2	71.7	NW	.03
" 12	29.741	43.0	58.0	SW	.00
" 13	30.155	38.7	54.0	NW	.00
" 14	30.200	37.0	62.7	SE	.00
" 15	29.967	41.2	66.7	SE	.00
" 16	30.053	41.2	63.0	SE	.00
" 17	29.987	42.0	72.3	SE	.00
" 18	29.835	45.5	62.7	W	.00
" 19	26.731	40.0	70.3	SW	.00
" 20	29.716	38.0	66.7	N	.00
" 21	29.883	34.0	74.3	SW	.02
" 22	29.781	37.0	68.3	NW	.00
" 23	29.655	36.5	62.7	E	.00
" 24	29.957	34.2	83.0	NE	.19
" 25	30.224	28.0	70.3	NW	.00
" 26	30.044	26.0	74.3	S	.00
" 27	29.819	33.7	71.0	NW	.00
" 28	29.933	33.7	69.7	SW	.00
" 29	30.239	30.2	75.3	NW	.00
" 30	30.333	28.2	70.3	SE	.00
Means	29.977	38.3	66.2		

GENERAL ITEMS.

Highest barometer, (on 30th,) 30.895.
Lowest barometer, (on 20th,) 29.567.
Monthly range, 0.828.
Highest temperature, 64 deg. on 5th.
Lowest temperature, 16 deg. on 26th.
Monthly range of temperature, 48 deg.
Prevailing direction of wind, southeast.
Greatest velocity of wind, 26 miles per hour on the 5th and 12th.
Total number of miles, 5,645.
Amount of snow on ground at end of month, none.
Number of clear days, 12.
Number of cloudy days, 4.
Number of fair days, 14.
Days on which rain or snow fell, four.
Total rain and melted snow, 61 inches.
Comparative mean temperature of the month of November:

		Deg.
Nov.	1874	28.7
"	1875	25.2
"	1876	29.6
"	1877	32.4
"	1878	38.3

R. J. LEWIS,
Sergeant Signal Service Corps, U. S. A.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

It Only Asks Its Rights and is Not a Subsidy Begger.

To the Editor of the Herald:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1878.—In a reprint of a recent article in the *Herald* I find the following: "If a subsidy is granted to the Texas Pacific one will also be given to the Northern Pacific, and to the Atchison, Topeka & Kansas, which is also to be continued to the Pacific. If the existing road is too powerful for the control of Congress, what will be the case when it is reinforced by three others as greedy and unscrupulous as itself, and having a common interest in refusing to pay back or account for the millions of public money which they had filched from the treasury under the pretence of a loan?"

The Northern Pacific has not asked for a subsidy, and I am well assured it never will. There is no reason why it should. The company considers itself able to build the road with its own resources, including the land grant already made to it, and it asks no more. The privilege of doing this, and thereby furnishing a competing line to the Pacific, is the only prayer the stockholders of the reorganized Northern road have ever made to Congress. These stockholders are very numerous, and reside in almost every neighborhood throughout the Union. There are 1,492 of them in your own State of New York, and 2,482 in Pennsylvania. They had bought Northern Pacific bonds in open market. These were subsequently converted into preferred stock, and the money of these stockholders, to the amount of over $2,000,000 cash, has gone into the enterprise and is still there. As they desire now only the privilege of completing a national work, with their own credit and capital, on the terms upon which they originally invested, their proposition does not seem unreasonable. I repeat, they seek no subsidy, but only a limited guarantee against confiscation. They have merely petitioned Congress that the grant, upon the faith of which they invested their money, shall not be resumed for a certain reasonable period of time. Such a resumption, under the circumstances, would be most cruel and unjust, and would serve no public good. It is incredible that Congress can be induced to inflict so gross a wrong upon such a multitude of innocent persons, who in many instances invested their entire estates upon the strength of government encouragement. So just and reasonable, indeed, has their prayer heretofore been regarded that it was granted by the Senate at the last session without a dissenting vote. Very respectfully,

CHAS. B. WRIGHT,
President Northern Pacific Railroad.

"The Chaplain to the President."

[Chicago Times.]

Among the most cordial and enthusiastic of Dean Stanley's hosts in New York was the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, formerly of Chicago. Like the Rev. Mr. Newman, Mr. Tiffany had been abroad, and had met Dean Stanley under the following circumstances: The abbey was crowded, and Dr. Tiffany was refused admittance by one of the vergers. "I would like very much to be admitted," said the reverend gentleman. "I am an American clergyman." "I am sorry, sir," was the verger's reply, "but I cannot admit you, for the place is full." "Here is my card," said Dr. Tiffany, handing him a card bearing his name and the legend, "Chaplain to the President of the United States." The verger looked at the card a moment, and then, with a low bow, asked the doctor to follow him. Dr. Tiffany was taken to one of the "stalls" near the seats occupied by the choristers, and seated beside a clerical-looking gentleman, who the doctor immediately concluded was a clergyman. During the exercises preceding the sermon of the day Dr. Tiffany entered into conversation with his neighbor, and finally handed him his card. What his surprise, a moment later, to see the gentleman arise, march up to the preaching desk, and proceed to deliver the sermon. Dr. Tiffany had been conversing with the dean of Westminster. The moment the dean was at liberty after the sermon the doctor apologized for his intrusion, to which the dean replied by inviting him to lunch. There can be no doubt about the truth of this story, as it comes from the doctor himself. But he neglects to state what section and chapter of the revised statutes of the United States of North America authorizes the employment of a chaplain to the President of the United States. If there is no such authorization, there can be no such office. How then could the Reverend Tiffany, consistently with his reverend character, assume to be that which did not exist? Mr. Newman made official gates in the far Orient fly open to his entry by the magic name of Grant, but Mr. Newman traveled in an official character. He was chief inspector of consulates, or something of that kind. The *Times* dislikes to believe that Mr. Tiffany deliberately imposed upon the unsuspecting dean of Westminster, but there is not any such office as chaplain to the President of the United States, and never has been.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—The czar has left Levadia for Moscow, where he will remain two days.

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