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ADELPHI THEATRE-Dearborn sired, come Mouroe. "The Forty Thieves." WOOD'S MUSEUM-Mouroe street, between Dear orn and State. Afternoon, "Red Riding-Hood." wening, "Jack Harkaway's Adventures."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 42, R. A. M.—Spo-cial Convocation this (Priday) evening at 7:40, for work on the P. and M. F. Deyree. Visiting Compan-ions cordially invited. By order of the H. P. CHAS, J. TROWBRIDGE, Secty.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 31, 1875.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

Our issue of to-morrow, Jan. 1, 1876, will contain " THE TRIDENC'S Annual R view of the Trade, Com nerce, and Manufactures of the City of Ghicago," for the year 1875. The Review will be unusually elaborate and comprehensive, bringing to the close of the year the statistics of the city's Commerce, its Grain, Lun ber, and Produce Trade, the Wholesale Trade in all its branches Manufactures, Public Improvements, Buildinteresting and compliation of the facts and figures entering into the Review, which can be safely commended for its accuracy and value as a complete con aendium of the year's business. Arrangements will be made to supply the edition of Jan. 1 in large quantities, and news-dealers will perceive the advan-scuding in their orders as early as convenient.

Greenbacks yesterday at the New York Gold Exchange closed at 88}.

Colder westerly winds, with clouds or rain are predicted for the lake region to-day.

The detectives are working hard to unearth the monster Whisky Ring which is believed to exist in New York City. It is not likely that Crookedness "got loft" in a neighborhood where Tammany waxed so fat.

Edian troubles are among the uncomfortal probabilities in the far West. Hostile Sioux to the number of 400 threaten an attack upon the Ponca Agency, and the settlers are taking flight to the nearest military post. In Oregon, the Nez Perces are on the war-path, greatly to the alarm of the inhabitants of the Walla Walla Valley.

New-Year's Day is to be well celebrated by the Angle-American Telegraph Company. On and after to-morrow, cable rates will be only 25 cents, gold, per word for "general news dispatches." If this tarid is permanent, which we doubt, the American press can publish even fuller foreign dispatches than it does

A terrible tragedy occurred yesterday in New York, resulting probably in the death of three persons, two by murder and the third by suicide. A man named Monnoe S. MINSTER, having retired to bed with his wife and child, first shot the little one, then the mother, and then himself. Curiously enough, MINSTER was in the employ of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The City Treasurer of Buffalo, N. Y., has found it convenient to go upon a journey without leaving his address. His abrupt de-parture for unknown regions occasions not a ittle regret, owing to the discovery that the city funds are short something like \$400,000. ere, is in consequence, a strong inquiry for Mr. Joseph Bonk, whose property, hitherto estimated at about \$650,000, will probably full for short of making good the defal-

The President has expressed his opinion on the policy of the Democrats in turning ex-Union soldiers out of office and replacing them by Confederates. He says that he will lischarge Democrats from the Departments just as fast as Union men are turned out of offices in the control of the House, and will thus find places for the discharged vetrans. It is evident that theis gar that two can play at, and GRANT has said

New developments in connection with the listillery seizures in Chicago are neither very plenty nor very important, the Governmen officials having evidently concluded that the time has not yet arrived when the public may pe informed as to the actual extent of the crooked" transactions hereaway. It is be-Seved that nearly all the distillaries will be illowed to resume operations under bond, such being the usual practice where a large number of cattle are dependent upon the stablishments for subsistence.

Another interesting letter from Mr. R. P. mue system will be found elsewhere in our columns. The writer takes up the tax-payer's "complete remedy at law," as the supreme Court has stated it, and shows very learly that the resort of the over-assesse property-owner to the Town Board or County doard is in fact no remedy at all, much less a *complete remedy"; and that the present ystem tends to put a premium upon fraud, leceit, and perjury,

The Chicago produce markets were irregu-ar yesterday. Mess pork was less active, and 5c per brl lower, closing at \$18.95 cash, nd \$19.25@19.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for February. Lard was miet, and 5c per 100 lbs lower, closing at 112.12\(\frac{1}{2}\)@12.15 cash, and \(\frac{1}{2}\)12.80\(\phi\)12.82\(\frac{1}{2}\) for ebruary. Mests were quiet and steady at

active and ic lower, closing firm at 952c cash and 952c for January. Corn was active and irregular, closing at 494c for December and 431c for January. Oats were quiet and firm-er, closing at 301c each and 301c for February. Rye was dull at 67,667}c. Barle, was active, but 21c lower, closing at 815 Barley eash and 79c for January. Hogs were mod erately active and weak, selling at \$6.40@ 7.12). Cattle were firm and in good demand. Sheep ruled quiet and steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.75 in greenacks at the close,

The second annual banquet of the Chicago Bar Association took place last evening, and was in every way a brilliant and notable affair. Members of the Association and invited guests were present to the number of about 200, and a finer assemblage of legal talent it would be difficult to bring together in any American city. The toasts and speeches of the evening are given at length in our local columns, and can be commended both for their brevity and sprightliness

Senator Spences, if the report of the Investigating Committee of the Alabama Legislature be true, will have an exceedingly hard task to perform to convince the Senate Elec-tions Committee that he is one of the sort of persons with whom the grave Senators desire associate. The report of the above-named to associate. The report of the above-named Committee, which is signed by all its mem-bers, irrespective of politics, finds SPENCER gully of every form of bribery that could suggest itself to a criminally ambitious adventurer.

Secretary Chandles has no brother. Nahaving failed to supply him with that delightful article, a certain Capt. Stine, alius Georgia Thompson, alius C. W. Chandler, undertook to fill the aching void in the Sec-retary's heart, and thereby a similar void in his own pocket. He presented himself to the military authorities at San Francisco, modestly stated his relationship, confided to hem that he was on inspection duty, and asked for arms. A telegram to Washington, telegram back, and the Secretary's pseudo was arrested. He is now inspecting the interior of a jail.

Even San Francisco, which has hitherto held herself superior to the general weakness for internal revenue violation, is in a fair way to come under condemnation as no better than she should be in this regard. That there has been a Whisky Ring in Frisco, and that the day of reckoning is near at hand, there is ample reason to believe, as will be seen by the letter of a correspondent printed this morning. The power of the Treasury Department has survived the trip across the continent, and though it has been exercised but moderately as yet, the indica-tions are that the blow will not long be deferred, and that when it falls it will hurt

Judicial clemency was exercised yesterday n a somewhat unusual manner for the benein a somewhat unusual manner for the bene-fit of Mr. Joseph Pollak, a Justice of the Peace who had been tried in due form in the Criminal Court and found guilty of extorting illegal fees. The verdict was set aside and a new trial granted by the Court, whereupon the State's-Attorney promptly entered a nolle prosequi, and that was the end of the case. It is said that the defendant was no more guilty than many other Justices of the Peace in the matter of illegal fees, and that the lenien cy of the Court was due to this fact,—all of which may be true; but it would be interesting to know how the practice in question is over to be discontinued and suppressed if offenders are treated so tenderly as all this.

THE DYING YEAR.

In parting company with the old year, it is well to recall some of the more conspicuous events that enter into its history. It is notable as the closing year of the first American century, though the formal celebration will not be held until next July. The most fitting and encouraging circumstance we recall in connection with this phase of its history is the complete pacification of the South. The year 1875 opened with the danger of a serious disturbance in Louisiana. It was the 4th of January when Gen. Shehidan assumed command at New Orleans, and by his prompt and courageous treatment of affairs as he found them first assured the preservation of peace, and opened the way for a subsequent djustment of the snarl into which the contending factions had got themselves. For nearly two months the Louisiana affairs were again the topic of Congress, productive of debates that sometimes lasted through the night as well as day. Finally the contention between the two parties was settled on a basis since known as the "WHEELER Com-promise," which guaranteed KELLOGO his position as Governor, and adopted a rule for the organization of the Legislature which subsequently placed it in the hands of the Democrats. The Louisiana settlement had a good influence in Arkansas and Mississippi, and for the last few months of the year there have been better indications of permanent peace and self-government in the South than

at any time since the War. The national legislation of this country. comprehended within the session of Con-gress which closed March 4, 1875, consists mainly of three or four important measures. o payments Jan. 1, 1879, and also for free banking, became a law Jan. 14. The President returned the bill with his approval, and a special message recommending Congress to adopt measures for carrying it into operation, which, unfortunately, has not yet been done The other notable Congressional measures were the Little Tariff bill, which, under the pretense of correcting some errors, really added to the tariff, and the Tax bill, which increased the tax on whish and tobacco, and restored the "horizontal" 10 per cont to the duties which had been taken off by a previous Congress. It was promised that this would increase the rebut it went into operation in time to take away some \$6,000,000 of revenue for the year, showing its effect to have been prohibitory in some cases. It has merely increased prices, and led to frauds and evasions in the payment of duties and taxes, but without dding a dollar to the revenue of the Government. The Civil Rights' bill became a law March 1, but has occasioned none of the tumult which its opponents predicted. The conditional admission of Colorado was also voted before the close of the session.

Of the other political events of the earlier part of the year may be mentioned the election of Senator FERRY, of Michigan, as Presi dent pro tem., which has assumed an unusual importance by the death of Vice-President Wilson, which confers the Presidential succession upon Senator France, Soon after the of or boxed shoulders, 10c for do short ribe, adjournment of Congress, the abandonment of followed ever since in all the walks of life.

of 10de for do short clears. Highwines of the Civil-Service rules was formally and in fair demand and unchanged at \$1.09 are gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat was that effect which the President gave Contact the bistory of the country has there been

gress if the latter should fail to make the necessary legislation for sustaining them, Gen. Spinnen, long time United States Treasurer, resigned March 28, and was succeeded by Mr. New, a banker of Indianapolis, Ind. Of the later political events the fall elections were peculiarly in their defeat of the Demo-eratic rag-baby, and for their annulment of the Democratic gains which had been made one year before. The organization of the Forty-fourth Congress is too recent to require any help to the memory in recalling it. The foreign relations during the year have

been peaceful, and for the most part promis-ing of future harmony. Spain furnishes the only exception. There were rumors of wee growng out of the failure of Spain to fulfill the obligations growing out of the Virginius affair, during the carlier part of the year, and those have been renewed more recently. There is nothing specific, however, to war rant any serious apprehension of such a re-sult. There are unsubstantial reports that the United States Government has proposed to other Governments an intervention in the Cuban war, but it does not appear that there is any general disposition to ado course. With the exception of the insurrection, there is nothing which threatens a disturbance of the American policy of peace and good will to all mankind.

The political events of foreign countries have been peaceful for the most part and progressive. France has succeeded in adopting Constitutional Government of a Republican form, and has already begun the selection of a Souate. The prospects of the French Re-public are considerably brighter than over before. Great Britain has moved along in its characteristic substantial fashion, notwith standing the money panies it has from an unproductive investment of its sur plus capital. The only political sonsation it had during the year was the election of John Mitchel to Parliament, and his rejection by that body at the instance of Diseault. This would have been a long and ugly struggle had it not been terminated by Mirchel's death. The most striking thing done
by England has been the purchase of
176,700 shares in the Suez Canal
at a price of £4,000,000 sterling. This is in
effect a declaration on the part of England
that if Itume and the state. that, if Russia and Austria are going to di-vide up Turkey in Europe, England will lay claim to Egypt as a guaranty for an open way to her trade with Iudia.

Spain alone, of all the great powers of Europe, has been torn by civil war. ISABILLA'S son, Alfonso, had the misfortune to be inaugurated King of Spain on the first day of the year, and has ever since had two civil wars on his hands,—the Carlist insurrection in Spain and the native Cuban revolt in Cuba. Neither of these insurrections different ssentially in standing at the end of the year from the opening of the year; and, though neither has made any particular progress, an other year has been added to demonstrate Spain's incapacity to assert the sovereign power which she still assumes with all the arrogance of old. The Herzegovinian insurrection against Turkey is really the most important warlike event in Europe, inasmuch as it has attracted the intervention of Austria and Russia, and will probably lead either to a peaceful redistribution of European Turkey or a general European war. Germany has signalized its strength and progress by a uniforn enforce-ment of the Falck laws, as against which the occasional protest of the Pope and his Bishone has proved ineffectual. The Pope has further attached the United States to him the creation of an American Cardinal, and the establishment of three additional Metropolitan Sees in this country. China has secured a new Emperor—Tear Tren—during the course of the year, and has a small war on its hand with Corea.

The year has been unusually quiet, and also prosperous, with the exception of cer-tain calamities which we detail elsewhere. The death record, which we also give in another article, included some of the world's most noted people.

THE REVENUE PROSECUTIONS, The seizure of distilleries and rectifying establishments in this city on Wednesday was to many persons a surprise, the general supposition having been that the Govern nent had exhausted its information in the seizures made in May last. The seizures in May were extensive, and indicated that the frauds on the revenue had been very large; including the seizures of Wednesday last, it is possible that the unpaid tax on the spirits which were illegally sold in this city, of which the Government has evidence, aggregated between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

Without expressing any oninion as to the guilt or innocence of the persons whose es-tablishments have been seized and themselves guilt or innocence of the placed under suspicion, it is but fair to assume that the Government has not acted without having ample information or proof justifying the extreme measures. The Reveaue law practically makes the manufacture of spirits a Government business,—the book and whole establishments being open to the Government, and all transactions being subject to daily record and report. The law makes the Government interest in the business the primary consideration, and the payment of the Government's proportion absolute condition on which the business Government more than proprietary rights. The rights of property are subordinate to those of the Government, whose fee or tax must be paid under all circumstances. Some years ago the tax on whisky was increased to \$2 per gallon, and, owing to the general de-moralization of the revenue service under Andrew Johnson, the greater part of the tax -perhaps 85 per cent-was divided between corrupt Government officers and the manufacturers and rectifiers. The consequences were most disastrous, not only in the loss of revenue, but in the corruption of public rovelud, but in the corruption or punic morals, the creation of a widespread sentiment that it was allowable to cheat the Government, and that holding an office carried with it the right to make all that the opportunities permitted. Large fortunes were made dishonestly and rapidly; a vitravigance in living, wastefulness in expenditure, and the ing, wastefulness in expenditure, and the baleful results of sudden wealth acquired by disreputable means, followed, having a corrupting effect upon society. Young men and old men carning honest livelihoods by honest labor grew impatient and restless; families envious of the mode of living adopted by those who had got rich by short cuts, and thousands of people who had never had a dishonest thought, argued themselves into the doctrine that it was a duty to get money by any means. This demoralization has been evidenced by the constant succession of embezzlements, frauds, and all manner of dishonest appropriations of money, which have followed ever since in all the walks of life. Fidelity to trusts has become the exception, while dishonesty is the rule. Never within

such an avalanche of corruption in public and private life as has taken place during the last ten years. In every department of the public service and in all branches of commer-cial business the attempt to get rich by fraud

has been widespread and general. The collection of the revenue on spirits was improved by the reduction of the tax, and a total change of revenue officers. For a while the reform progressed, but the evil dectrine that there was no moral turpitude in robbing the public had been too generally accepted, and the men charged with the collection of the revenue gradually yielded to the tempta tions, and used their offices for dishones gain. Certainly as far back as 1871, in certain places and at various dates elsewhere the business of dividing the Government to: between the revenue officers and the manu facturers of spirits begun, and has been regu arly carried on ever since.

We do not underrate nor apologize for the eriminal conduct of the men engaged in making spirits. So general was the business that there has not been a day for severa years when whisky could not be bought in any of the large markets at prices which pre-cluded competition from the tax-paid spirits A man who could put one-fourth, or one-third or one-half of his whiskey on the market, paying the tax on the remainder, could sell stock at an average price far below that on which full-paid tax whisky could be sold, and make a large profit,—a profit so large that he could well give to the revenue officers 20 to 30 cents a gallon for their particination in the crime. In no case is the un lawful sale of untaxed whishy possible with-out the consent of the revenue officers. The corruption, we may assume, proceeds from the revenue officer. He makes his demand for money, and offers as a consideration per-mission to sell whisky without paying the tax. This involves Gaugers, Storekeepers, and all the other officers whose silence or cooperation is necessary to the fraud. onis the rigors of the law were applied to those establishments which did not enter the Permission and protection were offered at the rate of 30 cents a gallon. honest payment to the revenue officers was divided among various persons, official and unofficial, connected with the revenue service and not connected therewith. persons, the recipients of this money, these blackmailers and seducors, these wretches who made the manufacture of whisky unprofitable to all who did not do a dishones business,—these are the principals in this great crime, and upon them should fall the severest penalty of the law. There is hardly my necessity for secrecy or silence any lon er. Each man guilty is personally aware of the fact, and he may safely accept as true that the Government has an abundance of proof to establish that guilt. Between the manufacturers and the Treasury it is a question of dollars and cents, with payment of the unpaid taxes. But between the Govern ment and the revenue officers, and their partners who have levied and exterted and received this money as a license for fraud, it is a question of crime and the proper punish

WHINE OF THE "WHISEY-THIEVES" OR-GAN."
The Chicago newspaper which has carned for itself the designation of the Whicky. Thieves' Organ has a characteristic whine be cause The Trinuxe has been at the pains to expose the real bearing of its recent malicious and scandalous attack on the Secretary of the Treasury. It says that The Tribune is jealous of it! This is the best exhibition of humer we have ever noted in its columns. It is positively funny. We suspect, however, that there is a subtle purpose on the part of the Organ to advertise the fact that The TRIBUNE has taken some notice of it,—a dis ngreeable duty forced upon THE TRIBUNE just as Joyce, McDonald, and other whisky thieves occupied a portion of The Tribune space, which we would much have preferred to devote to more agreeable and more honest people. Until the Whisky-Thierest Organ exposed its own character in connection with the Ring for defrauding the revenue, it could not complain that THE TRIBUNE dignified it with any special reference, nor could it use this as a means for advertising itself. So far as its account of weighing up a certain amount of mail matter every week is concerned, we are not informed of the truth of its assertions, and shall take no pains to inquire into them. As it began about a year or so ago to sell a weekly edition at little more than the cost of white paper, we should not be surprised if that bait had caught a good many unsuspecting Grangers. This is a matter, however, which does not concern either THE TRIBUNE or the public in the least, which has never taken photo in the least, which has never taken any interest in the affairs of the Organ until it began advertising its own subserviency to, or partnership in, the Whisky Ring.

If the Organ seriously meant to convey the impression that The Thibune regards it in the light of a "rival," we can remove it in a very few words. While we would naturally prefer to have every newspaper published in the interest of public honesty, and decency, and correct principles, no fournal devoted ex clusively to the very opposite of these is likely to come in competition with The Trin-und. There is, therefore, no reason why The TRIBUNE could have any envy or selfish objection to the publication of the Organ. If lave a different sort of paper printed. The Organ advocates the interests of the ultra Protection Riug, which The Tamuse opposes It has lived upon the printing pap furnished by the County Treasurer and the Aldermanic Ring. It has been the special oracle of the Rag-Baby, and has associated itself with the Democratic inflation scheme on which The Triburs has made war. And now the Organ has come out openly in its defense of the Whisky-Thiores' Hing by attacking Secretary Hustrow who is proceeding the thiores. If there are any other Rings hereabouts, the Organ is ready to take up their cause. Now, it is well known that THE TRIBUNE never has been, and it is generally believed that it never will be, the organ of any corrupt Ring or this vish interest. The Whisky-Thicres' Organ, therefore, occupies a ground upon which The TRIBUNE has no desire to trench; and, so long as the Organ keeps this ground, there is not the slightest danger that it will cross Tus The way is path, nor offend the sense of our readers with its presence. The readers of The Transvar believe in the promotion of official integrity, houest money, fair taxation, revenue tariff, and the exposure and punishment of all corrupt, plundering Rings, so they are not likely to have snything to do with the Whisky-Thicoes Organ.

That concern calls itself a Republican journal! But it advocates a species of Re-

publicanism unknown to the party. It is openly in opposition to the President and the Administration on their financial policy

difference between its platform on financial questions and that of the Cincinnati En-

If it were to suspend publication, which w hope it will not, the pecuniary interests of The Tribung would not be benefited a particle. Had it not made its atrocious attack or Secretary Bristow in behalf of the whisky thioves, The Tamune would not have deigned to notice it unless in a mild way to expose or puncture some of its rag-baby sophisms.

JUDGE HIGGINS ON THE HOLD-OVERS. to the Citizens' Association by Judge VAN H HIGGINS upon the question of the over of the present city officers of Chicago especially of the Mayor, until April, 1877 Judge Hicorns makes these points against the ussumption:

1. That the Constitution prohibits the Legislature from making any appointment to office, or electing any officer, except those necessary to the two Houses.

2. That the office of Mayor of Chicago is an "office," as defined by the Constitution, and one which the Legislature is prohibited from filling by appointment.

3. That the Legislature had no more power to provide that the Mayor of the city, hen in office, after his term expires sho fill the same office for a definite term under the new charter, than it had to provide that H. D. Colvin should be Mayor of Chicago from Dec. 1, 1875, until April, 1877.

4. That under the construction given to the new charter, that Mr. Course continu Mayor until April, 1877, the Legislature in onacting that charter did not in effect elect o appoint Colvin Mayor from December, 1875, until April, 1877, and such election was un-constitutional and void,—the Legislature not

having power to do anything of the kind. 5. That the charter, however, does not bear such a construction. That the charter provision, that when it shall be adopted the city officers then in office shall there upon exercise the powers conferred upon like officers in this act, until their successors are elected and qualified," contemplates that there will be an election to fill the vacancies the old officers serving merely until that election is held. The charter does not say the old officers shall continue until the next

regular election fixed in the new charter.

6. The office of Mayor under the old of the ter was abolished by the repeal of the charter: and the office of Mayor now exists only under the new charter. Consequently, there is a clear vacancy in all the offices created by the new charter.

 The new charter provides that when a vacancy exists in the office of Mayor, and the unexpired term exceeds one year, such vacancy s'all be filled by special election, and the charter does not pretend to fill the office, merely providing that the Mayor in office shall act until his successor under the iew charter shall be elected.

These points are strongly presented by Judge Higgins, who is confessedly one of the ablest lawyers in this city, and are fortified strongly by opinions in parallel cases delivered by Judges Breeze and Lawrence. We commend the letter to the careful reading of the public, as well as to the Court-House crowd.

A TAXED PLAG.
It is a matter of common belief, into the ccuracy of which it were unkind to closely nauire, that the Stars and Stripes were lopted as our national flag on the first day 1776. To-morrow is to be particularly celof 1776. ebrated, then, by a great display of bunting. From dome, and tower, and steeple, and staff, the Star-Spangled Banner will be flung to the winds. It is the emblem of a Govern ment that is proudly claimed to be the best earth, which nominally exists and freest on earth, which nominally exists for the benefit of the many, the greatest happiness of the greatest number,—and which gives in practice the lie to this theory by basing its whole tax-system upon the gives in practice the he to this theory by basing its whole tax-system upon the plunder of the many for the "protection" of the few. This Government has kindly granted one manufactory of bunting, in which our revered follow-citizen, B. F. Bur-LER, is understood to be heavily interested the privilege of making patriotic persons pay \$1.75, gold, for every dollar's worth of starred-and-striped cloth. Bunting could be sold in New York at 481 cents per yard if there were no tariff-tax upon it. But our laws impose an ad-ralorem duty of 35 per cent and a specific one of 20 cents per yard These two items amount together to 75 per cent of the prime cost. They have to be paid in gold. Thus, if a man wishes to rejoice over his country's pros perity by hanging out a flag, his country treats the patriotic impulse as a crime, and assesses a fine of 75 cents on the dollar against him in punishment thereof. Our forefathers complained bitterly of a trifling tax of a few cents per pound on tea, and fought a certain rather important war on account of this and kindred matters. They vould not let a whole nation tax them in su a way on an article of luxury; we meekly permit a little knot of speculators to levy an enormous tax on that Star-Spangled Banner peneath which equal rights are supposed to prevail. The Government nominally levies the tax, and gets about \$1,200 a year from it; the speculators aforesaid probably clear this sum by reason of the tax ten times When the child of the period goes walking with his father on New Year's Day, sees the flags flying, and asks what the celebration is about, the ingenuous parent will find some difficulty in making the boy see why it was wrong for England to lightly tax English sub-jects and yet is right for the ex-Hon. B. F. Butlen and his followers to heavily tax men who are not their subjects but their political equals. Had we not better, as one of the minor celebrations of the Centennial year, make free the flag that is the symbol of our freedom? The year 1875 has been a fruitful one in

casualties and disasters. In April, Oshkosh. Wis. suffered a loss of \$2,000,000 by fire In May occurred the most disastrons ship-wreck of the year,—that of the steamer Schiller, off the Scilly Islands, by which 350 lives were sacrificed. In the same month the extensive forest firesin Pennsylvania involved a loss of \$3,000,000 and the tornadoes in the South 300 lives. June was marked by the South soo ites. An earthquake in New Grensda swallowed up 16,000 persons, and the disastrous floods in the South of France destroyed nearly 3,000 lives and \$75,000,000 of property. These floods were followed by very disastrous floods in July in Switzerland Silesia, Hindostan, England, and again in France, by which several hundred lives and vast amounts of property were destroyed. In the same month Russia was visited by a long succession of incendiary fires, kindled by discontented serfs, which destroyed eighteen openly in opposition to the President and towns and villages. In August cholers broke the Administration on their financial policy and the prosecution of revenue thieves. It In September the coast of Texas was devas-would be difficult to point out any assential tated by flood, which destroyed 400 lives.

In addition to these casualties, famine during the year swept away 20,000 people in Asia Minor, and an epidemic of measles carried off nearly 15,000 Fili Islanders. It is within bounds t o say that nearly 120,000 lives have been lost by the great casualties of the vear.

THE DEAD OF 1875.

THE DEAD OF 1875.

The harvest of death during the year, which is now so near its close, has been a fruitful one. The scythe has mown with impartial sweep, and the ucerology oxholit a list of eminent names quite as long and remarkable as those of former years. If there is any special feature to mote, it is in the number of attest and politicians of the old school who have passed away. Literature has lost a large number of eminent scholars and writers, among them the following; Charles Sprague, the poet; Henry Clapp, the King of the old New York Bohtemians; Charles Dawson Shanley, the humorous essayist; Samuel G. Drake, the antiquarian and historian; Mortimer Thomnson ("Deceticks"); Jesseph E. Babson ("Tom Folio"), of Boston; the Rev. C. W. Upham, the Satem witcheraft historian; J. Ross Browne, the travelor; and Frederick Ross Browne, the traveler; and Frederi Mudson, the ex-manager of the New York Meraid. These named belong to our own country. Europe has lost Charles Kingsley; M. Creticeau Joly, the French Instoriae; John Timbs, Arthur Helps, and Augustus Maybow, the English essayiets; Winwood Reade; M Achard, Edgar Quinet, and the Marquis De Belthe English essayi-ti, 'Mirwood Reade; Br. Achsa'd, Edgar Quinci, and the Marquis De Beleval, French authors; Viscount de Castilho, the Portuguese poet; the Rt.-Rev. Conner Thiriwall, the English historian of Greeo; Seidi, the Austrian poet, and author of the Austrian National Hymn; Haus Christian Andersen, the delightful Danlsh novelist; William Rayle Bernard, the English dramatic author; Nicholas Mueller, the Swabian printor-poot; and Dr. Oscar Peechel, the German geographer.

The arts have met with a very severe loss. The stage, both lyric and dismatic, we leave for a detailed notice at another time. Painting has loat in this country Gilbert Burling, of New York; William J. Hays, the animal-painter; Pietro Vaini, of New York, who committed suicide; William Craig and William Oliver Stone, and the emment American sculptor Horstie Stone who deals in Little European Late Late.

and the eminent American sculptor Horsti Stone, who died in Italy. Europe has lost som very eminent men, among them the painters Millet, Corot, and Polente, of France: Hoffner of Alsace; Melbye, of Denmark; Von Ramber, and Klein, of Munich; Buben, of Vionna; Pick ersgill and Watker, of England. Among the sculptors are Philip and Stephens, of England Carpeaux and Barye, of France. This list should iso include Edwin Welby Pugin, the English architect.

Death has been specially busy among the old politicians of this country, the list including Vice-President Henry Wilson; ex-President Andrew Johnson; ex-Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky; Garnett McMillian, Momber of Congress elect from Georgie; Nathan Sargent, ox-Commissioner of Customs under President Lincola; William A. Buckingbam, Senator from Connecticut; Samuel F. Hersey, Member of Congress from Maine; Samuel Hooper, Member of Congress from Massachusotts; James Bullinton, Momber of Congress elect from Massachusotts; Thomas Biddle, United States Minister at Ecuador: Gen. John C. Brecktonidge, of Kon-Death has been specially busy among the old dor; Gen. John C. Brecktoridge, of Rou-tucky; Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana Honry W. Barry, Member of Congress from Mis-Henry W. Barry, Diember of Congress from Mississiph; Gen. Duif Green, of Georgia; Judge McFadden, Delegate from Washington Territory; E. A. Warren, ex-Momber of Congress from Arhanesa; Frank Blair, of Missouri; Col. Alexander Hamilton, of New York; ex-Senator Weller, of Califorma; Caleb Lyon, of Lyondalo; Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis; ex-Congressman Jenckes, of Rhode Island; and ex-Secretary Graham, of North Carollua. Among the prominent politicians abroad who have passed away are John Mitchel, Sir Francis Bond Head, ex-Lloutenant-Governor of Canada; and Francis Deak, of Hungary.

The moest rominent clorgymen who have died are the Bev. G. F. Trask, the anti-tobacco species

are the Rev. G. F. Trask, the anti-tobacco spostie; the Rev. Dr. Patrick Leaby, Archbishop of Dublin; the Rt. Rev. Edward John Horan, Bishop of the Diocese of Kingston, Canada the Rev. John Wright Roberts, M. E. Bishop of Liberis; the Rov. Isaac Col-lord, the pioneer Methodist of Kentucky; Bishop of Libelis; the Rov. Issae Coliord, the pioneer Methodist of Kentucky; Father Boshm, the centenarian Methodist preacher; the Rev. Mr., Selwyn, Chaplain of the Queen of England; Dr. Labereuz, the Roman Catholie Dean of Fulca; Archbishop Plauter, of Nismes, France; the Rov. H. J. Riploy, Professor at Newton Theological Seminary; the Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch, D. D.; the Rev. Rohert G. Vomilyes, Professor of Theology at Hastford seminary, Coun.; Athanase Jose Coquerel, the famous French Protestant clergyman; the Rev. Samuel Clark, of St. Mark's College, England; the Rev. Charles C. Yuney, ex-President Robertin College, Onto; Dr. Nutt, President Indiana State University; Lycurgus, Archivshop of Syra: Cardinals Lorenzo Barill, Annibal Capolti, and Gaspard Grassoline; also President George Smith, of the Authors of the Mormon Biblo.

The eminent jurists of this country who have died are Chief-Justice Hardin, of Kentucky; Judge Maunseil B. Field, of New York; Judge George B. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Judge George B. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Judge Bellany Stone, of Onloy Horse Binney, of

George B. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Judge Beliamy Storer, of Ohio; Horace Binney, of Philadelphia; Prof. Joel Parker, of Massa-chusetts; and United States District Judge Longvear, of Michigan,

Longyear, of Michigan.

The medical profession has lost Dr. Edward Dolafield, of New York; Dr. Samuol M. Eliot, the eminent New York ocnlist; Dr. Gerhard Baal, a leading homeopathic physician of Cincinnati; Sir Charles Locuck, the English physician and accoucher to the Queen; Drs. Winslow Lewis and N. O. Keep, of Doston; and Dr. A. D. Lord, of Ohio.

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Among the scientists who have passed away Prof. Herman Ritter, the English chemist; th astronomers, Wilson of Melbourne, Argelande of Bonn, Twitchell of Cincinnati, Mathieu o Paris, and Winlock of Cambridge, Mass.; Sit Charles Lyell, the English geologist; Prof. Wheatstone, the electrician; Prof. Sundevall net, the inventor of many protections for miners; B. R. Wells, the phronologiet; Jean Frederic de Waldech, the African travelor, who died at the advanced age of 105; Herman Ewald,

recerce on wanced, the Arrican travelor, who died at the advanced age of 105; Herman Evald, the German philologist; Prof. J. E. Calrus, the English political economist; and Prof. J. A. Lapham, ex-State Geologist of Wisconsin.

The United States army has lost Gon. L. H. Roberts, Brevet Brig.-Gon. William Hayes, Brevet Brig.-Gon. William Hayes, Brevet Brig.-Gon. And the navy, Lleut.-Com. Lorenzo Thomas; and the navy, Lleut.-Com. W. N. Allen, Rear-Admiral Charles H. Belt, Lleut.-Com. Douglas Cassell, Rear-Admiral John De Camp, Com. Audrewa', Drake, Com. George U. Morris, and Rear-Admiral Napoleon Collins. The prominent military officers of Europe who have died are Lieut.-Gon. Dutour of the Swiss army, Gen. Froissard of the French army, and Gon. Caballero de Rodse of the Spanish army, and Count Wende zu Eulenberg of the German army.

amy.

Among the prominent business men of this country who have died are Eber B. Ward, the Michigan iron-master; William H. Aspinwall, of New York; Southworth Shaw, of Boston; I. B. New York; Southworth Shaw, of Boston; I. R. Slugor, of sawing-machine and many-wives fame; John Harper, soulor member of the Harper Brothers; Darine Wells, the inventor of wood types; John Modanus, the Pennsylvania from-master; M. W. Mason, of New York, the inventor of the locomotive head-light; Asmuel Chubbucz, the inventor of many improvements in telegraphic apparatus; Robert H. Ives, of Providence, R. I.; William B. Aator, of New York; Francis Dane, of Boston; Vice-President Mumford, of the Western Union Telegraph Company; and W. C. Ralston, the California bauker.

Arong the dead and gone branches of Royalty Are Frederick William, Elector of Heese Cassel Thai Rhun, Emphror of China and his vidow ; the

Infante Don Sobastian, cousin of Isabella of Spain; Prince Paul Ostropirowitach of Georgia; ex-Queen Amelia of Greece; Ferdinand L. ex-Emperor of Austria; Prince Charles Thoudero, great uncle of the King of Bavaria; Prince Adelbert, uncle of the King of Bavaria; the ex-Duke of Modens; and the Prince of Lippe-Daimold.

bert, unde of the King of Bavaria; the of Modena; and the Prince of Lippe-De The list of the dead would be incompl of Modens; and the Prince of Lipps-Detmoid.
The list of the dead would be incomplete without preserving the names of a few of the cminont women who have passed away, among them Lady Franklin; Celia Burleigh, the woman's right aggitator; Emeline, the favorite wife of Brigham Young; the beautiful Russian Princess Chief. Aprils, accord wife of Garbiddi. cess Orloff; Auits, second wife of Caribaldi; Mme. Jeanno Louise Farrenc, the French com-poser; Mrs. Henry M. Field, of Ns. York; J. nd Mrs. Emily Biss Gould, the benefactor of the Roman children.

Indians promises to furnish us with a new version of the law of libel. The Hendricks Club, of Indianapolis, is mad, very mad. It has been notified by a local journal that it "deem't amount to a row of flat-headed pins," and it is reported to be about to sue the offending edition of the manuscript of the collection results. ing editor for damages to its collective reputation. The verdict, if ever given, will decide the precise harm done a man by comparing him to a liat-headed pin. If the damages awarded are low, so that this new derogatory phrase can be cheaply used, it may become popular. It is one of the curiosities of the English language that, while a pin is much more handsome, polished, and pointed that a brick, you can safely compare a man to one brick, or a thousand of brick, but you insult him by calling him a pin, and the insult increases if you acknowledge that he is equal to several pins, but not to a row of them. Joaquin Mitakan says of Walken: "He was a brick," and porhaps, as this pirase has thus been lifted above the slang of the street, some future poot may dignify the equalty current pirase, "That's the sort of hairpin I am," by applying it to some future here. of the curiosities of the English language

Gen. Judson Kilpathick's forthcoming defense of Gen. Shekhar, which is soon to be published in the New York Times, will probably undertake to justify the "Memoirs" in every particular. A preliminary communication to the Times speaks of the services and character of Gen. Shekhar in terms of the highest praise, even with personal affection. Gen. Kilpathick has some literary ability, and has had occasion before now to show judicial qualities of a high order. He will treat Gen. Boynon and other critics of Gen. Shekhar with the courtesy they deserve. We shall look with confidence to Gen. Kilbathick to produce a valuable work. Gen. Jupson Kilparaick's forthcoming de-

The St. Louis newspapers advise us to save our sympatry for the shop-girls and give it to the female school-teachers. We shall do nothing of the kind. Our sympatry is clastic enough to embrace both school-teachers and shop-girls. Besides, it is not true, as alleged, that the female school-teachers are compelled to spend three hours a day in the celd hells. They are not as well treated as they deserve to be; but, as compared with the shop-girls, they are in comfortable circumstances. ole circumstances

Kentucky is to urge the nomination of Cassitts M. CLAY as Vice-President by the Democratio National Convention of next spring. At least, C. M. C. says so. It is supposed that he will make his speech of acceptance in the "American lauguage," in which, according to his tologram when Minister to Russia, he conversed with the Cast. Czar.

The people of the West are in danger of for-gotting that Mr. Bercher is still on trial in Brooklyn. The attacks upon him from all quatters are incessant; and, if he succeeds in ignoring them and holding his position in Plymouth pulpit undisturbed, he will do more than carofal observers now regard as possible.

Skating-rinks and steam horse-cars now absorb the attention of the gay Parisians. dination of the two inventions, which would allow of steam-skates, ought to be suggested.

PERSONAL

Don't write " 1875 " to-morrow. Emily Faithfull does not believe in wearing

rape. She does not deserve her name. Henry Vincent, the English orator, is in Bos guest of his old friend, William Lloyd

Charles Francis Adams is assessed for \$856, 000. Is it possible that so rich a man can inherit the White House?

the White House?

Now England religionists think President Porter, of Yale College, showed great liberality by preaching in a Unitarian pulpit in Boston.

Edmond About said of Taine's new work, just published in Paris: "Never before has a book been written against the Revolution so full of arguments in favor of the Revolution."

Charles Kent, a Roman Cathollo editor of London, is editing an edition of the works of Charles Lamb, in the introduction to which he will shed much light on the essayist's life. Mr. Longfellow is now drawing near 70. He is said to be a fine picture of beautiful manhood, and to show much improvement in health since he delivered his "Morituri Salutamus," at the

fiftieth anniversity of his graduation. Molere did not enunciate the principle, "Je prends mon bien ou je le trouve." His phrase was, "Jo reprends," otc.; and it was uttered when he reclaimed a work that had been stolen from him, not when he committed a bold plagiarism himself. Literary thieves take notice.

A curious feature of Mr. Swinburne's conver sion to the Church of England is that it was brought about by Dr. Jowett, a Broad Chu One would naturally expect to find in Ritnelism the most convenient door for a passage from the Roman Catholic to the Episcopal

Pullman was shabbily treated in France. The Fullman was shabily treated in France. The Directors of one railroad line took some of his cars on trail, but excluded the public from them; and at the sud of the time for which they were lent they were returned with the remark that if the public knew how good they were, the demand for them would be irresistible.

Col. Forney writes home that Rever'y Johnson has determined to publish a letter pro-claiming his belief that Gen. Schenck has done nothing in the Emma Mine matter "unworthy of a gentienan." Rever'y Johnson is now in London, and he has carefully examined all the papers in the case that Gen. Schenck chose to submit to him.

London, and he has carefully examined all the papers in the case that Gen. Schenok chose to submit to him.

A Baltimore shopkeeper, who told a lady that she was one of the kind that "came to look around and not to buy," was cowhided by an indignate husband. The shopkeeper sund for assault, and the busband entered a counterplas of "insult," which curiously suggests the employment of a fenale lawyer to try the case, and a female Judge and incy to hear it.

But the state of the state