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Perrysburg Journal.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

The following call, signed by T. H. Murch, Chairman Congressional Committee National Greenback Labor Party, and E. P. Dewees, Chairman National Committee National Party, was issued on the 18th: "In view of the gravity of public affairs, and the imminent peril to representative government, we, the undersigned Chairmen of the Congressional Committee of the National Greenback Labor Party and of the National Committee of the National Party, hereby invite the Union Greenback National Committee, Chairman and members of the various State committees, representatives of Greenback and Labor organizations, editors of newspapers throughout the country friendly to the principles of Greenback and Labor organizations, to meet in conference the eighth of January, 1880, the Congressional Committee of the National Greenback Labor party, and National Committee of the National party, for the purpose of agreeing upon time, place and basis of representation of the National Convention to be held for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and placing in nomination candidates for President and Vice President." The meeting is to be held at Washington.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met at Washington on the 19th. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, President of the Society, on account of sickness was unable to be present, and Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Sr., Vice President, was elected presiding officer. After some routine business the meeting adjourned to take part in the unveiling of the statue of General Thomas. At the statue the ceremonies of unveiling were begun by prayer. Hail to the Chief, Star Spangled Banner and the Grand Hymn were then sung by a grand chorus, with band, drum corps and artillery accompaniments. The statue was then unveiled, the people at a distance being warned of the fact by a salute of thirteen guns from Fort Whipple. Hon. Stanley Matthews delivered the oration. The presentation of the statue was made as an offering from the Army of the Cumberland to the Nation, and President Hayes accepted the offering on behalf of the people of the United States. It is estimated that 50,000 people were present. The military features of the procession is said to have surpassed anything that has been seen in Washington since the grand review at the close of the war.

Commissioner Bentley, of the Pension Office, issued the following circular on the 20th: "To enable this office to dispatch with better facility the rapidly-increasing current business, a change in the system of arranging records and files has been made, which will render it necessary that all inquiries for the condition of pension claims, on account of service rendered after March 4, 1861, should contain the name of the soldier who performed military service, with his State, company and regiment, as well as the number of claim or pension certificate, as the case may be. Inquiries which do not contain the above information will not be answered, except in special cases, where failure to furnish it is explained."

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Phil Sheridan; Vice-Presidents, General Underwood, Massachusetts; General Barnum, New York; General Cramer, New Jersey; General Negley, Pennsylvania; General Duffield, Michigan; Colonel Hobson, Kentucky; Capt. E. E. Rhum, Tennessee; General Morgan, Illinois; General Streight, Indiana; General Myer, Ohio; Colonel Johnson, Wisconsin; Colonel Conover, Missouri; General Martin, Kansas; Captain Wood, Minnesota; Captain Sellock, Iowa; Recording Secretary, Captain Steel; Corresponding Secretary, General Cist; Treasurer, General Fullerton. Toledo was selected for the next meeting.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued the following: "The Supreme Court of the United States having adjudged the act of July 8th, 1870, regulating the registration of trade marks to be unconstitutional, action on pending applications will be suspended until further instructions shall be received from applicants. Trade marks will hereafter be registered on pending or future applications only in favor of those persons who, with full knowledge of the decision of the Supreme Court, shall request such registration. Fees heretofore paid in trade mark cases cannot be refunded without further legislation by Congress."

The parties interested have agreed to a friendly suit in order to get a decision from the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the powers exercised in regard to lottery mail matters by the postal authorities.

THE EAST.

Two young sons of Mrs. H. P. Beard, at Andover, Mass., were burned to death on the night of the 18th by fire which an incendiary started in the room they occupied.

The tug Seymour, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., left Cape Vincent on the 17th with four tugs, three dredges and eight scows in tow for Buffalo. During the night a gale on Lake Ontario was encountered, and three tugs and all the scows were lost. Three persons were drowned.

The steamer Algeria, which arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 19th brought $1,653,925.

The Merchants' Association of Boston has appointed a committee to co-operate with other organizations in an effort to secure the enactment of a National bankrupt law.

The schooner Gustie Wilson was wrecked on Minot Ledge, on the Massachusetts coast, on the 19th, and all hands lost.

A New York dispatch of the 21st stated that there was then about $4,000,000 in specie afloat, bound for that city.

Great excitement prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange on the 21st, and at one time a serious panic seemed inevitable. There was a great collapse in coal and railroad stocks, in some instances the prices falling from one to twenty-four per cent. One suspension was announced, that of Edward Livermore, who has been a member of the Board for many years.

The stockholders of the First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., of which Congressman Voorhees was president, have resolved to go into liquidation.

An Augusta, Me., dispatch, on the 22d, states that the Governor and Council had given notice that they would be in session from the 1st to the 13th of December for the purpose of examining the official returns, and candidates claiming irregularities or other causes presumed to vitiate their election will have a reasonable opportunity to be heard personally or by duly authorized counsel.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The Secretary of the California Republican State Central Committee, under instructions from a committee, has telegraphed to the President and Secretary of the National Republican Committee asking that the place of George C. Gorham, on the National Committee, as representative of California, be declared vacant on account of his action during the recent State campaign.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Georgia on the 19th.

A terrific storm passed over the Lake regions on the 19th and 20th. A large number of vessels were wrecked, and several lives lost.

Near Lintdale, Mo., on the 20th, A. M. Crockett and P. H. Nicholas, two well-to-do farmers residing in the neighborhood, engaged in a quarrel about a hog belonging to Nicholas, which trespassed on Crockett's land. A fight ensued in which Nicholas was cut thirteen times with a pocket-knife and killed at once. His throat was cut from ear to ear and his tongue dropped out. Crockett was cut eighteen times; he lived five hours.

At Leadville, Col., on the morning of the 20th, a party of masked men went to the jail, overpowered the Deputy Sheriff, and took Charles Stewart, a footpad, and Ed. Brodsham, who had figured largely in lot jumping business, and hanged them.

A Los Pinos dispatch on the 20th, states that the hostiles were thoroughly frightened by General Adams' determination to withdraw and let the military settle the difficulty, and they are now pleading for peace. The Indians have promised to honestly testify and abide the consequences. Chief Ouray asked for time, and believed it to be for the interest of the Government to take to Washington such chiefs as the Commission might designate, not to exceed ten. Secretary Schurz granted Ouray's request.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad have completed an arrangement with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in pursuance of which a railroad is to be built from Santa Fe to San Francisco under the old charter of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

The schooner W. B. Phelps, of Oswego, went ashore at Glen Arbor, Mich., on the night of the 19th, and was totally wrecked. Five of the crew were drowned.

Chief Ouray told the Commissioners, on the 21st, that he had little doubt that he would be able to establish Mormon complicity in the White River troubles. It is his belief that representatives of the Mormons have been in communication with Jack for a long time. The Commissioners intend to sift the matter to the bottom.

The public schools of Springfield, Ill., have been closed until after January 1st on account of the scarlet fever. There is said to be 500 cases of mild scarlet fever in the city.

Two colored criminals were executed in South Carolina on the 21st. One of them was Conrad Holmes, a boy of sixteen, convicted of outraging a child two years old. He was hanged at Union Court House. The other was George Garry, who was hanged at Beaufort for the murder of a colored man.

At Geneva, Ind., on the night of the 22d, Albert Bryan, son of a prominent citizen, was killed by Fred Stanley, who was drunk on the street, and who being teased by Bryan and others, turned and plunged a knife in Bryan's body.

A fire at Farmington, Minn., on the night of the 22d, destroyed four-fifths of the business part of town. Total loss, probably about $150,000.

M. J. McCann, found guilty of disposing of Government property while he was United States Indian Contractor, was sentenced by the United States District Judge at Cheyenne, on the 22d, to a year and a half imprisonment in the penitentiary, to pay costs of suit and a fine of $1,000, and to replace the property stolen.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A London dispatch of the 18th says the former Confederate cruiser Shenandoah sunk off the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean. The date of the disaster is unknown. Most of the crew were drowned. The Shenandoah belonged to the Sultun of Zanzibar.

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, discussing the prospect of war says: "Neither the Russian people nor the Russian Government wish for war because the bad financial state of the Empire enjoins peace, but every day and every hour the conviction deepens that a great struggle is soon to break out."

A telegram from Madrid asserts that Gen. Martinez Campos will resign the Premiership and will be sent to Cuba with 15,000 men to pacify the island.

The Sultan has appointed Baker Pasha to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor.

A Rome telegram confirms the statement that an agreement has been reached between Germany and the Vatican.

The cattle plague has violently broken out at Posen and in the Warsaw (Poland) district.

Michael Davitt, James Bryce Killen and James Daly were arrested at Dublin on the 19th charged with having used language in public speeches calculated to incite a breach of the peace. The Central News Agency says seventeen warrants were issued for the arrest of other persons charged with seditious conduct, including several clergymen.

A Berlin dispatch says the state of siege which has existed there for a year will be renewed on the 28th inst. for another year, as the Government does not think the Social Democracy has been uprooted.

Herr Von Schelling, Under Secretary of the Prussian Ministry of Justice, has been appointed Imperial Secretary of the Department of Justice.

At a meeting at Dublin on the night of the 21st to denounce the arrests of Daly, Davit and Killen, Charles Stewart Parnell, member of Parliament, accused the Government of entrapping Irishmen by means of paid spies. He advised Irishmen to be calm, because if they attempted to emulate the Government in illegal action or violence or disorder, then they would be doing what the butcher and destroyer of the poor Afghan and Zulu desires them to do. He said no earthly power could ever succeed against the united and determined efforts of Irishmen. In their struggle for the soil the Irishmen would show Lord Beaconsfield that they knew how to win a battle, and though they played against a man who had loaded dice their cause was the strongest. He said the land system was already tottering to its fall.

Sixty-five farmers and their families, bound for Texas, sailed from Liverpool on the 21st.

A sensation in Hong Kong was caused by a quarrel between Mosby and Governor Hennessy. The latter official was desirous of obtaining full official information concerning the opium traffic between Hong Kong and Macao in order to check the notorious illegal practices, and applied to Mosby for copies of the United States records of shipments, etc. The Governor alleges that the request was made for the public good and with perfect courtesy, having been preferred to other foreign Consuls and all willingly responded. Mosby alleges that the request implied a claim of right to inspect Consular documents, which he was bound to resent. American citizens regret that the United States Consul has broken relations with the Governor, who had previously shown him great attention and consideration. The actual merits of the question are undetermined.

The Countess De Montijo, mother of Ex-Empress Eugenie, died at Madrid on the 23d.

Spanish dispatches from Cape Town, South Africa, report that the attitude of the Boers is very threatening.

The widow of Charles Dickens died at her residence in Gloucester, Crescent Regents Park, England, on the 23d.

Pisangua, Peru, was captured by the Chilian fleet on the 2d, after a severe fight.

San Domingo advices to the 8th inst., report that the revolutionists were besieging the capital. The cause of Guillermo, President of the Republic, is considered lost.

Three vessels were wrecked at Guirpon, Labrador, on the 4th inst. The three craft had on board 128 individuals, men, women and children, but only one person was drowned.

A Terrible Tunnel Explosion.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.

An explosion occurred in Tunnel No. 3 on the Narrow Guage Railroad from San Jose to Santa Cruz early this morning. From meager accounts thus far received it appears that a blast was let off about 2,700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which caused an explosion of gas generated by the filtering of coal oil through the roof and sides of the tunnel. Twenty-one Chinamen and two white men were at work in the tunnel at the time. Immediately about twenty more Chinamen rushed into the tunnel with torches to aid their comrades. When they had penetrated about 1,500 feet their torches caused a second explosion, more violent than the first, shaking the mountain to its center. White men Hinkle and Johnson were brought out terribly burned and about ten Chinamen all seriously injured. As near as can be learned some thirty Chinamen are killed. The second explosion wrecked the engine and works. Physicians were dispatched to the scene from San Jose, and everything possible is being done for the sufferers. From additional reports concerning the explosion it transpires that three explosions occurred. The first took place at 11:50 p. m., the second at 11:55 p. m., and the third at 12:30 a. m. They were changing the shifts at the time the first explosion took place. Seventeen Chinamen have been taken out, all horribly burned. Twenty-four dead remain in the tunnel.

A Chinaman named Ah Wo was taken out burned about the chest and injured internally. He was found dead in his cabin an hour afterward—strangled with a silk scarf. Chinamen say he hanged himself, but the indications are that he was strangled by friends to put him out of misery. There is a terrible scene of suffering in camp and ruin all around the mouth of the tunnel.

The engine for pumping air is disabled—the pipes broken, sheds wrecked and broken timbers scattered all around. The gas prevents any attempt to recover the bodies at present. Work will be delayed two months. No blame is said to attach to the contractors. It is believed the white men taken from the tunnel will live, but several of the Chinamen brought out are fatally injured.

The scene of the disaster is almost on top of Santa Cruz Mountain, in a region where coal oil abounds, and where boring for wells is actively prosecuted. There is a vein of oil running right through the tunnel, and the soil can be ignited in places, and will burn freely. The explosion of gas and fires resulting from the same have been of frequent occurrence there, and have already resulted in the loss of several lives. The utmost precaution has been necessary in working there, and only by the use of air compressors has progress been possible. It is expected, however, that with a clear tunnel the natural current of air will be sufficient.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.

A special from Wright's Station says the white men injured by the explosion are likely to recover. One more Chinaman died last night. No more bodies have been taken out of the tunnel since Tuesday. The blower is repaired and the pumps were started at 10 o'clock. The head Chinamen are trying to get men to go into the tunnel after the dead, but no one is willing. They will probably get some after the blower runs about seventeen hours. The air pumped out is very foul and full of gas.

The Census---Formation of the Supervisors' Districts.

Washington, Nov. 16.

The formation of Supervisors' Districts under the provisions of the Census act of March 3, 1879, has been completed by Superintendent Walker, except in regard to the States of Massachusetts and California. The appointments of Supervisors must be made in each instance by selection from applicants residing within the boundaries of the respective districts. These officers will practically control the thousands of local appointments necessary for the work of taking the census, and are to be filled by the first of January. The following is the formation of districts for the States named:

Pennsylvania, ten Districts—First District, Philadelphia County; Second District, Chester, Delaware and Lancaster Counties; Third District, Berks, Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties; Fourth District, Bucks, Carbon, Lehigh, Montgomery and Northampton Counties; Fifth District, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour, Pike, Sullivan, Wayne and Wyoming Counties; Sixth District, Bradford, Cameron, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Susquehanna and Tioga Counties; Seventh District, Adams, Clarce, Clearfield, Clinton, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntington, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Union and York Counties; Eighth District, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset and Westmoreland Counties; Ninth District, Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence and Washington Counties; Tenth District, Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango and Warren Counties.

Ohio, eight Districts—First District, Allen, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Henry, Lucas, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams, Wood and Wyandotte Counties; Second District, Auglaize, Champaign, Clarke, Darke, Greene, Harding, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble and Shelby Counties; Third District, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Hamilton and Warren Counties; Fourth District, Adams, Gallia, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Pike, Ross, Scioto and Vinton Counties; Fifth District, Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway and Union Counties; Sixth District, Ashland, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Erie, Holmes, Huron, Lorain, Medina, Richland and Wayne Counties; Seventh District, Athens, Belmont, Coshocton, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry and Washington Counties; Eighth District, Ashtabula, Carroll, Columbiana, Geauga, Lake, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull and Tuscarawas Counties.

New York, eleven Districts—First District, New York County; Second District, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties; Third District, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester Counties; Fourth District, Delaware, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster Counties; Fifth District, Albany, Greene, Otsego, Rensselaer and Schoharie Counties; Sixth District, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington Counties; Seventh District, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence Counties; Eighth District, Cayuga, Madison, Oneida, Onondago and Oswego Counties; Ninth District, Allegany, Broome, Chemung Chenango, Cortland, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins Counties; Tenth District, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates Counties; Eleventh District, Cattarangus, Chatauqua, Erie and Niagara Counties.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Washington, Nov. 20.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been submitted. It shows that during the past year there has been among the Indians in general a steady advance to civilization, which has had no parallel in any previous year. In this the Ogalalla and Brule Sioux have taken the lead, and their progress during the last eighteen months has been simply marvelous. It is no longer a question whether the Indians will work. Those who are anxious to do so are now largely in the majority. From all accounts the civilized tribes in Indian Territory there is a call for lands in severalty. There is a largely increased desire for houses and agricultural implements, wagons, etc., and for citizens' clothing. The following table shows the substantial results of Indian labor during the year. They are much larger than ever before, and but for the severe drouth in Indian Territory and among the Navajoes the increase in crops would have been much greater, especially in the corn crop, which is less than that of last year:

By Indians exclusive of the five civilized tribes of Indian Territory, 1879: Number of acres broken, 27,131; number of acres cultivated, 157,056; number of bushels wheat raised, 328,637; number of bushels corn, 643,286; number of bushels oats and barley, 89,054; number of bushels vegetables, 390,638; tons of hay cut, 48,833.

By the five civilized tribes: Number of acres cultivated, 273,000; bushels of wheat raised, 565,400; bushels of corn, 2,015,000; bushels of oats and barley, 200,000; bushels of vegetables, 336,700; tons of hay cut, 176,500.

The only sure way to make the Indians advance in civilization under the best condition to promote their welfare is to give each head of a family 60 acres of land, and to each unmarried adult eighty acres, and to issue patents for the same.

The history of the Ute outbreak is given in detail without disclosing any new facts.

In reference to the removal of the Utes to some other location, the Commissioner suggests that a commission be appointed to visit the tribe and obtain its consent to remove from the State upon the payment of full value of lands now occupied. The advantages to be obtained by removing them to Indian Territory are, first, an abundant supply of arable land and cultivation; second, immunity from white encroachment; and third, better security for keeping the Indians peaceful, as the country is not adapted to Indian fighting, and everywhere offers open fields for the use of artillery and all the appliances of civilized warfare, so that whatever be the disposition of the Indians, if resort to force should be necessary, it could be made effective in the interests of peace.

The Commissioner considers the enactment of a bill extending the criminal laws of the respective States or Territories over Indian Reservations of vital importance. The Indian policemen have shown the utmost fidelity to the Government, and have, when necessary, arrested even friends and relatives with absolute impartiality. Several instances are cited in proof of their fidelity. There is but one drawback, which should be removed by Congress; this is the inadequacy of pay, which by law is fixed at five dollars per month. The Commissioner recommends that it be increased to fifteen dollars per month.

The following novel recommendation is made: A penal settlement for the confinement and reformation of the more turbulent and troublesome individuals among the various Indian tribes is a pressing want. For murderers and the worst class of refractory Indians one settlement should be in Florida, which is far enough from Indian reservations to make any attempt at escape hopeless. Another settlement should be at some point in the Northwest where considerable land can be found upon which imprisoned Indians may be taught to work for their own support. The settlements should be guarded by a sufficient force to exercise perfect discipline, and trades as well as agriculture should be taught, and when the time arrived for them to be returned home the captives would have reached an advanced stage of civilization.

Outside of the Indian reservations men are everywhere found driving thrifty business in selling the latest and best patterns of arms and fixed ammunition to non-civilized Indians. The sales thus made are limited in amount only by the ability of the Indians to purchase. Previous to the late Ute outbreak the Indians were amply supplied with Winchester and Spencer rifles and fixed ammunition obtained from traders outside their reservation. There is no statute against this crime, and the Commissioner recommends that legislation be especially directed against such sales. A law by Congress prohibiting under severe penalty the sale of both firearms and fixed ammunition, and further legislation requiring non-civilized Indians to be disarmed, are the only common-sense and practicable methods of putting an end to this dangerous traffic.

The Poncas are reported as doing well on their new reservation, and rapidly advancing in the ways of civilization. The progress of the youths trained in Indian schools is of a most hopeful character. Exclusive of the five civilized tribes of Indian Territory there are now over 7,100 Indian children taught at Agency schools. The five civilized tribes have 6,250 children at school. Among the other recommendations of the report is one for the enactment of a law to prevent polygamy and provide for legal marriages among Indians. For this purpose it is proposed to make civil magistrates of Indian agents.

Annual Report of the United States Treasurer.

Washington, Nov. 18.

The annual report of United States Treasurer Gilfillan says:

The aggregate of gold coin and bullion and of silver coin and bullion, including standard silver dollars, which, being coined under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, do not appear in the statement prior to that year, is shown to have increased from $61,452,426 in 1876 to $114,461,982 in 1877, to $163,962,464 in 1878, and to $222,807,398 in 1879. The decrease in the aggregate note assets, including credits in depository banks other than loan account, is shown to have been gradual, the apparent increase in 1878 being due to the failure of the Army bill to become a law and the accumulation of funds consequent upon withholding payment of that branch of the service. The note assets ranged as follows on the above dates, in 1876, $384,419,685; in 1877, $407,664,967; in 1878, $88,772,800 and in 1879, $59,999,080. The decrease in the note balance arises from various causes notably from the receipt for customs and internal revenue of coin paid out in the purchase of bullion for coinage of standard silver dollars; from exchange of notes for gold and payment of notes for foreign gold received at the Assay Office, New York; from the purchase of gold bullion with notes and the payment of interest upon the public debt in United States notes, and from the payment of arrears of pensions.

The most constant influence in the decrease of the note balance is that which proceeds from the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, thereby depriving the Treasury of an equal amount of note receipts. All the above mentioned causes of diminution in the note balance can be controlled by the department. Since resumption, however, the Treasury is deprived, by the receipt of coin paid for bullion of a like amount of United States notes, amounting, probably, to seven per cent. of the annual revenues. The percentage is greater than the margin between public receipts and expenditures, and will in time, without the direct influence of the department, render the balance in the Treasury first exclusively metallic and then exclusively silver. That this is so, a glance at the monetary operations of the Government will show. The total receipts from all sources are $274,000,000; of this amount at least $24,000,000 is in silver dollars or in silver certificates, that being the minimum paid annually for silver bullion for coinage, and consequently finding its way into the Treasury, the more certainly because payments for bullion are made either at New York or San Francisco, which are both centers of large receipts of Government money.

The maximum net note receipts are, then, $250,000,000, against which are payments of $267,000,000 for current expenditures, interest on the public debt, war and navy establishments and pensions made in notes, or if made in coin its return decreases the note receipts to that extent. The excess of note expenditures over note receipts is therefore $17,000,000, which is the annual decrease of note balance from silver coinage alone. The Treasurer says unless the rules of the New York Clearing House are changed so as to permit payment by the Treasury of all or a certain percentage of balances, in silver, it may become desirable for the Treasury to withdraw from a relation which renders over $30,000,000 of lawful money in its vaults unavailable for payment at New York, the point of greatest public disbursement.

The silver bullion on hand has decreased during the year from $9,634,034 to $4,259,124, on account of the difficulty in coining the bullion at the rate prescribed in the act of Feb. 18, 1878, at the market rate, which is held by the Department to be the equivalent of the London rate.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of resumption of specie payments and refunding operations.

During the year there were redeemed $64,107,823 worth of United States notes of all denominations. The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, is $45,306,320, of which amount $32,336,258 is in mints and Treasury offices and $13,062,862 in circulation, being 28¼ per cent. of the total coinage, as against $4,922,623 in circulation at the same date last year, which was 26 9-10 per cent. of $18,284,500, coined at that time.

Mr. Gilfillan expresses the opinion that the rapid appropriation of silver bids fair to solve the silver problem for this country. He says there are indications, if the present influence continues, that it may attain nearly to its former relation to gold, or at least approach to a parity therewith.

Estimates for the Fiscal Year.

Washington, Nov. 18.

The printing of detailed estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, has been completed. The estimates of amounts required for expenditure under the War Department aggregate $29,319,794 for military establishment and $7,557,834 for public works of various kinds, including about $5,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, $1,000,000 for sea coast fortifications, $774,000 for buildings in and around Washington, and $657,000 for arsenal. The cost of the naval establishment is estimated at $14,509,148. The estimates for the Indian service foot up $4,992,546, for foreign intercourse $1,185,135, for salaries and expenses of Collectors Internal Revenue $4,075,000, for expenses of mints and assay offices $1,309,810, for salaries, expenses of Treasury Department proper $3,661,676, for Interior Department proper $2,146,774, for deficit in postal revenues $7,712,000, for construction of new light houses, beacon and for signals, $674,000; for new Government buildings throughout the country, $3,247,000; for judicial salaries and expenses of courts, $3,250,000; for pensions, $32,404,000; for salaries and expenses of the two Houses of Congress, about $2,800,000; for salaries of President and Vice President and expenses of the Executive Office, $97,464; for expenses of the tenth census, $2,750,000. The grand aggregate of estimates is $136,347,129. The total amount appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year was $132,404,648, which included $25,000,000 for arrears of pensions and about 3,000,000 for the District of Columbia. No estimates for either of these purposes are submitted in the book of estimates this year.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Washington, Nov. 21.

Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, has completed his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that on the 30th of June last there were 242,793 pensioners in the United States receiving pensions from the Government. The pension list is now larger than at any previous time. The present list is composed of 125,159 army invalid pensioners, 81,174 army widows, children and dependent relatives, 1,944 navy invalids, 1,772 navy widows, etc., 11,621 surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and 21,191 widows of deceased soldiers of that war.

During the year 31,346 new names were added to the list, and 908 names which had previously been dropped from the rolls, mainly from failure for three years to claim their pensions, were restored, and 19,497 were for various reasons dropped.

The aggregate amount of one year's pensions to all pensioners on the rolls is $28,493,742.15, but the actual annual payment exceeds that sum by several million dollars. This arises from the fact that nearly all newly admitted army and navy cases have several years' accrued pension due at the time of admission, which is paid at the first payment. During the year the first payment to new pensioners amounted to $5,763,758, of which $4,375,147 was paid to army and navy invalids, widows, etc., and $1,388,611 to survivors and widows of the war of 1812. The first payment to pensioners of the war of 1812 will rapidly fall off, while a material increase may be expected in the army and navy cases for several years, owing to the removal of limitation upon the commencement of pensions by the acts of January 25 and March 3, 1879. The above named acts were passed after the estimates for the pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were submitted, and were not, therefore, taken into account when the appropriation was made, and there will be a deficiency in the pension appropriation for the current year as nearly as can now be estimated as follows: Five million dollars army pensions and thirty thousand dollars navy pensions, which shall be provided for in order that the pensions for the June quarter may be promptly paid.

There were on the 30th of June 136,646 unsettled claims, exclusive of claims for arrears, an increase over last year of 16,268. To these are to be added about 40,000 old claims, which were revived by the arrears act of January 25, 1879, or called up from rejected files since that date for further consideration, and these, with the new claims filed since the close of the year in excess of the number settled, add to the number shown by the record, will aggregate fully 200,000. Since the passage of the arrears act, now invalid, widows, minor children's and dependent relatives' claims have been filed at an unprecedented rate. The invalid claims more than double the rate of receipts at any previous period except in 1866, and the widows' class exceed any year since 1867, and is twice as numerous as any year since 1871. It is estimated that at the close of the year there will be not less than 230,000 unsettled cases before the office. An examination into the cause in the cases of 500 pensioners whose names have been dropped from the rolls within the last three years and four months because pensions have been obtained by fraud, shows the following: 229 invalids established their cases by producing 1581 affidavits and certificates of which 1213 were false. Of the latter 291 were made by officers, 179 by comrades and 763 by other persons. Two hundred and seventy-one pensions of widows, minor children and dependent relatives were established and allowed upon 2816 certificates and affidavits, of which 1851 were false. Ninety-five of the latter were made by officers, sixty-nine by comrades and 1687 by other persons. It is also ascertained that at least ninety-six forgeries were committed in the 5 cases. There had been paid to these pensioners before the discovery of their frauds $47,223.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General.

Washington, Nov. 18.

The annual report of Postmaster-General Key is made public to-day. Large portions of it are devoted to the presentation of statistical information, already published in abstracts of reports of his subordinate officers.

The Postmaster-General renews the recommendation contained in his last report for the enactment of laws readjusting the compensation of railroads for carrying the mail upon the basis of space, speed and frequency, supplemented by the weight of the mails carried. The railroad companies have, as a general thing neglected to furnish statistics of receipts, expenditures, etc., as requested. The recommendation is made that an appropriation to enable the Postmaster-General to obtain proper facilities for the prompt transmission of mails by railroad be increased this year to $40,000.

The cost of the railway service on the 3d of June, 1879, was at the rate of $9,692,593 per annum, an increase over the cost of the service during the preceding fiscal year of $125,995. This increase does not, however, represent the actual rate of increase in the service, as account must be taken of the reduction of five per cent. in the rate of compensation from July 1, 1878, made under the Act of June 17, 1878. The effect of this reduction is, in round numbers, $400,000, making, with $125,995, an increase of $525,995 for 1879 over 1878, being little less than 5.5 per cent. The general increase of business all over the country, and the reasonable certainty that present prosperity will continue for some years, will require an appropriation for the railway service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least $10,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum.

General Key reports that the operation of the present laws regulating the increase of compensation for increased speed and increased frequency of service upon "star routes" (*i. e.*, all those whereon mail are transported by horses and ordinary vehicles, results in great loss to the Government, and recommends legislation to enable him to retrench in this direction. The estimates for star service the next fiscal year contemplate a continuance of the present efficient service in other States, and the extension of mail facilities in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. The total amount asked for the Star Service for the next fiscal year is $7,375,000.

The estimates for the Inland Mail Service by steamboats is $900,000. The report continues: "The efforts of the department to establish a fast mail service with Havana via Cedar Keys and Key West, in order to meet the demands of commerce have failed for several years, on account of the insufficiency of compensation allowed by law for such service. If the Postmaster-General were authorized to contract for the service between Havana and the United States ports mentioned, at a sufficient rate to insure the requisite necessary speed and frequency, the commerce of the country would be greatly benefited. I believe that a general law should be passed authorizing contracts for carrying the mails between the United States and West Indian and South American ports in American built steamers carrying American flags at a fixed minimum and maximum price, the amount to be established from and pensions made in notes, or if made in coin its return decreases the note receipts to that extent. The excess of note expenditures over note receipts is therefore $17,000,000, which is the annual decrease of note balance from silver coinage alone. The Treasurer says unless the rules of the New York Clearing House are changed so as to permit payment by the Treasury of all or a certain percentage of balances, in silver, it may become desirable for the Treasury to withdraw from a relation which renders over $30,000,000 of lawful money in its vaults unavailable for payment at New York, the point of greatest public disbursement.

The silver bullion on hand has decreased during the year from $9,634,034 to $4,259,124, on account of the difficulty in coining the bullion at the rate prescribed in the act of Feb. 18, 1878, at the market rate, which is held by the Department to be the equivalent of the London rate.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of resumption of specie payments and refunding operations.

During the year there were redeemed $64,107,823 worth of United States notes of all denominations. The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, is $45,306,320, of which amount $32,336,258 is in mints and Treasury offices and $13,062,862 in circulation, being 28¼ per cent. of the total coinage, as against $4,922,623 in circulation at the same date last year, which was 26 9-10 per cent. of $18,284,500, coined at that time.

Mr. Gilfillan expresses the opinion that the rapid appropriation of silver bids fair to solve the silver problem for this country. He says there are indications, if the present influence continues, that it may attain nearly to its former relation to gold, or at least approach to a parity therewith.

Estimates for the Fiscal Year.

Washington, Nov. 18.

The printing of detailed estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, has been completed. The estimates of amounts required for expenditure under the War Department aggregate $29,319,794 for military establishment and $7,557,834 for public works of various kinds, including about $5,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, $1,000,000 for sea coast fortifications, $774,000 for buildings in and around Washington, and $657,000 for arsenal. The cost of the naval establishment is estimated at $14,509,148. The estimates for the Indian service foot up $4,992,546, for foreign intercourse $1,185,135, for salaries and expenses of Collectors Internal Revenue $4,075,000, for expenses of mints and assay offices $1,309,810, for salaries, expenses of Treasury Department proper $3,661,676, for Interior Department proper $2,146,774, for deficit in postal revenues $7,712,000, for construction of new light houses, beacon and for signals, $674,000; for new Government buildings throughout the country, $3,247,000; for judicial salaries and expenses of courts, $3,250,000; for pensions, $32,404,000; for salaries and expenses of the two Houses of Congress, about $2,800,000; for salaries of President and Vice President and expenses of the Executive Office, $97,464; for expenses of the tenth census, $2,750,000. The grand aggregate of estimates is $136,347,129. The total amount appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year was $132,404,648, which included $25,000,000 for arrears of pensions and about 3,000,000 for the District of Columbia. No estimates for either of these purposes are submitted in the book of estimates this year.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

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