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Academy of Music.

Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe ricty entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Hamiln's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "The Shaughaun." Afternoon and evening. Metropolitan Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman Houtertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Music Hall. No. 56 Madison street. Prof. Carpenter's Lectur White Stocking Park,
Lake shore, foot of Washington street,
Ekating Carnival.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1878.

EXTRA COPIES

of THE TRIBUNE to-day, containing the Annua Review of the Trade, Commerce, and Manufact-ures of Chicago, can be obtained in the countingready for mailing, at five cents each. A large supply has been provided for in anticipation of the demand for this accurate and comprehensive com-pendium of figures and facts relative to Chicago's business during the year just closed.

It is no longer necessary to announce each day the relative value of greenbacks and coin. Treasury notes and specie are in law and in fact interconvertible and of equal purchasing power.

The Resumption celebration at Farwell Hall to-morrow evening is cortain to be an affair of genuine interest. It is safe to rely on a most admirable address by Gen. Gan. FIELD, who is one of the few speakers capable of entertaining an audience with the dry

' A most singular and shocking tragedy was that which occurred at South Byfield, Mass., on Monday night of this week. JOHN H Callwell was sent into the presence of his Maker while kneeling in prayer by his in-sane wife, who killed him instantly with a blow from an ax which clove his skull.

The Afghan mountain tribes are not al loyal to the British flag, as is instanced by the frequent cutting of the communications of the English troops. It is now said that Khyber Pass has been completely obstructed hostile mountaineers, and the invaders ve been obliged to send back a force of infantry and artillery to dislodge the enemy.

The financial summary for 1878 presented by the London Times gives a gloomy color-ing to the experiences of the year in Great Britain, by the side of which the people of the United States have been enjoying "flush The failures are by 5,000 more numerous than last year, credit has been shaken, industries disorganized, wages reduced, and operations suspended to an extent that has brought many thousands to

The Sub-Committee of the Senate Com nittee on Territories has agreed upon a number of important changes in the political position of the Iudian Territory. It is proposed to establish a United States Court for the Territory with civil and criminal jurisdiction; to make all Indians comprising the Five Nations citizens of the United States, amenable to its laws, and competent to serve on juries; and to provide for the division of lands now held in common.

The First Internal Revenue Collection District of Illinois continues to hold the first place in the United States in the production of spirits. The footings of Collector Hanver show a total product for the year 1878 of 10,105,562 proof gallons, of which 6,592,661 gallons paid the revenue tax, while 3,662,961 gallons, or 41,029 barrels, were exported. The export trade in alcohol was unusually large, which accounts for the decrease 3,966.52 in collections as compared with

It is to be presumed, from the tenor of the foreign dispatches. that the British task of rectifying the frontier of Indiais progress-ing satisfactorily, at least to the English Clovernment. This rectification only in-cludes the lopping off of some of the sharp corners of the Amer's dominions, and as nobody appears to stand in the way, the licing operation goes on unimpeded even by the interposition of a sense of right dictated by the acknowledged codes of international But England has reduced the recti business to a science, and her claim to the exclusive ownership thereof is seldom disputed in the localities where it is brought

Reminiscences of the Senatorial contest of two years ago are the order of the day, and any information tending to explain why it was that a Republican Legislature was una ble to elect a Republican United States Sena tor is considered as having an important bearing upon the forthcoming contest. We print this morning the recollections of sev-eral Democrats who were members of the Legislature of 1877, and who are able to throw some light on the situation at that time, and who demonstrate clearly the fact that the man who more than any other is responsible for the failure to elect a Republican Senator is JOHN A. LOGAN. Accord-

ng to the statements of Mosses. Armstrong, TAYLOR, and HERRINGTON, the chief claim of Gen. LOGAN to the support of the Republican party is his success two years ago it ecuring the election of Judge Davis.

The statements of the condition of the Europe, brought down to Dec. 2, 1878, show the following figures as to coin on hand and note circulation. The pound sterling is computed at \$5 Federal money:

| aterling is computed at \$5 Federal money: | National | Colorand | Colorand

and in the banks about \$30,000,000.

The Bureau of Statistics have issued statement of the excess of exports over imports for the month of November and for other periods ending Nov. 30, 1878, com-

other periods enting Nov. 30, 1816, compared with the optresponding terms of 187.
These figures relate to merchandise only:
Excess of exports.
Montheeding Nov. 30. 3 11,875,603 \$ 28,713,501
Smos. ending Nov. 30. 130,004,004 402, 408,577
Il mos. ending Nov. 30, 100,000,744 407,731,629 The excess of imports or of exports of coin and bullion during the same period thus

chandise exceeded the imports \$309,309,744 and of coin and bullion \$1.517.674. In 1877 the exports of coin and bullion exceeded the imports \$15,834,216.

CHICAGO IN 1878.
The year which closed yesterday has been one of striking importance in commercial matters, and, of necessity, in every branch of productive industry. Values of all forms of property have fallen in all parts of the world, largely consequent upon the scarcity and advanced value of gold. The approach of the date fixed for the resumption of of the date fixed for the resumption of specie payments, and the natural apprehension that the Government would not be able to maintain the public credit at par, has more or less affected trade. The repeal of the Bankrupt law, and the crowding into a brief term so many bankruptcies, even of persons who otherwise might have continued n business, has also had its disturbing influence.

Our faithful and painstaking commercial editor and statistician this morning presents the record of the business of Chicago during the year 1878. The record shows the totals in quantities and values of what we bought and what we sold during the twelve months which closed last night. The balances exhibit a gratifying result, and illustrate anew the wonderfulstory of the progressive growth of the trade, commerce, and manufacturing production of Chicago. For thirty years, despite all manner of calamities, war epidemics, fire, failure of crops, crashing of banks, prostration of credits, and countless vicissitudes special and general, the City of Chicago has annually added to the quantity and value of added to the quantity and value of the merchandise she has received and shipped, and the value and quantity of her manufactures; and also to the expansion of her population, the beauty and number of her buildings, the extent of her streets, the number of her railroads and their con nections. An unbroken series of annual in-crease in all her business for thirty years is an evidence of her stability, and offers rea-sonable grounds for the belief that the city sonable grounds for the bolist that the city is oven now but in the infancy of the commercial groatness which is to be hers in the near future. The story of the growth of Chicago reads like a tale of the imagination. Let no one fail to read the statement which in all its details this morning fills such a large space in THE TRIBUNE. From the totalities we take the following general re-

The greatest amount of breadstuffs (flour The greatest amount of breadstuffs (flour being reduced to grain) in any previous year was 1873, when the aggregate was 28,935,413 bushels. The receipts during 1878 reached the enormous aggregate of 134,856,103 bushels, an increase of 35,920,780 bushels, or of 36,3 per cent over that year. The number of hogs received during the year was 6,333,656, and the number will all least 138,936, and the number of the state of 19,936, and the number of 19,936, and the summer will all least 138,936, and the number of 1878, and the number of 19,936, and 19,

killed here 5,128,000. The number killed in 1877 was 3,076,639. The weight of the hogs killed during 1878 was 648,200 tons. Their value was \$44,810,000, and the value of the whole hog product was \$55,500,-

The value of the live stock received in Chicago during 1878 was \$98,400,000, being an increase of \$5,200,000 over last

dinary reduction in prices.

Despite the general decline in the value of all manner of productions, the increase in the value of the manufactures of the city over last year is \$22,000,000. The reader can readily estimate the increase in the quantity necessary to warrant this increase in the value.

The total of the wholesale sales in 1877 was \$270,500,000, and of the like sales in 1878 was \$280,000,000. Remembering the decline in prices, the reader will understand how great was the increase in quantities The values given are in currency; reduced to

of the currency. There is an increase in value of sales of dry goods, \$2,000,000; oysters, \$1,000,000; and tobacco, \$1,000,000. There is a falling off in value of dried

fruits, coal, and oils.

Under the comprehensive title of produce is included a large list of commodities which may be grouped as follows, with the values for the year of the receipts:

rovisions, tallow, dressed bogs jutter, cheese, hides, wool jeds, potatoes, salt, broom-corn jay, poultry, apples, eggs jlicohol jliscollaneous	9, 030, 000 27, 900, 000 5, 820, 000 1, 880, 000 370, 000 3, 800, 000
Total, 1878	210, 700, 000
Value in coin, 1878	\$218,000,000 203,150,000
Increase in value	\$ 14,850,000

these floures. The total receipts of lumber (not including shingles and lath) during the year were 1,171,364,000 feet.

1,171,364,000 feet.
We have only indicated a few of the facts of which the full details are given in the

General Roview, of which we cornestly invite a critical examination, satisfied that no person interested in this city will fail to be compensated for the time given to such examination. The general summary of the

 year's trade may be thus stated:
 218, 700, 000

 Produce
 \$218, 700, 000

 Wholerale
 280, 000, 000

 Manufactures
 230, 000, 000
 ... 74,700,000 Increase in value, 1878...... 33,500,000

illustration of the general increase of trade, which, despite this large reduction in prices, foots up such a liberal increase in the values. Altogether, our merchants and our mechan ies and our people generally have reason to be proud of the record of Chicago in 1878.

THE OLD YEAR'S HISTORY.

The year which has just closed has not been marked in the New World by such momentous events as have occurred in the Old. The story is a brief one, but it is nevertheless promising for the future. The great struggles of the year in the United States were to prevent the remonetization of silver and to force the repeal of the Resumption act. Both struggles have closed with a victory for honest money. After seventeen years of inflated paper currency, silver is remonetized, and to-day we return to specie payments and are thus relaying solid foundations upor which to base our prosperity. The people substantially ended the controversy in the fall elections, in which the North returned hard-money Republicans to Congress, while the South sent in solid Democratic delegations to swell the ranks of the Bourbons by her favorite methods of buildozing, ballot-box stuffing, intimidation, and murder. With the restoration of a solid currency, many air-castles have vanished, and business that was conducted upon rag-baby principles has suffered the fate of that swollen and inflated humbug. In addition to the reassuring effects of these great victories, the repeal of the Bankruptcy bill has done much and will do still more to reanimate the business of the country by re-establishing business credit. With all this,

the crops of grain in the North and cotton in the South have been unusually abundant. The earth has been lavish of its wealth, and has turned it into the channels of trade, ex panding commerce, providing labor for the unemployed and blessing the hus-bandman, though least thankful, as a rule, when most blessed. As the natural result of these concurrent causes, the channels of trade which were so stagnant and choked up a year ago have been cleaned out, and up a year ago nave been cleaned out, and the streams of prosperity slowly but surely once more begin to run through them. Exports are rapidly increasing. Manufacturing begins to look up again. Oapital, warned by the experiences of the past four or five years, seeks new investments of a solid character, content with small dividends. It has aided this general business restoration that. while we have been through a very impor-tant political campaign, the country has been comparatively free from excitement growing out of sectional strife. What time in the year the North was not engaged in proparing the way for a revival of business it devoted itself with the warmost sympathy and most noble charity to the re-lief of the South, smitten down to the earth with the ravages of the yellow fever, and while upon this errand of mercy it is not too much to say that North and South were brought closer than they have been at any time since 1860. With the exception of the fall elections, the most im portant political event of the year has been the investigation set on foot by the Demo-

> Louise.
> In the Old World momentous events have occurred, nearly all of which are directly o indirectly connected with the close of the Turko-Russian war which crowned Russia with victory over her old-time foe, and extended her dominion both in Europe and Asia. The war and its Eastern complications have been the overshadowing issues in Great Britain, and have so far dominated nolities that parties have divided during the year only upon the question of the Govern-ment's Eastern policy. As one of the re-sults of the war, England has acquired Cyprus, and by private treaty with Turkey has conditional protectorate Asiatio Turkey. The invasion of Central Asia, pending the war, by the Russians, as a military precaution, so exposed the weakness of the northwestern frontier of India as to lead to a war with Afghanistan for its "scientific rectification," and that war, though still progressing, is substantially closed in the English favor. The only other noticeable event in Great Britain is the paralysis of trade and commerce which still continues. Disastrous bank and commercial failures, the closing up of the coal mines, iron works and cotton and woolen mills, the genera reduction of wages, the tremendous falling-

crats for partisan purposes, which after months of todious progress and barren re-

reformer of Grameroy Park. In our neigh-bor's affairs the only events of interest have

been the political crisis which returned Si

JOHN MACDONALD to the head of the Gov

ernment, the retirement of Lord Durrent

and the trlumphant entree of LORNE and

sult finally paved the way to the disclos

off of exports, and the thousands of work off of exports, and the thousands of work-men turned out of employment, are the sad features of the English panic.

The year has closed with Russia victorious and Turkoy humblod and crushod. Russia has regained her Bessarabian territory in Asia Minor, besides holding in reserve a heavy mortages upon Turkey in the share. neavy mortgage upon Turkey in the shape of an indemnity which she may foreclose at her own option. She has also released and her own option. She has also released and freed Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Servia, and Montenegro from Turkish rule, and made the other provinces which have heretofore been under the absolute rule of Turkey semi-independent. The record of Turkey during the year is in yolved in the record of Russia, and the New Year finds both nations busily engaged with their internal affairs—the one ostentatiously talking of reforms which will nover be accomplished, and the other using her authority and power to put down social up-risings of an alarming character. All that has been of interest in Austria also grows out of the war. By the terms of the Treaty of Berlin and at the especial desire of England after an unexpectedly severe resistance, and

her occupation may be considered as permaneut. The political policy of the Govern-

ment has been to reconcile the Hungarians, who feared the preponderance of the Sclavic element, to this event, and this has at last The struggle with Socialism has been th

marked event of the year in Germany. After seeking the life of the Em-peror, the Parliament was dissolved peror, the and new elections were ordered which resulted in giving Branance such a working majority that he succeeded in passing a strong anti-Socialist bill which is now being rigidly enforced. France has been happy sperous, has had a successful Expedid has been the most peaceful a quiet of all the European nations. ost her venerable Pontiff. Prus IX., and her King, Victor Emmanuer, and in their chairs now sit Leo XIII. and Humber, though the Socialist assessin has sought the life of the latter—for what reason is not apparent, as be Illaving narrowly escaped a rupture with Austria by the radical demands for the annexation of Austrian provinces, she is now engaged in trying to settle her local political agitations. Spain has lost her young and beautiful Queen Mencedes, and in the very shadow of her death a Socialist assassin attempted to kill the King. Staid old Scandinavia and to kill the King. Staid old Scandinavia and the phlegmatic Netherlands have been quiet, and are at the present time principally en-gaged in strengthening their Constitutions and Governments. Undoubtedly important events have happened in the isles of the sea and the uttermost ends of the earth, but they are of little consequence to the rest of the world.

While the Old World is in a state of po about starting on a fresh era of prosperity and happiness. The clouds are breaking nway, and in the glad sunshine there is no reason why we should not push on with renewed courage, each man and the nation in the paths indicated by Divine Providence, so that when another New Yoar dawns upon us we may look back with thankful hearts over the past. Though each of our readers is but a small part of the great world whose retrospect we have been examining, it is in order for The Tribune to wish him a Happy New Year, and to extend the hope that we may meet him again in 1880.

NEAL DOW ON PROHIBITION.
Mr. NEAL Dow, the inventor and founder of political Prohibition, has come to the rescue of his pet measure to cure intemperate people by force, and restrain the appetite for liquor by the agency of the policeman and constable and replies to recent articles which have ap peared in The Thinung criticising his system as compared with the more practical plan of enseion. As Next. Dow is the of political Prohibition, we are warranted in looking to him for some strong arguments in its favor, and for some definite statements of great results. We think, however, it will be the universal testimony of those who have read his reply, which was printed in The Tanuous of Monday, that they are disap-pointed in both directions. Instead of a vigorous attack upon moral suasion, he akes a labored and barron defense of Prohibition, and, like all men who ride hob-bies, he stigmatizes every other agency for the spread of temperance as a failure. It will surprise the thousands of temperate Irishmen in the large cities of this country who still keep up their Father Mathew or ganizations and march under his banners or every holiday, to learn that his agitation was a dead failure. Father Mathew's gospol of love and peace is as old as Dow's gospel of force, but who marches under the banner of Prohibition? It will surprise the thou-sands who have been induced by the agents of the many colored ribbons to abandon intemperance to learn that the ribbon move-ment will "ond in smoke." It will surprise the thousands more who have been rescued by Brother Moody's entreaties and warning: to learn that moral sussion can accomplish if these two agencies could ever be made to work together! "Father Matnew's agitawas a dead failure; and his statue ds now in a small square in Cork sur of the astounding cipher dispatches and laid the burden of fraud at the door of the bogus counded on every hand by grogshops," says Mr. Dow. When in the course of natur Mr. Dow dies, there being no prohibition against death, and his statue is erected, in what city where probibition has been tried can it be placed that its shadow will not fall

> Prohibition is invariably in the nature of an apology. We are told that the statutes for apology. We are told that the satisfac tory because "bills are usually drawn by awyers, and the Bar generally is in favor o grogshops,—they are the great allies of the grogatops,—they are the great allies of the law shops,—and it is very easy, by the addition or omission of a comma or a semi-colon, to change the whole meaning of a section of a law so as to render it practically inoperative."
>
> Passing by this unnecessary and malignant attack upon the Bar, would it not be better for Mr. Day, or some of the includent for Mr. Dow, or some of the intelligent leaders of Prohibition, to draw up their own bills and thus rescue the perishing the sands? If the improper use of a second state of the sands? colon has stood in Mr. Dow's way for the past quarter of a century, would it not be better for him to adopt the unwritten law of moral sussion, which needs no semi-colons? The Bar having been sufficiently abused, w are next informed that the small effect of the law in Connecticut is owing to an emas-culated law, and to the malign influences of Yale College, its great medical school and the New Haven pulpit! If then, the legal, medical, and thee logical professions, and one ontire po-litical party, besides the large majority of voters in every town and eily, are opposed to Prohibition, we sak Next. Dow in all sin-cerity how he ever hopes to enforce it? If, after twenty-five years of trial, with every agency of the law in his hands, he can only say that in his own State, where the idea originated and is most popular, that by and by they will have power to enforce it, and that at present "it lingers secretly in the larger towns and cities,"—and those towns and cities it should be remembered have a native population, not a foreign one accus tomed to drink from youth up,—wherein does the success of Prohibition lie?

The little defense that Mr. Dow makes of

One the success of Prohibition he r The value of any agency of reform lies in is practical results. The advocates of moral its practical results. sussion can lay their hands upon tens of thou sands whom they have rescued from the evils of intemperance. Can Nzal Dow point to a single person who has been reformed by Prohibition? There is no difference of recognizes them as fully and regrets them as kaonly as he. He has no need, therefore, to cite the opinions of Wesley, Lord Chestre-rield, or Dr. Bercher as to intemperance, for The Chicago Tribune has the same. We differ with him, however, as to the methods of arresting the evil. Moral sussion and

prohibition cannot work together, because one nullifies the other. As between the two. The Trinung advocates moral sussion, believes it to be the best, and it definite results for good growing out of it, while not even upon the showing of NEAL himself can it see that Prohibition prohibits.

Much is written in the hurry and bustle of a daily newspaper which would have been left unsaid if more mature consideration much is excused on this account which would be inexemple under different circumstances. But Mr. HENRY WATTERSON cannot plead this fact in extenuation of the exaggeration and intemperance which characterize his article on the "Solid South" in the current number of the North American Review. That periodical is published only once every two months; its very title implies deliberation and fairness in the discussions conducted within its covers. In contributing his views upon the political relations of the Southern and Northern people, then, Mr. Watterson had a very different task from that of writing an editorial for the partisan and sectional readers of the Courier-Journal. Unfortunately he seems to have misconceived the the situation is merely a rehas of the articles he had already printed in his daily newspaper, and in partitions of editorials on the same subject. The review in question, therefore, throws no light upor the sectional dangers threatened by the solidification of politics on a sectional line, unless it teach that the sectionalists of the South. judging from Mr. Watterson's example, are as obdurate and hot-headed after deliberation as they are in the heat of a bitter partisan or owspaper controversy.

Mr. Wattenson starts off with the asser

tion that "The 'Solid South' is a reaction against proscription, attended by misgovern ment, and a protest againt the ever-recurring menace of Federal interference." The forc of this statement is considerably diminished by the fact that the South was "solid" is the sense of sectional animosity toward th North long before there was any Republican party down there. It was this sectional "solidity" that led to the organization of the Rebellion and the precipitation of the War. The present tendency of the South War. The present tendency of the South to unite upon a sectional line for po-litical and social supremacy is only a revival of the spirit which prevailed during the days of Slavery, which was dor-mant only while the equal rights of all were protected by the laws and policy made necessary by the process of reconstruction and which has been permitted to reasser of the North in restoring full citizenship to those who sought to break down the Gov ernment, and in giving the South full representation in the General Government, s well as complete control of its loca affairs, before the extinction of the mer and sentiments which Icd up to the Rebell This historical fact fully disposes o the theory that the present attitude of the South is the result of any mistakes or abuses made by the Republicans while they were in the control there; indeed, the only respon sibility which the Republican party has it atter is that it voluntarily extended

universal amnesty and citizenship without sufficient assurance that the old-time section-

al hatred and race prejudices had been con

The snimus of the South could not be bet-

The animus of the South could not be bet-ter illustrated than by Mr. Warrenson's own apology. He charges that the leaders of the Republican party "confiscated more prop-erty and impoverished more non-combatants than over before submitted to the hazards of war." This breathes the spirit of revenge on account of the exaggerated sense of wro felt for the defeat of an attempt to break down the Government. "Confiscation of property" and "impoverishment of non can only refer to the emancipation of slaves; and if he has not yet outgrown the idea that the War could have been fought and the Union saved while still recognizing the right of property in human beings, there is little hope that he will ever progress beyond the present narrow-minded and intemperate con-dition of the native Southern whites as a There is little wonder that a man who still cherishes resentment for the logical outcome of the South's own folly ready to excuse and justify the solid-ification of the South in the ef-fort to disfranchise the blacks and to gain control of the General Government for sectional and class purposes. "The wonder is," says Mr. WATTERSON, "not that there has been so much bloodshed at the South. but that, under the circumstances, there has been so little." There could scarcely be a more frank avowal of the disposition of the Southern whites to dominate by force and in violation of the Constitution than is contained in this single sentence. We may pass over as a characteristic concoit Mr. WATTERSON'S contrast between South-

ern statesmen of the ante-War times and the politicians of the North, but we must pro-test against the intimation that the men who now control the drift of Southern sentiment are not the same as those who brought on the Rebellion. The Congressional lists from the Southern States, since those communities have become solidly Democratic tell a different story. The men most active in the Rebellion are the men who now come to the front and direct public opinion.

They have imbued, and are still imbuing, the new generation with the same sense of superiority, the same sectional hostility, and the same prejudices and intolerance that formed so large a part of the conditions that led to secession and the War. The ex-Confederate titles that figure in the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives; the univer-sal reverence paid in the South to those who were chiefs in the Rebellion, unless they have since counseled moderation; the viciousness of the Southern press; the dis-position of even the young men to follow in the footsteps of their fathers,—all contrad ct Mr. Watterson in this regard. Indeed he himself affords an apt illustration of the inaccuracy of this theory when he addresses himself to the Republicans of the North in

partial reader of Mr. Wattenson's paper that his purpose is rather to justify the solidity of the South than to assist in the effacement of sectionalism, and that his between the North and South politically, socially, and commercially, with a reckles disregard of the consequences.

THE SUPPRESSED DISPATCHES. On the 8th ult. we published in our Wash

ington correspondence an extended interview

with a gentleman familiar with the subject of kid-glove importations. It threw much light on the operations of the kid-glove ring of New York City. But it lacked some de-tails essential to a complete understanding of the subject in all its bearings. Our Wash ington correspondent now supplies these details. We beg to draw especial attention to his dispatches to be found elsewhere in this issue. We may premise by saying that the facts in regard to the kid-glove controversy communi-cated by our correspondent this morning were furnished to the New York Associated Press some days ago, but not a line on the subject has been published in New York City, or been sent over the wires from there to the press of the country. In a word, it has been suppressed. Dispatches that are suppressed are usually interesting. We think the readers of THE TRIBURE will find these dispatches particularly interesting, since they show precisel esting, since they show p how honest American merchants been systematically robbed of trade and the Government of its revenue by a ring of for eign manufacturers. The revelations to eign manufacturers. The revelations to which we invite attention consist of the report of the Special Treasury Agent detailed to investigate the subject of kid-glove importations at the port of New York: (1) He places the undervaluation at an average of 20 to 30 per cent on all consigned gloves, whether of kid or lambskin. (2) He de-clares that the entire business of kid-glove importations is controlled by foreign manu facturers. (3) He asserts that the competi-tion of commerce, so far as it relates to kid gloves, no longer exists, but that, in place of this honest, honorable competition, there now exists a competition among under-valuers; that these, being mostly commission agents, rely upon the amounts they save (steal is a better word) from the duties to pay their commissions, and that they hold out their ability to do so as an inducement to secure consignments.

The Special Agent's first point is to the effect that the late advance of the Collector

and General Appraiser at New York to 49 france is not sufficient to cover the existing undervaluation. If his evidence proves anything—and it appears to be conclusive—it proves that the first-quality two-button kid gloves are worth in Paris at least 52 francs. His second point is to the uffect; that American merchants have been driven from an entire branch of trade; and his third point is to the effect that this result has been ac-complished by lying and falso swearing, (1) by the foreign manufacturer before the Consul, and (2) by the consignue here before the Collector of Customs.

The report opens with these conclusions which are amply supported by the exhibits and evidence appended thereto. The report contains a table including the names of twelve foreign manufacturers of kid gloves the place of manufacture, the names of their consignces in this country, and the prices at which they invoice their goods. twolve consignees ten are in New York and two in Philadelphia. The ten New York consignees have been in the habit of receiving their gloves involced at 42 francs. two in Philadelphia pay respectively 54 and 60 francs per dozen for their gloves. The Special Agent shows very clearly that between the 42-franc glove and the 54-franc ploye of Philadelphia there is no material or foreign market difference in value. again, shows that the late advance to 49 france in New York is insufficient.

The Special Agent shows that the under-valuation on kid gloves in New York and elsewhere, when consigned, extends to all qualities. He states that about Feb. 1 last he Appraiser at Philadelphia submitted to the New York Appraisers five samples for their appraisement, with the following re-

FOREIGN MARKET VALUE FIXED BY UNITED STATES

No. of samples.

30 franca... 10 50-100 marks... 54 france... 50 francs... 34 francs...

This table, with its monstrous differences, shows that the Appraisor in charge of the kid-glove department at New York is utterly ignorant or hopelessly corrupt. But if he were neither the one nor the other, it is easy to see how this state of things might exist. For, were he honest and acquainted with the true value of kid gloves, the advances he might make would be sworn away by the ring of agents of foreign manufacturers called to testify on reappraisements.

We have not space to review in detail this

admirable report. It is sufficient to say that it sustains every allegation heretofore made by The Tannuas touching the kid-glove ring of New York. We bespeak for it a careful perusal by all who desire to see the frauds exposed and the rascals punished.

be himself affords an apt illustration of the inaccuracy of this theory when he addresses himself to the Republicans of the North in the following terms:

You seek no peace. You care nothing for the negro. Freedom of speech and the security of lies and property are the last things which you continued disturbance, on which you hope to trade and derive a profit. Your game is to good us into the improduct utterance of outraged manhood. For years you berisited against us. Por years you berisited to the health Ropublican state Convention, and fire characters was tendered the nomination for Attorney-General by the Convention, and fire characters and the beautist of the last R Who shall be elected Speaker of the next

BARBER one term, and the Hon. W. W. Field two terms, which may decide the case against him. It is possible also that the choice may be hedged about to some decree by the preferences which Messrs. Kellary and Cantra entertain for United Blates Semator. Mr. Kelley, being a resident of the same city with Semator Hown is supposed to favor that gentleman's re-election. Mr. Cantran's choice is not known, although the principal Pepublican mewspaper in bis county, the Herald is vizorously opposing the election of Col. Keyes. But that may make no difference with Mr. Cantran. In the Senate the presiding officer is the Lieutanant-Governor, the Hon. J. M. Bisgram, of Cluppews Falls. The Chief Clerkwill probably be Mr. Garanes E. Bross, who filled the position last year to great acceptance. For Chief Clerk of the Assembly John E. Eldbard, of Milwaukee, setung to hold the winning cards.

The Washington Post is scandalized at the thought of a monument being erected to the memory of Maj. Andre at Tappan, New York memory of May. Andres at Tappan, New York, who "was caught as a spy, ried as a spy, and executed as a spy." He lost his life in trying to assist Benepior Announ to complete his treasonable design to surrender West Point. "The Washington Monument is an unfinished "The WASHINGTON Monument is an ununished and unsightly pile of stones," growls the Post, "and hundreds of brave officers of the Revolution sleep in unmarked graves." But the Post must keep cool and not gush in that way. Let it remember that such faults as Andre's are now more easily condoned than they once were, and that hundreds of others who did a thousand those when they had a thousand them they had been stated them they had a thousand and that hundreds of others who did a thousand times more than he in their attempts to assassi-nate Liberty are now among the honored men of this nation. Let it remember, too, that one of the finest, most becautiful, and most expen-sive monuments in the United States to-day sive monuments in the United States to-day stands in the South to commemorate,—not the memory of those who fell to preserve this Goyernment, but the memory of those who sacrificed their lives to destry it,—while "the WARING-TOM Monument-is an unfinished and unsightly pile of stones," and thousands of Union solidlers sleep in unmarked graves. If ROBERT E. LEE and STONEWALL JACKSON had personal merits that outweighed their treason and justify their ricends in erecting monuments to their memo-rics, why should not Andre's friends do the

Mr. Thurman's idea, that "property, intelli-gence, and respectability " will control things, is not indorsed by the Columbus (Miss.) Inde-pendent, which asserts that the Senator's propo-sition is only true when applied to the white race. It says that "Northern Democrats must recognize that no quantity nor quality of edurecognize that no quantity nor quality of edu-cation or legislation, or both combined, cau make the black man the equal of the white, and as long as two races dwell together, the superior will, in one way or the other, manifest and maintain its superiority." That is all very true, but the capacity of the black to become the equal of the white is not the disoute. The point is whether the black man shall be pro-tected in the rights which the Constitution and laws guarantee to him, and whether the Southern white man will respect those rights.

Not long since, Prof. Monron published an article on the electric light, in which he took the ground that holders of gas-company stock need not be frightened at any discoveries that might but made. The Professor now suggests might be made. The Professor now suggests that the future light for the million will not be electric, but phosphorescent. He says that a cheap compound of time and sulphur has the property of absorbing light by day and giving it out at night,—a sort of light-phonograph, as it were. Who knows but that the time will come when a little whitewash on the walls of our dwellings will radiate all the light we need, and gns, kerosene, electric, and other sort of stock will not be worth a lig l - Mr. Edison, you are a

Another good man going wrong. This time it is Congressman Riddle, of Tennessee. He has been a hard drinker and is now on the verge of lunacy. Before his election to the Forty-Aith Congress he. light the position of Ma ster of Chancery in his State, and in effecting a sale of property accepted some funds to the face value of \$2,000 which have proved worthless, and which Riddle is being pressed to make good. He imagines that he is looked upon as a defaulter for this reason, and also that he will not live long. This trouble and his intemperate habits have so undermined his health that his friends are much alarmed about him.

The widely-circulated story that WADE HAMP-The which-circulated story that WADE HAMPTON shot and killed Col. Camenon, brother of ex-Scoator Camenon, of Pennsylvania, is now denied by one who was present. A member of Camenon's regiment says ho was precent at the battle of Bull Run and took part in it. He saw Col. Camenon's lial. He was not taken prisoner and ho was not unarmed when he fell. He stood beneath a tree near the crown of a slope over which the regiment had charged. He had a largo revolver in each hand, and was urging his men to be steady.

There was a slight difference in the tempera-There was a slight difference in the tempera-ture between Chicago and San Francisco on Christmas Day. On the night before Christmas toe editor of the Bulletin wrote: "The white lilles are now in order. The frost has touched them here and there, but thousands of pure white lilles will be gathered from open grounds near the clty during the present week. Camel-lias, too, which were once so rare, are now as abundant as rosebuds." Pleasant reading when the thermometer is at 16 below. the thermometer is at 16 below.

A valuation was recently put upon information as to the commercial standing of merchants in various cities, by the sale at auction of the books of a commercial agency. The fact that the sale at a case of the merchants of latteours and latteours and for higher about 80 teach, these reality to thouten brought higher should be sale to the sale of the sale

Of course; Chicago credit being unquestionsble, they needed no books. Buston's credit requiring constant watching, the books brought higher prices.

Mr. Penry H. Smith is home from Europe, and explains the Florida cioher business in a way that, perhaps, needs some explanation. Penry comes home quite enamored of Gen. Grant. He travoled with the General in Spain, and was greatly pleased with him. The General was a superior gentleman socially, and Mr. Smith was obliged to undyrgo a radical change in his opinion of the ex-President. "I think," said Mr. Smith, "the chances are ten to one & will be a Grant man."

Concerning the versatility of GRORGE ELIOT'S the number of constitution of the constitution profoundest German scholar among Engine-men, Thomas Carntra not excepted, Lewas was a philosopher, savant, biographer, dramatist, critic, and novelist. Its was a strikingly homely man, but a britisant wit who adapted himself to his company with perfect case.

Mrs. Hayes' photograph sells better than any other notable in Washington, which shows that most people who buy photographs prefer hers to her husband's. Of the Scustors, Blainm's sells better than any other. Laman

tands next. The Madison Journal says that the war eagle "Old Abe" has earned \$50,000 for different societies where he has been exhibited as a curious relie of the Rubellion. The bird is now