The General Land Office Report. The annual report of Commissioner Mac-Farland, of the general land office, for the fis-cal year ended June 30, 1882, shows that dis-posals of public lands under all acts of Con-gress embraced 18,998,740.37 acres, and of In-dian lands 310,386.13 acres, making the total disposals 14,396,195,60 acres, an increase. disposals 14,309,125.60 acres, making the total disposals daying the preceding year of 3,412,-729.35 acres. The amount of money received from all sources in connection with disposals of the public lands was \$7,758,261.02, and from sales of Indian lands \$634,587.22, a total of \$8,398,348.24, being an increase over the previous year of \$2,984. \$634,567.22, a total of \$8,398,848.24, being an increase over the previous year of \$2,984,-044.08. The cash receipts of the offlee were: \$8,392,848.24, including from sales of public lands, \$6,627,228.12; from sales of Indian lands, \$634,587.22; from homestead fees and commissions, \$637,988.59; and from timber culture, fees and commissions, \$232,634. The public sales of lands during the past year amounted to 7,333.13 acres, embracing 5,016 acres near Toledo, Ohio, which were sold for \$16,735.22, an average of \$3.38 per acre. Three million acres of timber lands in Minesota have been proclaimed for sale, and nesota have been proclaimed for sale, and will be offered in the Duluth and St. Cloud land districts, the sales commencing in the former district on December 4, 1882, and in the latter district January 15, 1883. Five hundred and thirty-three entries were made under the desert land act, embracing 154,-\$42.31 acres, an increase over the previous year of 46,282.29 acres. From the disposal of lots in the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas \$53,458.85 were realized during the year. The commissioner recommends that the pre-emption laws be abolished, as the

year. The commissioner recommends that the pre-emption laws be abolished, as the homestead laws cover all cases now arising.

The total area of public lands surveyed in the several States and Territories from the commencement of surveying operations by the government up to June 39, 1882, is 881, 725,863 acres. The estimated area of the unsurveyed portion of the public domain, inclusive of the Territory of Alaska, is 983,062,759 acres. During the fiscal year ending June 39, 1882, there were sold 36,768.63 acres of mineral land, an excess over the previous year of 9,578.93 acres; 8,634.33 acres of coal land were also sold during the fiscal year. The number of acres of land certified for railroad purposes during the year was 176,496.66. The list of selections awaiting explanation or action on June 39, 1882. awaiting explanation or action on June 30, 1882, embraced 1,958,392.79 acres. The number of miles of road reported as constructed under the land-grant system during the year was 608.96, making a total of 16,239.10 miles of land-grant railroad constructed in all the States and Territories up to the close of the fiscal year. Respecting the forfeiture of railroad grants the commissioner says:

"The status of various grants for railroad purposes where the roads have not been constructed within the time prescribed by law was reported to Congress on March 28, last. The absence of legislative action touching the renewal of these grants, or declaring the for reinter thereof, seriously embaryassed the renewal of these grants, or declaring the 1.1 feiture thereof, seriously embarrassed the work of this office. It is not deemed expedient to certify additional lands to the railroad companies, nor to award to the companies lands in dispute between them and settlers or other claimants pending the determination of Congress in the premises. Large numbers of settlers are occupying such lands, and it is important to them to large numbers of settlers are occupying such lands, and it is important to them to know whether they can receive their titles from the United States, or whether they will be required to purchase from the railroad companies. The prevniling uncertainty necessarily retards improvements and impairs values. New applications are also constantly being made to enter the are also constantly being made to enter the withdrawn lands under the public land laws I deem it of pressing importance to the pub-lic interests that Congress should take early action in respect to these grants."

The commissioner is of opinion that a gen-eral law should be emacted clearly defining the rights of citizens to take timber from the public lands for prescribed purposes, and providing penalties for its unlawful cutting, removal, destruction or waste, On the subject of fraudulent land entries

the commissioner says:
"Investigations that have been made dur-ing the past year have developed the exist-ence of much fraud under the shield of the pre-emption, homestead and timber culturs laws. These investigations have been bases upon complaints made to this office tha great quantities of valuable coal and iron lands, forests of timber, and the avail-able agricultural lands in whole regions of grazing country have been monopolized by persons who have caused fraudulent pre persons who have caused frandulent pre-emption and commuted homestead entries made by their agents and employes. Efforts have been made to check un-lawful acts of this character in the coal and iron regions of Alabama, the timber re-gions of Minnesota, the grazing country in California and or agricultural lands in the California, and on agricultural tlands in th Territory of Dakota by the special investiga-tion of cases of alleged frauds, trials before local land officers to cancel alleged entries, and the institution of civil and criminal suits Proceedings have been instituted in Mis souri to recover the title to several hundred thousand acres of land in that State fraudulently entered many years ago under the graduation act, which act has been re-pealed "

The commissioner says that, in his opin ion, a statute is required imposing penalties for the unlawful inclosure of the public lands and the prevention by force or intimi-

dation of legal settlement and entry.

The commissioner submits estimates fo salaries and contingent expenses for the next fiscal year, amounting in the aggregat to \$453,940, which is an increase of the amount appropriated for the current fisca year of \$33,940. He also asks for r100 additional elerks and for sufficient room for their accommodation. "This increase in force," be says, "is necessary to meet the additiona work which the growing increase in the volume of public business is daily bringing upon this bureau."

#### Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The annual report of W. W. Dudley, com missioner of pensions, shows that at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882 285,695 pensioners had been classified, as

war of 1812 24,664
The names of 27,664 new pensioners were added to the rolls during the year, and the names of 649 whose pensions had previously been dropped were restored, making an aggregate increase to the rolls of 28,313. The names of 11,446 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase for the year of 16,867 pensioners. At the close of the year the pension roll to each remisiner surgeach \$2,92,70 and paid to each pensioner averaged \$102.70, and the aggregate annual value of the whole roll was \$29,341,101.62. The report says:

"The annual payment of pensions exceeds the annual value by several millions of dol-lars—that is to say, the total amount paid for pensions during the year, exclusive of the arrears due in such pensions as were allowed prior to January 25, 1879, was \$53,924,566.20 the difference between this sum and the annual value being the arrears due in new pen-sions computed from the date of discharge in the case of an invalid soldier, and from the death of the soldier where pension was allowed to the widow or others."

The amount paid during the year upon

first payments to new pensioners was \$26, 421,669. This amount was paid to 27,703 pen-

The report gives in detail the operation The report gives in detail the operations of the bureau covering the period since 1861, the tables being arranged by years for the purpose of ready comparison. A table has also been prepared which shows the number of pension claims filed and allowed since 1861 and the disbursements on account of pensions since 1862. This table shows that the total number of claims filed during the period mentioned was 837,361; the total number allowed, 472,776, and the aggregate dis-bursements made, \$560,641,324.75. Included in this amount is the sum of \$25,234,232.85 paid to pensioners for and on account of service rendered during the war of 1812. Another table shows that there are 220,966 claims for pensions now pending, and 75,268 on the rejected files of the office. This exhibit also shows that there were 75,087 claims filed during the last fiscal year. The special examination system substituted by Congress at the suggestion of the commissioner for the "special service" is said to be giving great satisfaction. On this subject the commissioner says:

nissioner says:
This new system does away with the ex arts evidence formerly in use, so that the laimant is now afforded the opportunity to face the witnesses and to appear in person or by counsel in the examination of his case. The expenses incurred in this service during the year amounted to \$88,275.23, while the gross saving to the government resulting from the adoption of this system was about \$645,183.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States

Tan letter of Mayor Cleveland, accepting the nomination of the New York Democratic State convention for governor, has been pub-

A TUMBLING barrel containing 50,000 breech-loading caps blew up at the Union Metallic cartridge shop, Bridgeport, Conn., with terrible force. The building in which the explosion occurred was blown to atoms but fortunately no one was injured.

THE officers of the Irish National Inne engue have issued a circular from Buffalo to the public relative to the statement which has een made that the land league is no longer in existence, emphatically protesting against it, and declaring the league to be in full life and strength.

JACOB BECKER, a young man in the employ of Baily, Farrell & Co., lead pipe works, Pittsburg, Pa., was standing on a scaffolding, cleaning the rust off a shaft, which was making 160 revolutions a minute, when by some means his right leg became entangled in a telephone wire, and, losing his balance, be grasped the shaft. In an instant he was whirled around with fearful rapidity, and the telephone wire wrapped round his leg until the limb was severed from the body. He fell through a hatchway to the ground below, and when picked up was dead. His head was a shapeless mass, and his leg was still dangling from the wire.

HOWARD CARROLL, a New York journalist, thirty-two years old, was nominated by the New York Republican State committee for congressman-at-large in place of A. B. Hepburn, declined.

HENRY WARD BEECHER astonished the neeting of the New York and Brooklyn Asociation of Congregational churches, held in Brooklyn, by withdrawing from membership. Mr. Beecher made a long address, in which he gave as his reasons for withdrawal that he does not believe in a material hell or the future punishment of the body. A resolution requesting Mr. Beecher to reconsider his withdrawal was referred to a committee.

THE champion team of Australian cricketers, after a highly successful tour in England, are now in this country playing series of matches. The first match, played at Hoboken, N. J., against a team of eighteen Americans, resulted in the easy success of the Australian eleven.

AT 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon, when Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, New York, was crowded with women out shopping, a man ran westward from Broadway, holding a sharp pair of compasses in his hand and stabbing at every one he met. Ladies ran screaming acrothe street and rushed headlong into the nearest stores. The man pursued them, and stabled many before he was finally thrown down and secured. Eight ladies, two boys and one man were stabbed. Some other who were wounded went to their hon cs without reporting their names to the poli e. The woman who was most seriously injured was Mrs. Hanley, the wife of the policeman who finally secured the madman The man who did the stabbing is a French man named Ernest Doubourgne, a familia figure in the streets of New York. He is undoubtedly insane, and at one time could be met daily on the streets accompanied by his father (now dead), the two carrying large tin signs with inscriptions to the effect that they had been roobed of large sums of money. With these signs pinned to their breasts and backs the two paraded the streets almost every day, attracting much attention, but were looked upon as harmless lunaties One or two of the women who were stable. received injuries likely to prove fatal.

A LARGE number of well-executed counter feit silver dollars are being circulated in the western part of New York.

Parsident Astron was present at Webster celebration at Marshfield, Mass., the statesman's home. Speeches were made by the President, who was escorted to Marshfield from Boston by several military and civil societies, Governor Long and others.

Grouge D. Rise, cashier of the Lebanov (Pa.) Dime Savings bank, drew \$30,000 in Philadelphia and returned to his home in Lebanon with the money in a satchel. After upper he was proceeding to the bank with e money and had reached a dark and lone y spot when two unknown men approache. nd, dealing him several blows, finally knocked him senseless, tore the satchel from his grasp and fled.

AT Boston, Mass., Captain Matthew Webb the English champion swimmer, performed an extraordinary aquatic feat. He remained in the water constantly, with the exception of fifteen minutes in every twenty-four hones, for 100 hours. He almost gave out several times, but succeeded in finishing the task, losing twenty pounds in the effort.

Fine destroyed John Hurd's large grain elevator at Bridgeport, Conn. The building contained 50,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of corn and wheat, and thirty tons of mixed grain. The total loss on the building and contents is about \$185,000, on which there is an insurance of \$42,500.

THE wife of Policeman Hanley, one of the women stabbed by the lunatic Doubourgne, on Fourteenth street, New York, died from the effects of her injuries.

AT Syracuse, N. Y., an express train struck a carriage containing John D. Millonee. aged twenty-seven years; his wife, aged twenty-four years; Mrs. H. B. Comstock and Mrs. Munro Burgess, the two latter being elderly ladies on a visit from Marathon, N. Y. The three ladies were killed and the man was seriously injured.

# South and West.

Sr. Louis' fair has been a great success this year, the receipts in one week reaching \$103,000, against \$77,000 last year.

THE Rev. J. L. Denton, Arkansas State superintendent of public instruction, committed suicide by jumping from the balcony of a house in Fayetteville. He had been mentally unbalanced. YELLOW fever has caused great distress in

Pensacola, Fla., and the local board of health has issued an appeal to the country for aid. RETURNS from Ohio on the morning after the election indicated the success of the Democratic State ticket by a majority estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, and the election of from ten to fourteen Democrats out of the twenty-one congressmen, which is a Democratic gain of several congressmen. In Cincinnati the Democrats elected their county ticket by a majority of about 6,000, against a Republican majority of from 2,500 to 3,500 a year ago. The election in West Virginia, held on the same day, resulted in an increased Republican vote and the success of one Republican congressman out of

the four elected, which is a Republican gain. HUME REDMAN, a wife murderer, was taken from jail at Evansville, Ind., by a for the twelve months ending June 39, 1882, crowd of 100 armed men and killed. As the crowd was taking him away the sheriff and police arrived, the fire bells were rung and a pitched battle ensued. The buggy con- The Farmers and Merchants' National bank taining Redman was run into by an engine and overturned, but the murderer was killed | ton National bank of Stockton, Cal., capiby a blow from a sledge-hammer. David tal \$100,000; the Union National bank of Marphy, one of the lynchers and brother-in- Minneapolis, Minn., capital \$250,000; the law of the murdered woman, was also killed National bank of Bristol, Tenn., capital in the melee.

A FIRE at El Paso, Texas, destroyed proprty valued at nearly \$100,000.

FRANKLIN L. CHASE, a lawyer of Chicago, III., has proved a defaulter to the amount of over \$50,000. The money misappropriated had been confided to Chase by his clients.

THE annual fair of the South Carolina colored people was opened at Raleigh by State Commissioner of Agriculture McGhes. The annual address was delivered by Governor

DIFITHERIA has created alarming ravages in Pittsylvania county, Va., nearly 200 deaths having occurred within sixty days. Not a family has escaped the scourge. Twenty pupils of one district school have died.

WILLIAM M. Lowe, Greenback member of Congress from the Eighth Alabama district. died the other day at Huntsville in that State.

The following is an account of the killing of ex-Congressman and Colonel A. W. Slay back, a prominent St. Louis politician, by John Cockrill, managing editor of the St Louis Post-Dispatch, an evening paper About fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock P. M., Colonel Slayback, accompanied by Judge W. H. Clopton, entered the office and passing directly through the city editor's oom entered the room of the managing editor. John Cockrill was sitting at his desk and the foreman of the composing room Victor Cole, and the business manager, John McGuffin, were also in the room. From Mr. Cole the story of what happened is learned. He says as Slayback entered he said: "You are here, are you?" Cockrill was evidently expecting trouble, for, according to Mr. Cole, his revolver was lying on his deak. He made some reply to Colonel Slayback, when the latter said: "Is that pistol for me?" Cockrill said: "It is for you if you want it," or "when you want it." At this Colonel Slayback pulled a pistol, a self-cocker, and as he covered Cockrill, McGuffin jumped forward and grabbed the pistol just as the hammer fell, catching the hammer on his hand, between the thumb and forefinger, thus preventing the pistol going off. At the same instant Cockrill grabbed his pistol and fired as he rose. The ball struck Slayback in the left breast, and he fell, dying almost instantly. There was a great commotion, and a rush was made for the room where the tragedy occurred. When outsiders reached the room they found Slayback on the floor dead and Cockrill kneeling beside him wiping blood from his face. The news flew over the city, and soon the vicinity of the Post-Dispatch office was the scene of the wildest excitement ever known in the city. When the crowd began gathering Cockrill and McGuffin went out of the back door away. Colonel Cockrill afterward delivered himself up to the authorities. The trouble arose out of political matters. At a political meeting Colonel Slayback denounced the conduct of the Post-Dispatch. On the following afternoon the paper referred to his remarks, and retorted sharply. Colonel Slayback was the law partner of Colonel James O. Broadhead, the Democratic candidate for

Congress from the Ninth Missouri district. WILLIAM AUSTIN was hanged at Lancaster, Ky., for murdering his aunt, Miss Betsy Bland.

PAUL PRINGLE (colored) was hanged at Mansfield, La., for assaulting with intent to murder Alfred Smith. Edward Belton, another colored man, had already been hanged expressed a wish to be cremated. for participating with Pringle in the assault, and John Mobile, a third participant, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

COLONEL COCKRILL at the coroner's inquest gave the following account of the shooting of Colonel Slayback in St. Louis: "A few minutes after 5 o'clock I was sitting at my desk talking with Mr. McGuffin, the business manager of the paper, and Mr. Cole, the foreman. The door was closed. My pistol was lying on my desk, for I had palm trees were blewn down. Seven hunintended to place it in my pocket on chang ing my coat and leaving the office. Suddenly the door opened and two men entered, closing it behind them. I was facing the door. I recognized Colonel Slayback and Mr. Clopton, a lawyer, who had a few days before assaulted two members of his profession in a private of fice. I realized that I was to be assaulted and arose from my chair. Colonel Slayback's bearing was that of a man bent upon viosence. His first words were: 'Well, I am here, He started as if to draw off his coat, I was in a corner next to the front window. Instinctively I moved my hand toward the weapon on the desk. He saw it and suddenly readjusted his coat, and said, 'Is that for me?" at the same time throwing his hand to his hip pocket. My reply was 'No, sir; but I secured my weapon as he drew his. He presented it at me and I heard him cock it. I shouted 'Don't do that,' and at the same time, while his weapon was pointed at my breast, I fired, believing myself at the moment a dead man. I knew nothing of the effect of the shot, for he closed with me and thrust his revolver against my side. At the same time Clopton approached me from behind, and tried to wrest my pistol from my hand, which was hanging by my side. I shouted to Mr. McGuffin : 'Don't let these men kill me.' He tore Colonel Slayback's pistol from his hand and pointed it at Clopton's head, under the impression, I presume, that he was trying to shoot me. At that instant Colonel Slayback released his grasp upon me, and I realized for the first time that he had been hurt. I left the room while Mr. Clopton was calling for a doctor, my head bleeding from a cut received when I was forced against the window in the scuffle and I went into the lower office to wash myself." The coroner's jury found that Colonel Slayback was killed by Cockrill, but ex-

pressed no opinion as to whether the act was criminal. RETURNS from every county but two in Ohio put the Democratic plurality at about 20,000. A Sr. Louis dispatch says that the funeral of Colonel A. W. Slayback, shot by Colonel Cockrill, was perhaps the largest ever wit nessed in that city. A great number of leading business and professional men were present, and several societies took part in

the funeral procession to the cemetery. In Tifton, Ga., Green B. Mayo and Martin Harrell, two turpentine producers, who had quarreled, met in the court grounds and when Mayo asked for a retraction of certain things stated in a letter to him from Harrell, the latter fired at him. Between the two men and their friends forty or fifty shots were exchanged. Both principals fell, mortally wounded. One of Harrell's supporters, named Jordan, was instantly killed and a man named Vickers was severely wounded.

# From Washington.

THE annual report of the director of the mint shows a decided increase in the coinage

over that of the previous year. THE comptroller of the currency has authorized the following banks to begin business: of Galva, Ill., capital \$50,000; the Stock-£50,000.

THE following shows the exact financial condition of the postoffice at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882: Total receipts, \$41,876,410.15; total expenditures, \$40,039,634.75; excess of receipts, \$1,820,-775.40. This is the first year since 1865 that the receipts of the department exceed the

expenditures. THE receipts of the patent office from all sources during the last fiscal year were \$930,-864.14; the expenditures (not including printing) were \$651,719,60; surplus, \$279,144.64. The number of applications received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels, was 24,906; during the last fiscal year 30,062, an increase of 5,156. The receipts of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were \$789,895.52; during the last fiscal year \$930,861,14, an increase of \$140,968.62.

#### Foreign News.

AT a conference of delegates representing 28,000 English colliers it was resolved that notices to employers for an advance of fifteen

per cent be given. BISHOP WALSH, who has just returned to London from a visit to Ireland, in St. Peter's cathedral referred to the Irish question. He condemned in scathing terms the agrarian crimes, but quoted statistics to show that there was less crime in Ireland, proportionately, than in England, Scotland and Wales. While opposing the disintegration of the empire, the bishop favored home rule for Ire-

land similar to that enjoyed by Canada. Duaing a dense fog the steamer Herder, from New York for Hamburg, ran upon the rocks a few miles from Cape Race, N. Y., early in the morning and was completely wrecked. All the passengers and crew were safely landed in the vessel's boats. The number of persons on board was 25. The Herder was valued at \$500,000, and her cargo at \$185,000.

Ir is reported that England is trying to obtain a controlling increst in the Suez canal o as to oust M. de Lesseps.

Another comet has been discovered at Athens, Greece. It is believed to be a fragment of the great couet recently discovered in America.

As Indian from the San Blas district in Pannua, on the Atlantic, brings in a report that on the day on which the earthquakes occurred there were four tidal waves, which overwhelmed and destroyed or badly damaged six or seven little villages on the islands and mainland, and drowned about seventy persons.

EIGHT of Arabi Pasha's companions are to be arraigued with him for trial at Cairo. INGESTRE HALL, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, situated year Stafford, England, of the office and entering a cab were driven has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$2,500,00.

ARADI PASHA ably defended himself during his examination at Cario. He denied complicity in the massacres and in the burning of Alexandria, and holdly vindicated his conduct as leader of the National party. He said that when he reached Cairo, after his defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and found the inhabitants unwilling to continue the struggle, he immediately bowed to their will and surrendered.

Two cremations-the first which have ocurred in England-took place a few days ago. The bodies were those of Lady Hanham and Mrs. Hanham, who died in Dorset shire in 1877 and 1874 respectively, and had

SIR GARNET WOLSHLY, the Duke of Cambridge and other prominent English officers consider the Channel tunnel, now under way between France and England, dangerous to the interests of Great Britain.

A CYCLONE in Cubahas been productive of great loss to life and property. At Herradura 300 huts and houses including the greater number of the toxacco drying establishments, were demenshed. Two thousand dred and sixty houses were destroyed at Consolacion del Sur. The bodies of fiteen persons drowned by the overflowing of rivers have been recovered and many more persons are missing.

Report of the Director of the Mint. The report of the director of the mint of the operations of the United States mints and assay offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882 shows that the imports of foreign gold coin and bullion were in the first half of the year \$30,100,230 greater, but during the last half \$23,311,047 less, than the exports, the set gain for the year being only \$1,789,183. The total amount of gold deposited was \$66,756,633, which was \$71,000,000 less than the preceding year, while the silver purchased for coinage and deposited for bars was about \$3,000,000 greater, and amounted to \$33,720,491. Notwithstanding the decrease in the deposits of gold the coinage was greater e operations of the United States mints deposits of gold the coinage was greater than that of any previous year in the history of the mint. At the commencement of the year there was on hand \$86,548,697 of uncoined gold bullion, \$22,848,471 of which, in addition to the deposits of the year, was consumed in coinage. The total coinage was 11,266,005 pieces of the value of \$88,413. 11,266,003 pieces, of the value of \$89,413,-447.50, being nearly \$11,000,000 more than in any previous year. About one-half of the coinage was in eagles, one-third in half eagles and the remainder in double eagles. The silver coinage consisted of \$27,772,075 in silver dollars and \$11,313.75 in fractional coin, a total of \$27,783,388.75. Of the tional coin, a total of \$27,783,388.75. Of the minor or base metal coins 46,865,725 pieces, of a value of \$614,757.75 were struck. Gold bars of the value of \$37,505,120.04 were manufactured, \$12,147,674.30 of which were of fine gold for depositors at the New York assay office. Fine silver bars of the value of \$7,-769,898.15 were also made, chiefly at the same institution. stitution.

The purchases of silver for coinage during the year amounted to 23,627,229,37 ounces of standard silvet, at a cost of \$24,136,942.19, an average of \$1.0215 per ounce. Of the coinage of the silver dollar during the year the mints distributed \$15,747,463, leaving in the mints \$35,365,672, the balance of this and previous years coinage.

The production of gold for the fiscal year

is estimated at \$31,500,000 and of silver \$44,-700,000, a decline of \$5,000,000 in gold and an increase of \$2,600,000 in silver upon the estimated production for the previous fiscal year. The consumption of the precious metals in the United States for use in the arts during the year is estimated at \$12,000,000 of gold and \$7,000,000 of silver, of which \$7,000,000 of gold and \$6,000,000 of silver

was of domestic production.

The total coin of the country is estimated to have been at the beginning of the year \$439,776,763 gold and \$171,459,766 silver, a total of \$611,236,519; and at the close of the year \$500,776,753 gold and \$199,459,766 silver; total. \$700,236,519, a gain of \$61,000,000 in gold coin and \$28,000,000 in silver.

On July 1, 1881, the total paper and specie On in gold coin and \$28,000,000 in silver.

On July 1, 1881, the total paper and specie of the country amounted to \$1,463,342,603, and on July 1, 1882, to \$1,543,710,432, a gain of about \$74,500,000, of which \$28,500,000 was gold coin and bullion. At the close of the fiscal year the treasury held \$319,504,055 in paper and specie, the banks \$203,833,800 and the remainder, \$1,020,372,577, was in active circulation. Of the total increase of \$74,500,000 the treasury received \$15,500,000. \$74,500,000 the treasury received \$15,500,000, the people gained \$71,000,000 and the banks lost \$11,500,000.

lost \$11,500,000.

In twenty of the chief mining countries the production was: Of gold, \$107,773,157, and of silver, \$97,639,460, which was an increase of \$1,500,000 of gold and \$3,000,000 of silver over the production of 1880. The coinage executed at the mints of the fifteen principal countries of the world during the year 1881. countries of the world during the year 1881, was: Of gold, \$136,387,383, and of silver, \$100,705,824,a total of \$237,083,207,an increase of about \$5,000,000 over the coinage of 1880. The circulation of thirty-four countries, embracing nearly all of the civilized portion of the earth, is given as: Paper, \$3,825,220,078; gold, \$3,353,673,743, and silver, \$2,020,763,835; a total specie circulation of \$5,974,443,583, and of paper and specie, \$9,799,663,661. 825; a total specie circulation of \$5,974,443.
SS3, and of paper and specie, \$9,799,693,691.
Of the latter \$1,698,986,763 was held by banks and national treasuries, leaving in circulation outside of banks and treasuries an active circulating medium of paper and specie amounting to \$8,100,676,898.

Wheat—No. 2, Red.
Corn—State Yellow.
Oats—Mixed.
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream.
Petroleum—Grude.
Refined.

The Kansas City Times reports that its bookkeeper suffered very severely, and for a long time, with rheumatism. He tried St. Jacobs Oil and was cured by one bottle of it.

The longest span of wire in th world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah. It measures more than 6,000 feet and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

The Ithaca (N. Y.) Ithacan observes: Our druggists report that St. Jacobs Oil goes off like hot cakes,

A boy is never so happy as when the family is moving and he walks through the streets to the new house wearing a table on his head.—Texas Siftings.

Dr. "A Drop of Joy in Every Word."
Dr. R. V. Pherce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS, Flemington, N. J.
"Discovery" sold by druggists.

"Discovery" sold by druggists. The franc became the monetary unit of france in 1795, but gold coins of this name were first made in 1200, and silver coins in

Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery" cures every kind of humor, from the common pimple or eruption to the worst erofula Four to six bottles cure salt rheum or tet-

One to five bottles cure the worst kind of imples on the face.

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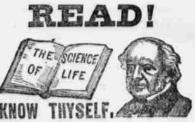
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