NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

The coinage executed at the mint in Philadelphia during November amounted to 7,535,840 pieces. Of these, 158 400 pieces were eagles 187 250 half eagles, 2 960 quarter eagles, 1,600 gold dollars, 1,000 000 silver dollars, 200 each of five and three-cent pieces, and 6,200,200 cents.

The biggest map in the world arrived in New York a few days ago on an ocean steamer. His name is Chang, he is a Chinaman, and his height is nine feet.

Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Boston, from the estate left by her husband has distributed more than $1,000 000 among various religious societies and colleges. Mrs. Stone has also given $600,000 to relatives and friends, and $100,000 to churches and needy students and for the redemption of mortgaged homes.

The first translation of the Bible into the English language was commemorated a few evenings ago at the New York Academy of Music by a Wycliffe semi-millennial celebration under the auspices of the American Bible society. The principal feature of the celebration was an oration on "John Wycliffe and the first English Bible" by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. Short addresses were made by ex-Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, president of the American Bible society, Cortlandt Parker and Enoch L. Fancher. Many prominent clergymen and distinguished laymen were present, and the audience crowded the academy.

The New York surrogate has decided the contest over Frank Leslie's will by sustaining the will and ordering that it be admitted to probate.

Dunham & Sons, of New York city, the oldest piano manufacturing firm in this country, have failed.

During the four weeks' engagement of Sarah Bernhardt in New York the receipts of the theater at which she played amounted to close upon $100,000.

The crew of life-saving station No. 4, near Long Branch, have been presented with gold medals by the government in recognition of their gallant rescue of the crew of a Spanish brig last February.

The Kearsage mills at Portsmouth, N. H., caught fire the other day, and in a short time the immense six-story structure was laid in ruins, entailing a loss of about $500,000. One operative was reported killed and several more badly burned.

Western and Southern States.

Over 1,110,000 hogs were received at Chicago, Ill., during November, a larger number than was ever received in one month at any market.

John T. Crawford, an eccentric Baltimorean, who died recently, is found to have left his entire estate, valued at from $30,000 to $100,000, for a home for aged colored men.

Alaska is shown by the census report to have a population of 30,000 persons, of which number not more than 300 are whites.

A fire at Durham, N. C., destroyed sixteen buildings and swept away property valued at $100,000.

An international cotton exposition will be held in Atlanta, Ga., next October.

Daniel Smith, a colored man, after being sentenced by the court at Pulaski, Tenn., to twenty-one years' imprisonment for attempting to assault a young white girl, was taken from the hands of the sheriff by a crowd and hanged.

By a railroad accident at Carey Station, Ill., two persons were fatally and thirteen others seriously injured.

Andrew J. Gillen, the young lawyer who some weeks ago shot and killed Miss Sigerson, sister of the New York assistant corporation attorney, and then escaped, was arrested at Cedar Keys, Fla. After his arrest he shot himself, dying soon after from his self-inflicted wound. Before death he stated that he had shot Miss Sigerson by accident, intending to shoot himself in her presence that she might witness his death.

The remains of the late Lieutenant-Governor-elect George B. Robinson, of Colorado, lately shot by mistake during some mining troubles near Leadville, were received in Kalamazoo, Mich., by a procession, and after lying in state there two days the body was taken to his mother's home at Plainwell.

The Piedmont and Arlington Insurance company, of Richmond, Va., has failed.

Charles Henderson, a colored man, was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss., for the murder of Thomas King in December, 1879. King was shot dead while trying to stop a fight between Henderson and a white man.

John Callahan was hanged a few days ago at Wooster, Ohio, for murdering Benjamin Tormie at an agricultural fair in October, 1879. Callahan and others set upon a young man named Martin, when Tormie went to his rescue and was stabbed in the back by Callahan.

Diphtheria has prevailed in a very malignant form in Grayson county, Va. In some families five and six persons died; and in one instance the whole family died.

At Excelsior, Iowa, John Livingston, while drunk, in pure wantonness killed Margaret Stewart and her two-year-old child, terribly mangling them.

From Washington.

The debt statement just issued shows the decrease of the public debt during November to be $3,609,261.23.

Cash in the treasury	$210,126,763 98
Gold certificates outstanding	7 409 000 00
Silver certificates outstanding	35,077 281 00
Certificates of deposit outstanding	8,525,000 00
Refunding certificates	946 350 00
Legal tenders outstanding	346,681,016 00
Fractional currency outstanding	7,163,207 37
U. S. bonds of 1880 outstanding	11,255,000 00

The payments made from the treasury by warrants during November were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$6,152,298 97
War	4,724 297 86
Navy	1,677,474 13
Interior Indians	671,713 72
Interior pensions	4,205,145 00
Total	$15,831,229 68

The annual report of Secretary Schurz is largely devoted to Indian affairs. He says that although at first accepting the reservation policy as he found it, observation and study gradually convinced him that it was a mistaken policy; that it would be vastly better for the Indians to respect their home attachments; to leave them upon the lands they occupied and to introduce among them the habits and occupations of civilized life; to dissolve gradually their tribal cohesion and merge them in the body politic as independent and self-relying men, invested with all the rights which other inhabitants of the country possess. The civilized and uncivilized tribes together cultivated last year 482,738 acres of land, or about one and three-fourths acres to each man, woman and child, estimating the total Indian population at 250,000. Nearly two thousand freight wagons have been in use by the Indians this year, with the result of saving considerable money to the government. The number of Indian youth learning trades at the agencies has increased from 185 last autumn to 358 this year. The aptitude shown for mechanical work has in many cases been surprising. The secretary speaks highly of the progress of education and notes as an important civilizing factor the organization of an Indian police force at forty agencies, consisting now of 162 officers and 653 privates. Secretary Schurz says that in his opinion the management of Indian affairs should continue to be intrusted to the civil and not to the military branch of the service.

Secretary Thompson says in his annual report that the amount available for the support of the navy for the last fiscal year was $14,704,644 22. The expenditures were $12,916,699 45. The number of navy pensions on the rolls June 30, 1880, was 3,993, and the amount paid during the year on account of pensions was $752 771 97. The total amount available for the operations of the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, is $15,095,061 45 and the total estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $15,953 761 61. The secretary favors the policy of governmental aid to steamship lines, and suggests that vessels built for carrying the United States mails should be so constructed as to be easily changed into war vessels, and says that the number of vessels should be increased.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States mints during November: Double eagles—pieces, 32,000; value, $640 000. Eagles—pieces, 198,880; value, $1 988,800. Half-eagles—pieces, 387,280; value, $1,936 400. Quarter-eagles, 2,960; $7,400. Dollars, 1,600; $1,600. Total gold—pieces, 622,720; value, $4,574 200. Silver dollars—pieces 2,300,000; value, $2,300,000 Five cents—pieces, 200; value, $10. Three cents—pieces, 200; value, $6. Cents—pieces, 6,200,200; value, $62,002. Total base—pieces, 6,200,600; value, $62,018.

Superintendent Kimball, of the life saving service, has received a report of the British Royal Life Saving institution. It was organized in 1824, and 26,906 lives have been saved by it. Ours was organized in 1872, and 10,000 lives have been saved. Last year there were saved in Great Britain 637 lives; in the United States, 1,900. So excellent is our service compared with theirs that they are copying ours largely in methods and machinery.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1880, in the face of the reduction of the tax on tobacco, were $123 981 916 10, showing an increase of $10,532,294 72 over 1879. The receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year are $43,789,318 30—an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $85 506 213 48. If this increase should be maintained during the year, the total collections from internal revenue taxes at the present rate would be $135,000,000. During the last four years and four months 4,061 illicit distilleries have been seized, 7,339 persons arrested, twenty-six officers and employees killed and fifty-seven wounded in the enforcement of the laws. The total cost of collecting the revenue during the past fiscal year was $4,505 842, or 3.63 per cent. of the total amount collected. The estimates for expenses for next year are $4 895,330. The total amount of collections from tobacco was $38,870,149, a decrease of $1,264,862. There were 90,355,270 gallons of spirits produced during the year, which exceeded the production of the previous year by 18,462,649 gallons.

Foreign News.

The volcano of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich islands, is in a state of eruption. The volcano throws out two great streams of lava, one of which is thirty miles long and 100 to 200 yards wide and about twenty feet deep.

At Tralee, Ireland, a party of armed men broke into a bailiff's house, seized the bailiff and slit his ears.

The people of Prescott, Ontario, are considerably excited over the discovery that a number of bodies have been removed from the cemetery. It is believed that the work of robbing graves has been carried on systematically for some time, and that a large number of corpses have been removed after being interred by sorrowing relatives.

An Austrian count has had a railway built on his domain which is propelled by sails.

At Toronto, Ontario, the bodies of Mrs. Casey's children—one three years and the other five months old—were found burned to death. Their bodies were discovered lying in the middle of the floor, while the mother was so intoxicated she could give no information as to the cause of the tragedy.

The second treaty drawn up by the United States commissioners and the Chinese government provides that Americans shall not import opium or carry the product coastwise or sell it.

The London court of common council has resolved unanimously to present to General Sir Frederick Roberts the freedom of the city of London and a sword, in recognition of his services in Afghanistan. This honor has been conferred only upon a few persons.

The war against the Jews still continue with great bitterness in Germany. Newspapers are debating it, pamphlets are pouring forth, tumults are taking place among the students, and an occasional fracas still occurs in the streets. A large number of eminent Jews will meet to consider steps to defend themselves. It is proposed to establish a journal to support their cause.

The situation in Ireland grows no better daily. The British iron-clad Valorous has been sent to the south of Ireland with small-arm ammunition and steam pinnaces armed with seven-pounders for river transit. The English government is prosecuting the publisher of the Sligo *Champion* for asking a tenant to leave his farm. Colonel Gordon says the condition of the people in the west of Ireland is worse than that of any other people in the world.

General Gonzales has been inaugurated as President of Mexico with much ceremony.

Two new ocean cables are to be laid immediately between England and Nova Scotia, to cost when finished $7,250,000.

The rowing match on the Thames between Ross, of Canada, and Trickett, of Australia, resulted in favor of the former.

The insurgent Basutos, of South Africa have been repulsed with great loss by the colonial troops.

An immense land league demonstration has taken place at Waterford, Ireland. The procession, which included various societies with horsemen, escorted Mr. Parnell to the place of meeting. Houses and ships were decorated with flags and the streets triumphantly arched. Four hundred police, 200 infantry and 100 cavalry were drafted for the town.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

At twelve o'clock the Vice-President called the Senate to order and after prayer the credentials of James L. Pugh, of Alabama, elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Houston, deceased, and of Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, elected to fill the unexpired term of General Gordon, were read, and Mr. Pugh and Mr. Brown were duly sworn in. The credentials of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, re-elected his own successor, were also read. The Vice-President presented a communication from the attorney-general, and was proceeding to lay other communications before the Senate when Mr. Thurman suggested that it would be more orderly to wait notification that the House was in session before transacting business in the Senate. The secretary of the Senate was then, on a resolution offered by Mr. Thurman, sent to notify the House. A resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, sending the same information to the President by a committee acting with a similar committee of the House, was also adopted. A recess of half an hour was then taken pending the reports of the committees. When the Senate reassembled a message was received from the House announcing that it was ready to proceed to business, but as no word had arrived from the President another recess was had until 1:30. At 1:30 Mr. Bayard, the chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported, at a moment afterward Private Secretary Rogers appeared with the President's message, which was laid before the Senate. After the reading by Secretary Burch the message was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

House.

At exactly twelve o'clock Speaker Randall called the House to order and the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, offered prayer. The roll call showed 227 members, more than a quorum. Mr. Cox presented the credentials of Jonathan Scott, member-elect from the Thirty-second district of New York, and that gentleman appeared and qualified.... The appointment of the customary committees to notify the Senate and to inform the President that the House was ready to receive his message followed, and the Speaker then proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Springer—For the temporary increase of the justices of the supreme court of the United States. It provides for the appointment of two justices after March 4, 1881, making the number eleven, which is to be eventually reduced to nine as vacancies occur. Also changing the time for the election of presidential electors and representatives in Congress to the second Tuesday in October. By Mr. Cox—A resolution requesting the President to communicate any correspondence and treaties with the empire of China, having relevance to emigration and commerce between the two countries; also for the refunding of fees in all cases of void registration of trade-marks. By Mr. Bailey—For the organization of the militia of the United States. By Mr. Hurd—A joint resolution relative to the tariff. It declares that such legislation should be governed by the following principles: That a tariff is a tax on imported goods which is ultimately paid by the consumer; that a tariff for protection (so-called) does not, in most cases, protect the interest it pretends to protect; that a protective tariff does not increase the wages of workingmen; that the protective tariff builds up one citizen at the expense of another; that a protective tariff disturbs the primal law of trade which governs exchanges by supply and demand; that a protective tariff has driven American commerce from the high seas, and that a protective tariff increases the probability of the crime of smuggling.... Upon the announcement by Mr. Briggs of the death of his colleague, E. W. Farr, the House, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

So great was European ignorance of this country a few years ago that a Dutch journal informed its readers that New York is a place destitute of law and order, where clergymen carry muskets into the pulpit, and where the collection is taken up by men armed with revolvers.

The section hands near Rock Rapids, Ill., discovered the head of a calf protruding from a snow-drift the other day. Upon shoveling it out the critter proved to be alive and immediately began eating. It belonged to Hoval Oleson, and had been tightly bound up by the drift or ten days.

United States Life-Saving Service.

Mr S. I. Kimball, superintendent of the life-saving service, in his annual report shows that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 179 stations, of which 139 were on the Atlantic, thirty-four on the lakes, and six on the Pacific. The record of service, he says, surpasses that of any yet made. While the weather of the year was generally milder than usual, it was marked by many storms of exceptional severity, resulting in a much larger number of casualties within the sphere of station operations than in any previous year, and the total loss of a greater number of vessels. The highest former number of disasters was that of the year preceding, being 219. This year the number aggregates 300. The highest number of vessels totally lost in any preceding year was fifty-four, in 1879. The number this year was sixty-seven. The number of persons on board the 300 vessels lost this year was 1,089, of whom 1,080 were saved. The crews succored at the stations 449 shipwrecked persons, 1,202 days' relief being afforded them. The number of persons brought ashore from wrecked vessels by the life-saving appliances was 706. The life-saving crews also assisted off, when stranded, got out of dangerous positions, and piloted to places of safety 128 vessels. The estimated value of the whole number of vessels lost was $2,616 340, and of their cargoes $1,195,368, making the total value of property in peril $3 811,708, being nearly $1,000,000 more than in the year preceding. Of this amount $2,619,897 was saved and $1,191,901 lost, the loss being $250,899 less and the saved $1,174,721 greater than in the previous year.

The number of casualties on the Atlantic coast within the scope of the service was one less than in the previous year, being 162, while on the lakes the number is more than doubled, being 136, against fifty-three the previous year. In these 136 disasters, only a single life was lost. The total loss of life within the scope of the service in the smallest ever reached since its general extension, the lowest previous number being twenty-two.

The following table gives a summary of the results since the introduction of the present system, in 1871:

Total number of disasters	1,097
Total value of vessels	$13,339,073
Total value of cargoes	$7,118 662
Total value of property saved	$12,130,215
Total value of property lost	$8,291,152
Total number of persons on vessels	10 381
Total number of persons saved	10,010
Total number of lives lost	371
Total number of persons sheltered	2,203
Total number of days' shelter afforded	5,990

Of the 371 given above as lost, 183 occurred at the disasters of the Huron and Metropolis, which have been previously shown as not chargeable to the service.

Six new stations have been added during the year upon the Gulf coast, and are now in operation, constituting a new district, designated the Eighth. Life-saving medals have been awarded during the year for heroism in saving life to nineteen persons, one of whom was a woman—Miss Edith Morgan, Hamlin, Mich.

Mr. Kimball renews his recommendations of the preceding year for additional stations, and urges a moderate increase of appropriations to enable him to employ an additional man at each station throughout the active season, the providing of horses for hauling the life-saving gear to scenes of wreck, and for multiplying certain apparatus to secure the rapid landing of persons from vessels.

The United States Mint.

The annual report of the director of the mint says that the deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices during the year aggregate $68,835 096 and exceed by about $30,000,000 the highest previous deposit of 1861. This gain was not the result of increased deposits of domestic production, of which $35 821,705.40 were received as against over $38 500 000 in the previous year. The deposits of plate jewelry and worn coin amounted to $1,383 834.59, and the receipts of foreign coin and bullion was $61 627 756.86 out of a total import of $62 150 837. The receipts of domestic silver bullion were $2,132 859 95; foreign coin and bullion, $2 219 105 83; plate jewelry and American coin, $288,660.01, a total of $34,649 522 79. The total amount of gold and silver received and operated upon was $172,191,221.82. At the close of the year $38,468,574 of gold bullion remained uncoined at the New York assay office and Philadelphia mint. There were coined $56,157,735 of gold, $27,942 437.50 of silver, and $269 971.50 in minor coins.

The production of gold and silver in the United States during the fiscal year is estimated at 2,36,000,000 gold and $37,700,000 silver. It is estimated that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, the United States consumed in manufactures and the arts $10,000,000 of gold and $5,000,000 of silver. The most interesting portion of the report relates to the coin circulation. The gain in coin in the country and of bullion in the mints since January 1, 1879, the date fixed for resumption, amounts to $227,399,428, of which $175,701 904 is in gold and $51,697,524 in silver. On November 1, 1880, the amount of United States coin in the country was $527,611 425, of which $375,323 881 was gold and $152,277,544 was silver. The mints and assay offices hold in addition bullion to the amount of $78,558 811 of gold and $6 043 367 of silver, making a grand total of coin in circulation and bullion available on the first of November of $612,203,603. $153 882,662 of which is gold and $158,320 911 silver. Of the amount of United States gold coin in the country on November 1 $62,167,141 was in the treasury, $112,797,602 held by banks and $200 379,138 in private hands. Of the silver coin $47,084,459 standard dollars and $24,629,489 in fractional silver were held by the treasury. The national banks held $5,330 35 in silver, leaving $75,233,239 in other banks and in general circulation. As compared with the statement made November 1, 1879, the treasury gold reserve has diminished by $67,753,529 in coin, but holds over $78,000 000 of bullion. The silver coin in the treasury has increased by $21,324,348. The banks have increased their stock of coin by $89,147 884 in gold and $411,014 in silver, and the amounts in private hands have been increased by $38 179,030 gold and $9 085 828 silver.

The production of gold and silver in the principal countries of the world for 1879, as reported or estimated, was: Of gold, $105,000,000, and of silver, $81,000,000. The coinage of nineteen countries was reported at $89,969,091 gold and $117,318,293 silver. The circulation of thirty-one countries is stated to consist of $4,031,721 803 paper, $2,819,391,004 gold and $2,482 950,021 silver.

The Great Pigeon Roost of the West.

The most notable pigeon roost in the West is located in the southwestern part of Scott county, Ind., and covers many hundreds of acres of the forest. To this roost come nightly, in the season, when pigeons are abundant, millions of these birds. They commence arriving as early as five o'clock in the evening, and often until midnight the flocks pour in. The birds commence leaving at daylight, and by eight or nine o'clock all have departed for the feeding grounds, often hundreds of miles away.

During the roosting season this pigeon roost is a notable and exciting place. Hunters visit it from all parts of Indiana, and from Ohio and Kentucky. They come armed with shotguns and long poles, and supplied with torches and sacks, the latter to be used in carrying off the captured birds. The hunters usually commence their work about eight o'clock in the evening, and thence on through the night the scene is an exciting one! The roar of shotguns is heard on all sides. Added to this is the cracking and falling of the limbs of the trees from the accumulated weight of the pigeons upon them. Torches flash on all sides through the forest, the crash of the long poles through the lower limbs of the trees as they sweep down the birds, the shouts of the hunters and the whir of the wings of the rising and setting flocks create confusion worse confounded. Thousands of birds are killed nightly, and during the day droves of hogs roam through the woods to fatten on the killed and wounded birds left on the ground during the night's foray. At intervals of many years the pigeons change their roosting place, but never locate far away from the old roost. A short time ago they made a change of base, taking new quarters a few miles distant from the former roost. This change was made in the night. The Scott county pigeon roost has been a famous resort for more than eighty years. Near this roost the most noted Indian massacre that ever occurred in this part of the State took place in September, 1812. A party of marauding Pottawatomies, out on the war-path, attacked the pigeon-roost settlement, at that time the most remote in this direction from the falls of Ohio, and murdered all the settlers but five—two members of the family of John Collins and Mrs. Beadle and her two small children—Mrs. Beadle flying with the children in her arms and secreting herself and them in a sink hole till the Indians had gone, when she took the little ones in her arms and ran to the nearest settlement, six miles away, and gave the alarm.

Paper, as every one knows, burns well when scrunched up, but is not by any means so inflammable as wood, and in the form of books is somewhat difficult to burn at all. In the olden time there was considerable trouble taken in destroying heretical books, which were placed in large wooden platforms, but after all the care taken to annihilate them from the face of the earth, masses were found in the embers sufficiently unconsumed to be easily readable, and it was thought this was brought about by the wiles of the evil one.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Sherman in his annual report says that the ordinary revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1880, were $333,526,610 98, and the ordinary expenditures were $267,642,957 78.

Leaving a surplus revenue of	$65,883,653 20
Which, with an amount drawn from cash balance in treasury, of	8,048,434 21
Making	$73 968,087 41

Which was applied to the redemption:

Of bonds for the sinking fund	$73,662,900 00
Of fractional currency for the sinking fund	251,717 42
Of the loan of 1858	40,000 00
Of temporary loan	100 00
Of bounty land scrip	25 00
Of compound interest notes	16,500 00
Of 7-30 notes of 1864-5	2,650 00
Of one and two-year notes	3,700 00
Of old demand notes	495 00
	$73,968 087 41

The amount due the sinking fund for this year was $38 931 643 55. There was applied thereto, from the redemption of bonds and fractional currency, as shown in the above statement, the sum of $73 934,617 41, an excess of $35 972 973 86 over the amount actually required for the year.

The requirements of the sinking fund law have been substantially observed, and the principal of the public debt, less cash in the treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, has been reduced from $2,756,431,571.43, its highest point, which it reached on August 31, 1865 to $1,890 625 740 89 on November 1, 1880—a reduction of $866,405,830.54.

Compared with the previous year, the receipts for 1880 have increased $62,629 438 23.

For the present fiscal year the estimate is:

Total receipts	$350,000 000 00
Total expenditures	260,000,000 00
	$90,000,000 00
Estimated amount due the sinking fund	39,801 884 48
Leaving a balance of	$50,198,115 52

The secretary respectfully renews his recommendations of last year, with a view to promote economy in the public service, a permanent organization of an appropriation committee for each House be established, who shall have leave to sit during the recess of Congress, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine all expenditures of the government; that rules be adopted by the respective Houses limiting appropriation bids to items of appropriation and excluding legislative provisions; that appropriations, except for the interest on the public debt, be limited to a period not exceeding two years, and that the expenditure of appropriations be strictly confined to the period of time for which they were appropriated.

REDUCED TAXATION.

It is a question for Congress to determine whether any material reduction in taxation should be made at a time when the whole surplus revenue may be with great advantage applied directly to the payment of accruing debt, and when such surplus is an important element in aid of refunding. If it should be determined by Congress to reduce taxes it is respectfully recommended that all the taxes imposed by the internal revenue law other than those on bank circulation and on spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors be repealed. The tax on the circulation of national banks is levied partly in the nature of a moderate charge for a franchise conferred by the government, and partly to furnish means to pay the expense of printing and issuing national banknotes. It is easily collected by the treasurer of the United States, and is a just and proper tax, whether regarded as a charge for the franchise or as a means of reimbursing the government the cost of printing the notes. The tax on bank deposits is of the gravest importance, not for purposes of revenue, but as a check upon the renewal of a system of local State paper money.

The secretary recommends that provision be made for the issue of an amount not exceeding $400,000,000 of treasury notes in denominations not less than ten dollars, bearing interest not exceeding four per centum per annum, and running from one to ten years, to be sold at not less than par, the amount maturing during any year not to exceed the sinking fund for that year, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of five and six per centum bonds, maturing in 1881. It is believed that, with the present state of the money market, a sufficient amount of such treasury notes bearing an annual interest of three per centum, can be sold to meet a considerable portion of the maturing bonds; but it is better to confer upon the department a discretionary power to stipulate for a higher maximum rate, to avoid the possibility of failure. Such a discretion is not likely to be abused, while a power too carefully restricted may defeat the beneficial object of the law.

It is also recommended that authority be given to sell at par an amount not exceeding $440,000,000 of bonds of the character and description of the four per centum bonds of the United States now outstanding, but bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five one hundredths per centum per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of bonds redeemable on or before July 1, 1881. Though the amount of the two classes of securities recommended exceeds the amount of bonds to be redeemed, no more can be sold than the bonds to be redeemed, while the alternative authorized will permit a limited discretion to sell the securities most favorable to the government. With the authority thus recommended, it is believed that the department can within a year redeem all the five and six per cent. bonds now outstanding, and thus reduce the interest of the public debt $12,000,000 per annum, and leave the debt in a form most favorable for gradual payment by the application of the sinking fund, without cost or premium.

RESUMPTION.

Nothing has occurred since my last annual report to disturb or embarass the easy maintenance of specie payments. United States notes are regularly taken at par with coin in all parts of this country and in the chief commercial marts of the world. The balance of coin in the treasury available for their redemption on the first day of November last was $141,597,013 61, and the average during the year has not materially varied from that sum. The only noticeable change in the reserve is the gradual increase of silver coin caused by the coinage of the silver dollar and the redemption of fractional silver coin, more fully stated hereinafter.

All the requirements of the resumption act have thus farbeen executed, and its wisdom has been fully demonstrated.

A Fast Mare.

"Stranger," said the stage-driver, "this was how I found out her speed: I was driving alongside the railroad track just as a big load of hotel furniture started. The freight car wouldn't hold it all, but they managed to squeeze everything in except a long bar-mirror, which they tied to the side of the car. The mare saw her reflection in the glass and thought it was another horse spurting for the lead. You couldn't have held her back with a steam windlass. She just laid back her ears and snorted along like a twenty-inch shell. The passengers all began to get excited. They rushed out on the platforms and began to make bets. The conductor stood up on the seat and began to sell pools. The engineer pulled the throttle-valve wide open and tore along at ninety-five miles an hour. Soon the mare was abreast of the cowcatcher. At San Bruno we had half a mile the lead. Near the Six-Mile house the train was so much ahead of time that it fell through an open draw and everlastingly got smashed up—seventy-two killed and 199 wounded. It was pretty rough on the passengers, but then we distanced the train, bet yer life. About a month after I sold that mare to her present owner for $60,000."

"Why, Polly," said her mother, "what a time you've been. Where is the cotton I've sent you for?" Polly (who has lost the money): "You shouldn't send little things like me to buy totten."

Some Absurd Printers' Errors.

From a collection of what are termed first proofs, or slips containing the mistakes of the newspaper compositor before they come under the notice of the reviser, we cull a few which show the ludicrous nature of printers' errors. "In the same speech Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the right which England had earned by expenditure of blood and treasure to interfere in Turkish provinces; but now, with a leopard and a hound, he has formulated a plan for making the Christian provinces practically autonomous." The conversion of a leap and a bound into a leopard and a hound must have taxed the ingenuity of the compositor, who must have set up the next paragraph, in which we read that "the Christian religion strictly enjoins mahogany," instead of "monogamy."

Referring to one of E. A. Freeman's queer political notions, a writer is made accountable for saying, "Coming as it does from one who has gained real distinction as a barbarian," when it is obvious he wrote "historian." In the same article we read: "It is almost incredible that in spite of these facts the ex-premier should have ventured to tell even a noisy snob that the air of the government is, etc." Here, of course, the word should be "mob." When Mr. Gladstone is represented as being described by one of his admirers as "the spout of the Liberal party," we should understand "spirit" to be intended.

We proceed to quote, italicizing the error and quoting the right word within parentheses: "The danger of mistaken the poisonous forms of mushroom for those which are not only edible but wholesome and nutritious stands in the way of a more general acceptance of the *flowers* (fungus) as an article of food." * * * "On their return they proceeded to make bread with the recently purchased flour, and, having partaken of it, the pair at once became *delicious* (delirious.)" * * * "In August, 1865, when Mr. Wigan was lessee of the Olympic theater, he brought out a piece called "Prince *Carnival by a Man* (Camaralzaman."

The compositor is a great master of surprise. He is ready to announce in one sentence that "if the *truth* (Turk) cannot hold Constantinople it will fall to the lot of some Aryan power to do so," and in the next proceeds to explain that "the civilization of the nineteenth century is a *country organ* (purely Aryan) development." In announcing that the meeting of the picked athletes of England and Ireland took place, he is anxious to term them "pickled athletics." He is anxious to tell us that since St. Albans has been convered into an episcopal see, steps have been taken to obtain for it the dignity of *deity* (a city); he is not abashed when he puts into type the announcement that "a waterman rowing by at the time of the occurrence was knocked down, and one of his *cars* (oars) was carried at least thirty yards away," or that Archdeacon Denison presented to convocation *too grave a mind* (two grava mina); or that "there was no longer a *chairman* (Chinaman) in Kashgar in 1867."

There are a few others of his exploits with which we shall conclude. "The Porte undertook not to establish a fictitious *blockhead*" (blockade). "The president to-day delivered his *triangular* (inaugural) address." * * * "With his patriotism has ceased to be a *visitor*" (virtue). * * * "The action of the salt water affects the steel rapidly. Take a pocket knife, after two or three days' immersion is *miserable*" (unserviceable). * * * "He challenged the government to state their intentions as to whether they meant to annex territory, or to support some ruler whose power would depend on the British *banquets*" (bayonets.) "During a gale yesterday morning a fishing smack was *wrecked* (wrecked) at the mouth of the Humber." With this following exquisite bit of dramatic criticism we leave the subject: "The manner in which she gathered in her embrace the dying head, and approached her lips to those of her lover, to shrink back with fear and horror from the smell of the *person* (poison) and the presence of death was admirable."—*London Globe.*

A Pennsylvania Diana.

In the midst of a large forest, five or six miles back of this village, lives Henry Merrill, a well-known hunter and trapper. He has but one companion in his solitary abode—a daughter, aged about eighteen years. Lottie Merrill can row a boat, shoot a gun or trap a bear as well and skillfully as any man in the county of Wayne. A day or two ago she started to cross a large inland lake, on the borders of which her home is located, in a light skiff. She carried, as was her custom, a small rifle slung across her shoulder by a leather strap. She was paddling along leisurely, and when nearly half way across the pond discovered an object moving in the water, and, upon approaching closer, found that it was an immense five-pronged buck, which had been driven into the water by dogs. She immediately drew her rifle and, after taking careful aim, fired. As she pulled the trigger the buck made a sudden movement, and the ball, instead of reaching its mark, entered the animal's neck, making an ugly and painful wound. The buck, enraged by the pain, struck at the boat with one of its forelegs, shattering the frail bark in pieces. The girl was at once, leaving Miss Merrill in the water with the struggling and infuriated animal. But she was plucky and could swim. She grasped the buck by the horns and deliberately drawing her hunting knife, which was as sharp as a razor, from her belt, she plunged it into the deer's neck, killing him almost instantly. She then swam ashore, about an eighth of a mile, and hurried home, where she put on dry clothing, and after procuring another boat rowed out to where the dead buck was floating and towed the animal to shore. When dressed the buck weighed more than 275 pounds, and was the finest one killed in this section for years. This is the eighteenth deer Miss Merrill has killed, and she is proud of her last adventure, which is the most thrilling one she has ever had. She intends having the buck's head stuffed, as a memento of her terrible struggle for life. Miss Merrill is uncommonly good-looking, worth considerable money and is well educated, and only keeps up her Diana-like life because it pleases her. Her father wishes to move into a more civilized region, but she will not hear of any such proposal.—*Damascus (Pa.) Letter to Philadelphia Times.*

Punctuality.

It is astonishing how many people there are who neglect punctuality, and thousands have failed in life from this cause alone; it is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful parent of many other vices, so that he who becomes the victim of it gets involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it saps the business reputation of lawyers, and it injures the prospect of the mechanic, who might otherwise rise to fortune; in a word, there is not a profession, not a station in life, which is not liable to the canker of the destructive habit. It is a fact not always remembered, that Napoleon's great victories were won by infusing into his subordinates the necessity of punctuality to the minute. It was his plan to maneuver over large spaces of country, so as to render the enemy uncertain where he was about to strike a blow, and then suddenly to concentrate his forces and fall with irresistible power on some weak point of the extended lines of the foe. The execution of this system demanded that each division of the army should arrive at the specified time punctually; for, if any part failed to come up, the battle was lost. It was by imitating this plan that the allies finally succeeded in overthrowing the emperor. The whole Waterloo campaign turned on these tactics. At Mt. St. Jean, Blucher was punctual, while Grouchy was not; and the result was that Napoleon fell and Wellington triumphed.

In mercantile affairs punctuality is as important as in military. Many are the instances in which the neglect to renew an insurance punctually has led to serious loss. With sound policy do the banks insist, under the penalty of a protest, on the punctual payment of notes, for were they to do otherwise, commercial transactions would fall into inextricable confusion. Many and many a time has the failure of one man to meet his obligations brought on the ruin of a score of others, just as the toppling down in a line of bricks of the master brick, causes the fall of all the rest. Thousands remain poor all their lives, who, if they were more faithful in their word, would secure a large run of custom, and so make their fortunes. Be punctual if you would succeed.

Yosemite Valley.

Yosemite valley, of which the world has heard so much, is situated on the Merced river, in the southern portion of the county of Mariposa, 140 miles, a little southeast, from San Francisco, but nearly 250 miles from that city by any of the usually traveled routes. It is on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, midway between its eastern and western base, and in the center of the State, measuring north and south. It is a narrow gorge, about eight miles in length, from a half to a mile in width, and inclosed in frowning granite walls, rising with almost unbroken and perpendicular faces to the dizzy height of from three thousand to six thousand feet above the green and quiet vale beneath. From the brows of the precipices in several places spring streams of water, which in seasons of rains and melting snows, form cataracts of beauty and magnificence surpassing anything known in mountain scenery. The valley-bottom is like a floor, the Merced river taking up much room as it wanders from side to side, apparently in no haste to leave. There are broad tracts of natural meadow, radiant in springtime with a wonderful carpeting of flowers. These meadows are separated by belts of trees, park-like groves of pines and cedars, black oak and live oak almost without undergrowth, and through which one may ride unimpeded in all directions. The walls are of granite, with an average height of about three thousand feet; in some places nearly vertical, and with very little debris at the base; in others, a pine-covered slope leads up to gigantic towers, spires or sharp-cut peaks. There are now no fewer than five trails over which a beast of burden may climb in or out of the valley; and a man, sure-footed, cool-headed and strong, may find a dozen places where he could, without real danger, scale those seemingly impassible barriers. The general color of the rocks is monotonous, varying from a bluish-gray to an ochre, that, in full sunlight, is almost creamy in tint.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Tanning in China.

A writer in one of our foreign exchanges thus describes the Chinese mode of tanning: The skins are put into tubs containing water, saltpeter and salt. After thirty days they are taken out, the hair is shaved off, and the skins well washed in spring water. Each hide is then cut into three pieces, and well steamed, which is done by passing them several times backward and forward over a steaming pown. Further, each piece is stretched out separately over a flat board, and secured with nails, in order that it may dry gradually and thoroughly in the sun. The smoke of the oven makes the leather black, and if it is required to give it a yellow appearance it is rubbed over with water in which the fruit of the so-called wongchee tree has been soaked. Of the offal glue is made by heating it in pans for twelve hours over a slow fire. The glue so obtained is poured into rough earthern vessels, where it remains three days in order to coagulate. The solid mass is cut into pieces with sharp knives, and carefully laid upon grating-like trays to dry, which are placed in open spaces resembling the Dutch threshing floors. The time taken in drying varies according to the season of the year; with a northwest wind it will be about five days only, but with a southwest wind as much as thirty or forty days will be required. The dregs from the offal left in the pans, as well as the hair from the skins, are sold to the farmers for manure. At Ouan-shu, a village near Canton, there is an extensive establishment for the manufacture of leather, which is well worth a visit. The Mongols in will parts of the country make clothes from goat skins, which are excellent and durable protection against the cold and wet. When the hair is taken from the skins, carpets and mats are made from the latter. In the south of China the dogs are eaten, and their hair is either sold for dung or utilized in various ways in the manufacture of Chinese cathers.

Rhyming Made Easy.

The *Tribune* has fitted up a room for the exclusive use of its poets, and has introduced its