THE NATION'S SERVANTS.

Government Departments and Bureaus.

Synopses of the Annual Reports.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Annual Report of Secretary McCrary.

The Secretary of War, in his report, reviews the operations of the army for the year, and quotes portions of the reports of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan in regard to the condition of the service, its requirements, and its numerical inadequacy to perform the duty required of it. He describes the embarrassment of the army at present under the posse-comitatus clause in the last appropriation bill, and asks that Congress either repeal the clause and allow the President and Secretary of War to use the army as authorized by the constitution, or interpret the meaning of the clause so that it may be clear in what service the army can perform without violating its provisions. If the clause is not repealed, he wants Congress to enumerate the cases in which the army may be used to suppress disturbances in response to the call of the civil authorities. He recites the lawlessness in New Mexico, Texas, and elsewhere, which could not be suppressed by the civil authorities, and which might have been prevented had not the army been prohibited from interference.

With great delicacy Secretary McCrary treats the Indian question, and, while he describes what has been done by the military in respect to the hostile Indians, he does not join in the controversy between officers of the army and the Indian service about the cause of outbreaks or alleged insufficiency of the Indian management, nor does he allude in any way to the proposition for the transfer of the Indians from the care of the Secretary of the Interior to his own.

One of Secretary McCrary's hobbies is the education of the rank and file of the army, and the establishment and maintenance of schools for soldiers. He discusses this subject at length, describes what has already been done, and what he proposes to do.

He asks that Congress legalize his action in furnishing supplies to the yellow-fever sufferers, and that the army be reimbursed for such supplies. He also asks the passage of a bill giving a pension to the widow of Lieut. Benner, who died while in command of the yellow-fever-relief boat, as she is not entitled to pension under the law, her husband not having died in the performance of military duty.

In regard to the uses of the army, the Secretary of War says:

"The fifteenth section of the act of Congress of June 18, 1878, provides that from and after the passage of the act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of such force may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress. In my judgment it is important either that this provision be repealed or that the number of cases in which the use of the army shall be expressly authorized be very much enlarged. In many portions of our Western Territories, and even in some portions of the newer States, a resolute desperado with a few followers can defy the officers of the law and any local posse that can be organized. During the year numerous attacks have been made upon mail coaches in New Mexico and Arizona for purposes of robbery and plunder, and, while I have been of the opinion that the mails of the United States may be defended by the troops, I have been obliged to give instructions that they cannot without disregarding the act of Congress be employed to aid officers of the law in capturing robbers after they have committed a crime. In doing so they would act as a *posse comitatus*, and this is nowhere by law expressly authorized. In the new and sparsely-populated regions of the West to say to robbers and thieves that they shall not be taken on any writ unless the sheriff and his local posse is able to capture them without aid from the soldiers is almost to grant them immunity from arrest. In these new regions the army is the power chiefly relied upon by the law abiding people for protection, and chiefly feared by the lawless classes. Numerous instances might be cited, but the recent occurrences in Lincoln county, New Mexico, constitute a striking example. The inability of the officer in command of the troops in that county to get officers of the law in making arrests was one of the principal causes which led to the most disgraceful scenes of riot and murder, amounting, in fact, to anarchy. This state of things continued until a case could be made for declaring the district in insurrection, after which a proclamation of warning was issued by the President, the troops were called into action, and at once restored quiet. I am clearly of the opinion that the President should be left free to employ the national forces in aid of the processes of Federal Courts whenever he shall deem it necessary. But if such use is to be limited to such cases where, as declared by the act above quoted, it is expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress, then it is respectfully submitted that Congress should give very careful attention to the enumeration and specification of the cases in which such use of the troops is to be permitted."

THE ARMY.

Report of Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Gen. Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, states that the army is in good condition, and discourses at length on the Indian question. The whole number of enlisted men in the army is 24,761.

Beyond question, says Gen. Sherman, it was hunger which drove the Bannocks and Cheyennes to war this summer, and similar escapades will occur each year unless these Indians be kept quiet with more food. It seems idle to expect that the enterprising white race will cease till every acre of this continent is susceptible of cultivation. It is not to be expected that these pasture-fields can be used by the two races without everlasting conflict. The reservations already set apart for the Indians are large enough, and should suffice them to raise all the meat and grain necessary for their subsistence, but, meantime, they must have food, else they will steal and fight. To convert these Indians into a pastoral race is the first step in the upward progress of civilization; that of agriculture must be the next stage, though slower of realization. But in this direction is the sole hope of rescuing any part of the "nomad" Indians from utter annihilation. This end cannot be reached by means of the present peace agents, because persuasion is wasted on an Indian. There must not only be a show of force, but actual force and subjection used. Force will be necessary to compel the "nomad" to cultivate his own ground.

There is a wide distinction among the tribes, and each tribe must be dealt with according to its nature. Large discretion to supply food must be lodged with the President, or somewhere else. Starvation with each year causes wars such as occurred this season with the Shoshones and Southern Cheyennes. The army cannot foresee or prevent these wars. All it can do, after the Indians break out, plunder, steal and kill harmless farmers, is to pursue and capture them in detail, after infinite toil, then conduct them back to their reservations and turn them loose to return to the same game, at libitum. Congress alone can provide a remedy, and, if prevention be wiser than cure, money and discretion must be lodged somewhere in time to prevent starvation.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Thompson's Report.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, states that under the auspices of that department sixty-three Government vessels have been either wholly or partially equipped at the several navy yards, at an expenditure of $717,010.36, as follows: For labor, $142,205.21; for material from stock on hand, $487,675.81; for material purchased during the year, $97,129.34. Thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty tons of coal have been purchased for the use of the navy, costing, including freight, $288,222.09. Two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and thirty pounds of Manila hemp have been purchased, costing $23,857.54. During the year $644,140 have been expended for the equipment of vessels, and under appropriation contingent (equipment and recruiting, 1878), $51,542, leaving a balance on hand of $13,542.

The number of desertions during the year was 669, and during the previous year 818. Five hundred and twenty-three boys have enlisted during the past year. There are remaining in the training ships 440 boys, who are advancing the tone and morale of the service. With the training system on a permanent basis, our ships will soon be manned by native-born seamen. It is the intention of the department to continue the present system of training-ships.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Schurz on the Indian Problem.

A very large portion of the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior is devoted to the discussion of the Indian question. He states that, on the whole, the character of the Indian service has been raised in point of integrity and efficiency, and proceeds to say:

I am, however, far from pretending that the present state of Indian affairs is what it ought to be. The experience gained in the earnest effort to overcome difficulties and to correct abuses has enabled me to appreciate more clearly the task still to be accomplished. In my last annual report I stated frankly, and I have to repeat now, that in pursuing a policy ever so wise, and with a machinery ever so efficient, gradual improvement can be effected only by patient, energetic, and well-directed work in detail. An entirely satisfactory state of things can be brought about only under circumstances which are not and cannot be under the control of the Indian service alone. If the recurrence of trouble and disturbance is to be avoided, the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Indians who are not self-supporting must be liberal enough to be sufficient for that purpose, and they must be made early enough in the year to render the purchase and delivery of new supplies possible before the old supplies are exhausted.

The Indian service should have at its disposal a sufficient fund to be used with proper accountability at discretion in unforseen emergencies.

Citizens of the Western States and Territories must be made to understand that, if the Indians are to cease to be troublesome paupers and vagabonds, are to become orderly and self-supporting, they must have lands fit for agriculture and pasture; that on such lands they must be permitted to reign and establish permanent homes, and that such a result cannot be obtained if the white people insist upon taking from them by force or trickery every acre of ground that is good for anything. The first two things can be accomplished by appropriate action on the part of Congress. The difficulties growing out of continually repeated encroachments by white people on the rights of the Indians may be lessened by the concentration of the Indians on a smaller number of reservations, but they can be entirely avoided even then only by the most energetic enforcement of the law on the part of the general and local governments. To this end it seems desirable that the Southwestern tribes, whose present reservation appears insecure, or otherwise unsuitable for their permanent settlement, should be gradually removed to the Indian Territory. The Northwestern tribes will, in the course of time, have to be concentrated in a similar manner on a few reservations east of the Rocky mountains and on the Pacific slope. To keep the Indians on their reservations and prevent disturbance and conflicts, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommends the organization of a mounted body of Indian auxiliaries, to be drawn from young men of the various tribes, and to be under the command of the military authorities. I heartily concur in this recommendation. It is a matter of general experience that the Indians so employed can be depended upon as to loyal fidelity to the duties assigned them. But the principal end of our Indian policy cannot be promoted by police measures alone. That end consists in gradually introducing among the Indians the habits and occupations of civilized life by inducing them to work for their own support, by encouraging pride of individual ownership of property, and by educating the young generation, and no efforts should be spared to bring to bear upon them the proper influences in that direction. Such efforts should not be sneered at as mere sentimental fancies, for, should they be discouraged by the assertion that success is impossible, the advance made by some Indian tribes is sufficient proof that a similar advance may be made by others. Whatever may be accomplished by the employment of force, it is certain that only as the Indians progress in the way of civilization they will cease to be a troublesome and disturbing element.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General.

Hon. David M. Key, Postmaster General, in his annual report of the operations of his department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, estimates the total expense of the postal service at $36,571,900, the amount appropriated for the current year being $33,256,373. The net revenue for the year from the sale of postage-stamps was $16,839,116, against $15,881,936 last year. Amount of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., sold, $27,375,593, against $25,757,515 in 1877. Expended during the year for mail transportation, $19,444,175, against $19,356,023 the previous year. From tables showing the operation of the money-order offices it appears that the revenue from this source for the year was $269,647, against $109,148 the previous year.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of the present and prospective deficiencies in the amounts appropriated by Congress for salaries of Postmasters and for railway transportation. In regard to Postmasters' salaries, he says the deficiencies or prevention of them, so far as salaries and compensation of Postmasters are concerned, are not and cannot be controlled by the department. If the amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose be not equal to the amount of compensation established by law, there must be a deficiency.

After describing the rates of compensation prescribed by law for railway mail service, the Postmaster General says the appropriation made by Congress at its last session was not sufficient to pay for the existing service on railroads, and, should no additional appropriation be made for this service, he shall feel it his duty under the law so to curtail the service as to fall within the appropriation, however much he might consider the public interests injured thereby.

In regard to the revenues of the postal service, the Postmaster General says:

"Time and again it has been shown that matter of the second and third class does not pay its way through the mails, and Congress has been urged to increase the rates thereon. The question has been considered time and time again by appropriate committees, and discussed in both branches of Congress, and the results have shown that it was not expected that the department should be self-sustaining, but that the deficiencies in its revenues should be met by appropriations from the general treasury. The amount of matter sent through the mails free is very large, adding greatly to our expenditure and giving us no revenue."

Postmaster General Key protests against the revival of the worst features of the franking privilege. The free list is such, he says, that almost every thing except letters can now be franked which ever could be, and it was precisely that kind of luggage which the abolition of the frank aimed at throwing out. Tons upon tons of books, documents, seeds, shrubs and the like are "dead-headed" from Washington all over the country.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Commissioner Le Duc's Report.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that the department during the year has been engaged in examining into the practicability of introducing new products, and has been to some degree successful. The following extracts and condensations show in outline the work of this department for the year, as stated by the Commissioner himself.

Gen. Le Duc is an enthusiast on the subject of making the United States independent of foreign nations. He has grouped together, and gives in a table, a list of articles annually imported into this country, amounting in value to many millions of dollars, which he is confident might, and he thinks ought to, be produced at home. Among these articles are enumerated tea, coffee, sugar, Peruvian bark, paper material, rice, barley, hemp, flax seed, wool, fruits, nuts, etc. The Commissioner advocates the building and repairing of the Mississippi levees at the expense of the General Government.

The Commissioner states that the wheat crop of the present year has been promising in a high degree during the entire season. Fears of grasshopper invasions were early dispelled, except in a few counties in Minnesota. The losses from winter-killing, the fly, chinch-bug, grasshoppers, rust, smut, etc., have this season been far less than usual. The heaviest production is in the section of the lightest yield last year (the Northwestern or spring-wheat States), whose product fell off 36,000,000 bushels. The aggregate in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska is double that of last year, and nearly 20,000,000 bushels greater than in 1875. The entire crop promises to exceed that of last year by 70,000,000 bushels, leaving 100,000,000 bushels for exportation, with a surplus remaining above the actual requirement of consumption. Other crops have generally been good.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Report of Commissioner Williamson.

Commissioner of the Land Office Williamson, in his report, shows that there are still 1,000,000,000 acres of public lands unsurveyed. The receipts last year from the sale of public lands were $2,022,536, or $569,567 greater than in the preceding year. The report exhibits in detail the work done in connection with the suppression of timber depredations on public lands, and presents a variety of information with regard to abandoned military and Indian reservations, the adjustment of private land claims, and miscellaneous matters.

Among other recommendations contained in the report are the following: For legislation to transfer any title the United States may possess in islands and beds of "meandered" lakes, sloughs and ponds to the States in which they respectively lie; to allow affidavits in pre-emption cases to be taken before the Judges and Clerks of courts of record anywhere in the local districts, instead of compelling attendance before Registers and Receivers; to repeal the town-site law, except as regards applications made under the law previous to its recent amendment; to enable the department to extend prompt relief to parties entering public land where title cannot be confirmed, and also in cases where erroneous and illegal exactions have been made, by refunding to them money paid in error.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of Commissioner Raum.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that $111,089,319 was collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; a decrease of $8,367,231 from the receipts of the previous year. The receipts were from the following sources:

	1877.	1878.
Spirits	$57,469,430	$50,420,503
Tobacco	41,106,547	40,084,539
Fermented liquors	9,480,789	9,987,052
Banks and bankers	3,899,729	3,492,031
Stamps, penalties, etc	7,108,689	7,155,201
Total	$118,995,184	$111,089,319

It will be noticed that the falling off was almost entirely in the receipts from distilled spirits and tobacco, seven-eighths of the loss being on spirits, and the other eighth from tobacco. This is owing almost entirely to the attempted legislation in Congress last winter for the reduction of the tax on whisky and tobacco.

According to Commissioner Raum's figures the American people are drinking less whisky and more beer than formerly. There was manufactured in the fiscal year of 1878 about 6,500,000 gallons less whisky than during the previous year, and 1,500,000 gallons more beer.

Commissioner Raum estimates that $596,000,000 is annually expended for liquor in the United States, an expenditure that, if applied on the public debt, would pay it in three years. Each one of us, it will be seen, therefore pays over $13.25 per year into the hands of liquor sellers.

The number of cigars consumed in this country last year was 1,905,063,743, being an average of over forty-two cigars to every man, woman and child. Assuming that one-fourth of the population—a very large estimate—are smokers, each smoker would have 168 cigars for the year.

The amount of tobacco, other than cigars and cigarettes, consumed, was 25,312,933 pounds, which is equal to more than half a pound to every inhabitant.

The House of Representatives, at its last session, passed a bill reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco from 24 cents to 16 cents per pound. The Commissioner advises against the enactment of this measure, on the ground that it is inexpedient to reduce the revenues of the Government over $8,000,000 a year as will result if the proposed change is accomplished. But if the reduction of the tobacco tax is made the Commissioner will recommend that the tax on fermented liquors be increased from $1 to $1.50 per barrel of thirty-one gallons.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Report of a Year's Operations.

Commissioner of Pensions Bentley, in his annual report, shows a reduction of expenses in the last two years of $662,222. There are 223,998 pensioners on the rolls. Exclusive of fees of Examining Surgeons and fees and salaries of Pension Agents, the amount paid for pensions during the year was $26,530,792, of which $240,901 was retained from pensioners and paid to claim agents for fees. The number of new claims for the year ending June 30, filed during the year, was 67,509. Of these, 19,912 were original claims for invalid pensions, being more than double the number of the same class filed in either of the four years 1871 to 1874; 18,240 were for the war of 1812 service, under the act of March 9, 1878; about one-sixth of these were in behalf of survivors; the balance were widows' claims. The aggregate saving in the bureau for the year, in reduced payments of salaries of all descriptions and reduction in the number of agencies, was $482,172. Adding $180,050 for 1877, the aggregate saving for two years in these items alone has been $662,222. Commissioner Bentley reports that, since the consolidation, the pensions have been paid more promptly than before, and the pay service has advanced to a high degree of efficiency.

THE TERRITORIES.

Reports of the Territorial Governors.

Some of the Governors of the Territories, in their annual reports to the Interior Department, make suggestions that are very interesting.

Montana.—The Governor of Montana submits the question whether the United States will permit the British Government to afford an asylum for our hostile Indians, and furnish them a safe place where they may recruit and replenish their supply of ammunition and again raid upon peaceable citizens. If the British Government persists in doing so, he recommends that for the safety of the people of the Territory the Indians be removed from the border several hundred miles into the interior. He recommends, also, in view of the surrounding dangers, that the military districts of the Yellowstone and Montana be consolidated in one department and placed under the command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, to the support of whom thousands of settlers would rally.

Utah.—Gov. Emery, of Utah, recommends a modification of the Jury law in force so that jurors may be selected, certainly in criminal cases, in precisely the same manner as they are chosen for the United States Courts in the States. He claims that as matters now stand it is almost impossible, owing to the Edmunds legislation enacted by Congress, and to Territorial legislation, to obtain conviction in certain classes of cases. He recommends, secondly, that woman suffrage in the Territory be abolished, and thirdly, that bigamy in the Territories should be made by act of Congress a continuous offense, based on cohabitation rather than the marriage ceremony, as is now enacted by Congress.

Idaho.—Gov. Brayman, of Idaho, makes a general recommendation that a thorough revision and consolidation of the laws governing Territories be effected, securing greater uniformity, applying to all the same rules, in a manner defining more clearly the rights and limits of local legislation, and holding officers to a stricter accountability. To bring this about it is suggested that Territorial delegates might properly be permitted to vote in the House on Territorial matters.

Arizona.—Gov. Fremont, of Arizona, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, expresses the opinion that the control of the Indians there should be transferred to the military.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

The annual report of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department shows that the aggregate expenses of operating the bureau during the year was $538,861.33. In the labor and expense account less than one-fifth the amount appropriated was expended, leaving $652,836.17 in the treasury unexpended at the close of the last fiscal year. The number of impressions by the printing was 20,244,490, against 18,989,327 during the preceding year. The number of sheets of customs and internal-revenue stamps and of United States securities delivered in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, was 9,820,059. The number of sheets of the same class of work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was 12,518,323. The value of notes, bonds and miscellaneous securities turned out during the year ended June 30, 1877, was $708,414,645. The value of the same class of work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was $1,040,451,380. Eight hundred and twenty-two persons are now employed in the bureau, the number having been increased during the last four months on account of the demand for the 4 per cent. bonds.

During the year no counterfeit has appeared on any of the work engraved or executed by the bureau.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The annual report of Gen. A. A. Humpreys, Chief of Engineers, is devoted mainly to the two subjects of fortifications and river and harbor improvements. It is shown that, during the fiscal year ending June 30, the sum of $2,794,483 was expended for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and a balance of $1,608,678, remaining from the previous appropriations, is available for use during the present fiscal year. The act of June 18, 1878, made provision for 215 works and for surveys and examinations at 116 places, appropriating a total of $8,201,700 in addition to the balance available from previous appropriations. Upon the approval of projects submitted by the various subordinate engineer officers, steps were taken for putting the works at once into execution, and they are now being conducted under the contract system, or by means of hired labor and the purchase of material in open market, as appeared to be the most advantageous in any particular instance to the Government.

FOREIGN MAILS.

J. H. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, shows that the total cost of the United States ocean mail service for the year ended June 30 was $197,276, being a reduction of $10,310 from the cost of the preceding year. The report embraces an elaborate account of the proceedings of the late postal convention at Paris, and the action taken by the representatives of the United States—Messrs. Tyner and Blackfan—at that meeting. The total weight of mails dispatched from the United States to postal union foreign countries during the fiscal year was, of letters, 3,400,711 ounces, and of printed matter and samples 14,528,862 ounces, being an increase over the preceding year of 176,284 ounces in letters and 1,219,975 ounces of printed matter and samples. The number of letters exchanged with countries not embraced in the general postal union—the Dominion of Canada excepted—was 697,551.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Commissary General Macfeely's report to the War Department shows that the total amount disbursed for subsistence stores during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was $3,510,551, of which $1,011,747 was reimbursed by sales of stores to officers and enlisted men; $31,824 was paid by the Interior Department for supplies furnished to Indians; $73,843 was collected for tobacco sold to enlisted men, and the balance was furnished to the department by the Congressional appropriation.

From the tables accompanying the report it appears that there was a marked decline in the cost of the components of the army ration during the past year, as compared with the preceding twelve months, and the estimates for appropriations were reduced accordingly.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of Quartermaster General Meigs contains a large amount of statistical information, and makes several recommendations. The total requisitions from his office during the fiscal year ended June 30 last amounted to $12,702,603. The department moved, during the year, 79,260 passengers, 11,409 beasts and 109,261 tons of military material. The department bought 2,251 horses and 1,162 mules during the year, at an average cost of $117 for the former and $130 for the latter. There were 11,375 horses and 9,688 mules in the army on the 30th of June, and the forage consumed was as follows: 882,000 bushels of corn, 1,100,000 bushels of oats, 136,000 bushels of barley, 37,300 tons of hay and 2,500 tons of straw.

TREASURER GILFILLAN'S REPORT.

United States Treasurer Gilfillan, in his report to Secretary Sherman, makes no recommendations for legislation to be submitted to Congress. Upon examination of the law he finds that the Treasurer of the United States is required to communicate directly with Congress upon the third day of every regular session, setting forth the condition of the treasury. Though this law has been in existence several years, Mr. Gilfillan says it has never been complied with. The Treasurer says he will have the required statement prepared and presented to Congress on Wednesday, Dec. 4, showing the condition of the treasury up to noon of that day.

THE REVENUE MARINE BUREAU.

The annual report of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department shows that of the vessels wrecked or in distress, with an aggregate of 926 persons on board, 192 have been assisted by revenue cutters. The estimated value of the property saved is about $1,700,000, and 142 persons were actually rescued from death by drowning. The expenses of the revenue-marine service for the year ended June 30, 1878, were $843,001. The number of vessels in the service is thirty-seven.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency devotes a considerable portion of his report to a defense of the national banking system. He says that the losses of depositors through savings banks during the last year exceeded the losses of depositors in national banks for the entire period during which the latter have had an existence. Tables showing the rate of taxation of the national banks and the amount of their profits accompany the report.

THE APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

The report of the Appointment Office of the Postoffice shows that during the past year there have been 2,784 postoffices established and 871 discontinued, making an increase in the total number of 1,913. The total number of offices in operation June 30, 1878, was 39,258. Of these, 1,570 were filled by Presidential appointment, and 37,688 Postmasters hold appointments from the Postmaster General. The number of appointments made on resignations and expiration of commissions was 5,117. There were 748 removals of Postmasters, and 338 deaths.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

The annual report of Surgeon General Barnes, United States army, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. It shows that there were disbursed during the year, for medicinal and hospital supplies, $46,001.01; expenses of purveying depots, $5,657.23; pay of employes $33,303.73; medical attendance, nursing, etc., $7,471.81; miscellaneous expenses, $6,111.16; total, $100,545.03; balance, June 30, 1878, $99,988.67. The greater part of this balance has since been disbursed, and the remainder will be required in fulfilling contracts made before June 30. There were furnished during the year 83 artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, while 1,700 drew commutations for the same.

The Clean Newspaper.

There is a growing feeling in every healthy community against the journals which make it their special object to minister to perverted taste by seeking out and serving up in a seductive form disgusting scandals and licentious revelations. There is good reason to believe that the clean newspaper is more highly prized to-day than it was four or five years ago. It is also safe to predict that as people in all ranks of life, who protect their own at least from contamination, become more conscious of the pernicious influence of a certain class of journals, called enterprising because they are ambitious to serve up dirty scandals, they will be careful to see that the journals they permit to be read in the family circle are of the class that never forget the proprieties of life. Already men and women of refinement and healthy morals have had their attention called to the pernicious influence of bad literature, and have made commendable efforts to counteract the same by causing sound literature to be published and sold at popular prices. These efforts are working a silent but sure revolution. The best authors are more generally read to-day than at any previous time. The sickly, sentimental story paper and wild ranger and pirate story book are slowly yielding the field to worthier claimants. To the praise of the decent newspaper, it may be said that where it has a place in the family, and has been read for years by young and old, it has developed such a healthy tone and such a discriminating taste that the literature of the slums has no admirers. Fortunately, the number of such families is increasing in the land, and, as they increase, the journal that devotes itself to sickening revelations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters solely among those classes that practice vice or crime, or are ambitious to learn to follow such ways.—*Boston Herald.*

Why Gen. Grant is Honored.

I must here remark that my ignorance in regard to the European ovations so generously and properly given Gen. Grant has induced me to believe that these ovations were to be participated in, indirectly even, by the United States of America as regards to an ex-President. Not a bit of it. Indeed, the friends of the General here ignore the United States in this association altogether. No ovations, no honors from crowned and uncrowned dignitaries, go to ye, good people of America. It's all a mistake to think so. The international favoring and flavoring is all mythical. It is entirely, solely, and singly personal and to Gen. Grant, "the Wellington of America," that these ovations are given, and to him as a soldier, and not as an ex-President or a future one. The logic of this is incontrovertible. I am told that when the Prince of Wales addressed Gen. Grant, he said: "I welcome you to England, General, as the second—the American—Wellington." That was a pretty speech for the gallant Prince to make, and he can put pretty phrases into the right place now and then. The boy King of Spain the other day was even more gushing. He said: "General and savior of your country, Spain is proud to greet you on her soil, for Spain is the country of warriors, and you are the greatest of our age!" Good for the boy King! There is a grace about the Spanish language that even makes truth in simple sentences pale beside the very eloquence of fancy. *Mucho palavera* is a peculiarity of the Spaniards.—*Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

His Trust in Providence.

"When I travel by rail," said an eminent divine at an English station, the other day, "I select a first-class carriage in the middle of the train, I enter the middle compartment of that carriage, and I take the middle seat in that compartment, and I leave the rest to Providence."

"It strikes me he leaves precious little to Providence," said an eminent descendant of Mr. Toodles, *sotto voce*, who was standing by.

A Problem Long Since Solved.

How to remedy those prolific causes of disease, an impoverished circulation and an impaired digestion, was a problem the solution of which had often baffled medical skill, but which was solved over a quarter of a century ago by the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to public and professional notice. Since that time, which may well be said to have initiated a new epoch in the history of medicine, the remedy and preventive referred to has obtained a foothold in the confidence of the American people that each succeeding year has only served to strengthen. It is recognized throughout the Union as a tonic of the first order, a remedy for and sure means of preventing fever and ague, and disorders of the stomach and bowels; as a reliable means of reforming a disordered state of the liver, and of counteracting a tendency to rheumatism, gout, urinary and uterine disorders.

Who Wrote It?

The question is, who wrote "The Little Belle of Bloomingdale," the realistic story of New York Revolutionary life now running in the CHRISTIAN UNION, of New York? We are told it is by one of the most eminent of American writers, and that we have six months to guess it in.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HON. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Stop Drinking Vinegar.

How many young women who have inherited a predisposition to *embonpoint* have ruined their health by drinking vinegar to reduce their forms to graceful proportions. Allan's Anti-Fat is absolutely harmless. It promotes digestion, and accomplishes its work simply by preventing an undue assimilation of the fatty ingredients of the food. Excessive fatness is a vexatious burden, and there is no longer any excuse for enduring it, since Allan's Anti-Fat is an effectual remedy for this abnormal condition.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 15, 1878.
BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen: I lost three pounds while taking one bottle of Allan's Anti-Fat.
Yours truly, MRS. M. B. MYERS.

Pimples, Freckles, Etc.

The most wonderful discovery yet known, Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion. May be had of your druggist. Price only $1.00. For particulars, address Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 East 28th street, New York. Mrs. Shaw's Liver Pill. Best in the world.

GOD has given us medicine to cure ourselves when sick, but the knowledge of their combinations is a mystery to most of us. That dreaded of all diseases, Heart disease, has defied nearly all remedies, but we are happy to be able to inform you that in Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR you have a certain cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold, and people are ready to testify to its beneficial results. There are some really wonderful cures of recovery from what seemed immediate death, and they have gladly given these testimonials, hoping they might be the means of benefiting others.

Among the many forms of Heart disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

A SPEEDY QUIETUS is given to a hacking cough by that inestimable specific for pulmonary, throat and bronchial complaints, HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which cures consumption, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, labored breathing and other disorders of the respiratory organs. When a cough manifests itself, the *early* use of this beneficent medicine is earnestly recommended, as the difficulty is more easily overcome in its incipient stage than later on. Sold by all Druggists.

A GENTLEMAN afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

THE season has arrived when everybody who own horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowl should begin to feed out *Sheridan's Condition Powders.* They all need to be braced up for winter. Get Sheridan's. The *large* packs are worthless.

DEALERS will, of course, often recommend an organ as best because they have it to sell, or can make more on it. But it has been demonstrated at all world's exhibitions for twelve years that those made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. excel all others.

For throat diseases and affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

WE confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in our issue of last week. Dr. Sykes is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and as a physician takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

For upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@10 00
HOGS	2 00	@ 3 30
COTTON	9½	@ 9½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 40	@ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2	99	@ 1 09
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@ 47½
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 31
RYE—Western	57	@ 58
PORK—Mess	7 35	@ 7 50
LARD	6¼	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 3 00
Medium to Fair	3 50	@ 3 75
HOGS	1 75	@ 3 05
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@ 5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	83¼	@ 84½
No. 3 Spring	69½	@ 71
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 31½
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 21
RYE—No. 2	44	@ 45
BARLEY—No. 2	97	@ 98
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@ 26
EGGS—Fresh	18	@ 20
PORK—Mess	6 75	@ 8 00
LARD	5¾	@ 6
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee	86½	@ 94½
No. 2	83	@ 84
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 21
RYE—No. 1	43	@ 44
BARLEY—No. 2	84	@ 85
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	88	@ 89
CORN—Mixed	32	@ 33
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE	42	@ 43
PORK—Mess	7 87½	@ 8 00
LARD	5½	@ 5¾
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	88	@ 96
CORN	32	@ 33
OATS	22	@ 25
RYE	50	@ 51
PORK—Mess	8 00	@ 8 10
LARD	5¾	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	98	@ 99
No. 2 Red	96	@ 97
CORN	32	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—White	4 40	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	96	@ 97
No. 1 Amber	93	@ 94
CORN—No. 1	38	@ 39
OATS—Mixed	24	@ 26
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 75
PORK—Mess	8 50	@ 9 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 50	@ 4 62
Fair	3 30	@ 3 40
Common	3 00	@ 3 25
HOGS	3 00	@ 3 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 25

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) *for all the worst forms of* PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, *and all diseases of the* SKIN and BLOOD.
H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston.
Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle.
FULLER & FULLER, Agts., Chicago

TRUTH