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APPLETON'S

ANNUAL CYCLOPAEDIA

AND

REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1880.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

NEW SERIES, VOL. V.

WHOLE SERIES, VOL. XX.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
1, 3, AND 5 BOND STREET.
1885.
PREFACE.

The Annual Cyclopaedia has always met with an appreciative reception among the American public. Its still extending use and demand approve the fitness of its plan. Few annual publications in the world have as successfully stood the ordeal of time. First started in 1861, the volume for 1880 is the twentieth of the series. The largest and most comprehensive general year-book printed in any country, no pains or research are spared to make it complete and trustworthy.

The "Annual Cyclopaedia" aims to give a record of political events, of legislative action, of the judicial interpretation of the laws, and of the condition and workings of the public administration of the General Government and of each of the State governments, with an impartial review of political questions as they arise, and of the aims and sentiments of party organizations. It thus places before the citizen all the information which is necessary for the understanding of the public affairs of the nation, and the intelligent exercise of the rights and duties of citizenship.

Coördinated with the political knowledge given in the "Annual Cyclopaedia" is as large a body of authentic and systematized information as can be collected relating to the development of the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country; and every important subject of public comment and concern is treated in its appropriate connection. The religious statistics and denominational records are presented as an important part of the social history of a Christian people. The political and social history of each nation in the world is given with equal comprehensiveness as, though less detail than, that of our own country. The "Annual Cyclopaedia" is also a record of science, literature, and art.

In 1880 the quadrennial election occupied the attention of the American people more than all other considerations. In the articles on the United States and the several States the developments and questions of the campaign are fully presented. In Europe the Irish land question is the most important subject of the year. The conditions of the problem are clearly explained in a special article on Ireland, by the late Professor A. J. Schem. The developments of the Nihilistic conspiracies are recounted in Russia. In Afghanistan and South Africa troubles excited by the British imperial policy are still fermenting. The developments are recounted under their proper headings. In Montenegro, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Russia, and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the
PREFACE.

sequels of the Eastern Question are detailed. A lucid analysis of the policy and operations of the United States Treasury and of the financial condition of the country is presented in *Finances of the United States*, by Assistant Secretary J. K. Upton. Biographical accounts of the prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination, of the members of the new British Cabinet, and of many other persons of note, have been prepared, and the obituary sketches of such as have achieved celebrity in America or abroad are given extensively. The scientific record is fuller than usual. The *Astronomical Phenomena and Progress of the Year* are described by Professor Daniel Kirkwood, of Indiana University. Recent advances in *Chemistry* and in its industrial applications are explained in an extended article by Dr. W. J. Youmans, of New York. Darwin's discoveries of the laws of plant-movement are explained in *Circumnavigation*, and other new theories and discoveries in various special articles. The important subject of domestic sanitation and hygiene is ably discussed by John B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General United States Marine Hospital Service in *Home Hygiene*. Another interesting illustrated article, containing a historical and descriptive account of the Government *Lighthouse Establishment* was written by A. B. Johnson, Chief Clerk of the Lighthouse Board. The approved system of the *Mississippi River Improvement* is described by a citizen of New Orleans. In *California* the proposed plans for rescuing agricultural lands from destruction by mining débris are explained. The latest achievements in *Engineering*, and the results of *Geographical Exploration* are given with the customary detail.

The historical and statistical features of the "Annual Cyclopaedia" have never received greater attention. The digest of the proceedings of Congress, the annual review of the affairs of the individual States, of the *Army* and the *Navy*, the reprints of diplomatic and other public documents, the review of the national's *Commerce*, are as complete and as intrinsically important as ever before. The statistics of commerce, industry, and agriculture, in the different States, are being collected with greater fullness and by more thorough official method every year. The political history and statistical account of all the different countries of the globe are as careful, complete, and well up to date as it has been possible to make them. Illustrations have been prepared wherever they were thought to be useful.

The "Annual Cyclopaedia" chronicles the history of all nations and the annual stages of civilization, giving special prominence to the events and developments of the United States; it records progress in every field of research an endeavor, and with special amplitude which has a bearing on practical life and social development. It aims to give all information which is needed by the student of current history and actual institutions, and much which is of practical importance to the active and enterprising in all walks of life.

Engraved portraits are given of President Garfield, of Czar Alexander I of Russia, and General Hancock.
ABDURRAHMAN* KHAN, the new Amur of Cabool, is a son of the Amur Afzool Khan, who died in 1867, and a grandson of Dost Mohammed, or, as the Afghans still call him, the "Great Amur," who died in 1833. Even before he was elevated to his present position, he was regarded as one of the most prominent among the numerous descendants of his distinguished grandfather. Of his early life little or nothing is known. He is said to have been born about 1830, and to have taken part in the second campaign in the Punjab, when Akbar Khan crossed the Indus to aid the Sikhs. He did not come prominently forward, however, until a much later period. In 1863, the death of his grandfather, Dost Mohammed, was the signal for the commencement of disturbances, which in the following year declared themselves in a civil war. The first campaign between Shere Ali, whom Dost Mohammed had selected as his successor, and the elder brother, Afzool Khan, Abdurrahman's father, closed with the discomfiture of Afzool, who was nothing loath after his defeat to come to an understanding with his successful brother. An agreement was accordingly arranged between them at Bakh, and, while Afzool swore fealty to Shere Ali on the Koran, the latter took a similar oath to spare Afzool's life. The arrangement was of short duration, owing chiefly, it is believed, to Abdurrahman, who was utterly dissatisfied with the surrender of his father's pretensions. At all events, the tranquillity of the camp of Bakh was soon disturbed by the arrest of Afzool and the flight of Abdurrahman. While Shere Ali returned with his captive brother to Cabool to march against other rebels, Abdurrahman sought refuge in Bokhara, where he was well received. He remained there until after Shere Ali had driven Azim Khan into English territory; but when he found that Shere Ali, instead of following up his successes, was sunk in a state of apathy at Candahar, he crossed the Oxus with an irregular force and easily established his authority in Balkh. Abdurrahman's success north of the Hindoo Koosh did not suffice to rouse Shere Ali to a sense of the dangers which surrounded him. With Cabool as well as Candahar in his possession, he remained apparently of opinion that the period for re-establishing his authority in the outlying portions of the state might be deferred until a more convenient season. Abdurrahman, who measured the situation more correctly, struck hard and quick. In February, 1866, he had been joined by his uncle Azim, and was in the close neighborhood of Cabool, held at that time by Ibrahim, Shere Ali's second son. On the 20th of March Cabool surrendered, and Azim was installed as temporary ruler. Soon after a decided victory over Shere Ali's forces was gained at Shekabad, of which the immediate consequences were the release of Afzool and the capture of Ghuznee. Afzool then became the recognized Amur of Cabool, and his son was looked upon as the Hotspur of the confederacy. His right to this title was shown still more conclusively at the crowning victory at Kholat-i-Ghilzai in the early part of 1867. Afzool, after being proclaimed Amur at Bala-Hissar, soon degenerated into a drunkard, and his death was precipitated, if not caused, by the excesses which he committed after his release from confinement. Azim also had become a petty tyrant, who in the distribution of the chief posts secured the most important for himself and his son Surwari. After Afzool's death there was a critical moment when it was doubtful whether Abdurrahman would recognize Azim as Amur. He finally concluded, however, to take the oath of allegiance to his uncle, but he quitted Cabool in disgust, and

* A genealogical table of the family of Dost Mohammed, which shows the relation of Abdurrahman to the other members of the family who are mentioned in the former and the present volumes of the Annual Cyclopædia, is given in the article AFGHANISTAN. When first mentioned in the history of the civil wars of his country, his name was frequently given as Khuman, or Khuman Khan. (See Annual Cyclopædia for 1874, p. 31.)
retired to Afghan Turkistan, with the administration of which he was intrusted. The spreading discontent with Azim encouraged Shere Ali to make another effort for the recovery of his rights with the aid of fresh troops from Herat, and the then untried abilities of his younger son Yakooz. Azim's son had to fly from Candahar, and it became necessary to collect all troops within reach. Accordingly, Abdulrahman was summoned from Balkh, and a severe defeat was inflicted upon him by Yakooz. In the winter campaign of 1868 Abdulrahman was once more crushingly defeated by Yakooz at Tinah Khan. The civil war closed with that battle. Azim and Abdulrahman escaped, and the latter traveled through the steppe of the Tekke Turkomans to Urgench (Khiva). From that place he went on to Bokhara, whence he wrote to General Kaufmann, requesting permission to reside in Russian territory. The request was granted, but all his efforts to obtain aid for reopening the war were firmly refused. The Russian Government, however, accorded to him a pension of 25,000 rubles a year (1 ruble = 78 cents), and Mr. Schuyler has told us that for the last nine years he has been living upon one fifth of his allowance. He must consequently have saved during that period close upon 200,000 rubles, the significance of this fact consisting in the circumstance that in 1873 he told General Kaufmann he could raise up an insurrection in Afghanistan if half that sum were given to him. Schuyler's description of Abdulrahman conveys a favorable impression of his force of character. In Afghan-istan proper his reputation after his flight to Russia appeared to have paled before that of his cousin Yakooz, but it always remained considerable in Turkistan from Balkh to Badakshan. As governor, he is remembered as the best of the last generation. As soldier, the Uzbeks took a personal interest in his successes and sympathized with him on his defeats, for it was they who fought and bled under him. An additional motive was given for their affection by his marriage with the daughter of Jehandir Shah, ex-chief of Badakshan. (A full account of his movements in 1880 is given in the article AFGHANISTAN.) His twelve years' residence in Russian territory has made Abdulrahman quite different from all other Afghan princes. He has learned to write and dictate his own letters, and to act and to think for himself without the dangerous aid of a crafty confidant. Hermann Vamerry, who is generally regarded as the best living authority on the affairs of Central Asia, regards the installation of Abdulrahman ("Allgemeine Zeitung," June 8, 1880) as fraught with danger for the English interests in India.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, commonly called Second Adventists. The name Advent Christian is the more common church designation. This denomination embraces a class of religious worshipers organized into churches and conferences, found in all the Northern States and California, excepting the Rocky Mountain States, in several of the Southern States, and in the Canadian Provinces. They are more numerous according to population in the New England States. Their ministry numbers more than four hundred regular preachers, and their congregations over six hundred, many of the ministers preaching to more than one congregation. They are conservative in their church polity, and their conferences exercise no ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the churches, but are advisory to them. They meet for worship on the first day of the week, teach justification by faith, conversion and regeneration through the Holy Spirit, the divinity of Jesus Christ, atonement by his blood alone. Their distinctive tenets are, the present entire mortality of mankind, the unconscious state of the dead, the resurrection of the body a necessity to a future life, the personal second advent of the Saviour soon to be revealed, immortality to be given to the righteous only at that time, the utter destruction of the ungodly in the judgment-day, and the renewed earth the final and only promised inheritance of the saints. They make Christian character, and not denominational tenets, the test of Christian fellowship, and practice baptism by immersion only. They teach no set time as known by man for the second advent, though they have done so somewhat formerly.

Publishing and Mission Societies.—The largest organization in the field of Christian Mission work is the Second Advent Christian Association, which holds its meetings annually and transacts business relating to gospel work by this people. This association is formed of delegates sent from the various conferences, each conference being entitled to one delegate, and to an additional delegate for every three hundred church-members within its limits. This association was organized A.D. 1860, has been somewhat modified since then to suit its increasing work, and held its last annual meeting in Chelsea, Mass., in the Advent Christian church, commencing Tuesday, August 17, 1880. Elder E. A. Stockman, of Chelsea, Mass., was elected President; Elder E. McCulloch, of Nevada, O., Vice-President; Elder Frank Burr, Secretary; and Ozius Goodrich, of Boston, Mass., Business Agent. Nine members at large were elected a Board of Directors, and these with the officers constitute a Board of Managers for the year. The association also controls and elects officers for a society formed of its adherents, and called the Advent Christian Publishing Society, the object of which is to issue a weekly religious paper called "The World's Crisis," also to publish and keep for sale tracts and books on religious subjects. Officers for the present fiscal year, Elder S. G. Mathewson, of Westfield, Mass., President; Elder J. S. Perfet, of Westfield, O. Goodrich, Treasurer and Business Agent. There is also an Educational Committee of three,
AFGHANISTAN.

The Afghans proper comprise, according to Keene, the following principal tribes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal Tribe</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durand or Ablai</td>
<td>Between Herat and Candahar, also in Caboolistan</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khujilan</td>
<td>Principally in the district of Jalalabad</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghilzai or Ghilji</td>
<td>Between the Cabool River in the north, the Sulaiman Mountains in the east, the Gulkoh Mountains in the west, Khezel-I-Ghilzai and Peshawar in the south</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yusufzai</td>
<td>Mountains north of Peshawar and in the Yusufzai district of the Peshawar country</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohmand or Maimandai</td>
<td>Mountains northwest of Peshawar, or, between the rivers Cabool and Nowshera</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kafir</td>
<td>Swat: chief place, Lalpura</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khataks</td>
<td>Extreme southeastern corner of Afghanistan proper</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utsman Khel</td>
<td>Southeastern part of the Peshawar country, south and east of Kot</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangash</td>
<td>Mirranzai, Kolist, and Kurram valleys</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghans or Ghanzars</td>
<td>Lower and eastern foothills of the Sefid Koh, west and south of the Peshawar country, with the Bara Valley, and parts of the Tokura and Tirz valleys</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkestan or Khorasan</td>
<td>Parts of the Khyber Mountains, the eastern valleys of the Sefid Koh, on the frontier of Bajaur, from the sources of the Gomal to the southward, along the western sides of the Sulaiman Mountains as far as the source of the Gomal</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vstitución or Farangi</td>
<td>Vstitución Mountains, from Thali as far as the Gomal Pass</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following genealogical table of the dynasty ruling in Afghanistan will show the relation between the princes who have been prominent in the history of the wars and disturbances since the death of Dost Mohammed, and who have styled themselves in the present and in former volumes of the "Annual Cyclopedia":

| Dost Mohammed, Ameer of Afghanistan, died 1868, at the age of ninety-two, left thirty-two sons, of whom seven were living in 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| Akbar, Ameer | 1858-1859 | 1867, died murdered |
| Shere Ali, Ameer | 1867-1879 | 1879, died murdered |
| Abdur Rahman, appointed Ameer of Cabool in 1880. |
| Burwar. |

The Viceroy of India gave a state banquet on New Year’s day of 1880, at which he made a speech reviewing the events of the year. Speaking with reference to the situation in Afghanistan, he said that India had gained on its
most exposed frontier an established military line of defense, which he trusted it would never surrender, for its value had been severely tested and clearly recognized. The anxiety felt concerning the crisis which the British forces had recently passed through at Cabool was natural but not altogether reasonable. The Indian Government had been charged with want of foresight in not doubling the strength of Sir F. Roberts's force, but such an act would have been unwise; it would have quadrupled all the difficulties and delays in reaching Cabool, and would have left the troops there exposed to infinitely greater perils. In a memorandum written by the late Duke of Wellington on the conditions of Afghan warfare, which had been given him, supreme importance was attached by the writer to the fact that the numbers of a force operating in Afghanistan must always be strictly limited in exact relation to the carefully ascertained means and conditions of supply. Sir F. Roberts had succeeded in collecting supplies sufficient to place his entire force beyond the risk of danger. The General well knew wherein his real strength lay, and neither he nor his garrison ever felt the slightest anxiety. The new year, the Viceroy added, opened under happier auspices and with more hopeful auguries than the old had done; but the work of the soldiers in Afghanistan was not yet over, nor could it be relinquished or relaxed till its object was fully attained.

The situation at Cabool was complicated during December, 1879, by the appearance of large bodies of hostile tribes who speedily possessed themselves of advantageous points, cut off communications, and held the British forces for a few days in a critical position. General Roberts collected his forces within the Shirkpoor cantonment. The enemy attacked him there at daylight on the 23rd of December, but the British were ready for them. The engagement continued through the greater part of the day, and ended in the complete dispersion of the Afghans and the final deliverance of the city from the danger which had threatened it.

At the beginning of January, 1880, General Roberts had made good his position in Cabool, and was engaged in strengthening the Shirkpoor cantonments and constructing blockhouses on the hills to command the city and the Candahar and Peshawar roads. Order was restored in and around Cabool, the population began to return, and an amnesty was published, from the benefits of which the leaders in the resistance that had been offered to the British forces were excepted. Other chiefs were sent to plot against the British and excite the tribes to a renewal of hostilities against them. Among them was Mohammed Jan, who, when driven from beneath the walls of the Shirkpoor cantonments in the battles of December, 1879, it was believed, left the country, a large quantity of ammunition and treasure. Leaving the young Ameer Moosa Khan, son of Yakoob Khan, in safe keeping at Ghunzeez, he went into the northern parts of the country, while his colleague, the mollah Mooski-Alim, departed in another direction. The office of military governor of Cabool was discontinued, and the Wali Mohammed Khan was appointed civil governor. Mohammed Hassan Khan, former Afghan governor of Jalalabad, joined Mohammed Jan at Ghunzeez, and afterward went into the Logar Valley for the purpose of arousing the local chiefs and preventing their submitting to General Roberts. Mohammed Jan caused to be circulated among the Kohistani chiefs a forged letter purporting to have come from Ayyob Khan at Herat, saying that he had captured Candahar and driven the English to defend themselves behind breastworks. The Kohistanis declared that they were prepared to fight if the English invaded their country, but would not at present renew the attack upon Shirkpoor. General Roberts, previous to his intended advance in March, sent Mustapha Habiboolah, who had been Minister of Finance under Shere Ali, and Yakoob Khan as a messenger to Mohammed Jan and other malcontent leaders with letters to the effect that the British Government was disposed to accept as ruler for Cabool any sirdar (with certain exceptions) whom the assembled representatives of the nation might choose. In February nearly all the representatives of the dominant and reigning branch of the Barakzai tribe were at Cabool with General Roberts. Among them were five of the seven surviving sons of Dost Mohammed, with their families, and most of the numerous nephews, grandsons, and grand-nephews of that chief. Of his sons, Nek Mohammed was the only one against the English; only three of his grandsons were absent, and the only able counselor of Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan, Mustapha Habiboolah, was working heartily in the interest of the British. The attempt of the English to come to an understanding with Mohammed Jan was however, unsuccessful. The British Governor was driven from Kohistan in February, unable to resist the insurgents, who had occupied a number of villages. Peace, however, still prevailed at Candahar, where the administration of General Stewart was attended with almost continuous tranquillity from the beginning.

The British constantly endeavored to conciliate the people, and to satisfy them that their designs respecting the country were moderate. The sirdars were told at an interview held with them by a British agent, Mr. Lepel Griffin, and again on the 18th of April, at a durbar which was attended by the principal chiefs who had cooperated with Mohammed Jan at Ghunzeez, and who had come up to Cabool from Maidan for the purpose, that no permanent annexation of the country was intended unless of parts that were necessary for the defense of the frontier; and that Yakoob Khan was allowed to return; that the Government was ready to appoint any chief whom they might select to be Ameer at Cabool, provided he was friendly to
Afghanistan.

Discontent and their allies, and capable of dering the country quiet; and that the Eng- ald retire as soon as peace was restored. Ameer was enthroned. It was inti- however, that Candahar would be under a separate government; and in- ce of this policy the Sirdar, Shere Ali cousin of the late Ameer, was appoint- e control of that district, with the title of Cabool, and as Governor of Can- nibes renewed their harassing activity opening of spring. Captain Showers, unjaub infantry, was killed while trav- even Chappa and Quetta; Lieutenant- of the light infantry, was shot gdalak. In return, the British swept near Gundamuk and Jagdalak, thus the ground between Jalalabad and Cas- ort Battye was attacked on the night of March, with heavy loss to the although the assailants were repulsed. of 10,000 rupees was imposed upon the implicated in this attack, half of which d immediately. General Stewart set ghelat-i-Ghilzai for the advance upon April 8th. On the 19th he had reached a point about twenty-five miles from Ghuznee without having met with any opposition, when his further advance was opposed near the village of Nani by a force of 15,000 Afghans advantageously posted among the hills flanking the road. While General Stewart was preparing to attack them, a body of 3,000 of them, armed only with swords, rushed vigorously down upon the British forces. They were repulsed after a contest of an hour's duration, leaving half their number on the field, when the whole enemy's force fled, abandoning the strong positions they had held. They could not be pursued for lack of cavalry, but Gen- eral Stewart immediately entered Nani, and on the next day occupied Ghuznee without opposition. On the 23d his forces had another en- gagement with a body of about 6,000 men a few miles from Ghuznee, in which the enemy were routed with a loss of 400 men. General Jenkins was attacked at Charasiah on the 25th, and kept on the defensive till reinforcements came up, when the enemy were routed. A force sent into the Maidan district destroyed the towns of the hostile chiefs without oppo- sition. The villages were spared under orders from General Roberts that they should not be burned.

Attention had for some time been directed toward the movements of Abdurrahman, the
AFGHANISTAN.

claimant for the throne, whose pretensions were believed to be supported by the Russians; he had called upon the chiefs to rally around him, and was supposed to be marching into the country with an increasing number of followers. A communication was brought from him to the British on the 19th of April, professing his readiness to submit to the English. He hoped, he said, that he would not be suspected on account of his long residence in Russian territory, and he denied that he had received any aid in men or money from the Russians. The people of Afghanistan and Turkistan gladly welcomed him, and he was confident of the suffrages of the country. He also sent messages to his countrymen in Cabool, warning them that opposition to the English would only injure their interests and his own, suppressed the rebellion in Badakshan, censured his cousin Isack for writing letters designed to inflame the people against the British, and dismissed his army, saying he had no hostile intentions. He was understood at this time to be undisputed master of the territory north of the Hindoo Koosh. A mission, consisting of two native gentlemen on the staff of Mr. Lepel Griffin, the British civil agent, was sent to him from Cabool and was received by him with distinction. The Sirdar bore himself, it was said, frankly and courteously toward the envoys, and discussed business in a sensible and practical way. An offer was made him to recognize him as Ameer of Cabool, to which he replied that he could not consult with his chiefs; but he addressed a letter to the chiefs, expressing his thanks to God that an opening was made to friendship between himself and the British, and a hope that a satisfactory arrangement would be effected. Abdur Rahman, in his propositions about the first of July, in a note the tenor of which was such as for the time to raise doubts of his sincerity. He took no notice of the fact that Candahar had been formed into a separate province under a separate governor, which had been insisted upon by the British in all their communications, but, both in his note and in a circular which he issued to the country, cited the terms which had been offered by the government without mentioning this important reservation, and claimed that he was entitled to rule the same territory that his grandfather, Dost Mohammed, had governed. The negotiations were nevertheless continued with him by the Marquis of Ripon, the new Viceroy of India, with ultimately a satisfactory result.

General Stewart assumed the supreme command of the British forces in Afghanistan at the beginning of May, while Sir F. Roberts retained his divisional command.

The change in the political character of the British Government resulting from the election of a Liberal Parliament involved as a necessary consequence a modification of the policy toward Afghanistan. Lord Hartington explained in the House of Commons, June 7th, that the instructions which had been sent out to the new Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon, in reference to this subject, had two objects in view, to bring the military operations as close as possible to the country, an event which was hoped would take place in the fall, something like a prospect of a settled government.

Orders were sent to General Stewart ear in June to withdraw his forces with the least possible delay compatible with the health of the troops, and he was instructed that it was desired that Cabool should be evacuated not later than the 21st of October. Orders were also given for the return to India of the surplus wagons and the stores and ammunition which might be required. A brigade was dispatched from Candahar at the beginning of July to proce to Girishk and support the Wall, Shere A against Ayoob Khan of Herat, who was expected to have arrived at Zarah with the whole force. A mutiny broke out among Walli's troops, and the disaffected regiment seized the artillery, and drove the Walli with his faithful soldiers across the river. A reinforcement of British troops came up, recaptured the artillery, and dispersed the mutineers, a part of whom went to Herat, where they fled to their homes. The Walli withdrew nearer to Girishk.

Abdurrahman, after a considerable delay crossing the Hindoo Koosh, came into the cuped on the 22d. On this occasion, Mr. Lepel Griffin, on behalf of the British Government, repeated the assurances that had previously been given that theדמי wealth of all the frontiers of northern Afghanistan within those frontiers which were described in the treaty that had been made with the ex-Ameer, Yacob Kha and said: "We trust and believe that your remembrance of the English will not be a kindness. We have fought you in the field whenever you opposed us, but your religion has not been interfered with, the honor of your women has been respected, and every one of them been secure in the possession of his property, whatever has been necessary for the support of the army has been liberally paid for. If a single complaint has been made by any Aghan of any soldier, English or native, belonging to her Majesty's army." In connection with this event Lord Hartington made a statement in the British House of Commons to the effect that it was not yet prudent to speak with too great confidence as to the nature of the arrangements that had been made, for Afghan politics were so uncertain that it was not possible to feel that the troubles in the country were yet at an end; that the question of Candahar and of the new frontier remained in statu quo, and were to be independently separately considered; and that the nego
th Abdurrahman had been continued
ime persons had advised that they be
through the firmness and prudence Ripon.
main body of the troops of Ayoob Khan
crossed the Helmund, reached Hyder-
ba 23d of July. On the 27th of the
th, this force, estimated to be 12,000
stacked a body of three regiments of
infantry and 730 British troops at
-Nakhub, and routed it after an en-
at last four hours. The British and
troops fled in disorder, pursued and
1 at every point by the enemy, having
90 men (about half their original num-
to guns, the colors of the Sixty-sixth
nt and the Bombay Grenadiers, and
all their ammunition. They suffered
even more during their flight, for they took a
road on which they could get no water, and had
no food. The loss of the enemy was also very
heavy, and was described by the natives as
"almost fabulous." Ayoob Khan was after-
ward driven back to a point between Candah-
ar and Chamar; Candahar was put into a
condition of defense; General Phayre advanced
with a body of troops upon Chamar; and Gen-
eral Roberts marched from Cabool August 8th
with a force of 10,000 men for the relief of
Candahar. Ayoob Khan proceeded to intrench
himself three miles from Candahar. The with-
drawal of the British troops from Cabool was
completed the 11th of August, after a meeting
of General Stewart and Mr. Lepel Griffin with
Abdurrahman. Mooshik-i-Alam, the spiritual
chief of the Afghans, bound the turban—the

![Sketch Plan of Country from The Helmund to Candahar](image)

Sketch Plan of Country from The Helmund to Candahar

Showing lines of advance of Skedar Ayoob Khan and S Sheik of Sheik at Khulsek and lines of General Stryker force.

*Statute Miles*

1 2 4 6 10 12 16 20 25 30 35 40

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equivalent for a coronation—upon the
user's head.

al Roberts arrived at Candahar on the
t of August, having marched 318 miles
three days, including two halts. His
d suffered from the desertion of the
and Hazara drivers, in consequence of
heavier labor was entailed upon his
He attacked the position of Ayoob
nine o'clock on the morning of the
embt, and gained a complete vic-
er a battle of four hours ending in a
nt of the Afghan forces. The nature of
cluded his officers from realiza-
extent of their victory, but, while Gen-
ns, commanding the extreme left, was
cting to have to attack a first position,
ance, after a short halt to replenish
ammunition, showed that Ayoob's camp was
deserted. Thirty-two pieces of artillery were
taken, including the two guns which had been
captured July 27th at Khulsek-Nakhub. The
British loss was 40 men killed and 228 wounded,
while the loss of the enemy was estimated at
1,300 men out of a total force of 12,800. Gen-
eral Haines, in a dispatch from the Govern-
ment, of October 7th, acknowledging General
Roberts's report of this action, complimented
him on his clear and able record "of one of
the most complete and successful military op-
erations of modern times," commended the
discipline and behavior of General Roberts's
troops, and expressed the desire to bring to the
notice of the Government the quick military
appreciation of the situation shown by General
Roberts, the excellent dispositions made by
him, the admirable manner in which his orders were carried out, and the gallantry of his troops. General Phillips was forced not reach the station of Candahar in time to take part in the battle. He entered the city on the 7th of September, and found it presenting a desolate appearance. The streets were deserted, the shops were shut, and but few of the inhabitants were to be seen about. An extraordinary change, however, took place on the next day. The people returned to their homes, the shops were opened, and supplies were brought in from the surrounding country where they had been hidden during the siege. Generally the people found their property intact as they had left it, only a few cases of depredations having been brought to notice. It was now evident that Ayoob Khan had altogether failed to induce a general rising in western Afghanistan. His emissaries had traversed the whole country, entreating the people to rise and exterminate the infidels, with only slight success. After the battle before Candahar, Ayoob Khan retired to Herat with a body of horsemen, and was reported early in October to have reached that place, after having left governors at Farah and Suhwar. Apprehensions were still current that he would be able to foment troubles at Candahar, and the people around that city were still agitated, and continued to neglect their crops and their trade in consequence of rumors that he intended to make another attack. The defeat of Ayoob Khan caused great satisfaction to the Ameer, and had a quieting effect at Cabool and in the surrounding country. A body of troops was sent to Maibaud, the scene of the disaster to General Burrows of Rushk-e-Nakh- hub, to bury the bodies which had been left on the field. It found evidence to confirm fully the reports of the magnitude of the Afghan losses in the battle that had taken place there. The evacuation of Cabool was accomplished quietly, and the troops marched back toward the Indian frontier without suffering molestation. Peilmar Kotal was evacuated on the 12th of September, when Shalozan became the most advanced post of the British. It was decided to recognize the Turis, a powerful tribe in the Kurram Valley, as independent of the Ameer, and to evacuate the valley. A considerable force was left at Candahar, and it was decided to retain a strong division of troops there for the winter.

Communication was had during the campaign between the different divisions of the army by means of the telegraph, the operation of which was very satisfactory. Messages were transmitted by it nearly as quickly as by the electric telegraph, as was shown by the fact that a dispatch from General Stewart announcing the result of an engagement on the 23d of April, was received at the India Office, London, on the next day. Since signals may be transmitted by heliograph, if necessary, over the heads of the enemy, to stations which may be few and far between, its operation is not dependent upon the keeping open of any route, and can not be interrupted by the appearance of a hostile force. The heliograph with a mirror having a diameter of ten inches—the ordinary size—is capable of reflecting the sun's rays in the form of a bright spot to a distance of fifty miles, where the signal can be seen without the aid of a glass. To set up the instrument, the operator, having chosen his position on a hill, looks through a spot that has been cleared from his mirror by scraping away the quicksilver, to the station he wishes to signal. He then sets up in front of the mirror a rod bearing a movable stud like the fore-sight of a rifle, so that the stud shall be on a line with the clear spot in the mirror and the distant station. All that is afterward necessary is to manage the reflections that they shall fall upon the stud, when it is certain that they will reach the station aimed at.

Sir F. Roberts in February gave the following explanation of the executions which had taken place at Cabool under his orders in November and December, 1879: "Before November 12th about seventy-three men were executed; one, the city koteel (magistrate), and six others were convicted of dishonoring the bodies of the officers of the embassy, seventeen for attacking escorts and having property of the embassy in their possession, and forty-nine for proved murders of camp-followers and implication in attack on the Residency. The 14th and 15th, November 12th nine were executed on conviction of attacking the Residency. Up to December 15th fifteen more were sentenced to death for killing wounded soldiers as well as for implication in attack on the Residency.

Mr. Lepel Griffin made an address at a dinner given to him at Simla, in which he spoke hopefully of the settlement that had been made at Cabool, saying that the Ameer was rapidly creating a stable administration, and his position was much strengthened by Ayoob Khan's defeat. The Cabool policy inaugurated by the Conservative Government had been energetically carried to a conclusion by the present Viceroys. He attached no importance to the criticism that the Ameer was a protegé of Russia. Shere Ali was ruined through ignorance. Abdur Rahman possessed complete knowledge, and those who knew Russia best would like her least. The criticism on the withdrawal from Cabool was as foolish as it was unworthy of Englishmen. Sir Donald Stewart could not have supported General Roberts, and it was well known that General Roberts would meet with no opposition before reaching Ghuznee. To have left an army at Cabool would have made the Ameer unpopular with his subjects. As to the talk about annexation, he could only thank God that the destinies of the country were not yet intrusted to crack-brained enthusiasts, who fancied it high and imperial policy for the Government to drag its coat through Asia for a barbarian to trample upon.

The position of Abdurrahman at the close of
AFGHANISTAN.

The year was not yet considered wholly secure, and his authority was little felt outside of the district which was under his immediate control. A correspondent of the London "Times," writing from Candahar on the 24th of October, spoke of the extreme indifference which prevailed there as to what was passing at Cabool, and as to what was the position of the new emir, and represented that Abdurrahman's rule was still hardly more than nominal at Ghuznee, that the tribes south of Ghuznee were quite beyond his influence, and that at Candahar itself the feeling was hostile to him. Ayoob Khan, who was again at Herat, endeavoring to obtain means to make another advance against the British, and retrieve the losses he had suffered before Candahar, was a rival for the allegiance of the Afghans not to be despised, and combinations were talked of between his forces and the partisans of Yakooob Khan, and the disaffected tribes, which, if they could have been carried out, would have made him really a formidable competitor for the supremacy. The efforts of Ayoob Khan were not, however, attended by results encouraging to his cause. He sent messengers to Meshed to ask assistance from Persia without success, and excited discontent at Herat by his arbitrary conduct in exacting taxes which he had levied in advance in order to secure means to push forward his military preparations. His force at this time consisted of three complete regiments, all of which had served with him in his expedition against Candahar, sixteen field-guns without horses, and two heavy pieces of artillery. This force even could not be depended upon, for in November the regiments which had been defeated at Candahar refused to serve any longer, and returned to their homes. Notwithstanding the signs of weakness in his actual position, a strong feeling was believed to exist in his favor among the Pathan population, and apprehensions were entertained that, in case the British should entirely withdraw from the country, a thing would take place in his favor, with great danger to the authority of Abdurrahman. Some hopes existed that a way might be found to induce him to acquiesce in the British policy, and with this object the father-in-law of Ayoob Khan, who had accompanied General Roberts on his march from Cabool, went to Herat, desiring to express the attachment of the people to him, but at the same time intending to advise him to enter into negotiations with the British. Abdurrahman was also said to have made overtures to Yakooob Khan in order to persuade him to acknowledge his authority, and to have even sent him a present of money.

The Wall of Candahar received permission from the Viceroy on the 39th of November, to retire to India with his family. The fact was the subject of much speculation and of conflicting interpretations as to its meaning. The correspondent of the London "Standard" in Candahar said that the Wall's intention of proceeding to India was not in any degree due to a hint from the British authorities as to the expediency of such a step. The Wall himself said that the disposition of the people toward him had entirely changed since the fighting at Shir-poor, and that he was so disgusted at their hostile attitude, notwithstanding all the efforts he had made to benefit them, that he felt compelled to abandon any further effort to gain their goodwill. In consequence of the long hesitation of the British in declaring any definite policy, the Pathan population, who would have accepted their rule had they shown themselves determined that it should be permanent, were now declaring with great unanimity for Ayoob Khan.

AFRICA. The area of Africa, according to the new volume of the "Bevölkerung der Erde," published by Behm and Wagner (vol. vi, Gotha, 1880), was in 1880 estimated at 29,909,444 square kilometres (11,548,519 square miles), and the population at 205,679,000. New planimetric calculations have been made by these editors of all the large countries of Africa, and thus new and more accurate statements of the areas can now be given. The latest information that could be gathered from official publications and the accounts of travelers and missionaries in regard to population, make but slight changes in the figures published in 1878. The table on page 10 exhibits the area and population of the principal divisions and subdivisions in 1880, according to the new volume of the "Bevölkerung der Erde."

The most important among the recent territorial changes in Africa is the annexation of the kingdom of Medina to the republic of Liberia. The area of Medina is not exactly known; its population is estimated by the Government of Liberia at about 700,000, and the total population of the republic is therefore supposed to amount now to about 1,400,000. (See Liberia.)

The Italian commercial firm, R. Rubattini, took, in 1880, actual possession of the territory of Assah, which had been purchased in 1870 from some chiefs of the Danakil. It is therefore now regarded as Italian territory. Including the small islands of Omm el Bachar and Ras er-Rami, this territory contains fifteen square kilometres.

(For an account of the British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese possessions in Africa, see Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.)

The government of the Cape Colony, after the conclusion of the Zulu war, undertook to disarm all the native tribes. The Basutos protested against the application of the disarmament to themselves, pleading special reasons for the exemption, without avail. An agitation followed, which lasted through several months, and ended in the Basutos begin-

* For a full account of the religious statistics of Africa, see "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1878, p. 12.
† 1 square kilometre = 386 square English miles.
URING a war against the colony. Much discontent has been manifested in the Transvaal against the annexation of that country to the British colony. In December, the Boers rose against English rule, proclaimed the restoration of the Transvaal republic, and drove the English troops out of a number of places. (See Cape Colony.)

Affairs in Egypt have been unusually prosperous. The material condition of the people has improved, the financial exhibits have been more satisfactory, and the foreign relations of the country have been more pleasant. Hostilities with Abyssinia have been suspended, and the conclusion of peace between the two countries was reported in June; but another concentration of troops on the Abyssinian border was mentioned in the fall. The slave-trade, notwithstanding the Government professed to be making great efforts to put it down, has been kept up in the southern provinces and on the coast of the Red Sea. (See Egypt.)

The condition of the Jews in Morocco has attracted serious attention. The numerous complaints of ill treatment which came from them, led to the calling of a conference of plenipotentiaries at Madrid, which was attended by a Moorish envoy. This body agreed upon a paper, which was put into the hands of the envoy, claiming liberty of conscience and equality of rights for all the Christian and Hebrew subjects of the Sultan. The Sultan was believed to be willing to promise reform, but wholly incapable and unwilling to carry it out. (See Morocco.)

AGRICULTURE. (See Commerce United States.)

ALABAMA. The session of the Legislature of Alabama commenced on November 9th with a recess in December continued in ensuing year. Senator Rothen was President of the Senate, and, in the House of Representatives, H. R. Dallas was chosen Speaker.

The financial condition of the State has greatly improved within the last six years. The readjustment of the debt has been made, and is now well executed in its details. Expenditures have been reduced, resources have been increased, and surpluses cleared of debt. The interest is reduced from eight mills to seven dollars.

The total interest-bearing bonded debt of the State is now $39,000,000, on which interest is $240,000, and for the year 1861-62, owing to the increase on the A and C classes of bonds, 130. The amount of the bonded debt is reduced by the sale of land, and by the proceeds of the sale of bonds, and is completed.

On September 30, 1878, there remain in the Alabama Insane Hospital at Tuscaloosa 401 patients. In the last two years 21
tients have been admitted and 218 have been discharged, leaving 402 under treatment on the 30th of September last, of whom 218 are women and 199 men. The percentage of cures on admissions was 44.50, and the percentage of deaths on the total number treated was 5.84. Of those under treatment at the date of the report, 71 were colored. The number of applications for treatment within the two years beginning October 1, 1878, was 427, of which 314 were received. In this time 149 were refused for want of room. The hospital receipts for 1878-79 were $85,095.95, of which $68,559.50 was from the State, and the balance from paying patients, sale of stock, borrowed money, etc., and the expenditures for all purposes were $85,095.95. The receipts for 1879-80 were $84,658.07, of which $37,203.50 was from the State, and $3,288.15 was borrowed; the expenditures, including the payment of money borrowed the previous year, were the same.

There is a Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum in the State, in which the number of pupils is 78, of whom 19 are blind. All deaf-mutes in the State, and all blind children over eight years of age, are entitled to the benefits of the institution free of charge, save that all except the indigent bear the expense of travel from their homes and pay for their clothing.

In the State Penitentiary there were on September 30, 1878, 954 convicts, after which date 270 were received and five were recaptured, making a total during the two years of 929. Of these, 374 were discharged, 29 were pardoned, 26 escaped, and 60 died, leaving in prison on the 30th of September, 1880, only 540 convicts—a decrease in two years of 114.

At the same date in 1878 there was due to the Penitentiary, and uncollected, from contractors $17,290.81, from the United States $636.50, and from other sources $38.11, and there was in the hands of the Warden in cash $5,313.37— in all, $30,247.79. The gross earnings of the prison for two years were $51,013.15, and the expenses for provisions, clothing, wood, medicine, and transportation of convicts since March 1, 1879, were $9,840.94, leaving as net earnings $41,172.21.

There exists in Alabama a system of hard labor as an alternative for imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It is peculiar to the State, where it results in such diversity of punishment for the same offense in different localities that in some cases felons practically escape with a fine and in others are punished excessively and cruelly; for a sentence to hard labor for the county is supplemented by a further conditional sentence, often for a longer period than that fixed for the crime, for the payment of costs, thus bearing hardly and unequally on the evildoer whose inability to pay subjects him to longer confinement and service. The growing disposition to substitute hard labor for the common hard labor in the Penitentiary is depopulating the latter, in which the number of convicts is decreasing at the rate of more than fifty a year—the actual decrease in two years being 114.

On the subject of the payment of costs in criminal cases, the Governor, in his message to the Legislature, presents the following views: "I recommend such changes in the laws prescribing hard labor for the county for misdemeanors as will forbid and prevent punishment for non-payment of costs. In a recent case, an offender convicted of two misdemeanors on the same day and in the same court, was sentenced to three months' hard labor for each offense, and, on default of payment of costs, to hard labor for an additional period of nearly three years in each case. This is an instance of unusual harshness; but many cases differing from this in degree only have been brought to my attention. Inability to pay costs is not a crime, and should not be treated as such. Reasonable costs should be paid by the county which has the service at hard labor of convicts for misdemeanors, and the State should pay reasonable costs where the sentence is to the Penitentiary. Adequate punishment should be inflicted for every offense committed, but no punishment should ever be permitted for mere inability to pay what is in effect and fact, whatever it may be in law, a debt to the State or to its officers."

The receipts and expenditures of the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1880, were as follows: At the close of the last fiscal year, on October 1, 1879, there was a balance in the Treasury of $287,031.75. During the ensuing year the total receipts amounted to $681,174.81, and the disbursements to $597,692.83, leaving a balance in the Treasury, September 30, 1880, of $350,583.74, or $84,491.99 as the net accumulation of the year.

This is attributable to the economy of the administration for 1880, a comparison of disbursements with those of the preceding year showing a difference of more than $90,000 in favor of 1880. The fact of there being no General Assembly to pay partly accounts for this difference, but that expense being less than $50,000, there remains a balance to the credit of the administration of more than $40,000. This statement, by comparison with those of former years, discloses the fact that receipts from general taxes have decreased. For the fiscal year ending September, 1876, the State received from general taxes $598,499.84; the next year $564,729.17; and for the year 1880, $515,716.16. Receipts from the tax on license, redemption of land, the Penitentiary, and other sources of revenue, were increased.

The following statement shows the valuations and taxation of property in Alabama for the last four years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Valuation of property, $</th>
<th>Tax rate, mills</th>
<th>Amount of tax, $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$125,506,702 00</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$1,757,748.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$130,798,145 87</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$1,831,100.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$134,775,286 53</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$1,886,115.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$130,613,079 85</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$1,828,532.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With increasing prosperity and population the assessments continually diminish, and this condition of affairs is attributed to some radical defect in the revenue laws.

The school statistics of 1879, compiled by the Superintendent, give the number of persons of school age as follows:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>214,003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>184,551</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>398,559</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those in attendance in public schools:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>188,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>67,653</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>256,453</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of children at colleges and private schools is about equal to that in the free schools. Of colleges in the State there are the State University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Normal (white) at Florence, and also one at Huntsville and the other at Marion, both colored. Besides these, there are male colleges at Greensboro, at Mobile, at Marion, and at Oxford. There are female colleges at Tuskegee and Enfants, at Montgomery two, at Marion two, at Huntsville two, at Athens, Florence, and Tuscaloosa two, and in almost every city, town, and village in the State are flourishing private schools. There has never been before such an interest in schools and education generally in Alabama as now exists.

While comparatively little has been expended in schoolhouses, salaries, printing, and books, a large proportion of the children are educated in log structures built by neighborhoods. The people have cheerfully paid the tax for free schools in sums relatively larger than the amounts paid by the populations of richer States. The following statistics show the improvement in public schools within a few years:

In 1874–75, 145,797 pupils were taught in 8,998 schools an average of about sixty days, at a cost of $658,457.50.

In 1875–76, 128,891 pupils were taught in 8,693 schools an average of eighty days, at a cost of $351,498.64.

In 1876–77, 143,571 pupils were taught in 4,175 schools an average of eighty-one and one half days, at a cost of about $370,000.

In 1877–78, 160,713 pupils were taught in 4,796 schools an average of eighty-four and two-thirds days, at a cost of $377,634.38.

In 1878–79—not including Fayette and Winston Counties, from which no reports have been made, and not including the unreported negro schools of Hound,—172,540 pupils were taught in 4,582 schools an average of eighty-four days, at a cost of $381,884.35.

The Board of Health for the State differs with the National Board of Health about the expediency of intrusting the administration of quarantine to agents of health authorities than those of its own people and appointment. The State Board objects to the several bills before Congress for increasing the efficiency of the National Board, as interfering with State and local quarantine. It argues that no uniform system of quarantine regulations is suitable at all times and places; but that one which is applicable to one place will often prove unsuited to another, and that in different seasons even the same place will require different regulations. It holds also that the circumstantial details of quarantine present the important problems of quarantine administration, and that only by experts, intimately acquainted with the local conditions, can these be wisely ordered and managed. The State Board also objects to the rule established in 1879 by the National Board, to the effect that assistance should be extended only to such State and municipal boards as had first adopted the national rules and regulations, and it contends that such State and municipal boards as desire the assistance of the National Board should be required to submit their local regulations to the National Board for examination, and if they are found sufficient the needed assistance should be granted; that the National Board ought properly to have the general direction and control of quarantines against foreign countries, but that even these international quarantines could be most wisely administered through the agency of State and municipal boards having local jurisdiction in the seaport cities. The Alabama Board disclaims any antagonism to the National Board; on the contrary, admits for it a wide and important field of usefulness within which State and municipal boards have no jurisdiction, and that its existence should be maintained by the appropriations for which it has made application, as necessary for the successful continuance of scientific investigations, sanitary surveys, and other works of sanitary administration and research that have been auspiciously begun.

The commissioners representing the late corporation of Mobile, in October, 1880, decided with the bondholders on a basis of adjustment in the payment of three per cent. for five years, four per cent. for fifteen years, and five per cent. for five years. Under the terms of the act annulling the charter of the late city, the commissioners are required to report to the Governor of the State the result of their compromise with the bondholders. The attorney of the commissioners will at the same time submit to the Legislature a draft of such an act for their consideration as, in the judgment of the commissioners, may be required to carry into effect the scheme of adjustment agreed upon. On the passage of such act the commissioners are to apply to the Chancery Court at Mobile for such orders and decrees as may be necessary to secure the application of the assets under its jurisdiction to the uses and purposes agreed upon.

A decision by the United States Supreme Court in several cases arising from the repeal of the Memphis charter follows the decision
in Barkeley vs. Levee Commissioners et al. It

decides that a State has the power to abolish a
public corporation, even when it owes debts,
and that new corporations may be created over
the same territory which are not responsible
for the debts of the defunct corporation; and,
and, further, that the creditor has no remedy in
the courts whatever, but can only apply to the
Legislature for relief.

According to the sixth quarterly report
made by the commissioners to the Chancery
Court, and filed therein September 20, 1880, it
appears that the total outstanding coupons
were sold to May 1, 1880, amount to $16,504.
This added to the bonded debt ($2,223,749),
takes the total debt $2,310,353. Add to this
the coupons that may be due when the adjust-
ment goes into effect, and the judgments ob-
tained against the late city, and the debt will
still be under two and one half millions.

To pay three per cent. upon this debt will
require $75,000 annually for five years, $100,-
000 annually thereafter for fifteen years,
and $150,000 annually thereafter for five years.

The assessed value of property within the

city limits of the city in 1878 was $16,254,093.

As the assessments under this adjust-
ment will amount to $16,000,000, it will
require a tax of less than one half of one per
cent to realize $75,000 annually. In five years
the assessments may advance with renewed
activity, and no larger ratio of taxation be
required to realize the $100,000 which will
then be needed annually.

The annual statement of the commerce and
trade of Mobile, in September, 1880, does not
show a large increase—with New Orleans on
the one hand and the Atlantic ports on the other side
of her, and with the extensive shipments of
wood from the interior by railway to the
north, Mobile suffers serious disadvantages as a
commercial seaport. But notwithstanding
these, new branches of trade and industry
have sprung into existence. The popular en-
terprise is directed toward manufacturing;
the increase of naval stores, and the lumber
trade; and to the production of vegetables
for the Western market. Its dry-dock com-
panies successful with similar establishments
delivered, and the proprietors have launched,
in addition to smaller craft, a new river
steamboat of about one thousand bales capac-
ity. Two new manufacturing enterprises have
been inaugurated, an ice company and a fur-
nishings factory; while evidences of work in
whel, tinware, vehicles, etc., are increasing.

In the vegetable trade alone, $175,000 worth
of produce was shipped in 1880; and the fish
and oyster traffic shows creditable results.

The Alabama railroad system is very com-
plete, and is rapidly developing the State. The
South and North Alabama (a part of the Louis-
ville and Great Southern)—the grand trunk,
so to speak—runs from Montgomery to Deca-
tur, 183 miles. At Calera it crosses the Sel-
ma, Rome and Dalton; at Birmingham it
crosses the Alabama Great Southern, and at
Decatur it crosses the Memphis and Charles-
ton, and taps the Tennessee River, with its line
of boats to Chattanooga, and thence by rail on
to Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis and Cin-
cinnati, etc. The Alabama Great Southern runs
east and west across the State, 293 miles, con-
necting at Meridian, Mississippi, with the Mo-

13

bile and Ohio and the Vicksburg and Meridian.
The other lines traverse the State in all direc-
tions—such as the Mobile and Montgomery
(now a part of the Louisville and Great South-
er); the Western, from Montgomery to Selma,
and to Atlanta and Columbus, Georgia, and
the Montgomery and Selma, via Selma to
Macon and Savannah, with cross and short
lines to nearly everywhere and in all directions.
The only two projected roads needed in
Alabama are the Georgia Western, from
Atlanta, and the Grand Trunk, from Mobile
to Birmingham. With these two additional
lines, especially the first mentioned, the sys-
tem will be complete, and equal to any emer-
gency in the near future, notwithstanding the
present and prospective industries and devel-
opments. The Alabama River is navigable all
the year, five hundred miles, between Mont-
gomery, Selma, and Mobile, as are also the
Warrior, Bigbee, and Chattahoochee—all tapp-
ing a rich cotton belt and making rail con-
nections.

The purchase by the Louisville and Nash-
ville of the Selma and Pensacola Railroad will
open a new timber and cotton market for Pen-
sacola, Greenville, and Montgomery. There
are in operation forty miles of this new pur-
chase, known as the Selma and Gulf, from
Selma in the direction of Pensacola. The
Louisville and Nashville company are working
on its southern end, from its junction with the
Mobile and Montgomery and the Pensacola, at
or near Pollard.

The Louisville and Nashville combination
and consolidation with the Georgia system is
nothing more than an alliance, offensive and
defensive, or division of territory, as to freights
and rates.

The route from Meridian to Tupelo touches
Lauderdale Junction, where the Alabama Cen-
tral Railroad diverges on its way to Selma and
Montgomery. From Mobile to Macon, a dis-
tance of one hundred and seventy-six miles,
the road traverses the long-leafed pine region
of the South. Crowned with perpetual green,
the stately monarchs of the Southern forests
tower a hundred feet in the air, and at their
feet, in tropical luxuriance, grow dwarf pal-
etoes with their fan-like leaves, magnolias
with their gigantic buds and flowers, hollies,
myrtles, and evergreen oaks, draped with
long gray moss. At Macon the prairie region
begins, and thence to Okolona, a distance of
about sixty-five miles, the country is open and
slightly rolling, with occasional skirts of wood-
land dividing plains almost level. The soil is
of a fertility nearly equal to that of the Mis-
missippi bottom, and a large portion of it is under cultivation, though the area planted is less than before the war. Cotton is the leading product, but corn, wheat, and other cereals may be largely grown. Business demands of the country, and the issue of Treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, sufficient in volume to meet the commercial and business demands of the country, and redeemable at the option of the holder, and that we oppose any unnecessary restriction on the coining of the silver dollar.

The convention voted to strike out the resolution, because it was deemed that the proper place to consider a national question was in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati.

The platform adopted was as follows:

1. The Democratic party in convention assembled declares its confidence in and unshaken adherence to the great principles of democratic government; its devotion to the Union and Constitution, with the amendments thereto; its unwavering maintenance of the following principles, viz.; strict subordination of the military to the civil power; purity of elections, and their absolute freedom from all interferences by the officers of the Federal Government, civil or military; profound respect for the popular will fairly and legally expressed at the ballot-box; a fixed purpose to expose and punish all political fraud and corruption; the political equality of all citizens; the largest rights of individual liberty consistent with the rights of others, and general participation by the body of the people in public affairs.

2. That our present tariff laws are an impediment to American industry, devised in the interest of monopolies, and maintained in opposition to the demands of the people. We therefore demand their repeal and substitution of a simple revenue which shall be productive without being oppressive. We demand the restoration of the Federal Government to its constitutional limits, and a return of its administration to its original economy, simplicity.

3. In the name of the Democracy of Alabama we most solemnly arraign the Republican party before the bar of public opinion as the authors of all the evils of government which threaten and oppress the people; protesting its friendship for the Federal Union, it sought to destroy it in centralization; declaring its purpose to establish justice, it established the state under its feet; “to insure domestic tranquillity,” it proclaimed mission, it preached the gospel of hate, it carved the land with murder and anarchy and blood. As the legitimate fruit of its administration it has paralyzed all our industrial pursuits; it has destroyed the value of our property; it has impoverished the country, and it has filled the land with discontent and agitation. For these crimes against humanity and constitutional government, we denounce the Republican party as unworthy the trust and confidence of an intelligent and patriotic people.

4. That the fraud, first triumphs in American politics and unparalleled in the world, whereby the w\textsuperscript{3} of the freemen of the republic was defiled and subverted, and a defeated candidate placed in the Presidential chair, shall never be ignored, and we call upon the Democracy and the people throughout the land to stand with us in demanding the vindication of our right, and the condemnation and punishment of all wrong, to the end that fraud shall henceforth be powerless and odious, and free government a reality in America.

5. By the levy of excessive duties upon tobacco and alcoholic productions it has encouraged violations of the revenue laws, and, under pretense of collecting the revenue service, it has turned loose on our people irresponsible and reckless men, who molest and injure our citizens, and who destroy property at will, yet refuse to allow these enemies to society to be tried in the State courts for the violation of State laws.

6. That with, to a great extent, upon the education of the masses of the people for the perpetuity and
ALABAMA.

The republican form of government, and we believe the most liberal system of public free institutions, have resulted in a consistent with the financial condition of the State Convention met at 20th. George Turner, ex-United States, was appointed President. A majority of the delegates appointed to Convention favored General Grant. The report on the committee on the amendment to the Constitution was favorable. The election took place on the first day of August, 1880. Governor Cobb was re-elected over Mr. Pickens, the candidate for the Democratic ticket. All the candidates except Mr. Pickens received the majority of the votes. The ballot was considered valid by the Committee of the First District, where about 92,000 votes were cast. The Democratic ticket received the majority of the votes, which was attributed to the interest attaching to contests for the presidency of the U.S. in the same State. The election was supported by the Democratic vote, and the colored voters obtained a majority. From Governor down to the lowest office the increased vote for the Democratic ticket was evident. The vote even should the vote of those counties is urged that fraud was perpanent. On the other hand, there would be a strong Democratic State ticket of Hancock as the majority over the Republican candidates. The election of Judge Manning, who was elected by the Supreme Court, caused a selection highly approved by the Governor. The employment of the Legislature which commenced November, James L. Pugh was the United States Senator from Georgia, on December 18, 1852, and was born in Georgia. He was a candidate for the Congress, and a member of the Buchanan ticket in 1854, and in 1859, he was a member of the Buchanan ticket in 1854.

The census shows the population of the State to be 1,253,059, with four counties incomplete, and estimated on the basis of 1870, with the percentage of gain in the district added. The population in 1870 was 984,215.

AMERICA. A new difficulty between the United States and British Governments respecting the interpretation of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty arose from an act of violence committed by some Newfoundland fishermen upon a party of Americans who were sailing for herring in Fortune Bay in January, 1878. A demand for indemnification of the American fishermen for the loss sustained was presented to the late British Government, but was curtly dismissed by Lord Salisbury. Measures were initiated in Congress with reference to the possible failure to come to a common understanding of the meaning of the treaty, and a strong disposition was manifested in Congress and among the public to renounce altogether the privileges and obligations flowing from the treaty with respect to the fisheries, on account of the frequently recurring misunderstandings and disputes regarding the fishery rights. The dilatory answer of the British Foreign Office protracted the controversy until it devolved upon the present British Government. Mr. Evarts repeated his demands and the reasons on which they are based to the new Government, and found Lord Granville disposed to view the question as a debatable issue, admitting of discussion and perhaps of arbitration. (See Canada and United States.)

The construction of the Pacific Railroad has been second time been intrusted to the hands of a syndicate. A contract has been concluded, on the basis of extensive land grants and money subsidies, which is strenuously opposed by the party out of power. The question of the ratification of the bargain is the first business to be considered by the Dominion Parliament in its winter session of 1880-81. The contract is of a similar nature to those under which the United States transcontinental roads were built.

The quadrennial election in the United States, resulting in the election of James A. Garfield for President over Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, was characterized by an unusual degree of partisan fervor; yet so vigorous has been the commercial revival, so strong the consumptive demand and the productive impulse, that the usual disturbance and interruption of mercantile affairs attending a Presidential contest were scarcely felt in any part of the Union.

The harrowing, irregular wars which have been carried on against the United States Government by Sitting Bull and his Sioux, and Victoria with his murderous band of Apaches, have ceased; and no organized force of turbulent Indians now menace the settlements of the far West. The interoceanic canal at Panama has not yet been begun, but the capital has all been
subscribed. The application for twice or thrice as many shares as there were, when the books were opened, shows a remarkable confidence throughout Europe in the judgment and ability of De Lasespa, its promoter.

The year has been marked by events of the highest importance for some of the Spanish-American states. If peaceful elections and the fact of a change of administration having been effected in the midst of unexampled serenity; the resumption of friendly relations with foreign powers after a protracted period of estrangement; the construction (no longer projected, but actual) of railways; the extension of inland telegraph lines; and the laying of a submarine cable—if all these bespeak the inauguration of an era of prosperity, such an era has assuredly begun for Mexico within the past twelve months.

In the Central American republics a season of international quiet, if not of absolute international harmony, has been enjoyed, and much has been accomplished in the direction of facilitating foreign commerce.

In Colombia the reverse has, for the most part, been the order of things; and General Nuñez's Government, inaugurated in April, has chiefly attracted attention at home and abroad by a marked increase of imposts on foreign products entering the republic: printed books, including even text-books for the use of schools, having been subjected to an onerous rate of duty. A bill for an international copyright treaty with the principal European and American nations was laid before the Colombian Legislature, and the new administration has manifested a desire to encourage the development of the mining industry of the country.

Little has been accomplished in the way of real progress in either Venezuela or Ecuador; Peru has continued to resist, but has been powerless to repel, the Chilian invaders, and her very capital has been menaced with destruction; while Bolivia, partly from inability and partly from apathy, has tendered little aid to her ally, but rather sullenly submits to the prospective forfeiture of an important portion of her territory, which must inevitably follow the ultimate success of the Chilian arms in the present strife.

In Chili, commerce, agriculture, and mining have of necessity suffered from the long drain of forces to maintain the strength of the army; but the moral energy of the Government and people has been sustained by uniform success; the interest on the foreign and home debts has been regularly paid, nor has the Executive required to be invested with any extraordinary powers to raise funds and organize elements with which to carry on the war.

The Argentine Republic has been the scene of considerable disturbance during the electoral campaign. The military policy announced by the new President in his message, and the increase of the military and naval resources of the country, have given place in some quarters to the assumption that belligerent designs were entertained toward Chili, with which republic the Patagonian boundary question is still pending; while the more plausible explanation of the armament is by many regarded as simply a prudent desire on the part of the Argentine Government to be prepared in case Chili, when finally at peace with Peru, should be tempted to make a demonstration of her liberated forces in support of her claim to sovereign jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The material prosperity of the Argentine Republic has, in the mean time, suffered no check.

Political affairs in Uruguay have been in a very unsettled condition, and the national revenue in the second half of the year proved inadequate to meet the Government requirements.

In Brazil the discussion of the electoral bill was continued with but little interruption; but no vote has occurred throughout the year to retard commercial or industrial progress; trade with foreign nations, on the contrary, would seem to be rapidly increasing, a by no means unimportant proof of which is the fact of arrangements having been made for the establishment of a regular line of steamers between the ports of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Rio Janeiro in October, 1881.

ANGLICAN CHURCH. The population connected with the Anglican Church in the British Isles, in British North America, and in Australia, is estimated as follows: *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Isles</td>
<td>15,922,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British North America</td>
<td>686,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and New Zealand</td>
<td>760,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19,388,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following new sees of the Church of England were established in 1879 and 1880: In England, Liverpool, 1880 (forming part of the province of York); in India, Travancore and Cochin, 1879; in China, Mid-China, 1880; in America, New Westminster, 1879, and Caledonia, 1879.

The Convocation of Canterbury met June 1st. Petitions were presented and considered in favor of the act for closing the public houses on Sunday, against any alteration in the Book of Common Prayer, and in favor of the more complete representation of the clergy in the House of Lords. A resolution respecting the "Burials Bill" supported by the Executive before Parliament was adopted, as follows: "That the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury are bound by their duty to the Church humbly to record the expression of their deep regret that it should be judged necessary on the part of the House of Lords to propose to Parliament a measure which, if it shall become law, will, for the first time in the history of the country, save and except only the time of the Commonwealth, take away from the

* For a more detailed statistical account, and for a complete list of dioceses existing at the beginning of 1879, see "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879, p. 89.
ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Church of England the exclusive control, according to her own doctrines and discipline, of the use of her own churchyards; and that this House desires, by this solemn protest, to deliver itself of all responsibility as to any dishonor which may be done to Almighty God by the character of the worship which, in the event of the passage of this bill, may hereafter be offered in her churchyards. A committee was appointed to consider the best method of providing for Episcopal supervision over Anglican congregations in the North of Europe. The Archbishop was deputed to confer with the Government respecting an increase in the number of elected proctors, and a change in the mode of elections and the qualifications of electors. The bishops agreed that they would use all their influence in Parliament to secure the incorporation in the bill for taking the census in 1881 of a provision for taking a religious census in England. The second meeting of the Convocation was held July 13th. A committee of both Houses was appointed to consider how best to provide for Episcopal supervision over Anglican congregations in the North of Europe. The committee to whom the subject of the Burials Bill had been referred, made a report suggesting that, if the bill should not be passed, both the Church and dissenters should give up the funeral services at the grave, and hold them only at their houses of worship. This clause was struck out by vote of the Convocation, and the report was referred back to the committee. The Convocation of York met at the same time, and took action in favor of securing provision for a religious census of England in the bill for a general census which was about to be presented to Parliament.

The eighty-first annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held in London, May 4th. The Earl of Chichester presided. The total amount of contributions given to the Society during the year had been £221,073, and the expenditures had been £200,007. The capital fund had been restored to its original figure of £68,881. The committee had resolved to set apart £60,000 as the permanent working capital of the Society, and to place the remainder of the fund to a separate account, to be called the contingency fund. Four hundred and eighty clergymen, of whom 218 were European, were engaged in the work of the Society, with 2,686 native and country-born Christian catechists. The number of communicants in the mission churches was 26,510.

The receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for 1879 were: from collections and subscriptions to the general fund, £71,099; from legacies, £10,984; from dividends, £4,783; total in the general fund, £86,875. Other funds had been appropriated to the amount of £84,943, and special funds amounted to £84,943, making the entire income of all classes, £131,874. The Society had employed 593 missionaries.

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The twelfth annual Conference of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, was held in London, June 10th. Mr. H. Lee, M. P., presided. The report stated that the receipts of the Society for the year had been £11,398, and the expenditures £10,848. Seven million copies of publications had been issued, and nearly two thousand meetings had been held. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Conference viewed with satisfaction the results of the recent elections in Scotland, and the indications that the question of disestablishment was not to remain in abeyance till another election; that it approved of Mr. Roundell's motion affirming the inexpediency of retaining clerical restrictions in connection with any headship or fellowship in any college of Oxford or Cambridge, and also of Mr. Bryce's proposal for the abolition of such restrictions in connection with professorships of Hebrew and ecclesiastical history; that the Public Worship Regulation Act had failed to accomplish its professed object; expressing the belief that a remedy for the evils which afflict the Church would be found, not in fresh legislation, but in employing the spiritual forces of a free church; and expressing gratification at the early introduction of the Burials Bill, and a hope that it might be satisfactorily amended.

The twentieth annual Church Congress was held in Leicester, beginning September 27th. The opening sermons were preached by the Archbishop of York and the Dean of Llandaff. The Bishop of Peterborough presided at the Congress. Papers were read and discussed on subjects relating to the foreign missions of the Church, "The Church and the Poor"; "The Religious Condition of the Nation"; "The Church in relation to the Organization of Labor"; "Upper and Middle Class Education; its Present Condition, and how to maintain and promote its Religious Character"; "Sunday-Closing and Local Option"; "The Internal Unity of the Church, and the Influence of the Three Great Schools of Thought in the Church of England upon each other, and upon the Church"; "The Existing Forms of Unbelief; their Social and Moral Tendencies"; "The Cathedral System; how to reform it so as to strengthen the Relations of the Cathedral to the Diocese, and to make each Cathedral a more Efficient Center of Religious Equality"; "The Duty of the Church as regards Civil Laws relating to Marriage and Divorce"; "The Communion of Saints; how may it be strengthened and manifested"; "Popular Recitations; how to improve them; Light Literature and the Stage." The Congress was visited by a deputation representing the nonconformist ministers of Leicester, bidding it welcome to the town. The Bishop of Peterborough responded in a courteous address, June 10th.

The Synod of the Episcopal Church in Ireland met in Dublin, April 30th, and was opened with an address from the Lord Primate. The
Antimony-Mines in Mexico.

Financial reports showed that a steady decrease in the receipts from various sources had been going on for several years past, the amount received under the head of assessment having fallen from £124,424 in 1876 to £108,272 in 1879, and the receipts from all sources from £212,090 to £165,007. The attention of the Synod was given to the discussion of the relations of the Diocesan Church in Trinity College with the Synod, of the status of proprietary churches, the formation of a General Church Committee, the claims of the minor incumbents and curates, the increasing expenditure of the representative body, the consecration of church-building, and primary education.

The Provincial Synod of the Episcopal Church in Canada was held in Montreal in September. The Synod decided that the name of the Church should hereafter be "The Church of England in Canada"; that a Board of Foreign Missions should be formed for the collection of money for missions to the heathen abroad, and a Board of Domestic Missions for work in British America, particularly in the diocese of Algoma; and that persons might be admitted to the diocesan, but not to the priesthood, without surrendering their worldly callings.

The fifth Synod of the Diocese of Sydney met in Sydney, New South Wales, June 22d. Bishop Barker, in his opening address, mentioned as important topics affecting the interests of the Church, the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and the Church and school land revenues, an act concerning which was pending before the Colonial Parliament. He urged the clergy to avail themselves of the opportunities for imparting religious instruction in the public schools. A resolution was proposed reciting that the Church had not the influence in the colony to which it should, by its numbers and position, be entitled, and advising the members to take a more active interest in politics. After considerable debate, it was received the vote of a large majority of the clergy, but was defeated by the negative vote of the laity. The income of the Church Society for the year had been £14,000. The Society granted stipends to thirty-eight clergy and ten catechists.

The triennial meeting of the General Synod of New Zealand, was held at Christchurch in April, and was attended by seven bishops, twenty clergy, and twenty-three lay representatives. The Primate suggested that a revision of the wording of the constitution of the Synod was needed to adapt the instrument to the changes which had taken place in the circumstances of the colonies since it was framed, and a motion providing for a revision was made, but not acted upon. The principal subjects considered by the Synod were the consolidation of the parochial system, and clerical education. The Board of Theological Studies provided a uniform standard of education for all the dioceses. It was resolved not to attempt to establish a central theological college, but to find exhibitions which might be held in New Zealand or elsewhere. The arrangements for the selection of hymns and the musical parts of the service were declared to be under the control of the clergyman, not of the vestry. Favorable accounts were given of religious work among the Maories, and in the islands.

Antimony-Mines in Mexico. The antimony of commerce has hitherto been derived almost exclusively from the sulphide-ore called stibnite, or gray antimony. In this state the metal is distributed very widely over the globe, though it is found nowhere in large deposits. It is mined in Hungary and different parts of Europe, and is found in California and Nevada; but the principal source of the supply is Borneo, whence it is shipped in ballast to the English smelters. The cost of the purified metal is quite high, being as great as that of tin and copper, and about four times that of lead. Its high price is owing not only to the comparative infrequency of the ore, but to the difficulty of reducing the sulphide, in which the antimony is usually associated with various troublesome mineral impurities, which impede and complicate the process of extraction. The reduction of the sulphide is a long process. The sulphide is first separated from the gangue by fusion, and then reduced to an oxide by roasting in a reverberatory furnace; and from the oxide the metallic antimony is obtained by fusion with charcoal saturated with a solution of carbonate of sodium.

Extensive mines of the oxide of antimony have recently been discovered in Sonora, Mexico, in the district of Altar. The attention of metallurgists was called to these deposits in 1879 by the discoverer, E. T. Cox, of Arizona. A company of capitalists from Boston was soon formed who secured nine claims of the dimensions allowed in Mexico, 2,624 by 666 feet, including all the outcropping lodes. The geological character of the country where this valuable discovery was made is identical with that of southern Arizona. The mountains are in short, narrow ranges, running mostly in a north-and-south direction. Some of the summits are irregular and rugged, and some are smooth, round cones, owing to the different degrees of erosion in the different materials of their masses. Between the parallel ranges is a table-land or mesa, formed of the eroded material. The peaks are porphyry, quartzites, basalt, diorites, and trachytes, the principal mass of the mountain-chains granite, the sedimentary rock on their flanks a sub-carboniferous limestone, in which the fossil remains have been effaced by igneous action. The débris which forms the mesa is so loose that the rain sinks through it, leaving the surface always dry and arid. In the immediate neighborhood of the mines only the limestone and quartzite are found. The lodes are from four to twenty feet thick. The ore has been removed to the depth of thirty feet, and the fissures are found to be filled from one wall to the other with the solid ore. It is oxide of anti-
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

most pure, and remarkably uniform. The ore is north and south, par
tially the axis of the mountains. The pitch to the east. All the lodes are found in a region five or six miles long and one

The ore is almost pure oxide, the only t
ber, which is present in very

The ore assays 60 and 70 per pure metal, and is expected to average 75 per cent. of antimony; they 5 per cent. of water. It corresponds in tion and specific gravity to the min-

The Argentine army, exclusive of the Na
tional Guard, comprises 7,175 men, as follows: 2,929 horse; 3,832 foot; artillery, 914. There are 5 generals of brigade, 9 colonels-major, 30 colonels; 107 lieutenant-colonels; 168 ser-

The navy was composed of 27 vessels: 2 steam ironclads, 6 steam gunboats, 2 steam torpedoes, 12 steamers (transformed into warships), 3 steam transports, and 2 sail of the line; with an aggregate tonnage of 12,000, an armament of 88 guns, and manned with 2 chiefs of squadron, 5 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 7 captains, 25 lieutenants, 22 students, 43 midshipmen, 7 paymasters, 26 engineers; 900 seamen, including officers; 2,000 infantry and artillery (National Guard); and 1 torpedo section, with 3 commandants, 8 subaltern officers, and 80 men. There is a naval school and a school for cabin-boys; and an arsenals have been built at Zárate.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1879–80 were as shown in the following tables:

| Percent | $18,900,000 |
| Percent | $2,500,000 |
| Percent | $350,000 |
| Percent | $600,000 |
| Percent | $450,000 |
| Percent | $40,200 |
| Percent | $650,899 |
| Percent | $509,061 |
| Percent | $15,000 |
| Percent | $800,000 |

Total: $18,900,000

*Ad interim until May, 1881, when he will assume the portfolio of Finance in the national government.
The surplus observed on comparing the totals of these two tables is $770,886.

Some of the more important items of expenditure in the several departments of the Government, according to the estimates already referred to, are exhibited in the subjoined table:

**INTERIOR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President of the Republic (salary, and expenses of his household)</td>
<td>$18,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislature</td>
<td>580,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Office and telegraphs</td>
<td>627,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>460,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies to provincial governments</td>
<td>54,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>753,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WAR AND THE NAVY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>8,487,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>405,713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JUSTICE, ETC.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>286,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Instruction</td>
<td>303,618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National debt</td>
<td>6,433,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of revenue</td>
<td>7,541,140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The customs receipts for each month of the year 1879, as given in the following table, though in general but little below the standard for the most favorable years, do not aggregate as high as the estimated receipts for 1879–80, shown in the foregoing table of the revenue:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$1,199,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,059,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1,109,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1,109,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1,039,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1,011,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,029,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>920,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>508,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>1,120,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>900,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>4,186,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$13,109,083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dr. Avellaneda, in his message to Congress, immediately before surrendering the executive power to his successor, made the following statement concerning the budget:

The total expenditure for the year 1881 is estimated at $20,207,651, as follows: Interior, $3,453,595.08; Foreign Affairs, $1,749,840; Finance, $2,945,329.87; Justice, etc., $1,499,452; War and the Navy (army, $4,740,610; navy, $317,622) $5,058,232; and showing an increase of $2,743,837 over the present year (1880) as follows: Interior, $570,114; Foreign Affairs, $34,000; Finance, $492,303; Justice, etc., $203,494; War and the Navy (army, $651,247; navy, $277,960) $929,207. This increase is in a great measure merely nominal, as the whole amount appropriated is rarely spent, although it well might be in the present instance, and particularly in the branches for which the increase is intended. A few words will explain this: Of the $970,-114 asked for the Interior, $650,000 are for the extension of the Central North and Andino Railways, and may be looked upon as the earnings of said lines. Consequently, the real increase is only $220,114, which will be chiefly devoted to immigration and colonization, and subsidizing the municipal bodies to be created for those purposes; the founding of new colonies in Patagonia; the improvement of roads, bridges, and public buildings; the canalization of the port of Santa Fé; the repairing of the dredging-machine, and other urgent public items which reach in the aggregate $55,816 in the estimates of the other ministerial departments. The increase for Public Instruction is comparatively insignificant, if the appropriations made in former years for this branch are considered, and how important it is for young nations to have the largest possible number of inhabitants educated, while it is perhaps the manner of returning to the people what they had contributed to the Government. Finally comes the sum of $107,750, of which $52,750 is for the new police-station, a medical and Board of Health, the placing in common several ships at present lying up, the erection of workshops, etc. The taxes all remain as they were in 1880, except some slight modification in the collected.

The financial condition of the Argentine Republic is, on the whole, and despite the unfavorable circumstances, chief among which are the devastating revolutions which the national campaigns, extremely favorable to the country's credit is uniformly maintained abroad, thanks to the exceptional requirements observed in the service of the nation. Between the years 1863 and 1870 the increased 120 per cent, and between 1876 and 1878 a further advance of about 4 per cent was apparent. The returns for 1879 show an increase of rather less than 5 per cent compared with those for 1878, but the tributary in part to the enhanced import duties, for which the Minister of Finance obtained permission from Congress in 1878. Not standing that it is an express violation of the Constitution to impose any export duties native products, yet the tax on wool was reduced to 6 per cent. ad efforsem, a state of the guarded as prejudicial to the interests of the republic, since it would be impossible for Buenos Ayres, shackled with such an arrangement, to compete with Australia, which exempt wool free of duty. Dr. Plaza's policy, was cordially supported by the people of Buenos Ayres. As the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres have already paid forty-five dollars per capita to national Government, twenty dollars to the provincial government, and about ten dollars to the Municipal Council, it was deemed wiser to tax the estancias (farms, etc.) than to tax the rural districts, as the incidence of taxation was as follows:

**NATIONAL REVENUE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Ayres (city)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Ayres (rural district)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteen remaining provinces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVENUE OF BUENOS AIRES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural districts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total       | $1,125,000   |

Hence, the taxes paid by theArgentine people were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Ayres (city)</td>
<td>$1,125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Ayres (rural districts)</td>
<td>3,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteen remaining provinces</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total       | 2,030,000    |

* See "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1879, p. 88.
foregoing statements are not included in the capital taxes of Buenos Aires, or the rest of the thirteen other provinces. It is, therefore, sufficient to remark that the city of Buenos Aires paid thirty-five times as much as the other provinces, than which once none can more satisfactorily express the wishes of the Buenos Ayreans to get rid of the much government. "The cause of every taxation," observes an Argentine writer, "is the extra liberality of the Briton in lending us money," and indeed the heavy yearly drain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Debt</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>$11,500,000</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Ayres</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine</td>
<td>8,250,000</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard dollars</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$28,750,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table is not comprised the British of 1863, the foreign indemnity bond, loan of 500,000,000 pesos current about $20,000,000, the Lottery loan of such minor matters as the loans to and Entre-Rios. If the railway guarantee, the whole indebtedness of the end of Buenos Ayres is about $1,000, or a little over $10 per capita of the nation of the country, and one fourth of the average. If the finances be carefully examined, the writer last referred to, the "ill retrieve itself in ten or fifteen years, a city that the public men are violent nists, and paralyze the imports with t of 50 per cent. ad valorem for the of protecting manufactures. In this od sheep farmers are being converted bootmakers and exerable tailors, "exports for 1878 showed a decline of from those of the year immediately t, particularly in wool, tallow, and it the close of 1877 the price of Ar- bonds in the London market (tak- of 1888 for a guide) was 70; at the 79 it was 90 to 92; and in December, were, for the first time, sold at par. The evident indication of financial prosp- yet one great drawback still proves irat on the financial and commercial y of the country, namely, a depreciated which calls aloud for remedial meas- old, the "shuttle-cock of the bolas," a high premium. With the large in- od from Great Britain in 1879, and hence felt in the stability of the Gov- there ought to be but little difficulty dishing the Orfeina de Cambios, mak- a legal tender at the former rate of 20 to the pound sterling, a financial ent which would favor the flow of to the republic, and render commen- the trade, to draw the eye. As things for a number of years past, however, there is too much of the gambling element; and a country whose foreign securities have almost attained par value, ought not to be exposed to the humiliation of a depreciated currency at home.

The great feature in Argentine history during the past few years is the increase of production, and the marked excess in the value of the exports over that of the imports, the reverse of which condition was formerly the rule. The appended tables show the values, sources, and destinations, respectively, of the imports and exports for 1879:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>$3,070,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2,024,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili</td>
<td>321,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>9,110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,679,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>211,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2,391,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>734,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5,177,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>8,014,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>8,116,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>726,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>948,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In transit</td>
<td>8,070,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$41,957,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>$12,070,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3,719,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili</td>
<td>1,189,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>11,521,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,009,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>5,210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,484,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>444,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>756,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>8,319,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1,486,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>1,018,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>471,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In transit</td>
<td>8,004,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$41,750,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values of the principal commodities exported in the same year were as follows: wool (91,951,094 kilogrammes), $21,610,000; ox-hides (2,536,799 kilogrammes), $2,149,000; horse-hides (377,429 kilogrammes), $292,000; sheep-skins (25,088,878 kilogrammes), $2,935,000; tallow (15,538,289 kilogrammes), $2,083,000; salt beef (32,309,577 kilogrammes), $2,812,000; animals (297,073), $2,130,000; hair (2,372,962 kilogrammes), $766,000; bones, $568,000; various skins, not above enumerated, $749,000. According to statistics, Buenos Ayres owned at the commencement of 1880, 5,118,029 head of cattle, or 936 for every 100 inhabitants; and 46,600,000 sheep, or 8,375 for every 100 inhabitants; which last figures are without a parallel elsewhere, though, sin- gularly enough, the number of cattle in Urug- uay was 6,000,000, or 1,385 per 100 inhabi- tants, while the number of the sheep was but 12,000,000.

No returns of shipping movements at the various ports of the republic have been pub- lished of a later date than those given in the "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879.
The total length of railway lines in operation in 1878 was 1,448 miles; and concessions had been, up to the end of that year, granted for new lines to the extent of 1,909 miles, including the great interoceanic railway from Buenos-Ayres to Santiago (Chili), 888 miles. Still further concessions were granted in 1879 and 1880, and works on the new lines and continuation of those already built were carried on with activity.

The telegraph lines in operation in 1877 comprised 9,887 miles of wires, of which 3,865 belonged to the state. The total number of dispatches in 1878 was 214,714.

The tide of immigration continues to increase, the number of immigrants for 1879 having reached 50,000, a figure hitherto unprecedented outside of the United States, and showing an increase of 14,329 as compared with that of the year immediately preceding. The lack of immigration from Northern Europe to the Argentine shores is very generally deplored, and active measures are on foot for encouraging its augmentation. Of the 286,000 immigrants from the United Kingdom and Germany in 1879, hardly 1,000 went to the River Plate regions.

The political situation of the country in 1880 contrasted widely with that of 1879, the events of which latter year comprised only measures of peaceful industry at home, while the single question of a menacing character in the foreign relations of the republic was the still existing vexed question with Chili as to the possession of territory in Patagonia. In the year just past, as the final issue of the elections for a new President approached, the smoldering fire of party strife broke out and raged for several months with unmitigated violence, paralyzing all branches of trade and industry, and being attended with considerable bloodshed, the city of Buenos Ayres itself having suffered the hardships and inconveniences inseparable from a state of siege. An incident which seriously complicated the main question at issue was the discussion concerning the definitive establishment of the capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, which had been the provisional capital ever since the days of the independence, with the trammels and expense of a double guberrotarional machine, and the object of envy and jealousy of all the provinces save that in which it is situated. The first days of October brought the reestablishment of peace, with the termination of the electoral campaign, and the inauguration of the new Chief Magistrate of the Republic, Brigadier-General Don Julio A. Roca, whose administration is regarded as one full of patriotic and fruitful promise. General Roca gained considerable distinction as Minister of War and in other important capacities under the Avellaneda government. The fact of his being a soldier, together with his resolution to initiate a military policy, and the continued arrival, for some time past, of war material for the Argentine Government, gave place in some quarters to apprehensions of belligerent designs toward Chili, with which country, as already hinted, the Patagonian boundary is still pending. But a more reasonable explanation of the armament would be the prudent desire on the part of the Argentine Republic to be prepared in case Chili, after making peace with Peru, should feel tempted to make use of her liberated forces in support of her claim to sovereign jurisdiction over the disputed Patagonian peninsula.

The following extracts we translate from President Roca's inaugural speech to the Argentine Congress on October 12, 1880, than which no other description could present a clearer view of the present political condition of the country:

MEMBERS, SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: I have just taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution for the office to which the most important duties and the gravest responsibilities attach; and I consider that I should, on this solemn occasion, express to the representatives of the Argentine people what my intentions are respecting that high post.

I do not come unconsciously to power. I well know that the path now before me is beset with snares for him who feels the responsibility of this elevated charge among a free people; nor am I unaware of the trials ever awaiting him who is resolved upon the rigid discharge of his duty. But, as you know, it was beyond my power to control the current of opinions which has terminated in this (by me unsought for) result of the electoral contest—a contest which has served as a pretext for staining once more our country's soil with blood. When the liberties of mankind and the growth of a nation are concerned, all that is great or enduring is to be attained only at the expense of vast efforts and painful sacrifices. Nor are the severe trials passed through by the Argentine Republic to be wondered at, when we survey her rapid progress and the triumphs achieved in half a century of national existence, as compared with the tardy development to which history bears testimony in the governments of the most advanced nations.

We live very rapidly, and in our feverish impatience to reach in a day the level arrived at by other nations through centuries of labor and suffering. We attempt, most of the problems of our organization, political and social, to solve by surprise.

The Congress of 1880 has completed the federal representative system of government; and we may be said to have this day fairly entered the period of constitutional rule. The law just sanctioned by this body for the final settlement of the capital of the republic, is at once the starting-point of a new era in which the Government will have entire freedom of action, and the realization of the people's dearest wish, as implying the consolidation of the union and the reign of peace for long years to come. The existence of that law had come to be an inevitable necessity, and your highest claim to the nation's esteem will be your having so faithfully interpreted its desire.

Henceforth, free of procrastination and undisturbed by the internal commotions which hourly imperilled the very integrity of the republic, the Government will be enabled to devote its attention to the concerns of administration and the fruitful works of peace; and the revolutionary period being closed forever, which constantly retarded our onward march, we shall soon reap the fruits of your firmness and tact.

On assuming the general administration of the country, I would mention the subjects which occupy my mind more particularly than all the others—the army, and means of internal communication.

The army and navy, implying, as they do, the integrity and safeguard of our country from without,
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ARGYLL, DUKE OF.

23

and order at home, have the first claim to the
ion of Congress and of the new Government.
ments of the republic is a model of dis-
ness, fortitude, valor, and loyalty to its flag,
mercy of arbitrary dispositions, and without
its guidance for its organization on a
x systematized plan.

Reforms required in this direction I shall de-
state as follows, in order to aver the danger
ism, which is the suppression of liberty, at
less distant day, and make of the army a
stitution, according to the terms of the
ion and the requirements of modern prog-
this means, and being removed from party
, it will occupy, as it now does, an exalted
public opinion, and in the unfortunate event
try's rights being endangered, be in a po-
dainvolves an irresistible force. This mass-
prove advantageous also in an economical
, doing away with useless expenses which
arily upon the Treasury because of the impos-
 confiscations of Government to establish a per-
c of civil and military administration in the
connected with the army.

Internal means of communication, they pre-
mind an imperative and unavoidable neces-
she can not be neglected without injury to the
wars, it is imperative that we should extend out
their natural termini in the north, west,
with their several branches, thus perfecting
aries of all the branches and connecting the bonds of
weakening the provinces.

have attentively watched the progress of
try can ever be borrowed; as, you as
well know, the marked changes—economic,
, and political—effected by railways and tel-
ues in their progressive extension through

x fertile provinces but await the construc-
always to increase their yielding powers
old, with ready means of transportation to
nd the southeast for their varied and magnif-
cte, representing the three kingdoms of na-
part, I shall regard it as the greatest glory
men as if, in three years from this day, we
saluting with the whistle of the locomotives
San Juan and Mendoza (the region of the
Salta and Jujuy (the region of the
communion of savage tribes and to-day the possi-
ous towns, as the most efficient means of
their possession.

continue our military operations along the
arter line, north and south, until the con-
tection of the Patagonian and Chaco Indians,
blot out the military frontiers for ever, and
a single span of Argentine soil beyond the
of the laws of the land.

id completely those bound and fertile regions
itional enemies who, since the days of the
have ever retarded the development of our
care; let us offer absolute security of lib-
rtty to those who engage their capital and
in the labor of fertilizing them, and we
shall soon see them peopled by eager multitudes of
every race and from every clime, the future founders
of new states to swell the power and greatness of the

A young and vigorous nation like our own, with
a vast extent of territory, fertile lands, a favored
mate, and liberal institutions, ought not to look with
amazement at such facts as these, of the accomplish-
ment of which elsewhere under similar circumstances
or numerous examples are recorded in the history of hu-
mankind.

We are the outline of a great nation destined to ex-
ercise powerful influence in the civilization of Amer-
ica and of the world; but in order to complete the
picture with full perfection of detail, we must enter
with firm tread the path of regular life, as a people
constituted in the image of those we have chosen for
our model: that is to say, we require lasting peace,
order unbroken, and permanent liberty. And, touch-
ing these particulars, I declare aloud from this exalted
seat that I may be heard throughout the entire re-
public, I will make use of all means and authority
placed by the Constitution in the hands of the Execu-
tive power of the nation to avert, crush, and repress
any attempt against the public peace. If in any spot
of Argentine territory a fratricidal arm be raised, or a
movement subversive of the constituted authority,
which the nation's whole power shall be directed to
restrain them. Yet I trust there shall be no need of
this; for there are now none—either individuals or
parties—any longer worthy enough to merit the char-
lot of the republic's progress by the crime of a civil
war. On the other hand, the liberties and rights of
citizens will be faithfully protected, and national
laws, so long as they keep within constitutional bounds
and do not degenerate into revolutionary parties,
may remain in peaceful security, without any fear of
hindrance on the part of my Government. The door
of the Constitution and the law is wide enough for all
parties and all noble ambitions. And thus, who can
doubt that the party which twice in the course of six
years committed the error of attempting to repair
electoral defeats by force of arms might this day be
the legitimate directors of the destinies of the nation,
had they not resorted to such odious extremes? In
cases of doubt or of impossibility to discern where
the rights of the citizen end and the attributes of the
Government begin, my preference will always be to
refrain from action, leaving time and public reason
to solve the difficulty; and, should it be found
to-thepopular steps that might affect the political interests
geven the unworthiest of Argentines, I shall proceed
upon mature reflection, and after having heard the
opinion of my natural advisers and of the acknowl-
edged eminent authorities which the country happily
possesses.

Our relations with foreign powers will be zealously
maintained and fostered by my Government, care
being taken to augment and strengthen the bonds of
union between this republic and the most advanced
nations. It will be my especial endeavor to preserve
harmony with our neighbors, while strictly abstaining
from interference in their internal concerns. And as
for those with whom, in relation to boundaries, we
have difficulties still pending, I shall seek to solve
these in a manner worthy of all concerned, without
yielding one iota where I understand the dignity,
rights, or integrity of the republic to be affected.

As a consequence of these views, our obligations
toward foreign commerce shall be regarded as sacred,
and I shall spare neither pains nor sacrifices to
secure our credit, both at home and abroad, by scrup-
olous attention to the service of our debt; for I regard
the national honor as dependent upon the faithful dis-
charge of that duty.

ARGYLL, Duke of, GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMP-
BELL, K.T., the Lord Privy Seal in the new
English Cabinet, was born April 30, 1823. He
is the only surviving son of the seventh Duke
of Argyll, and succeeded his father on April 26, 1847. He sits in the House of Lords as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, in the peerage of England. He held the office of Lord Privy Seal also in the Earl of Aberdeen's Cabinet from 1853 to 1855, and on the break-up of that Ministry he retained the office under Lord Palmerston's premiership. He afterward became Postmaster-General in the same Cabinet, but resumed the Privy Seal in 1859, exchanging again to the Postmastership on Lord Elgin being sent to China in the following year. He retired in 1866. In the last Liberal Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll held (from 1868 to 1874) the position of Secretary of State for India. He has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriages Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, the Repeal of the Paper Duties, etc. During the administration of Lord John Russell he generally supported the Government, but he identified himself with the Liberal Conservatives. He showed a special interest in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the House of Lords, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. Even before he had succeeded his father, he took, as Marquis of Lorne, an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was regarded as the chief support of Dr. Chalmers. The first editorials published by him, and entitled "A Letter to the Peers, from a Peer's Son" (1842), and "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Interposition in Behalf of the Church of Scotland," related to this question. Though an admiring friend of Dr. Chalmers, he condemned the Free-Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly. The fullest exposition of his views on church matters is given in his work, "Presbyterian Examined" (1848), which traces and critically reviews the history of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland since the Reformation. He was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews in 1851, and Rector of the Glasgow University in 1854. In addition to the works already mentioned, he published in 1866 "The Reign of Law," which had a very large circulation; in 1869, "Primavera Man: an Examination of some Recent Speculations"; and in 1870 a small work on the "History and Antiquities of Iona," of which island he is proprietor. He is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. Lord-Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyllshire, and a Trustee of the British Museum. He was married to Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. His wife died in 1878. Of his children, five sons and seven daughters were living in 1877. The Marquis of Lorne, married, in 1871, the Princess Louisa, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria.
the middle syllable, the final s is sounded, and the Italian sound of a in the second and third syllables changed to the sound of a in cara instead of its sound in car. The committee say: "We are happy to state, however, that we find this vicious habit less universal and less firmly established than the honor given it by lexicographers led us to fear. It has never obtained except among a small class of immigrants from more distant States. It is almost unknown in those States which have furnished the great mass of our population, and entirely so among those born and bred in the State, or who came here at an early period. We are, therefore, unanimous, and without hesitation in declaring it, as the result of our inquiries, that the true pronunciation of our State is in three syllables, with the broad Italian sound of a in each, and with the final s silent, with the accent on the first and last. The spelling is correct, and indicates properly its French origin. The polite world will doubtless concede to our State the privilege of fixing the pronunciation of its own name. The pronunciation herein indicated as proper, is now retained and commonly used by the Governor, heads of departments, and all the Judges of our Superior Courts. We beg leave to recommend that it continue to be used in all official acts.

The Hot Springs adjustment was finally secured by an act of Congress, passed on June 16, 1880. The important features of the act may be briefly stated. It provides that every person, his heirs or legal representatives, in whose favor the commissioners appointed by Congress, relative to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, have adjudicated, shall have the sole right to enter and pay for the amount of land the commissioners have adjudged him entitled to purchase. This privilege continues for eighteen months after the expiration of the notice required by the tenth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1877. The person so entering land must pay to the receiver at Little Rock forty per cent. of the assessed value of said land placed thereon by the commissioners.

A large and unadjusted claim is held by the State against the Government of the United States. Under an act of Congress of 1850, designed to aid in the construction of the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands, Congress gave to the State the whole of such overflowed lands not then fit for cultivation. The Interior Department, by this authority, reported as due 8,652,493 acres, and of this amount 7,627,812.14 have been approved, and 7,121,535 acres actually patented. The total remaining unapproved 1,024,650.79 acres, and of the approved lands no patent has been issued for 556,858.66 acres. This matter is complicated by the fact that the State is indemnified from the Smithsonian Institution, which is under the charge of the Government. This Institution holds 500 $1000 bonds of the State of Arkansas issued in 1838, and, as no interest has ever been paid, the indebtedness now stands at something like $25,000,000, and the United States has made this default on the State's part the occasion for withholding payment of the five per cent. fund due the State arising from the sale of public lands.

Another complication arises from the issue of patents to citizens for this land already granted to Arkansas, and the donation of another quarter million of acres to railroads as a subsidy. Efforts are being made to have Congress reduce the price of public lands in this State to 624 cents an acre, except the reserved alternate railroad sections. The State Land Commissioner, in the fifteen months before January 1, 1880, disposed of 146,684 acres of the public lands of the State by sale and 817,540 acres by free grant to actual settlers, against 127,415 acres sold and 183,743 acres donated to settlers in the twenty-four months preceding.

An amendment was proposed to the State Constitution, which was designed to take from the Legislature all authority to pay certain State bonds. To become valid, it was requisite that it should have been agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House of the Legislature, and adopted by a majority of the electors of the State. The amendment had passed the Legislature and was submitted to the voters at the election in September. It was in these words:

ARTICLE XX. The General Assembly shall have no power to levy any tax or make any appropriations to pay either the principal or interest, or any part thereof, of any of the following bonds of the State, to wit: Bonds issued under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, entitled "An Act to provide for the Funding of the Public Debt of the State," approved April 4, A. D. 1869, and numbered from four hundred and ninety-one to eighteen hundred and sixty, inclusive, being the "Funding Bonds" delivered to E. W. Cape, and sometimes called "Holberg Bonds," or bonds known as Railroad Aid Bonds, issued under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of Railroads," approved July 23, A. D. 1868, or bonds called "Levee Bonds," being bonds issued under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, entitled "An Act to provide for the Building and Repairing of the Public Levees of the State, and for other Purposes," approved March 16, A. D. 1869, and the supplemental act thereto, approved April 12, 1869, and the act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the Building and Repairing of the Public Levees of this State,'" approved March 23, A. D. 1871, and any law providing for any such tax or appropriation shall be null and void.

At the election in September, this amendment was rejected by the people by a majority of nearly four thousand votes.

A Republican State Convention was held at Little Rock, on May 2d, at which John A. Williams was President. Delegates to the Chicago National Convention have been instructed to support General U. S. Grant for President. Presidential electors were also
selected, and other business transacted relating to the State election.

The Greenback National-Labor Convention assembled on June 17th, and nominated for Governor, W. P. Parks; for Secretary of State, C. E. Tobey; for State Treasurer, W. A. Watson; for Auditor of State, C. E. Cunningham; for State Land Commissioner, Wilshire Riley; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Peter Brugman; for Chief Justice of Supreme Court, J. Cole Davis; for Clerk of Chancery Court, W. T. Holloway.

The Democratic Convention assembled on June 4th, and nominated for Governor, T. J. Churchill; for Secretary of State, Jacob Frolich; for Auditor of State, John Crawford; for Treasurer of State, William E. Woodruff, Jr.; for Attorney-General, C. B. Moore; for Commissioner of Public Lands, D. W. Lear; for Supreme Judge, E. H. English; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. L. Denton; for Judge of Pulaski Chancery Court, D. W. Gidds; for Clerk of Pulaski Chancery Court, J. W. Calloway.

The following platform was adopted:

We, the Democratic party of the State of Arkansas in delegated convention assembled, reaffirming and renewing the pledge of our allegiance and unwavering devotion to those great principles of equal rights, untrammeled suffrage, and universal toleration toward all men of whatever race, nationality, creed, or condition, that underlie and uphold the fabric of our free Government and republican institutions, and hereby solemnly plighted ourselves to a continued recognition, observance, and enforcement of the same, do further make these our declarations of party principles:

1. That the General and State governments are each in their own proper and constitutionally appointed sphere supreme, and entitled to equal love, obedience, and devotion, and that neither can trench upon the province or prerogatives of the other without grave danger and detriment to the highest interests of both.

2. That no separate or exclusive authority and intelligence together as the true and lasting basis of every free government, and an essential requisite to a proper exercise of the rights and privileges of the same, we are in favor of such a system of free public schools as will increase to even greater extent the facilities of education our people now enjoy, and with this view we commend to the Legislature of our State such needed revision of our school laws as may be most conducive to this end.

3. That we favor and cordially invite immigration from every quarter without restriction, save that it be of an honest and industrious class, and we hereby proclaim and publish to the world that all charges and intimations that any man or classes of men have been or will be in any manner proscribed, or ostracized among us on account of political opinion, or otherwise, is an unjust and unfounded libel upon our people and State; and we hereby guarantee equal protection and enlightened tolerance to all alike who may come to cast their lot among us, and make our beautiful and growing State their home; and we demand from the Legislature the enactment of such suitable laws as will tend to encourage and increase immigration into our midst.

4. We are in favor of such wholesome legislation as may be necessary to encourage the investment of capital in and the building up of manufactories in the State to the full extent that the same may be done without undue discrimination in favor of one class or branch of industry or enterprise before another of equal importance to the welfare of the people at large.

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5. That, recognizing from well-attended acts and conduct in the recent past that the time has come when a large number of our colored fellow-citizens, ignoring the party affiliations and prejudices of a bitter past, are now willing to strike hands with us in the living present and march shoulder to shoulder with the great political party to which is intrusted the reins of power to be exercised for our common well, we do hereby warmly acknowledge their kindly aid and disposition already shown, and cordially invite them to a yet fuller and more active cooperation with us in fostering and forwarding our common interests, and the welfare of our noble Commonwealth.

We endorse the action of the Democratic State Convention assembled in 1876 in recommending the submission of the question of our State's bonded indebtedness to the people by resolution providing for an amendment to our State Constitution, as also the action of our State Legislature of 1879 in submitting the same to the people, and we do not now regard that question as a political one, and remit the same to the people to be voted on by them at the approaching election, irrespective of party.

The result of the election was the success of the Democratic ticket by a large majority.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. Lieutenant-General Sheridan reports that there were 4,850 officers and men in the Department of Dakota; 2,840 in the Department of the Platte; 4,720 in the Department of Missouri and 3,640 in the Department of Texas. He protests anew that this force is too small for the work which it has to perform, and inadequate for the suppression of disturbances in the Territories and Western States, and the protection of the borders. In the Division of the West there is only one man for 76 square miles of territory, in the Department of Texas only one man for 125 miles.

Major-General Hancock reports a force of 317 commissioned officers and 2,390 enlisted men in the Division of the Atlantic.

The number of soldiers drawing increased pay for length of service under the act of 1865 is 5,129; for ten years, 3,762; for ten years, 1,872; for fifteen years, 227; for twenty years, 180; for twenty-five years, 97; for thirty years, 41.

The number of men and officers killed and mortally wounded in actions with Indians in the four years past was for each year as follows: In 1876, 16 officers and 592 men; in 1877, 7 officers and 121 men; in 1878, 2 officers and 8 men; in 1879, 2 officers and 52 men. The total losses for the four years were 27 officers and 338 men.

According to the report of Adjutant-General Drum, the enlistment of soldiers has been conducted with such care in selection, that out of 23,800 applicants only 5,006, or less than 22 per cent., were enlisted. A great improvement in the class of men applying for enlistment has been observed within the past few years, which he ascribes to the act of June 18, 1878, to advance the more soldierly and intelligent of the enlisted men to commissions. The total number of soldiers who have passed out of the service during the year is reported as 7,002: 285 by death, 2,048 by desertion, 3,158 by expiration of term of service, and 709 on expiration of service, 482 by court-martial.
15 by civil authority, 116 on account of minority, and 858 by order. The assignments of recruits and reenlistments amounted to 5,820: recruits assigned, 4,186; non-commissioned officers reenlisted, 474; musicians, etc., 41; privates, 939.

The deaths reported among the white troops by the Surgeon-General were 219, or about 1 per cent. of the mean strength (22,100), of which number 126 died of disease and 93 of wounds and casualties. The proportion of deaths to cases treated was 1 to 179. The number of white soldiers discharged from the service on surgeons' certificates of disability was 734, 3.3 per cent. of the average strength. The number of deaths among the colored soldiers was 46, or 1.9 per cent. of the mean strength; 21 of these died of disease, and 25 of wounds, accidents, and injuries. The proportion of deaths to cases treated was 1 to 88. The number of colored soldiers discharged on certificates of disability was 43, or 2.1 per cent. of mean strength (2,095). Casualties of seventeen hostile engagements with the Indians were reported for the year ending June 30, 1879. The organization of the army at present provides for 11 general officers, 555 officers, and 1,286 enlisted men for the staff; and 1,899 officers and 34,214 enlisted men for the line. Secretaries Sherman and Ramsey in their reports to the President recommend that the strength of the army be increased to 25,000 men in the troops of the line, instead of that number of enlisted men for all duties, to which limit the army is confined by the appropriation bills. Frontier tactics have undergone a great change since the extension of railroads through the Territories. It is no longer necessary to guard stage-routes and maintain small posts; but considerable bodies of troops may be concentrated at points of intersection on the railroads, whence they can be rapidly forwarded to the scene of action when Indian outbreaks take place. It is desirable to build permanent quarters for the soldiers at these central posts. Many of the small posts are still occupied, because they afford the only available quarters for the troops, which have ceased to be of any strategic importance. Secretary Ramsey and General Sherman recommend that authority be given to sell these useless sites and buildings, and apply the proceeds to erecting new barracks at the important military positions. The lack of officers for field-service prompts the suggestion that only retired officers be allowed in the educational employment for which regimental officers are now frequently detailed.

There are 78 schools in operation in the army, under the supervision of officers, with an aggregate attendance of 2,305 enlisted men and children. The enlistment of 150 schoolmasters, with the rank and pay of sergeants, is recommended by the Secretary of War. Adjutant-General Drum addressed a circular in July to the adjutant-generals of the different States, offering to aid in the organization of the State militia, and to help assimilate the rules and forms used in the State organizations to those employed in the regular service. The motive of the interest in the discipline of the State forces manifested on the part of the authorities of the regular army is to enable the army to be readily strengthened by the State troops and regular and volunteer recruits suitably officered by officers of the militia in the event of a war. Officers were detailed to visit and inspect the summer encampments of the State troops.

The year has witnessed the suppression of the two troublesome bands of hostile Indians who have infested the Northern and Southern frontiers for many months, escaping over the borders when hard pressed by the military. The Apache leader Victoria and his band have been destroyed in Mexico, and the main body of the Sioux led by Sitting Bull have delivered themselves up to the military authorities. In the engagement between Major Thornburgh and the Utes, near the White River Agency, September 29, 1879, 10 were reported killed and 35 wounded. In an attack upon Colonel Miles's command by the Sioux, at Beaver Creek, Montana, 5 were killed and 3 wounded, July 17th; in a skirmish at Salt Lake, Texas, July 25th, 2 were wounded; at Big Creek, Idaho, July 29th, 3 were wounded, and 1 killed at the same place August 20th. In an engagement with the Apaches, near Fort Bayard, New Mexico, 4 were killed and 1 wounded, September 5th. A number of engagements took place in New Mexico between a detachment under Colonel Morrow and the Apaches belonging to Victoria's band. On September 30, 1879, 2 were killed at the head-waters of the Rio Gushillo Negro; 3 were killed and 1 wounded at Grozman Mountain, October 26th and 27th; on the Rio Perche, January 18, 1880, 1 was killed and 1 wounded. In an engagement in the San Mateo Mountains, January 17th, 2 privates were wounded and an officer killed. In engagements in the Carvallo and San Andrews Mountains, January 30th and February 7th, 1 was killed and 4 wounded. A severe fight took place on the east side of San Andrews Mountain, April 6th and 7th, between Mescalero Apaches and a portion of Colonel Hatch's command, in which an officer and 8 men were wounded. In a meeting on Ash Creek, Arizona, with Victoria's Apaches, May 7th, 1 man was killed. Trouble occurred also with the Sioux in Montana, who attacked several scouting parties. A party supposed to belong to Sitting Bull's band attacked a small detachment on Pumpkin Creek, February 7th, wounding 1 and killing 1; in another attack near Rosebud River, March 8th, 2 scouts were killed. On April 1st a skirmish took place on O'Fallon's Creek, in which 1 man was killed. The Apaches were heavily pressed in New Mexico and Arizona by the United States troops and by volunteer organizations of citi-
zons. They were encountered and scattered by a force commanded by General Grierson, and pursued wherever they showed themselves. Victoria and his band of marauders were finally driven over the Mexican border in September by General Buell. The American forces pursued them into Mexican territory for more than 100 miles south of Quitman, Texas, when they were notified by the Mexican Colonel Terrassas, with whom they had communicated, that a further advance into Mexico would be objectionable. After committing a massacre in the district of Chihuahua, the Indians were met by the Mexican troops under Terrassas. Victoria was slain with 60 of his warriors and 18 women and children; and 68 women and children were captured. The remainder of his band, about 30, fled across the line into American territory again. The raids of Victoria extended through a year and a half. His band and their allies are supposed to have committed as many as 400 murders. A party of Mescalleros who had been separated from Victoria's band in the fight with General Grierson attacked a picket near Eagle Springs, Texas, October 29th, and killed 4 men.

An organized band of emigrants from Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, called the Oklahoma Colony, started in November for the strip of territory of 57 miles beyond the border-line of Kansas in Indian Territory, which they claimed was not a portion of the ceded reservation, and which they announced that they would settle upon and occupy by force unless forbidden by act of Congress, since the Secretary of the Interior had expressed the intention to settle the wild Indian tribes of the Southwest upon the disputed tract, and the Federal courts had not promptly accorded a judicial hearing of the matter. The president of the colony was D. I. Payne.

The removal of the Utes from the reservation in which silver and gold mines have been found, in Colorado, has been attended by many difficulties. A critical conjuncture, in which the Indian agents and the small body of troops on the reservation were in danger of becoming the victims of a sudden outburst of savage rage, was brought on by the action of the State authorities in regard to a case of manslaughter, in which an Indian was killed by a freight-carrier, and the perpetrator captured and put to death by the Indians. (See Colorado.)

At the beginning of November about 1,500 Indians who had taken part in the rebellion of Sitting Bull had surrendered to the military, and were placed on the reservation in Montana, under the control of the garrison at Fort Keogh, and set to agricultural employments. The chiefs Spotted Tail and Rain-in-the-Face, meeting Commissioner Marble; but Sitting Bull refused to deliver himself up till the return of the British officer, Major Walah, who had treated with him as a mediator.

The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 256,988, all of whom except some 18,000 are under the control of agents of the Government. In the Indian Territory there are 60,560 civilized and 17,750 uncivilized Indians. There are about 25,000 Indians in Dakota, 28,000 in New Mexico, 21,000 in Montana, 17,000 in Arizona, and 14,000 in Washington Territory. Over 5,000 Indians live in the State of New York, and 10,000 in Michigan. The number of acres broken by Indians not belonging to the five civilized nations of Indian Territory in 1880 was 27,288; the number of acres under cultivation, 170,847; bushels of wheat raised, 415,777; of corn, 666,480; of oats and barley, 232,488; of vegetables, 876,145; tons of hay, 56,527; number of cattle owned, 78,812; of sheep, 864,137. By the civilized tribes the number of acres cultivated was 314,995; the number of bushels of wheat grown, 388,424; of corn, 3,546,042; of oats and barley, 134,588; of vegetables, 695,000; tons of hay cut, 149,000; bales of cotton raised, 16,800; number of cattle owned, 297,040; of swine, 400,282. Among the Indians, exclusive of the five civilized tribes, 110 day-schools and 60 boarding-schools have been maintained with 518 teachers. These have been attended by upward of 7,000 children. The boarding-schools are regarded as more efficacious than the day-schools, since in them the teaching of farming and domestic work can be more successfully conducted. As much attention is given to instruction in useful labor necessary to self-maintenance as to the schoolroom studies. There are tribes numbering 50,000 Indians who have no treaty school funds. The Indian Bureau intends to open 18 new boarding-schools during the present season, which will be the first schools established for the instruction of the Western Shoshones, the San Carlos Apaches, and the first regular and satisfactory instruction provided for nine other tribes, numbering in all over 85,000 individuals. The officers conducting Indian affairs deem that the time is come when the tribal customs can be supplanted by the law of the land to a considerable extent, and when the policy of granting communal rights only in the reservations may safely be abandoned, and agricultural lands be allotted to individual Indians to hold in severalty. Acting-Commissioner Marble reports that the feeling among the Indians on the reservations in favor of individual ownership is almost universal. "Following the issue of patents comes disintegration of tribal relations, and if his land is secured for a wholesome period against alienation, and is protected against the rapacity of speculators, the Indian acquires a sense of ownership, and, learning to appreciate the advantages and results of labor, insensibly prepares himself for the duties of a citizen." The Commissioner also advises the polygamy and legalize marriage among the Indians, and the enactment of a code of criminal law for the reservations. He considers that the
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was for the punishment of trespassers upon Indian reservations are inadequate, and asks for a making such interlopers strictly amenable to punishment. Secretary of the Interior Schurz, his annual report, expresses similar views of Indian policy. The policy of massing the Indians on the largest reservations, which was allowed in the beginning of the present Administration, in accordance with which the Swedes, the northern Cheyennes, and the Poncas were removed to the Indian Territory, r. Schurz thinks has been a mistaken one. His policy advocated is to respect the rights which the Indians possess in the lands they occupy and their attachments to their homes, and to teach by example and encouragement to cultivate among themselves and their love of work and desire to accumulate private property. He advises giving separate holdings of land, with an inalienable title running a sufficient length of time; proposing to allot lands at a fee simple eventually to Indians able to maintain themselves upon them, and to dispose of the lands of those of the Indians who do not prove themselves able or disposed to maintain themselves upon them, for the benefit of and with the consent of the owners, to white settlers. The aim of such a policy is to dissolve the tribal system and to gradually make citizens of the Indians. By decision of the United States Circuit Court, rendered by Judge Dundy, the Ponca Indians are entitled to the lands in Nebraska from which they were removed. By the same principle their former reservation in Dakota will be returned to them, and the Sioux, to whom the Ponca's lands were assigned and who now hold them, have no legal title and may be dispossessed.

The Chief of Engineers, General Horatio G. Wright, directs attention to the backward condition of the harbor defenses. Only a small portion of the existing fortifications are of recent construction, and planned with reference to modern heavy ordnance. These are all of hem earthen barbette batteries. The case- owned forts, which were as good as any in the world when they were built, were designed only to resist the attacks of wooden vessels, and are pierced for guns long out of date. The modern naval vessels are armed with guns of from 9 to 17 inch bores, firing 800 to 2,000 pound projectiles, and are clad with from 8 to 14 inches of iron armor. Foreign nations have naval stations within a few hours' sail from the American shore. Immediately upon the declaration of a war these fast war-steamer could appear at any one of the American ports and use the present batteries with ease. The navy could not avert such a danger, and no rapid concentration of troops could prevent the burning of the seaport thus attacked by explosive shot. Some of the wealthiest cities of the United States, thousands of millions' worth of property, and the naval and military stores of the Government, are thus exposed to quick destruction upon the first outbreak of a war. This danger can only be successfully guarded against by a thorough system of harbor fortifications constructed in accordance with the principles followed by European nations, casemated forts armed with the heaviest artillery and protected by thick iron scarp, supplemented by earthen batteries and a well-planned system of torpedo defense. Barbette batteries may be used entirely in the ports with shallow harbors which will not float the heaviest ironclads. Fortifications should be studded along the channels of approach of every harbor and in the harbor, and in all waters in the neighborhood of a city within the longest direct or curved range of modern gunnery. In the harbor mouths and channels should be placed lines of torpedoes for the purpose of holding the vessels of the enemy under the fire of the fortifications. The torpedoes should be ready in the fortresses to be laid down at the breaking out of a war according to regular plans which have been studied out with reference to the topography of the bottom and the tidal currents. The wire for firing the torpedoes should be securely laid in subterranean galleries conducting from the secure chambers within the fortifications, where the electrical apparatus is placed, out into deep water. Heavy mortars should be placed to command every position where the enemy might anchor either for the purpose of shelling the city or of destroying the torpedo lines. The guns and mortars should be heavy enough to penetrate the iron plating and break through the decks of ironclads, and should be numerous enough to prevent the fastest war-steamers from running their fire. The present casemated forts, where they can be strengthened and pierced for heavy ordnance, ought to be casted with strong plates of iron, and provided with iron casematte shields to protect the guns and gunners from direct or curved fire.

The trial of a 11-inch muzzle-loading rifled cannon which had been made over from a 15-inch smooth-bore has been very successful, and proves the practicability of converting old guns into effective weapons of the approved form. With this gun 398 rounds were fired with 90 pounds of powder and 400 and 544 pound shot, and 3 with 95 pounds of powder and 540 pound shot. Tests with an 8-inch breech-loader, with battering charges of 85 pounds of powder, led the Board of Ordnance to recommend the breech-loading system. The advantages of the use of chambers in rifled cannon for heavy charges having been tested with a 8-inch rifle, one of the 8-inch rifles was chambered and tried. After a preliminary trial 100 rounds were fired with the maximum charge of 55 pounds of powder and 180-pound shot. The velocity was found to be about one third greater than in the unchambered guns, and the power and accuracy were increased, while the weight of the bore by the 65-pound charge was no greater than that produced in the other
form by 35-pound charges. The penetration at 1,000 yards was 993 inches, while that of the unchambered rifle of the same caliber is 773 inches, and that of the English 9-inch rifle 876 inches. In all kinds and calibers up to 11-inch bores the method of converting old guns into the newer forms, both muzzle- and breech-loading, has proved a success. Four 12-inch breech-loading rifles were directed to be constructed in the bill making an appropriation of $400,000 for armament. The reluctance of contractors to take the orders for guns heavier than the foundry plants are adapted to caused a delay; but the contracts were finally placed. The manufacture of small-arms in the National Armory during the fiscal year aggregated 20,387 rifles and carbines. The reserve supply on hand at the end of the year was 22,972, including the manufactures of the year. The Springfield breech-loader is still retained. No form of magazine gun has yet been brought to the point of perfection which would warrant its general use in the army. The Hotchkiss type is the most promising one, and is being developed and improved, and, if successful, will probably be adopted, though the bolt and handle are not looked upon with favor in the service. The Chief of Ordnance, General Benet, has recommended that the bayonets and the saber both be abolished. The General of the Army gave orders for studies and experiments with the design to have the ramrod shaped so that it would serve the additional purpose of a bayonet-foil after the man had got away. Lieutenant Zalinski, and for the manufacture of a light, efficient knife or trowel for digging in the ground and other uses. Colonel Benton, commanding the Armory, has produced a combined bayonet and ramrod, which is a simple modification of one used in Hall's breech-loading carbine, invented seventy years ago. It occupies the same space as the ordinary ramrod, is strong and efficient, reduces the weight carried by the soldier, and does away with the bayonet-scabbard. In the butt of the gun is a receptacle for the screw-driver, cartridge-extractor, and wiper. A trowel-knife has also been devised. A limited number of both instruments have been furnished to soldiers for trial. Trials at extreme ranges have demonstrated that the service-rifle is able to wound or kill up to nearly 3,000 yards, and that the carbine with the rifle-cartridge made for the service carries as far. The 500-grain bullet fired from any rifle with sufficient twist ranges nearly 3,700 yards. Ordinary variations in the weight of powder-charges do not affect elevation at very long ranges, velocities approximating each other. The range of the Government rifle may be made, according to Colonel Benton and Captain Greer who made the trials, as long as that of any in the world by preparing the cartridge as at present, but with an increased weight and pressure.

The case of suspected hazing of the colored cadet Whittaker, at West Point, in April, who was found with the cartilage of his ears cut open, and with other injuries and marks of violence, which he asserted had been committed upon him during the night by a band of students of the Academy, aroused considerable popular excitement. The authorities of the school were convinced from the first that the tale was an imposture, and that the cadet had inflicted the marks upon himself for the purpose of obtaining an excuse from certain examinations, or from some other motive. An investigation was entered upon, in which Whittaker exhibited a threatening anonymous letter, which he said had come to him several days before the alleged outrage. The presence of the Attorney-General, who was requested to watch the proceedings of the trial as a representative of the Government, was resented by the commandant and other officers. No one was implicated besides the supposed sufferer by the evidence brought out at the trial. In the yearly report of Major-General Schofield, commanding the post, the officers and teachers are defended from the charge of showing disfavor to the colored cadets, and the students are exonerated from the imputation of hazing Whittaker. The regulations which require white cadets to sit at the same mess with colored students, to meet them and hold the necessary intercourse with them in the class-room, on parade, and in other places, General Schofield considers an invasion of their social liberty. The two races are not required to occupy the same dormitories. The white cadets respect the legal rights of colored cadets more scrupulously than those of each other. "The enforced association of the white cadets with their colored companions, to which they have never been accustomed before they came from home, appears to have destroyed any disposition which had existed to hold together in such association. The intellectual inferiority of the lately enslaved race is a reason for the want of success of colored cadets at West Point. One out of the eleven appointees has passed through the course and graduated with credit, though without social recognition. The case of the cadet Whittaker is the natural result of the assumption that the disfranchised race have attained in half a generation the social, moral, and intellectual level which the average white man has reached in hundreds of years. . . . He imagined that officers who had fought to make him free, and who were laboriously striving to teach him what he could not comprehend, were governed in their conduct toward him by 'hate of the nigger,' and that cadets who would neither touch him nor speak to him, could be believed to have tied his hands and feet, and cut his hair and ears, and that so tenderly as not to hurt him. He had not reached that point in civilization where it is first apprehended that human nature may be governed by motives other than love, hatred, or fear." The cadet Whittaker was subsequently dropped from the roll of the college, having failed to satisfy the requirements of the stand
and for examinations in certain branches of study. His case was discussed later on in a meeting by President Hayes and his Cabinet, and by order of the President a trial by court martial, on the charges of duplicity made against him, was accorded to take place in January, 1881. General Schofield has been relieved of his command at West Point, and General Howard placed in charge of the post.

**ASIA.**

The sixth issue of Behm and Wagner’s *Die Bevölkerung der Erde* (Gothe, 1880), estimates the territory of Asia at 17,310,044 square miles, or 44,572,000 square kilometres, and the present population at 884,707,000. Not included in this number are the Polar Regions, to which the editors of this periodical now assign an independent position among the large divisions of the land-surface of the earth. We give their estimates for the area and population of these regions in the article *POLAR REGIONS*.

As long as the final results of the Kulja treaty between Russia and China are not known, there is some uncertainty about the present boundaries of these two empires. The area and population of the large divisions of Asiatic Russia are set down as follows:

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<tr>
<th>DIVISIONS</th>
<th>Area in sq. kilometres</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<td>Caucasus, inclusive of recent (1878)</td>
<td>7,959,444</td>
<td>5,095,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transcaucasia (with New Siberia for which see POLAR REGIONS)</td>
<td>12,469,240</td>
<td>8,449,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corea</td>
<td>3,534,000</td>
<td>4,401,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corea (without islands)</td>
<td>485,415</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Asiatic Russia</td>
<td>28,502,959</td>
<td>18,470,569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the Turkish possessions in Asia the following figures are given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Sq. kilometres</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate possessions</td>
<td>3,929,700</td>
<td>16,128,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Under English administration)</td>
<td>9,001</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military provinces of Samos</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>87,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,199,201</td>
<td>16,289,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The area of the still independent region between Khiva, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Persia, and the Russian Transcaspian district, is given as 266,500 square kilometres, with a population, according to Vambéry, of 450,000. The only stock that have up to the present moment retained their entire independence are the Tzekes, of whom 200,000 are Akhal Tzekes, frequenting the oases at the foot of the Aran-Lough; the remainder, about 100,000, have their seat to the east, at present in Merv. Of Khiva the area is given as 57,800 square kilometres, and the population 700,000. The total number of the Turkoman stock in Central Asia is given as 1,100,000. Bohara, with the adjacent districts of Karatgein, Shigman, Roshan, etc., which the English-Russian treaty about the northern frontier of Afghanistan recognized as subject to Bokhara, has an area of 239,000 square kilometres, and a population of 2,130,000.

The total area of Arabia is given as 3,156,600 square kilometres, and the population 5,000,000; of this, 2,507,300 square kilometres, with a population of 3,700,000, are still independent of Turkey.

On the basis of new estimates for one or two districts of Persia, the area of this country is now set down as 1,847,070 square kilometres, with a population of 7,000,000. The district of Khotoor, ceded to Persia by Turkey, in virtue of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 1,125 square kilometres, and a population of 8,000.

As the Afghan-English Treaty of Gandamak, of May 28, 1879, which placed the districts of Kuram, Pishteen, and Sibi under the protection and the administration of the British Government, was annulled by the subsequent hostilities, and a new agreement had not been made up to February, 1880, Behm and Wagner continue to set down the area of Afghanistan as 731,664 kilometres, and the population as 4,000,000. At the same time they give the detailed lists of the various tribes and stocks published by A. H. Keane in “Nature” (January 23, 1880), as the result of careful and independent research, and yielding as the estimate of population the much higher figure of 4,145,000, which may be still further increased by a more accurate knowledge of the country. (See AFGHANISTAN.) Kafiristan has an area of 51,687 square kilometres, and a population of 1,000,000, and Beloochistan 276,515 square kilometres, and 360,000 inhabitants.

Chinap with all its dependencies has an area of 11,813,750 square kilometres, and a population of 434,826,500. The latter figure is, however, very uncertain; some authorities maintaining that it is much too high, and others much too low. Hong-Kong had (1878) an area of 19 square kilometres, and a population of 139,144 inhabitants; Macao (1879), 11-75 square kilometres and 77,230 inhabitants. Japan, according to official statistics of 1878, had an area of 379,711 kilometres, and a population of 34,338,504.

The total area of the immediate British possessions in India, including British Burmah, is given as 2,329,201 square kilometres (=899,341 square miles), and of tributary states as 1,444,922 square kilometres (=577,922 square miles); population of the former, 191,095,445, of the latter, 49,309,085; total British possessions, 240,298,500. The French possessions in India have an area of 508 square kilometres, and a population (1877) of 280,381; the Portuguese, an area of 3,955 square kilometres, and a population in 1877 of 44,937. Ceylon has an area of 24,702 square miles, and a population in 1877 of 2,755,557.
The following table shows the areas and populations of the various subdivisions of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, according to the latest attainable data of any value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBLISIONS</th>
<th>Area in sq.</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Burmah</td>
<td>199,251</td>
<td>1,274,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur (British)</td>
<td>17,553</td>
<td>139,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribes east and south of Assam (independent)</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Burmah</td>
<td>457,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>798,250</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>440,500</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Cochin-China</td>
<td>24,561</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>38,500</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Maleys</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straits Settlements</td>
<td>3,173</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,167,410</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,665,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The East India Islands are subdivided thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISLANDS</th>
<th>Sq. kilome-</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andaman Islands</td>
<td>6,697</td>
<td>14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicobar</td>
<td>1,723</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burmese Islands</td>
<td>996,151</td>
<td>27,846,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>17,553</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,002,851</strong></td>
<td><strong>84,519,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table exhibits estimates of the population connected with the Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Eastern Churches:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Roman Catholic</th>
<th>Protestant</th>
<th>Eastern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>18,171,000</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>3,041,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>10,412,000</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China*</td>
<td>600,000,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>84,292,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annam</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>3,750,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British possessions*</td>
<td>848,926,000</td>
<td>1,264,000</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>2,770,000</td>
<td>980,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>922,000</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>8,163,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>17,440,000</td>
<td>8,992,000</td>
<td>9,956,000</td>
<td>9,409,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,108,717,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,922,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,956,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,409,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of Mohammedans in Asia is about 115,144,000. (See Mohammeidan.) According to recent works on Japan, the Shinto religion, although it is recognized as the state religion of Japan, has no more than from 100,000 to 200,000 professed adherents, the rest being Buddhists or nothing. (See Japan.)

In Afghanistan, the British held, at the beginning of the year, Candahar, Cabool, which they had reconquered from the Afghan insurrectionists, and the districts bordering on India with their passes. Mohammed Jan had been driven from the positions he had taken before Cabool, and had retired with the Prince Mosse Khan to Ghuznee, and was endeavoring to excite the tribes to a new rising. Ayoub Khan was at Herat with a considerable force, which he was preparing to lead against the British. He assumed the offensive during the summer, and inflicted a serious defeat upon General Burrows at Kushk-i-Nakhub, on the 27th of July. He then laid siege to Candahar; it was routed on the 1st of September by General Roberts, who had marched from Cabool to the relief of the garrison, and was compelled to retire to Herat, while his troops were scattered. Abdurrahman, the nephew of Shere Ali, was installed Ameer of Cabool on the 22d of July. The British forces were withdrawn from Cabool during September; the garrison at Candahar was strengthened, with the intention of holding the city for the present; and the Kuram Valley was evacuated and left in the possession of the Turis under a British guarantee that their independence of the Ameer of Cabool should be maintained. (See Afghanistan.)

The progress of events in Afghanistan, and matters connected with them, constituted the most important objects of attention in India. The estimates for the expenditures on account of the war, which were published at the beginning of the year, gave promise that the cost would be light, and encouraged the belief that the vicereignty would be able to sustain it without calling upon the British Government for help. This expectation was afterward disappointed by the production of other items of expense, and new estimates which showed that the cost of the war would be one hundred and fifty per cent. more than that which had first been given, and very far beyond the ability of India to sustain. Upon the occurrence of a change in the British Government, Lord Lytton was recalled from the office of Viceroy, and the Marquis of Ripon was appointed in his place. Apprehensions were entertained for a time that the new Government might abruptly enter upon a policy of administration, particularly with reference to Afghanistan, so different from that which had been pursued by the previous Government, as, by a too sudden change, to bring disaster upon interests and enterprises which had been adapted to the old policy. The measures of the new Government were taken, however, with such carefulness and deliberation as to assure the country that these fears had no solid foundation. A land-slide which occurred at the summer resort Naini Tal, on the 18th of September, caused the death of several officers of the Government of Bengal, and of other persons of high standing in Indian society. (See India.)

A Russian expedition was dispatched against the Tekke Turkomans to chastise them for the depredations and insurrections of which they had been guilty. It was said before the expedition started that it would not occupy Merv, for the
Government was desirous to avoid occupation, lest it should provoke a
occupation of Herat by the British. The
attempt to conduct on a reduced scale two years, and the operations of
the year were to be confined to establish-
ing forts, lines of communication, etc.
 edition started at the beginning of the
year, under the command of General Skow-
 rash on beyond Geok Tepe, against
a detachment from it made a recon-
one to a point between that place and
there it made preparations to spend
THE. Another Russian expedition, un-
lonel Pritievsky, of a scientific and
defined character, had penetrated into
when its further progress was stopped
order of the Tibetan Government.
 edition was obliged to retrace its steps,
traveling along the Yellow River,
 intention of returning to Siberia,
be members of the party were arrested
Chinese. They were afterward set free
and permitted to continue the explora-
the Yellow River, but intended to re-

the front of the season.

Chinese Government has exerted great
and has persistently followed the
assistance in its claims to equality of
alism with any other power, and to
of whatever territory has been
from it. The arrangement made
Asia in the previous year for the de-
of Kulja was not satisfactory to the
ment. The envoy who negotiated the
was degraded for his failure to secure
and the demand for a revision of
by was pressed upon Russia with such
that war was regarded as imminent
nearly the whole year. The claims of
the paramount sovereignty of the
Islands were vigorously pressed
Japan. The Government has given
Portugal its intention to resume
apart of the promontory of Macao.

influence has become ascendant in
Negotiations have been reported to
progress between the British and Persian
ments, for a treaty, under which Persia
be permitted to acquire and hold Herat,
deration of its granting to British
also its privileges of navigation in its
and of the construction of roads in its
A portion of the country suffered
from famine; and the Kurds rose in
and, joined by the Turkish Kurds,
the almost absurd assumption of a density rapidly increasing from the center toward the surface.

It has seemed to the writer quite possible that the difference of illumination of the limbs of the planet, caused by phase, may lie at the bottom of the difficulty. Except on rare occasions there is phase enough, even at the moment of opposition, to produce a notable difference of appearance between the fully illuminated edge of the planet's disk and that opposite, a difference which can hardly fail to be felt in microphotometric measurements. Unexceptionable observations for determining the polar compression can therefore be made only when the planet reaches opposition and its node together. This was so nearly the case last season that, on the night of November 12th, an observer on the planet would have witnessed a transit of the earth. At this time, and for a few days before and after, the phase was extremely small, and an opportunity was presented for determining the planet's ellipticity such as will not be available again for nearly half a century.

An elaborate discussion of Professor Young's observations gives, as a final result of the work done, an ellipticity of 1/27. In other words, the polar diameter is to the equatorial in the ratio of 218 to 219. This agrees very closely with Professor J. C. Adams's recent estimate of the compression (1/27), which the planet ought to have if it follows the same law as the earth. The variation of its density. The ellipticity assigned by Professor Young is considerably greater, it will be observed, than that of the earth.

Minor Planets.—Since the date of our last report, nine minor planets have been added to the observation Mars and Jupiter, making the present number 219. The dates of discovery, names of discoverers, periods and mean distances, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>When, and by whom discovered.</th>
<th>Mean distance.</th>
<th>Periods in years.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>211...</td>
<td>1879, December 10, Palisa...</td>
<td>8'0524</td>
<td>1.948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212...</td>
<td>1880, February 9, Palisa...</td>
<td>8'1164</td>
<td>2.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213...</td>
<td>1880, February 19, Peters...</td>
<td>8'1465</td>
<td>1.962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214...</td>
<td>1880, March 1, Palisa...</td>
<td>8'1111</td>
<td>1.541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215...</td>
<td>1880, April 7, Knorre...</td>
<td>8'1690</td>
<td>1.528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216...</td>
<td>1880, April 16, Palisa...</td>
<td>8'1841</td>
<td>1.706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217...</td>
<td>1880, August 80, Copeland...</td>
<td>8'7601</td>
<td>1.223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218...</td>
<td>1880, September 4, Palisa...</td>
<td>8'8800</td>
<td>1.543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 216 has the greatest eccentricity (0.29) of those discovered during the year, and the last in the catalogue the greatest apparent magnitude.

The 219 minor planets now known have been detected by thirty-five discoverers. First in this list is Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of the Observatory of Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, who has discovered forty-one—nearly one fifth of the whole number. The next is Professor Palisa, of Pola, now credited with seven. Except by American astronomers.

The second most experienced observer discovered five of those announced in 1880. The third is the lamented James C. Watson, late Director of the Observatory at Ann Arbor, Michigan, who detected twenty-two. Of the whole number, seventy have been discovered by American astronomers.

Jupiter's Period of Rotation.—In the monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society for January, 1880, H. Pratt, Esq., of discussion a series of observations of red spot of Jupiter. These observations continued from July 26 to December including 391 rotations of the planet. The result of the period of rotation of Jupiter is 9h38m15s. This exceeds the period found by Dr. Pray's results by 12 seconds of time, and is about 0.10'.

Evidence that the Light of Jupiter is intrinsic.—Among the papers read at the Royal Astronomical Society on May 14, 1880, was one of great interest by Dr. Henry Draper, of New York. For five years it has been held, by Mr. Pray, and others, that Jupiter's light is not relected. The facts now obtained by spectroscopic investigation seem clearly to indicate Draper's remarks, that the light is hot enough to give out light, though not in a periodic or eruptive manner proper to remark, however, that in the paper which followed the reading of Dr. Draper's paper, some doubt was expressed in his conclusions. The question can be regarded as definitely settled without investigation.

Jupiter's Red Spot.—Observation of the great red spot in 1879 and 1880, but little change in its appearance be between two oppositions of the planet.

Proba ble Existence of Ultra-discovery Planets. In February, 1880, Professor Forbes, of the University of Glasgow, Militia before the Royal Society of Edinburgh designed 'first, to show reasons for the existence of two planets, whose perturbations and the variation of its density. The ellipticity assigned by Professor Young is considerably greater, it will be observed, than that of the earth.

The whole of this research is founded upon the introduction of comets as permanent objects of the solar system, which is now generally accepted. According to this theory, comets are the products of cometary matter, and the products of the cometary matter matter, and the products of the cometary matter, and the products of the cometary matter. The whole of this research is founded upon the introduction of comets as permanent objects of the solar system, which is now generally accepted.
ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA AND PROGRESS.

It has long been known that the aphelion-distances of comets are grouped in classes at definite distances from the sun. Thus we know that there is a large group of comets whose aphelion-distance is about the same as the distance of Jupiter from the sun. Jupiter's distance is 5.22 Earth's radii, and there are eleven periodic comets whose aphelion-distance is between 4 and 6 Earth's radii. Neptune's distance is 30 Earth's radii, and there are six comets whose aphelion-distances vary from 32 to 35 Earth's radii.

On tabulating the aphelion-distances of all the known elliptic orbits of comets, it was found that in no case was there any grouping of aphelion comet distances which did not agree with the distances of planets, except that beyond the distance of Neptune there were two groupings of comet aphelion-distances, one at 100 Earth's radius, the other at 500 Earth's radius, approximately.

Taking Professor H. A. Newton's theory with respect to the introduction of comets into the solar system, it would follow that the disturbing planet must, at the time when the comet was so introduced, have been somewhere near the position of the comet's aphelion. Two hypotheses then present themselves: 1. We may suppose that the planet must have been extremely close to the comet when it introduced it, in which case it would be necessary to prove that the aphelion-positions of a fair proportion of these comets lie in one plane which passes through the sun. In this case we could determine the date when the planet was in some definite position, and so might predict its present position; 2. We may suppose that the planet revolved in some orbit close to the ecliptic, and assume that it attracted the comet into the solar system, when it was near to the comet's aphelion-position.

The details of Professor Forbes's interesting researches can not here be given. He assumes that the comets 1840 IV, 1846 VII, 1861 I, and 1861 II, were introduced by a planet whose distance is about one hundred times that of the earth, and whose period is about one thousand years. The estimated position of the planet in 1880 is in longitude 174°, and north polar distance 87°. Some attempt has also been made to determine the position of the more remote planet, but no satisfactory result has yet been attained. If the bodies really exist, their apparent magnitudes are doubtless very small.

Comets.—On the evening of February 2, 1880, Dr. B. A. Gould, Director of the Observatory at Cordoba, South America, noticed a bright stream of light rising from a point beneath the western horizon. As was supposed when first observed, this luminous beam soon proved to be the tail of a very large comet. From observations at Cordoba, the Cape of Good Hope, and other points in the southern hemisphere, the elements of the orbit were calculated by Dr. Gould, Mr. Hind, and others, with the remarkable result that the comet had actually passed through the sun's atmosphere; the nucleus, in perihelion, having been less than 100,000 miles from the solar surface. It was found, moreover, that the orbit coincided so closely with that of the great comet of 1843 as to render it nearly certain that the bodies were identical.

The second comet of the year was discover-
The Shower of November 14th.—Professor D. E. Hunter gives the following results of his watch for meteors at the Leonid epoch in 1880, at Washington, Davies County, Indiana: The morning of November 13th was cloudy, and on the 15th the moonlight interfered with observations till daylight. On the morning of the 14th, watch was kept for two hours, from 8° 45' to 10° 45', by Professor Hunter and three assistants. One hundred and sixteen meteors were seen, of which ninety-one were Leonids. During the first hour, before the moon had set, but fifteen meteors of the November shower were seen; but in the second hour (the moon being absent) seventy-six were observed, and of these fifty-one were counted in the last thirty minutes. The length of the tracks varied from 2° to 40°, the average being about 6° or 7°.

Fire-balls.—Many large meteors or fire-balls were seen during the year, of which the following are some of the principal: A meteor "of immense size" was seen at Welling, in Kent, England, at 5° 20', p.m., January 8th. On January 18th, at 7° 20', p.m., Dr. L. Waldo saw at New Haven a fine double meteor. It was first observed very near Capella, and it moved toward Theta in Urs Major, the track being parallel to the line joining Beta and Gamma in that constellation. The distance between the meteors was about 1° 30'.

On April 12th, at 9° 45', Professor F. P. Donza, at Moncasiere, saw a fine meteoric fire-ball with a path from right ascension 20°, declination 62° north, to right ascension 29°, declination 45° north, leaving a long streak, and moving slowly. ("Observatory" for June, 1880.)

A large fire-ball, whose light was nearly equal to that of the full moon, was seen by Professor E. W. Claypole, of Antioch College, Ohio, June 10th, at ten minutes after nine o'clock, p.m. It was first seen very near Betelgeuse, and disappeared behind a cloud on its way to the west-northwest point of the horizon. It was visible about two seconds, and left no sparks behind.

Several daylight meteors have been seen during the year. In "Nature," for July 1st, Mr. W. Odell, of Coventry, England, states that on June 11th, shortly before sunset, he saw, due east of his position, a bright white meteor moving toward the north with a path slightly inclined to the horizon. The length of its track was 10° or 12°. A fire-ball half the apparent size of the moon was seen in daylight on the afternoon of July 9th, by the Rev. Lloyd Jones, one mile east of Greenwich, England. According to the Indianapolis "Daily Journal," of November 23rd, a large meteor was seen by several persons at Bloomington, Ind., about 4° 30'—shortly before sunset—on the evening of November 18th. It was first observed at a point nearly northwest at an altitude of 80° or 85°. Its motion was approximately parallel to the horizon, and its explosion occurred at a point very near the north. Its apparent magnitude was one half that of the moon. No sound was heard to follow the explosion. The same meteor was seen by many persons at Washington, Ind., fifty miles southwest of Bloomington.

New Stars, or hitherto Undiscovered Variables.—The "Observatory" for June, 1880, contains a letter from Mr. Joseph Buxendell, of Southport, England, announcing the discovery of two stars, which he regards as either new or as long-period variables, whose cycles of change have not been determined. The first is in Gemini, and was discovered January 28th. The second is in Bootes, and was first seen on the night of March 12th.

The Variable R Hydrae.—Dr. Gould, Director of the Cordova Observatory, South America, has lately discussed the recorded observations of this interesting variable, dating back to 1689. The variability was discovered by Maraldi, at Paris, in 1704. The assigned period was four hundred and thirty-six days, and the range of variation was from the fourth to the tenth magnitude. Dr. Gould's discussion has led to a significant and important discovery, viz., that the period of variation is rapidly decreasing. This decrease, according to Dr. Gould, amounts to more than nine hours in each period.

New Double Stars.—The monthly notice of the Royal Astronomical Society for December, 1879, has a communication from S. W. Burnham, Esq., of Chicago, giving an account of his discoveries of double stars since the publication of his last catalogue. Beta Scoæ has long been known as a wide double, but now Mr. Burnham announces the duplicity of the principal component. The star is therefore triple, and the members in all probability constitute a physical system. 48 Virginis, seen as a single star by all former observers, was found to be a very close pair, the members being each of the sixth magnitude. 86 Virginis had been known as double, but the Chicago telescope has separated each of the components. The four stars taken together form the closest quadruple system known. They are of the sixth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth magnitudes, respectively. 550 Virginis is a double star, which Schmidt, in 1866, discovered to be variable. Mr. Burnham has detected a distant companion, of the twelfth or thirteenth magnitude, forming with the old components a triple system.

The Warner Observatory.—Through the liberality of Mr. H. H. Warner, a new astronomical observatory has just been built at Rochester, New York. It is to be supplied with a telescope having an object-glass sixteen inches in diameter, and a focal length of twenty-two feet. The optical instrument will be placed in charge of Dr. Lewis Swift, a gentleman already distinguished by his discovery of comets.

The Lick Observatory.—Perhaps no enterprise of our time gives brighter promise of
AUSTRAlia AND POLynesia.

Discovery than the projected observatory at Mount Hamilton, California. The site
was originally suggested by Edward H. Holden in 1874, and the
location was subsequently concurred in by Leroy Newcomb. In order to test
the feasibility, the trustees of the "Rock Trust" authorized S. W. S.
Chicago, an experienced and skil-
er, to fit up a temporary observatory
Hamilton, to be used as long as might
for the purpose. The results of his work are embodied in Mr. Burnham's
report to the Board of Trustees in
of 1880.

The Observatory Peak is 37°
latitude; longitude, 121° 36' 40" west.
ghway it is twenty-six miles (nearly
San José); by an air-line, only thirty
miles in elevation is 4,250 feet above the
sea. "The sides of the mountain,
sections, are very steep, and form an
angle at the summit. The view from
the observatory, in every direction, is
higher ground within a radius of one
mile."

ham remained on Mount Hamilton
7th to October 16th, inclusive. ophere and other conditions of the
sphere found eminently suited for the
location of the Lomb Observatory.
Telescopists have accordingly announced
preliminary work on Mount Ham
already been commenced, and will
be completed as rapidly as possible under
conditions. The smaller equatorial,
inches' aperture, has been under
Clark and Sons, and will be
position early in 1881; and the
atorial, meridian circle, and other
equatorial, will be contracted for at an early
time.

AUSTRAlia AND POLYNESIA.

Elements.—The area and population of
the islands of Australia and Polynesia
are given in the new volume of
"Sikurung der Erde" (sixth volume,
30):

**DIVISIONS.** | Area in square | Population.
---|---|---
| Kilometres | 1,000,000 |

| and adjacent islands | 7,692,969 | 8,758,569 |
| and islands | 2,079,938 | 1,077,844 |
|  | 502,864 | 500,000 |
|  | 502,864 | 500,000 |
|  | 174,164 | 174,164 |
|  | 879,830 | 879,830 |
|  | 4,929,279 | 4,929,279 |

On June 30, 1879, an official calculation es-
imated the population (exclusive of natives)
in New South Wales at 712,019; in Victoria,
at 687,484; in South Australia, at 265,148.
The new census of New Zealand reveals the
fact that the Maoris are rapidly decreasing.
In 1861 they were still estimated to number
55,836; now they have dwindled down to 43,
995. The Registrar-General of New Zealand
is not sanguine as to their recovery from their
downward career, for, apart from their de-
fining deficiency in moral qualities necessary to arrest
the progress of decay, the history of aborigines
invariably shows, in his opinion, an inability
to graft the habits of civilization on native
habits and customs. At the time when the
colonists first landed it is believed their
number was not less than 2,000. About fifty
seven schools are now in existence under Gov-
ernment auspices, at which there is an attend-
ance of 1,798 children, in which the rudiments
of knowledge are taught, and the girls are in-
stucted in domestic duties. The number of
natives in New South Wales was (in 1871) 983;
in Victoria (1877), 1,067; in South Australia
(1876), 3,958; in the other colonies no e-
umeration has taken place.

Some interesting information on Chinese im-
migration in the Australian colonies may be
obtained from a report of the Colonial Gov-
ernment of Victoria. It appears from this
report that in 1859 there were 46,000 Chinese
residing in Victoria; but the number has great-
ly diminished during the last twenty years, and
does not now exceed 13,000. As far as can be
ascertained, the number of Chinese in Queens-
land is 14,524; in Victoria, about 13,000; in
New South Wales, 8,500; New Zealand, 4,485;
South Australia and Port Darwin, 2,000; Tas-

---

**GROUPS.**

| Area in square kilometres | Population.
---|---|
| Melanesia | 148,025 | 608,000 |
| Polynesia | 9,780 | 1,000 |
| Sandwich islands | 17,089 | 65,000 |
| Micronesia | 5,080 | 50,000 |

**Total** | 176,804 | 879,950 |

II. BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—The following ta-
ble exhibits the population of the Australasian
colonies of Great Britain according to the cen-
suses taken in 1871 or 1870, and according to
an official estimate in December, 1878:

**COLONIES.**

| Estimated 1871 or 1870. | 1878. |
---|---|
| New South Wales | 601,500 | 693,748 |
| Victoria | 729,563 | 717,488 |
| South Australia | 134,935 | 249,728 |
| Northern Territory | 8,250 | 8,250 |
| Queensland | 190,000 | 201,010 |
| Western Australia | 264,745 | 264,745 |

**Total Australia** | 1,400,984 | 2,068,931 |

| Tasmania | 99,996 | 109,947 |
| New Zealand | 904,025 | 432,823 |
| Natives | Included in total | 100,000 |

**Total of the Australasian colonies** | 1,505,060 | 2,706,081 |
mania, 750; making a total of 44,207, being nearly 2,000 less than in Victoria alone twenty
tyres ago. The Chinese dwelling in the city of Melbourne are about 600, and in its sub-
urbs 830. Of these, not more than sixty-six can be fairly considered to compete in the la-
bor market with Europeans, and these are em-
ployed as waiters and domestic servants. All
the rest obtain their livelihood as gardeners,
as hucksters, or by employments with which a
European would not dream of occupying
himself.

The Queensland Government has passed an
act authorizing the construction of the Trans-
continental Railway, which shall connect the
northern with the southern shores of the island
continent, and bring the colonies within thirty
days of England. A syndicate has already
agreed to perform the work, on the condition of
receiving, among certain other privileges, an
area of 8,000 acres of land for each mile of rail-
way constructed. The railway extending from
Brisbane in a northwesterly direction to Roma,
a distance of 317 miles, was completed in the
course of 1880, and from this point to the near-
est part of the Gulf of Carpentaria on the north
coast is, in a direct line, barely 850 miles. The
line would almost touch on its way the impor-
tant railway from Rockhampton to Emerald
Town, also in Queensland, and the blanks to be
filled up in the existing lines between Brisbane
and Sydney are no greater than the links re-
quired to complete the chain between Adelai-
de and Sydney. If these latter are completed,
there will be on the completion of the new pro-
jected line from Roma to the Gulf of Carpen-
taria, continuous railway communication be-
tween the northern and southern coasts of Aus-
tralia, having the additional advantage of trav-
ering the whole of the most settled districts,
and connecting all the principal cities, except
those in Western Australia.

The other English possessions in Australia,
exclusive of some uninhabited islands, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fregate Islands</td>
<td>115,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham Islands</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Howe's Island</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rottnest (estimated 1890)</td>
<td>2,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanning Island</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midda</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 115,408

The territory of Queensland was enlarged
in 1879 by the annexation of some islands sit-
uated in Torres Strait. Letters patent dated
October 10, 1878, for the rectification of the
maritime boundary of the colony, provide that
"all islands included within a line drawn from
Sandy Cape northward to the southeasterly
limit of Great Barrier Reefs, thence following
the line of the Great Barrier Reefs to their
northeastern extremity near 94° south lati-
dute, thence in a northwesterly direction,
embracing East, Anchor, and Bramble Cays,
thence west by south (south 79° west, true), embrac-

uary 1, 1879. The "Melbourne Argus" estimates the
value of gold in the colony of Victoria in 1879 at a little over 715,000 ounces, being
ly 39,000 ounces less than in 1878, and also less than half the quantity obtained
1868. The "Argus" adds: "It is well that the yields of gold during the latter
part of 1879 were much superior to those of the first half, and, if mining should con-
do healthy during 1880 as it has recently done, it is probable that the yield for it will
that of the year just closed." The amount of gold mined in the State of Victoria
1879 was 738,709 ounces, the value being
$2,740,000. The discovery of the gold-field near Sydney in 1880 created great

citement in Australia.

Victoria.—The Parliament of Victor
journeyed on December 20, 1879. The appli-
ment had refused to pass the Refer-
which embodied a scheme for the intro-
the public service and the substitution of a
civil service, as well as an elective Upper Chamber, the Minis-
killed the Governor to dissolve Parli-
The request was acceded to, and new el-
took place in February, which placed the
istry in a minority of twelve in the I
tive Assembly. Accordingly, the Hon. C.
Berry and the members of his Cabinet tele-
their resignations. The Governor accep-
resignations, and formed a new Cabinet,
was composed as follows: Colonial Tre-
Mr. James Service; Chief Secretary and M
of Public Instruction, Mr. Robert Rams
torney-General, Mr. George Kerferd; M
of Lands, the Hon. J. G. Duff; Poste
General and Commissioner of Trade and
s, Mr. Henry Cuthbert; Commissioners of Railways and Roads, Mr. Duncan Gillies;
missioner of Public Works, Mr. Thomas
Minister of Mines, Mr. Clark. The
ior, Mr. James Service, in an address
t constituents on March 10th, explained the
gement of his Cabinet. It was pro-
empower the Legislative Council to en-
e items involving questions of public polici
Appropriation Act, and to deal with
in a separate bill. The ministerial pro-
progress was concluded by bills regarding ir-
ning on private property. The ra-
would be placed under the control of a
mission or board. Reforms would be pri-
in the civil service in the direction of re-
the salaries of all classes of public official
reduction, or to a "pension," to be ap-
apointed subsequently to the passing of the
Pensions would be totally abolished in th
civilians, who would be required to insure their lives. Government officials would be prohibited from taking any part in politics. The government, while endeavoring to relieve the urban and miners, did not propose to make any change in the policy of protection, neither would it interfere with the present system of education. All the members of the new Cabinet were rejected unopposed. The new Parliament was opened on May 12th by the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, who referred to the question of the construction of colonial defences, and stated that commissioners had been appointed to report on the subject. After dwelling on the necessity of irrigation works and an extension of the railway system, the Governor said that the depression in trade was passing away and confidence was being restored. Bills would be introduced for a reform of the Constitution, and the settlement of land; and a scheme of reforms relative to railway management and the civil service would also be submitted to Parliament. The Reform Bill was soon after introduced. It provided in the first place for the introduction of the so-called "Norwegian system." When any bill has been passed by the Assembly and rejected by the Council in two consecutive sessions, the Governor, according to Mr. Service's plan, will have power to dissolve both Houses at the same time; if, after the elections, the Assembly and the Council continue to differ, the Governor may summon them to meet as a single House and enjoin them to discuss and decide upon the contested matter, an absolute majority of the whole number of members being required for the enactment of the bill in dispute. As the Assembly is composed of eighty-six members and the Council of thirty—ten to be increased gradually to forty—two—these provisions insure the ultimate victory of the popular branch of the Legislature, when the preponderant opinion in favor of any measure is unmistakable. Mr. Service's Reform Bill deals also with the constitution of the Council, providing for an addition to the numbers of that body and a very large reduction in the qualifications of members and of electors. With respect to the Appropriation Bill and to the practice of "silking," Mr. Service proposed that the Council should in no case be allowed to throw out the bill, as has more than once been done, to the injury of the whole community, but that where two thirds of the Council decide that any particular vote is not "a grant of money for the ordinary service of the year," the Assembly shall be bound to deal with the matter in question by a separate bill. Although at the last general election the constituencies had emphatically refused to give any support to Mr. Berry's policy, the new Assembly rejected the only alternative scheme which was before the colony, and upon which Mr. Service had staked their political credit. Early in June the second reading of the bill was thrown out by forty-three votes against forty-one, which clearly showed that Mr. Berry in his attacks upon the Government was joined by six or seven members who had been elected as his opponents. The debate on the address showed that the nominal majority for Ministers, or rather against Mr. Berry, was weakened from the beginning by internal jealousies. The "Corner party," consisting of Independent Liberals who had parted company with Mr. Berry, were dissatisfied at the composition of the Cabinet, in which doubtless they supposed they had themselves a claim to be considered. Irritation on the same ground was more openly expressed by Sir John O'Shaughnessy, the leader of the Roman Catholics, who stoutly asserted the right of his following to a share in the distribution of official places, and condemned the absence in the ministerial programme of any concession to the Roman Catholic demands for separate educational grants. In compliance with Mr. Service's proposal, the Governor dissolved the Parliament. New elections took place on July 14th, when forty-four opposition candidates were elected and only thirty-five ministerialists. Besides, there were seven members who declared themselves neutral. The Catholic vote was cast against Mr. Service, and the leaders of the party declared that they would not support any government until the country would consent to make separate educational provision in the public schools for Catholic children. The defeated Service Government resolved to meet the House and encounter a delict in which consisted of confidence. The new Assembly was opened on July 22d. In his opening speech the Governor, after alluding to the deficit in the revenue for the year, expressed a hope that Parliament would pass a satisfactory measure for the reform of the Constitution. Mr. Berry subsequently moved a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet of Mr. Service, which was passed by forty-eight to thirty-five votes. In consequence of this, the Cabinet resigned, and Mr. Berry, after failing in an attempt to form a coalition Ministry, formed a Cabinet entirely constituted of men of his own party. The following are the members of his Cabinet: Chief Secretary and Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Berry; Attorney-General, Mr. Vale; Minister of Lands, Mr. Richardson; Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. W. C. Smith; Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Mr. Patterson; Minister of Mines, Mr. Langridge; Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Mr. Williams; Minister of Justice, Mr. A. T. Clark.

The Melbourne International Exhibition was formally opened on Friday, October 1st, by the Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, in the presence of the Duke of Manchester and the Governors of South Australia, New South Wales, and Western Australia. The Marquis of Normanby, in reply to an address, said the undertaking had been carried out in a most creditable manner, and that the display was one of which any country might be proud.
The day was observed in Melbourne as a public holiday. A dispatch from Sir Herbert Sandford, the official representative of the Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibition, stated that the exhibition had opened most successfully, nearly all the courts being very complete, especially the British court, thanks to the exertions of the exhibitors and of the Great Britain committee, who respectfully desire to congratulate his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her Majesty's commissioners on the splendid display of British fine arts and manufactures.

New South Wales.—The Governor's speech, in proroguing Parliament in August, 1889, refers to some signs of progress. Among the most important acts passed by the Legislature is the act to amend the Land Acts of 1861 and 1873, the aim of which is to afford additional facilities and securities for industrial settlement upon the land; the Public Instruction Act, for carrying out a system of primary instruction, open alike to all classes and all creeds, and which provides the means for improving the methods of teaching to the highest degree, and places the teacher within reach of the remotest child in the land; the Electoral Act, which reduces the anomalies in the representation to a principle of virtual equality, and enlarges the representative branch of the Legislature. As regards the material progress of the colony, it is stated that during the current year two hundred and twenty-five miles of new railway lines will be opened to the public, while provision is made for new extensions, which will when completed add more than a thousand miles to the railway system of the colony. The revenue from the working railways is steadily increasing, and at the present time is fifty thousand pounds in advance of that for the corresponding period of 1879. Other large public works have been completed or are in course of construction, including the fortification of the harbors of Sydney and Newcastle, lighthouses on various parts of the coast, Government offices and public buildings. It is confidently expected that the International Exhibition of Art and Industrial skill recently closed at Sydney will have given a stimulus to enterprise and invention, and amply justify the grants for its inauguration.

The International Exhibition at Sydney was closed in April. At the closing ceremonial the Governor, Ministers, Judges, both Houses of Parliament, and a vast concourse of the public attended. Seven thousand awards were declared officially, and an address and gold medal were presented to the Governor. The whole ceremony was very successful. Three cheers were given for the Queen, Governor, Lady Augustus Loftus, and the Executive Commission.

Queensland.—Parliament was opened in July. The Governor, in his speech on the occasion, referred to the return of the Premier, Mr. Mellor, from England, and the proposals which he had submitted to the Home Government for the establishment of an improved mail service and the transport of immigrants via Suez and Torres Straits. The Governor proceeded to state that the last Queensland loan issued had been completely successful. The settlement of land, and especially for the cultivation of sugar, was increasing. The discovery of tin in the northern rivers showed that the settlement of the country was progressing very favorably. The revenue of the colony for the year showed an increase of £20,000. The financial statement of the Treasurer, which was submitted on the 18th of August, estimates the revenue at £1,700,000 and the expenditure at £1,670,000. The debt balance on June 30th was £190,000. The deficit is to be covered by transferring under the new statute to the consolidated revenue the receipts of the land department previously applied to railway construction. There is to be no increase of taxation except in the excise duties upon colonial spirits. The Treasurer considered that it would be unjust to augment the public burdens in order to push forward the construction of railways in the interior, when the sale of a portion of the land made accessible would suffice to pay interest on the capital required. British capitalists were offering to complete the railway system in consideration of a Government grant of land, and a bill to sanction that course would be introduced. The depressed state of trade was passing away, and there was a gradual increase of the revenue. Nothing was wanting for the restoration of the full prosperity of the colony but means for placing its surplus food and products within the reach of the British consumer. In the sitting on the 19th a vote of want of confidence in the Government on account of the budget was moved by the leader of the opposition, but was rejected by twenty-seven votes to eighteen.

New Zealand.—In July, Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New Zealand, delivered a speech, in which he condemned the New Zealand educational system as too expensive, too secular in character, and in advance of the requirements of the colony; also deprecated the absence of religious teaching in the public schools.

III. French Possessions.—Tahiti, or Otaheiti, with its adjacent islands, which hitherto had been under French protectorate, was on June 29, 1880, formally annexed to France. It is reported that the King, Pomaré V, accomplished the act of his own free will, that it was accepted by the commission of the French Government, and hailed with enthusiasm by the Tahitian population. Pomaré V will retain the honorary title of King. He had been the nominal ruler of the islands since 1877, when he succeeded, as the nearest relation of a royal blood, Queen Pomaré, who in 1842 signed the convention with the French Admiral Ducet of Tousa about the establishment of a French
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

is about one hundred and eight miles
and ibed as an elongated range of high land,
being interrupted in one part, forms an
(submerged at low water) about three
road, which connects the two peninsu-
are Tahiti proper, while allier is named Tairaboo, and both are
ed by coral reefs. The highest sam-
le island is a mountain in the northern
over 500 feet above sea-level; another attain-
9 feet. From these two peaks ridges
to all parts of the coast, throwing off
they descend. The fertile portion of
lies in the valleys, which are of small
and in the plain, which stretches from
the spurs of the mountains.
roduce tropical plants in great abun-
nd luxuriance. The climate is agreeable,
arm, but not enervating. The natives
ood-humored, gay, happy, and cheerful
are further described as honest,
and obliging. They have been
ed to Christianity by the labors of mis-
and there are few of them who can
read and write. The island is divided
en districts, and is the seat of a Su-
Court, consisting of seven Judges, two
 reside in Eimeo. Several vessels of
one hundred and thirty tons burden
been built there, which have been
in the trade to New South Wales, whith-
carry sugar, coconut-oil, and arrow-
se principal productions of the island,
ces they bring back in return hard-
dothes, calicoes, etc. Most of the ves-
it visit Tahiti are whalers, though until
en much less than one hun-
ary. Its principal town and port is
, and its estimated population is some-
ner nine thousand.
rench now have the following posse-
Oceania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessions</th>
<th>Kilometres</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ionian Islands</td>
<td>17,090</td>
<td>41,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lualaba</td>
<td>5,745</td>
<td>18,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island</td>
<td>1,974</td>
<td>5,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manus</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>not inhab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aitape, Opara</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>81,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipelago, with Gambier</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28,491</td>
<td>81,922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY, an
in Central Europe. Emperor, Francis
I, born August 18, 1830; succeeded his
re Emperor Ferdinand I, December 2.
Heir-apparent to the throne, Archduke
us, born August 21, 1858; engaged on
March 7, 1880, to Stéphanie Clotilde, second
daughter of the King of Belgium, born May
21, 1864. The marriage was fixed to take
place in February, 1881.

The Ministry for the Common Affairs of
the Empire consisted, toward the close of
the year 1880, of Karl Heinrich Baron von
Haymerle, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of
the Imperial House (appointed October 9, 1879);
Joseph von Szavy, Minister of the Finances
of the Empire (appointed April 8, 1880); and
Court Arthur Bylandt-Rhein, Minister of War
(appointed 1876).

The Ministry of Cisleithan Austria, at the
close of 1880, was composed of Count Eduard
Taaffe, President (appointed August 14, 1879);
Baron Moritz von Streit, Justice (1880); Baron
Sigmund von Conrad von Eybesfeldt, Public
Worship and Instruction (1880); Count Zeno
von Welserslemb, Defense of the Country
(1880); Count Julius von Falkenbayn (Aug-
ust 14, 1879), Agriculture; Alfred von Kremer von
Amendrode (1880), Commerce; Dr. Julius Dur-
ajewski (1880), Finance; Florian Ziemiałło-
ki (April, 1873), and Dr. Alois Prajak (Aug-
ust 14, 1879), Minister without portfolio.

The area of the entire monarchy is 622,837
square kilometres*; population, according to
the last census of 1880, 35,501,435; according
to an official estimate, in 1880, about 88,000,000.

From some observations made in the "Statistical
Monthly" ("Statistische Monatschrift")
of Vienna by Herr Schimmer, one of the best-
known statistical writers of Austria, we learn
that the movements of the population in Aus-

* One square kilometre = 0.386 English square mile.
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

is an abstract of the births, deaths, and marriages from 1873 to 1879, inclusive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>194,815</td>
<td>448,498</td>
<td>61,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>196,017</td>
<td>442,474</td>
<td>60,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>195,248</td>
<td>452,285</td>
<td>60,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>176,148</td>
<td>371,585</td>
<td>57,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>161,687</td>
<td>351,147</td>
<td>51,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>164,928</td>
<td>354,784</td>
<td>50,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>163,698</td>
<td>374,685</td>
<td>52,491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the first time within seven years does the wave of depression show signs of lifting, as testified by the increased number of marriages in 1879. The most encouraging point in the figures is the decrease in deaths, which is most marked in the case of infant mortality. It will be remarked that 1873, the year of the Exhibition, was notorious for the fatalities of the cholera, which carried off great numbers of people in Vienna.

The number of professors and students, inclusive of non-matriculated hearers, was in the summer semester, 1879, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITY</th>
<th>Professors</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carnovitz</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graz</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innsbruck</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemberg</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>1,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>3,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>5,809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to their mother-tongues, the students were classified as 8,868 Germans, 1,351 Czechs, 1,410 Poles, 439 Ruthenians, 167 Slovaks, 246 Croatians and Servians, 518 Italians, 116 Roumanians, 548 Magyars, and 80 others. According to their religious denominations, 6,642 reported themselves as Roman Catholics, 2,14 as belonging to the Oriental Greek Church, 265 as Evangelical, 18 as Unitarians, 1,193 as Israelites, 6 as members of other churches, and 25 as belonging to no religious denomination.

Besides the seven universities, Austria had, in 1879, 6 technical high schools, 1 agricultural high school, 2 academies of mining, 2 academies of commerce, 2 high schools of art, 42 theological schools, 91 gymnasia, 18 undergymnasia, 47 Realschulen of various grades, 61 Realschulen, 18 under Realschulen, 42 male teachers' seminaries, and 27 female teachers' seminaries. The number of "Bürger"and "Volkschulen" was, in 1875, 15,166, with 31,194 teachers, and 2,134,688 pupils. There were also in 1877 145 Kindergärten, with 11,663 children.

The total number of periodicals published in 1878 was 1,050, against 1,001 in 1877, 967 in 1874, and 967 in 1873. As regards the contents of the periodicals, there were among them affairs in 1878 330 political periodicals, 82 religious, and 75 educational. The large majority of the periodicals (717) are published in the language; next in order follow the periodicals (129); the Polish (73); It Slovenian (17); and Ruthenian (16). The number of dailies is only 81, the number lies 586, and that of monthlies 215.

The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina according to an official census taken 10, 1879, amounted to 1,142,147. Of which 487,029 belong to the Greek, and the Roman Catholic Church, makes a number of 695,972 Christians. Those of Mohammedans was 443,500, of 8,42,6 of others 240. The town of which was supposed to contain habitants, turns out, according to the census, to be a very permanent and temporary. The discrepancy, which is certainly considerable, may partly be accounted for by a draconian on the population during the Turkish, Servian, and Russian wars, who joined the Musulman rising and returned to the town. These absent persons is above 3,000, and it only shows, as to reduce population estimates to an error of statistics. Not included in the census returns is the Sanjak of Novi-Bor, which is said to be in 6 salians, 101,940 Orthodox Greeks, 200 Catholics, 1,940 gypsies, and total, 233,120. (See "Annual Cyclopædia of the Empire 1879, p. 52.

In accordance with the political changes of the Austrian Empire, there are new budgets and new relations for the whole empire; the secession of the Reichsrath for Austria Propes, third, that of the Hungarian Diet, fourth, and the extension of Hungary. By an agreement called "compromise," entered into in 1866, between the Government of Austria and Hungary, it has to pay seventy and the latter cent, toward the common expenditure of the empire, not including the interest of the national debt. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the empire for the year 1878 were published by the Government in 1880. According to them, the expenditure of the Ministry of Finance amounted to 3,319,800 florins; the Ministry of War, 3,700,456; of the Interior, 1,896,855; of the Supreme of Accounts, 1,119,924; total, 10,028,676. The extraordinary expenditures were 77,876,767 florins; total of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, 178,904,682. The surplus from customs and other expenditure of the empire amounted to 8,858,382 florins, 175,048,547 florins to be provided for

* Exclusive of the faculty of evangelical theology.

* One florin = 45 cents.
tions from Austria Proper and Hungary; according to the compromise referred to in the beginning of 1880, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Istria, Dalmatia, and Brody were added into the Austro-Hungarian Customs Territory. The following statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary at the 1st of January, 1879:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS OF VESSELS</th>
<th>Number of vessels</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Crew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steamer (15,000 p.)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>58,831</td>
<td>2,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamer (150 h. p.)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gvens, including coasters</td>
<td>7,779</td>
<td>970,098</td>
<td>96,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,897</td>
<td>977,899</td>
<td>98,578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of post-offices in 1878 was 4,006 in Austria Proper, and 1,980 in Hungary; total in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, 5,986.

On March 7th the Crown Prince Rudolph was betrothed to Stéphanie Clotilde, second daughter of the King of Belgium. The event called forth great ovations throughout the empire.

The Austrian Reichsrath assembled on the 15th of January. The parties in the Reichsrath are almost equally balanced, as at the general election in 1879, 173 of the newly-elected deputies belonged to the different Liberal fractions, and 175 to the Conservatives. (See "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879, article AUSTRIA, p. 64.) The Ministry, presided over by Count Taaffe, consisted in about equal parts of members of the two parties. The moderate elements of both parties seemed generally willing to support the Ministry, while the extremists on either side showed themselves eager to attack it. The debate on one of the first bills that came up for discussion in this session, concerning the administration of Bosnia, proceeded smoothly, the bill passing without a formal vote being taken. A sort of armistice seemed to have been established between the Ministry and the two parties, the Right having come to the conclusion that it would be inopportune to exercise on this occasion any pressure upon the Minister-President with a view to forcing him to reconstruct the Ministry out of the ranks of their party. The Left or Constitutional party, on the other hand, perceived that it was not in their interest to continue a relentless and uncompromising opposition to the Ministry, and thereby to precipitate a crisis which would probably not end in their favor. Both the Right and the Left were all the more unprepared for a Cabinet crisis, as both were weakened by internal dissensions.
In the Right, which embraces as subdivisions the Feudal, the Clerical, the Czechist, the Polish, and the Slovenian parties, the Poles were openly at variance with the Czechs, and a large number of the Poles with a minority of the Czechs were decidedly opposed to the principles of the Clerical party. In the Left, the two principal divisions of which are the Constitutional party (Verfassungspartei) and the party of Progress (Fortschrittpartei), the latter informed the former that in consequence of the support given by a large portion of the Constitutional party to certain anti-liberal measures of the Government, the party of Progress deemed it best to recede from a union of the two parties. The latent dissension among the sections of the Right was greatly widened in the beginning of February by a memorandum addressed by the Catholic bishops of Bohemia to the Ministry of Education and Worship, in which they demand the restoration of denominational schools. The memorandum is signed by all the four bishops of Bohemia, and concludes with these words: "The principle of denominational schools, and therefore a separation of the school from the Church, blocks the way to any thorough improvement in the educational system. Favors in regard to any secondary provisions, even if they were granted (which hitherto has generally not been the case), cannot avert the injury which is inherent in that principle. Nothing is therefore left to the bishops but to request the Ministry to adopt the necessary measures for restoring the denominational character of the schools for the Catholic population, and to secure to the Church her due influence upon the instruction and education of the youth. If the Imperial Ministry should leave this remonstrance of the bishops likewise without answer, or if it should not afford a definite prospect of a speedy and radical improvement of educational affairs, it would be impossible for the bishops to cooperate any longer in the execution of the school laws. They could, in that case, no longer allow any participation of the clergy in the school boards, and they would deem it their duty to remind the faithful of the sacred duties which will devolve upon them if their children can be intrusted to the schools into which they are compelled to send them, not with confidence, but rather not without great detriment." The Czechs as a national party care more for national Czech than for Catholic schools, and, though the Old Czechie party regards an alliance with the Church as desirable, they are loth to subordinate their national claims to the interests of the Church. The "Po-krok," the organ of the young Czechs, openly opposed the episcopal memorandum and the action of the Clericals, and expressed the conviction that the Czech members would leave no doubt as to their views. The Poles desire a more efficient state control in the case of confessional or national schools, which in Galicia might be claimed equally by the Ruthenians or the Greek Church. On the 8th of February the two parties in the House of Deputies measured their strength at the election of twelve members of the Staatsgerichtshof (State Court), who have to be chosen by the House. The Right succeeded in electing their entire ticket. A partial change in the Ministry took place on February 17th, when Baron Conrad von Eybesfeldt, the Governor of Lower Austria, was appointed to the Department of Education, and Baron Kriegsmann, formerly a candidate for the office of Education, to the Ministry of Finance. Neither of the two new Ministers had played a political part, but both had made their way in the administrative career. Baron Eybesfeldt, who was appointed to the post of Governor of Lower Austria when the Constitutional party was in power, is supposed to have a leaning toward that party.

On April 6th the important debate on the budget began. Great preparations had been made for it on both sides, for it was known that the discussion, as is customary on such occasions, would extend to all great questions of the day, political and national. One of the most remarkable speeches made on the occasion was that by Dr. Plener, one of the most gifted among the younger generation of Parliamentary men in Austria. He severely criticised the political and, above all, the financial measures of the Government, and developed a new scheme of financial reform which attracted great attention on all sides of the House. He combated the idea that the equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure could be brought about by any reduction on a grand scale, either in the military expenditure or in the internal administration. On the contrary, he maintained that the improvements which must be made on account of the army, and the outlay which is still necessary in order to complete the means of communication, will tend rather to increase than to diminish the expenditure. The only way to deal with the deficit was to make a thorough reform of the taxation. Dr. Plener went fully into this subject, and showed the general features of such a reform, laying great stress on the income-tax and the indirect taxes on sugar and spirits. He criticised the present system of drawbacks on these two articles upon exportation, the result of which is that, owing to the large sum thus repaid at exportation, the home consumption of these articles is very small as compared with the consumption in France or Germany. If only one half of the quantity consumed in Germany was consumed in Austria, it would make a revenue of over ten million florins, instead of one million which it now makes, net, after the subtraction of the duty repaid on exportation. It is the same with the duty on spirits, a considerable portion of the revenue on which is also returned at the exportation. The reform of the system of taxation, &c., would be almost sufficient to grapple with the deficit. Instead of initiating such a policy of reform on a grand scale which alone could meet the diffi-
the Government and the party which had taken refuge in paltry measures, increasing the charges of direct taxation to push through the glib pretense Dr. never hinted that he spoke in the name of the constitutional party; still, from the way in which his speech was received on that side, inferred that his plan would eventually be adopted by the Constitutional party as their platform. The principal speech on the Right was made by Count Clamitz. The debate came to an end on 3rd. The real issue between the two parties was on the secret-service money, the elections the previous year. As the Ruthenes, M. Kovaleski declared that his party would also vote against the grant, as nistry had used the money against the s of the elections the previous year. As nistry was supported in this question by 3s, the Czechs, and the Conservatives, expected that the grant would be voted, every one's surprise, when the vote was it was lost by 154 votes against 152 in view of the small majority against the Minister-President and the government of the Constitutional party in the Cabinet; of the new Ministers the three first named are mere functionaries, while the appointment of Dr. Dunajewski was regarded as a new concession to the Autonomist party.

The Diet of all the crown lands were opened on the 8th of June. Most of their proceedings were not of general interest. The Diet of the Tyrol received a joint protest from the Archbishop of Salzburg and the Bishops of Trent and Brixen against the formation of two Protestant congregations which the bishops say had taken place against the will and by a violation of the sacred feelings of the Tyrolean people. The bishops at the same time requested the Diet to embody their protest in the Diet. The Diet of Bohemia rejected, by 135 against 79 votes, a proposition of the Government to change the electoral law of the crown-land. The change proposed by the Government would diminish the German element of the Diet, and the Germans who at present constitute the majority of the Diet did not feel disposed to lend a hand to a diminution of their own influence.

The German Liberals took upon the majority of the Cabinet as hostile to the interests of the German nationality, and as inclined to sacrifice them to the Czechs and the Poles. They are therefore making earnest efforts to perfect a national organization. Provincial assemblies of German members of the Reichsrath and other prominent men of the party were held at Mödling in Lower Austria, at Brunn in Moravia, and at Karlsbad in Bohemia. The Bohemian meeting, which took place in October, was attended by more than 1,800 persons. The Government showed its hostility to this movement by confiscating all the papers containing the resolutions which had been drawn up for adoption at Karlsbad. The Municipal Council of Vienna expressed the warmest sympathy with this German movement, and resolved in October to invite prominent Germans from all parts of Austria to hold a general meeting at Vienna. The meeting took place on November 14th, and was attended by 4,000 prominent men of the German Constitutio party. Resolutions were adopted, amid great enthusiasm, declaring the federalistic tendencies of the Slavs to be dangerous to the unity of Austria,
and to be likely to produce discord among the different nationalities of the empire. It is claimed, by those who sympathise with the German Constitutional party, that at least nine tenths of the wealthy and educated Germans of Austria will actively cooperate with the opposition against the Federalists. Indications are not even wanting that many Germans of Austria, rather than submit to an increasing predominance of the Slavic element, would prefer a dissolution of the empire, and a union of the German provinces with the German Empire. In 1879 a member of the Reichstag, Herr von Schönerer, had even the courage of expressing these views in the Reichstag. At a large meeting of the students of the University of Vienna, held in November, 1880, the same sentiments were expressed by most of the speakers, and Herr von Schönerer was enthusiastically applauded when he said that the Germans of Austria were gravitating, not only toward Vienna, but toward every center of Germanism, and most of all toward that center which was the most German. The German Conservative party, which follows the lead of Count Hohenwart, endeavored to reply to these demonstrations of the Liberals by counter-demonstrations, the object of which was to show that a considerable portion of Germans in Austria by no means share the apprehensions of the Liberals respecting the dangers which, in their opinion, threatened the unity of the empire and the legitimate position of the German element from the policy of the present Cabinet, but that, on the contrary, they think this policy tends to consolidate the unity of the empire, by bringing about peace and satisfaction among all the nationalities of Austria.

The delegations met in Pesth on October 19th. The Hungarian delegation elected Louis Tisza, a brother of the Prime Minister, president, and Cardinal Haynald vice-president. By the Austrian delegation, Count Corronini was elected president and Count Czebarczyaki vice-president. On October 25th the members of the two delegations were received by the Emperor. In reply to the addresses by the presidents of the two delegations, the Emperor said that his Government had united its efforts with those of the other powers for the purpose of removing the difficulties which the execution of some of the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty had encountered; that the propositions sent to the delegations contained, with regard to some branches of the military administration, further claims on their patriotic readiness to make sacrifices; that, in examining these demands, they would direct their serious care to the unavoidable necessities of the security and defense of the monarchy as well as the well-being of the army; that the state of Bosnia was politically a satisfactory one, making it possible once more to reduce the number of troops there, and thus to diminish the cost. The credits demanded by the Government were granted by both delegations, with the exception of a few inconsiderable deductions from the demands of the Minister of War.

The fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina have been greatly benefited by the establishment of an Austrian administration is generally conceded. The Austrian Government found it, however, necessary to maintain a strong army of occupation. At the beginning of the year it was reported from the south of Bosnia that numerous bands of robbers were traversing the country and harassing the Austrian army. They were, however, soon suppressed. The Government encouraged emigration from Austria and Hungary to Bosnia, and some progress was made in this direction; but it was believed that immigration on a larger scale would not begin until it was definitely settled that Bosnia and Herzegovina would remain for ever a part of the Austrian dominions. An animated and important discussion on the occupation of Bosnia arose in the meeting of the Hungarian delegation. The discussion had not reference to the Bosnian credit demanded by the Government, as it was recognized on all hands that the Minister of War had done his best in reducing the establishment of the army of occupation from 38,000 to 26,000 men. The debate turned on the right of the delegations to have an insight into the revenues and expenses of the Bosnian administration. In the previous discussion of the subject in committee, the common minister of Finance, who had special charge of the Bosnian administration, had been asked to furnish returns on the subject. He replied that he was not in a position to do so; it was only during the last quarter of the past year that civil administration had been introduced, and this was itself in a state of transition. Only a few months previously, the monopolies of tobacco and salt had been introduced; not even an approximate estimate could yet be formed of the revenue which the customs might yield; and the title, which was the main item of taxation, was only just beginning to be paid in. The Minister, however, expressed a belief that the revenue and expenditure would balance next year, as they had done this year, and that no contribution would be asked from the delegation. These declarations seemed to cause an impression that the Minister was not disposed to give any explanation, and rather questioned the right of the delegations to examine the financial administration of Bosnia. The Minister denied, however, that he had any such disposition, and promised to give next year an estimate of the revenues and expenditure of Bosnia, as far as this could be done.

The most notable feature in the foreign relations of Austria is the maintenance and confirmation of the entente cordiale existing between Austria and Germany. The Governments of both countries took frequent occasions to express the most friendly sentiments toward each other, and the majority of the German Parliament and press warmly sympathised in
this question with their Governments. In the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, however, the Polish deputy Hausner made, on March 12th, a violent speech against the Austro-German alliance, and recommended in place of it a Franco-Austrian alliance. Many of the Poles, Czechs, and Ultramontane members seemed to sympathize with these views. As Hausner's views were violently attacked by the Germans, both in Germany and in Austria, he published in their defense a pamphlet entitled "Deutschthum und deutsches Reich" (Vienna, 1889). The author, though a German by name and birth, is in his political sentiments a Polish extremist. The object of his pamphlet is to show that an alliance of Austria with Germany would virtually be a submission to Germany, and would greatly promote the ambitious plans of Bismarck, who, in his opinion, intends to wrest the Baltic provinces and Russian Poland up to the Vistula from Russia and annex it to Germany—an event which he would regard as the greatest calamity for the Poles, who might not be able to resist absorption by the civilized Germans as well as they resisted the uncivilized Russians. A provisional commercial treaty with Germany was ratified by the Reichsrath in May. A new interview of the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Ischl, and the marked attentions shown to Archduke Rudolphus during his visit to Berlin, were regarded as new pledges of the continuance of the German-Austrian alliance. The revival of a triple alliance between the Empires of Austria, Germany, and Russia was strongly advocated by Baron Hübnner, who was ambassador in France under the Empire, in a meeting of the Austrian delegation on November 3d. Baron Hübnner is afraid that out of the unsettled condition of Western Europe, especially of England, Italy, and France, there may arise a crusade against conservatism all over Europe, and he therefore demanded that steps should at once be taken to insure a combination of the three great conservative powers of Europe. The feeling of a very large portion of the Austrian population continues, however, to be very hostile to Russia. When the Emperor in September paid a visit to Galicia, the demonstrations made by the Polish population were so significant that many Austrian papers spoke of an approaching restoration of the kingdom of Poland, and of the inevitability of a war against Russia. Public sentiment in Russia showed itself, in return, greatly irritated against Austria, although the Emperor of Austria, in order not to give any cause of irritation, had never used the Polish language on any official occasion, and, in his reply to the leader of the Polish nobility, who emphatically spoke of the "Polish" nobility, had been careful to use the expression, "the nobility of Galicia." It was a noted feature in the proceedings of the delegations in November that no voice was raised against the desirability and the continuance of the Austro-German alliance. The friendly relations between Austria and the Government of Italy were not interrupted, although they were repeatedly endangered by the agitation of the party of the Italia Irredenta, with which a considerable portion of the Italian people expressed an open sympathy, and which, in the opinion of the Austrian Government, was not as energetically suppressed by the Italian Government as it should have been. (See Italy.) Within the Austrian dominion, the Italian nationality has made considerable progress in Dalmatia. The Italians constitute in this province only 9.6 per cent. of the total population, while the Slavs number more than 90 per cent.; but all that has been achieved in the provinces of literature, art, and science, in material and intellectual progress, is due to the Italian element. The Slavs, on the other hand, are still at the lowest stage of mental development. The schools of the higher grades were, therefore, to a large extent under Italian influence. The sympathy which the tendencies of the "Italia Irredenta" met with among the Italians of Italy induced the Austrian Government, in June, to change all the Italian middle schools in Dalmatia, especially those in Zibenico, Curzola, Cattaro, Ragusa, and Spalatro, into Italian schools.

It was for some time feared that the relations between Austria and England might be seriously affected by the triumph of the Liberal party at the English elections. At one of the meetings preceding the elections, Mr. Gladstone had energetically protested against England joining the Austro-German understanding, and converting it into a triple alliance. He had declared that if the Austrian Government wished to shut his mouth, it should abandon its schemes against the freedom of other countries. When the elections resulted in a triumph of the Liberal party, apprehensions were naturally felt that the English Cabinet would be hostile to the Oriental policy of Austria. These apprehensions were, however, dispersed by a letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to the Austrian ambassador in London, in which the English Premier states that he has no hostile intention toward Austria, and that his animadversions on her foreign policy were founded upon suppositions which, upon the assurances of the ambassador, he now believed to be unfounded. (See Great Britain.)

The question pending between Austria and Servia, relative to the establishment of railway junctions, caused considerable trouble. On January 10th Baron Haymerle, in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian delegation, stated that the Servian Government had originally held the view that both the Porte and Bulgaria would have to take part in the negotiations, but ultimately M. Ristics, the Prime Minister of Servia, had admitted the justice of Austria's construction of the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, and a Servian representative with full powers would shortly arrive in Vienna to effect a final settlement of the question.
BAPTISTS.

Herr von Schwegel, one of the heads of the department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, subsequently gave explanations with reference to the commercial treaty with Servia, stating that it was not the intention of the Government to conclude a treaty on the most favored-nation principle, because they considered it more advantageous to adopt the standpoint indicated in the Treaty of Berlin. The idea of forming a customs union with Servia had been allowed to drop, as the proposal was not favorably received by either side. On April 9th a treaty between Austria and Servia, concerning the construction of an Austro-Servian railroad, which is to lead from Belgrade by way of Servia to Pesth, was concluded. New difficulties, however, arose between the two Governments concerning the execution of the treaty, and, in October, the Baron von Haymerle addressed a note to the Austrian ambassador in Belgrade, severely censuring the Servian Government. This note was soon followed by the resignation of the Prime Minister of Servia. (See Servia.)

B

BAPTISTS. I. REGULAR BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the regular Baptists in the United States, as they are given in the "American Baptist Year-Book" for 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States and Territories</th>
<th>Churches.</th>
<th>Ordained ministers.</th>
<th>Members.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama....</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>94,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas...</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>4,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>5,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2,668</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>219,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>946</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>61,568</td>
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<tr>
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<td>555</td>
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<td>Indian Territory....</td>
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<td>257</td>
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<tr>
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<td>151</td>
<td>31,185</td>
</tr>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>9,910</td>
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<td>229</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>26,998</td>
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<tr>
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<td>906</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>37,686</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>135</td>
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<td>1,881</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
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<td>56</td>
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<td>173</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>309</td>
<td>101,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>2,007</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>110,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>78,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>9,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>900,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1,911</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>100,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>53,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>11,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total...               | 24,794    | 15,401              | 99,180,044 |

Number of associations, 1,095; number of baptisms during the year, 78,924; number of Sunday-schools, 12,407, with 10,869 officers and teachers, and 922,605 scholars; total amount of benevolent contributions, $3,815,947.

The anniversary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society was held at Saratoga Springs, New York, May 26th. The total receipts of the Society from all sources for the year had been $218,821, and the expenditures had been $182,998. The debt had been reduced $12,229, leaving $18,873 still owing. About 8,500 Indians were members of Baptist churches in the Indian Territory, and were for the most part served by native pastors. The mission among the Chinese at Portland, Oregon, returned three baptisms and a Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. A new Chinese mission had been opened at Oakland, California. The eight academic and collegiate schools for freedmen returned 88 teachers and 1,191 pupils. Four hundred of the students were ministers, or were studying with the ministry in view. The Society adopted a declaration of its judgment that the Indian question could never be righteously or permanently settled till there should be a full recognition of the Indian's rights to citizenship and to hold personal property, upon the same conditions as prevail in the case of persons of other nationalities; and in united people of other denominations and all good citizens to join in urging that conviction upon the national Government and the country.

The Woman's Home Mission Society of the West received the donations received in May, 1880, $9,089 in cash and $2,551 in goods. Its cash expenditures were $6,506. It supported 17 missionaries in 7 missions among the freedmen of the South, the Scandinavians of the

* Including the United States, British Provinces, and the West Indies.
t, and the Indians, and had organized schools during the year.

Receipts of the Woman's Home Missionary Society for the year were $8,080. A contribution of $5,441. It also received a grant of $3,413. Anniversaries of the American Baptist Publication Society were held at Saratoga Springs, May 27th. The receipts of the year were $281,270, making in all, $349,563, more than the receipts of the previous year. One hundred and thirty-three new publications were received during the year, 304,000 copies were printed, and 344,000 copies of former publications were sold. A tract society, with a membership of 256,000 members, had been graduated from the Theological Seminary during the previous three years. An editor had been appointed for the several periodicals of the Publication Society, and an assistant editor was needed. A committee was appointed to secure a new and suitable publication office, and to cooperate with the Board of the American Baptist Publication Society.

The Board of the orphan asylum had twenty-six children as inmates.

The Board is composed of two annual conferences, the Eastern and the Western Conferences, separated by the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania. The Eastern Conference, at its meeting, October 7th to 11th, considered the subject of a division into three or more conventions or associations, and took measures for the submission of plans for division to the churches. The Western Conference reported 4,470 members—a gain of 805 during the year—$3,570 of contributions for home missions, and $1,800 for foreign missions. It decided upon a division into three conferences, the Central, Northwestern, and Southwestern Conferences.

II. Free-Will Baptists.—The General Conference of the Free-Will Baptist Church was held at Weir's, New Hampshire, July 21st. Representatives were present from all the Northern and some of the Southern States. The Rev. O. B. Cheney, D. D., was chosen moderator. The year being the hundredth year since the organization of the denomination, the proceedings took a considerable degree of character of a centennial celebration. Historical addresses were made, and steps were taken for the preparation of a "Centennial Volume," to contain an historical account of the Church, and its publishing and literary institutions, accounts of the action of the General Conference, and the historical papers read at the present General Conference, and tables. Centenary offerings for va-
BAPTISTS.

Various purposes were reported, amounting in all to one hundred thousand dollars. Resolutions were adopted deprecating the ordination of ministers by single churches, and advising that the Association or quarterly meeting be consulted and participate in all ordinations; recommending that abstention from the use of tobacco be made a condition of ordination; declaring it to be a necessity and a duty for the churches to encourage lay preaching subject to their approval, and requesting all the churches of the denomination that "they admit no minister as a member, or employ him as a pastor, who does not bring letters of recommendation from some ministers' conference, or quarterly meeting or association and church to which he belongs, duly signed by proper and responsible parties."

The "Free-Will Baptist Register" for 1881 gives the following statistics of the denomination:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Preachers</th>
<th>Licensees</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9,104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine Western</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4,726</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine Central</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6,040</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penobscot</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4,514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8,928</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island and Massachusetts</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,066</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Holland Purchase</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,547</td>
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<tr>
<td>Susquehanna</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York and Pennsylvania</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>957</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>908</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central New York</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,957</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>866</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio and Pennsylvania</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Ohio</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>647</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio River</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,425</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio and Kentucky</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>924</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Indiana</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>866</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph's Valley</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>957</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Illinois</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Illinois</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota Southern</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>866</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Kansas and S. Nebraska</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>925</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia and W. Va. Association</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>967</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern North Carolina</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>606</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario (Canada) Association</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal and Orissa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>877</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Association</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>691</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly meetings not connected</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches not connected</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, 41: 1,485 1,218 156 79,012

III. THE BRETHREN.—The annual Convention of the Brethren (commonly known as Dunkers) was held at Lanark, Illinois, in June. The attitude of the denomination in respect to conformity to the world was defined in a series of resolutions, which deprecated the disposition to enter into the order of the Church in meal-bread, and advised that the existing form of costume should be quietly maintained, while the labors and principles of the Brethren should yet be adapted to the wants of the religious world; recognized as offenders those who teach anything contrary to the principles of the Brethren; advised, on the other hand, to express that "there exists a widespread fear among us that the Brethren’s high schools are likely to operate against the simplicity of the gospel," that the principals of the schools adopt rules to prevent any worldly tendency; condemned Sunday-school picnics and picnics for non-members of the church; opposed the adoption of unusual means for getting people into the church; and expressed the opinion that while ministers should not labor in the hope of receiving a salary, and money should not be held out as an inducement to brethren to preach, ministers should, nevertheless, be supported. A plan was adopted for the organization of a Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions. Acts of the annual meeting had hitherto been adopted by general consent, so that it lay in the power of a very small number of members by opposing objections and adhering to them to prevent the passage of any measure. A query was presented to the present meeting asking whether it would not be better for small minorities to accept the will of majorities, and not hinder legislation. The meeting answered in the affirmative, with a proviso that the old rule should prevail when a departure from the general order of the Brethren is attempted. A query whether a sister might not wear a modest hat was answered not to be according to the gospel for a brother who "indulges in the filthy fashion of the world" (the use of tobacco) to reprove a sister for indulging in the vain fashion of dress. It was decided that a brother ought not to accept the office of land-appraiser.

IV. REGULAR BAPTISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual meetings of the Baptist Union and the affiliated societies were held during the week beginning April 20th. The total receipts of the Home and Irish Missions had been £2,280, and the expenditures £2,098, of which £2,513 had been for Home Mission work, and £2,409 for the Irish work. Nineteen agents and two colporteurs were employed. The receipts of the Baptist Tract Society had been £21,302. Grants had been made during the year representing £918,817 publications. The income of the Baptist Building Fund had been £7,966. With its aid twenty-six chapels had been built and opened for worship, and six other chapels had been enlarged, providing 8,072 additional sittings. The total sum raised in England only for new chapels and improvements had been £47,099, considerably less than the average, while the total debt created had been £27,280, considerably greater than the average. The income of the Bible Translation Society had been £2,380; and 46,800 portions of Scripture had been distributed.
BAROMETERS, WATER.

on Fund). Statements were made to show that the last year's accounts of the society showed an increase of 5,300 members, 5,48 scholars, and 3,427 teachers. A for the constitution of the Union was adopted, and it was voted to send up the report of the body in the spring of 1881.

Receipts of the Baptist Missionary Society for the year ending March 31, 1880, appeared to be $245,233, including contributions for special funds, $31. The amount of general income largest ever received in one year, excluding Jubilee year of the Society. The income of the missions in India, Ceylon, Japan, West Africa, Central Africa, the Bahamas, San Domingo, Trinitas, Norway, Britain, and Italy, is $2,013,457 in the report of the Society. In all, it was reported, the missions included 809 other carriers, 407 sta-

2,805 members, 5,141 day-scholars, 168 and, and 4,045 scholars in Sunday-schools, one of the Zennar, Mission amounted to 8. Twenty-seven ladies and forty-six teachers were employed in connection with the mission, about 700 children were in the Zennar, and 1,000 women lists the reading of the Bible. A Home for the poor in Dhak was ready to be occupied, 300 had been promised toward the home in Calcutta.

General Baptists.—The General Baptists held their biennial meeting at Nottingham, England, d. There was a large attendance, and the Rev. J. W. Mason, of Macao, was re-elected president. The Secretary reported an increase of 453 members, making the whole number of members in the home churches 24,111, including the mission churches of 5,449. Petitions to the House of Com-

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has risen above the point of normal pressure measured on the scale. To guard against evaporation of the water in the reservoir, the outer air may be admitted only through a minute puncture, or, better still, through a capillary tube. The exact degree of atmospheric pressure is indicated by the readings of the water barometer without the necessity of any reduction or calculation of errors. The range of errors does not exceed the variation of pressure measured by one millimetre on the scale of the ordinary barometer, an amount which may be disregarded, since in the usual barometric readings the depression due to capillarity in the mercury tube is seldom taken account of, while that caused by the tension of the mercurial vapor must exceed one millimetre, and the expansion of the confined air occasions an equal variation. The indicator tube may be inclined to any angle with the perpendicular, and the delicacy of the indications proportionately increased. One which has been put up in the Grenello Gasworks has a scale on which 70 millimetres correspond to one millimetre on the mercurial tube, and which reveals minute undulations of barometric pressure of which ordinary barometers give no suspicion. The water barometer can be constructed with little expense. It will afford valuable data for the study of rain and the other aequous phenomena of the atmosphere. If such barometers were set up in the public places of towns, they would be a useful means of popularizing the knowledge of phenomena attended by variations of atmospheric pressure, and would prove of great practical utility by indicating the approach of rain and storms.

BAYARD, James Asheton, ex-Senator of the United States from Delaware, died at Wilmington, Delaware, on June 13th, at the age of eighty-one. He was a descendant of a distinguished French family who embraced the Huguenot faith. During the persecutions following the massacre of St. Bartholomew they fled to Holland, where Samuel Bayard married the sister of Peter Stuyvesant, then Governor of New Amsterdam, and his three sons emigrated with their uncle, landing in New York, May 11, 1647. Peter Bayard, the youngest of these three brothers, removed to Maryland, and from him descended the subject of this sketch. He was the second son of James A. Bayard, member of Congress from Delaware, and a leader of the Federal party. In 1812 the elder James Bayard was selected by President Madison as one of the commissioners to arrange the treaty of peace with Great Britain which was signed at Ghent. He was envoy to St. Petersburg at the time of his death, in 1815. His eldest son, Richard Bayard, represented Delaware in the United States Senate until his appointment as Minister to Belgium. He was succeeded as Senator by his brother, James Bayard, in 1856, who was reelected in 1856, and again in 1862. Mr. Bayard entered public life early, having been elected to Congress by the Democratic party as early as 1828. He filled many public offices with unquestioned integrity. The Republican committee of investigation in regard to the Crédit Mobilier, in their report to the House of Representatives, mentioned will praise Senator Bayard's letter in response to an offer of some of this stock, written in 1868 before the character of that operation was known, in which he said, 'I take it for granted that the corporation has no application to make to Congress on which I shall be called upon to act officially, as I could not consistently with my views of duty vote upon a question in which I had a pecuniary interest.' As a lawyer Mr. Bayard was eminent. His clear intellect and close logic fitted him for the profession which he chose and adorned. Among other important positions which he filled, he was for a long period chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate. His opinions on constitutional questions and his reports are weighty and authoritative. Under the Van Buren Administration he was United States Attorney for Delaware. In 1863, on his third election to the Senate, the 'iron-clad' oath was required of him. Grown old in the service of the nation, he keenly resented this indignity. After an eloquent protest against its constitutionality, he took the oath and immediately resigned his seat. Th Hon. George R. Riddle was elected in his place but, dyeing soon after, Mr. Bayard consented to serve through his own unexpired term. His son, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, was elected Senator; and in 1869 both father and son sat in the Senate, the only instance of the kind on record. After his retirement from public life Mr. Bayard lived at Wilmington.

BELGIUM, a kingdom of Europe. Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born April 9, 1835, is the son of King Leopold I., former Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and ascended the throne at his death, December 10, 1865. He was married August 22, 1855, to Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria (born August 23, 1836), who has borne him three daughters. The heir-apparent to the throne is the brother of the King, Philip, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837, Lieutenant General in the service of Belgium, who was married, April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (born November 15, 1845), and has two sons, Baldwin, born July 3, 1869, and Albert, born April 8, 1875. Their oldest daughter, Princess Louise, born February 18, 1858, was married on February 4, 1877, to Prince Philip, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The area of this kingdom is 22,455.16 square kilometres (1 square kilometre = 0.386 square mile) or 11,478 square miles. The population according to the census of December 31, 1877 was 5,385,189; and in December 1878, according to a calculation based upon the movement of population, 5,475,939. The following tab
the population of each province at the 1878:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCTE</th>
<th>Pop. in Dec. 1878</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>569,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antwerp</td>
<td>875,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghent</td>
<td>682,080</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lierre</td>
<td>672,992</td>
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<td>Bruges</td>
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<td>Malines</td>
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<td>Louvain</td>
<td>309,829</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tournaie</td>
<td>281,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,476,993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...the entire population is connected with the Roman Catholic Church. The number of Protestants is estimated at 16,000; that is, 3,000. The larger portion of both the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg are German-speaking. Of the 5,336,185 inhabitants, according to the census of 1876, 2,556,860 spoke French, 1,899,770 Flemish, 340,770 French and Flemish.

The population of the principal cities on December 31, 1878, was as follows: Brussels, 167,698; Antwerp, 159,579; Ghent, 130,671; Lierre, 110,942; Bruges, 44,965; Malines, 40,596; Verviers, 39,276; Louvain, 34,864; Tournaie, 82,508; Courtrai, 28,672; Saint-Nicolas, 25,625; Namur, 25,627; Seraing, 24,888; Mons, 24,791; Alost, 21,369.

The movement of population from 1872 to 1878 is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Still-born children</th>
<th>Surplus of births</th>
<th>Total population on December 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>17,709</td>
<td>15,792</td>
<td>15,792</td>
<td>15,792</td>
<td>15,792</td>
<td>5,336,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>17,702</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>5,336,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>17,702</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>5,336,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>17,702</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>5,336,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>17,702</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>5,336,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>17,702</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>15,798</td>
<td>5,336,185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most important events of the year related to the discussions of the laws concerning the schools and their operation; to the controversy between the Government and the bishops, ending in the withdrawal of the Belgian legation from the Vatican; to the elections for the renewal of one half the Chambers; and to the celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence.

The Chamber of Representatives met after the conclusion of the Christmas vacation, January 21st. The debate on the budget of instruction was taken up and continued until February 6th. The budget was adopted, February 17th, by a vote of seventy in favor of it to fifty-seven against it. On the last day of the debate, M. Frère-Orban, the Prime Minister, defended the Government, contending that more liberty was nowhere given to the clergy than in Belgium, and that they were complaining because the Government refused them...
privileges which it did not grant to anybody else. The Government, he said, would know how to make the laws respected; and the struggle of the Right against the secularization of public instruction—adopted as it was now in all civilized countries—would only expose them to the ridicule of all Europe. M. Malon, the leader of the opposition, announced the intention of his party, in case it should regain power, to abrogate the new law of public instruction and substitute the confessional school subsidized by the state for the neutral and lay school. A proposal was adopted on the 23d of March for the appointment of a Parliamentary commission of inquiry into the state of elementary instruction. A commission of eight Clerical and seventeen Liberal members was selected on the 5th of May to pursue the designated inquiry. The members of the Right declined to serve upon the commission, and the appointment of members to fill their places was thrown upon the officers of the Chamber. The commission, having been organized, published a statement in June, defining the scope of its inquiry, and inviting all persons who could assist it with evidence to cooperate with it, and proceeded to its work.

The question of maintaining the legislation at the Vatican was discussed in March. The Premier on the 8th assured the Chamber that no concession had been made, and no particle of the rights of the kingdom had been alienated by the continued residence of its envoy at the Holy See. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared on the 9th that no foreign government had made any communication to him on the subject, and that it was well understood that the Chamber would have to pronounce upon the matter every year, and that no decision definitely committing the country could ever be made respecting it. The Chamber decided in favor of maintaining the legislation by a vote of ninety-seven yeas to eight nays and two abstentions. Several Liberal members voted for the measure in order to avoid dividing their party.

The bill to prolong the existing law relative to the treatment of foreigners in Belgium was adopted in May, and was accepted by the Senate on the 12th. During the debate upon it, M. Barn, the Minister of Justice, said that the laws of conduct of the Government toward the French Jesuits, should they come to Belgium, would be precisely the same as had been adopted toward the members of religious bodies expelled from Germany. The laws of the state would be enforced as toward them. If they did not trouble the internal and external security of the country, no measure would be taken against them; but, if they came to Belgium to do what was forbidden to them in France, the Government would prevent them.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Malines and the Bishop of his diocese made provision before the year began for giving religious instruction to the pupils of the communal schools within their dioceses. The Archbishops, in his pastoral for Lent, conden public schools, and advised the faithful send their children to them. The afterward, upon consultation, decided the children to take their first con without raising any objections with to the schools they might attend, anstruct the parish priests to further the instruction of the children in their The Cardinal-Archbishop received a let the Pope, in April, approving the which the bishops had assumed, and en their efforts to open and found new schools, "in order to prevent, or at diminish, the disastrous consequences new school law, which is completely to the principles and prescriptions Catholic Church." When asked of this letter, the Pope replied that he in it intended any hostility to the Government. The payment of salaries public funds to the curates of parishes whose nomination had not been sui the Minister of Justice for approval, pressed. The expressions of the bis came more moderate, and their opposit secularized schools assumed a less dec after the elections for the renewal of the in June, and they appeared desirica the rupture between the Government Vatican which was threatened. Ord however, already been sent, on the 6th to the Baron d'Anthen, the envoy, notice to Cardinal Nina that the Belgi to the Holy See was withdrawn. letter conveying the orders the Prem "The maintenance of the Belgian lega possible, and even useful, so long as t remained neutral in the conflict create by the opposition of the clergy; laws and institutions of the country, long as his Holiness used his influence to erate the struggle. The legation, how came useless from the moment that it encouraged resistance to the laws of t After declaring the measures taken bishops, with regard to the educatio be excessive and inopportune, the Pop unheard-of change of attitude, approve structions given by the bishops to the Under these circumstances the Gov considers it to be its duty to recall it. The Belgian envoy left Rome ately after receiving his recall. Notic rupture was given to the Papal N Brussels on the 29th of June. A me respecting the difficulty was publi the Holy See, which began by stating t rupture of diplomatic relations had so painful an impression on the minds celics, and had attracted so greatly the a of all parties, that the Pope felt it a d posed him by his dignity to make publ and public exposition of the facts whi eed it. The Belgian Minister of.
BELGIUM.

On the 17th of August, the Governor of Brabant spoke in the name of the subscribers to the monument fund. On the same day, a Te Deum was sung in the church of St. Gudule, Brussels, in commemoration of the forty-ninth anniversary of the accession of Leopold I to the throne. The festivities were continued through the rest of July, the whole of August, and a part of September, at the capital and in the principal cities of the kingdom, with meetings, exhibitions, horse-races, boat-races, shooting-matches, concerts, military festivals, cavalcades, illuminations, fireworks, and flower-shows. On the 15th of August both the Legislative Chambers met in the hall of the Chamber of Representatives to receive three of the surviving members of the Provisional Government and of the National Congress of 1830 and 1834. Of the three surviving members of the Provisional Government, one, M. Rogier, was still a member of the Chamber; nineteen members of the National Congress were still living, two of whom, M. Rogier and Canon de Hiiere, were members of the Chamber, and one, Baron Nothomb, was Belgian envoy to Berlin. After the reception, the members of the Chambers proceeded in procession to take part in a patriotic festival in the Exhibition building. Deputations attended from numerous associations, from the army, from private societies, and burgomasters and deputations from the councils of every municipality in the kingdom. Several speeches were delivered, after which the King spoke at considerable length, expressing his gratitude to those to whom Belgium owed its admirable Constitution, describing the progress which had been made by Belgium since 1830, and adding that the country could not forget to pay a just tribute of thankfulness to the five great powers. A grand historical cavalcade, symbolical of the past and present of the Belgian nation, took place on the 17th.

Forty-two petitions, demanding the reestablishment of a duty on imports of agricultural products for the protection of agriculturists against the competition of imports from America, were referred by the Chamber of Deputies to the Permanent Commission of Industry. The commission in its report on the petitions advised against the reestablishment of the duty, but called the attention of the Government to various means which might be adopted for the improvement of agricultural industry, such as measures to prevent inundations, and the revision of the railway transport tariff.

An International Congress on Education was held in Brussels in the later days of September. Delegates from France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Holland, and Chili, took part in the several sections.

The International Congress of Freethinkers met in Brussels at the beginning of September, and was numerously attended. Reports were read on the historical development and present literature of rationalism in various countries. A committee was appointed on the subject of
a universal federation of freethinkers, the General Council of which, it was resolved, should have its seat in London. An International Congress of Commerce and Industry was opened at Brussels on the 6th of September. The King was present. The purpose of the Congress was explained by M. Dansaert, member of the Chamber and President of the Congress, and by M. Saintelette, Minister of Public Works.

The Parliamentary session was opened November 9th. The King, in his speech from the throne, thanked the people for the manifestations of loyalty which they had given during the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the nation; said that the condition of the Treasury had improved; and expressed a hope that the budget of 1880 would show a balance between revenue and expenditure. The rupture of diplomatic relations with the Vatican formed one of the most prominent topics of discussion. M. Fére-Orban, the Premier, in an address which occupied several hours on November 8th and December 1st, said that in his long political career he had always been in favor of the secularization of public education, and against the maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Papal See. He reviewed his negotiations with the Vatican, and contended that the Belgian Cabinet had acted with the greatest straightforwardness, and that the Vatican had been guilty of duplicity unprecedented in diplomatic annals. The speech was cheered by the majority, and by the visitors who thronged the Chambers. The debate was continued, and the Premier, speaking during the following week, rebuked the clerical side for having dragged the name of the King into the debate, as if a private correspondence of the King with the Pope, or anybody else, was a matter of common concern. He denied that Leopold I had ever solicited from Pope Gregory XVI a cardinal's hat for the Nuncio Pecchi (the present Pope) at Brussels, and stated that documents had been carried off from the archives of the Belgian Foreign Office under former ministries, notably those relating to the missions of the Nuncio Pecchi. He also attacked the policy of the Clerical party in opposing amendments to the new Public Education Law, which would have rendered it more acceptable to them. The Liberal party gained one seat in the Senate by the election, in October, of M. de Kerckhove, from Ghent, to fill a seat which was formerly occupied by a member of the Clerical party. An election for one deputy was held in Brussels, November 29th. Five candidates were in the field, all advanced Liberals. Professor Vanderkindere, Rector of the University of Brussels, was chosen. He is an advocate of the movement called "the Flemish movement," the object of which is to secure for the Flemish language the same precedence in the promotion of Hildebert and other Medieval Hymns" (1868). He excelled in metrical translation, and has left many scholarly renderings of French, German, and Latin poems. He received the degree of

BENEDICT, ERASTUS C.

director of the Engineer Department in the Ministry of War, and had lately been in military command of the province of Brabant.

Twelve persons were condemned, December 6th, to imprisonment for different terms on charges of participation in the traffic of English girls for immoral purposes. Since the case concerned English girls chiefly, the proceedings were watched by an English solicitor on behalf of the British Government.

BENEDICT, ERASTUS CORNELIUS, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, was born at Branford, Connecticut, March 19, 1800. His family removed to New York when he was three years of age. In 1821 he graduated with the highest honors from Williams College, Massachusetts. He taught school in various parts of the State of New York until he was admitted to the New York bar, in 1824. His interest in all that concerned public education remained undiminished through his legal career, although he attained a large practice, and for half a century was considered a leader in admiralty cases. He held no office until 1840, when he was chosen Assistant Alderman for the Fifteenth Ward. In 1850 he became a member of the Board of Education, of which body he remained the President until his resignation in 1863. He systematized the whole educational system of New York, and under his nurturing care the Free Academy developed into the College of the City of New York, of which he may be justly called the founder. He was a member of the Assembly in 1848 and 1864. In 1872 he was sent to the State Senate in the interest of reform. He had been made a member of the Board of Regents of the University of New York State, and, on the death of Chancellor Pruyn, in 1878, he was chosen his successor. He was also a trustee of Williams College, and endowed his alma mater with a fund for "Benedict prizes." An elder in the Dutch Reformed Church, he was widely connected with religious and charitable organizations. He was a manager of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Governor of the New York State Woman's Hospital. He published in 1850 what has become a standard legal authority on "American Admiralty." In 1866 he wrote a slight volume of European travel. He was the author of many lectures delivered before the Geographical and various historical and scientific societies of which he was a member. He made three distinct translations of the "Dies Irae." The first is remarkable as being expressed entirely in words of Goethe-English derivation. The second is very successful from its nearness in words and rhythm to the original. Perhaps the most lasting monument of his elegant and facile pen is "The Flemish Provinces" (1868). He excelled in metrical translation, and has left many scholarly renderings of French, German, and Latin poems. He received the degree of
from Rutgers College in 1865. In his career he was chairman of the Senate on Literature. He induced the rats for the revision and consol if the acts relating to public instruction: 1872 and '73, while in the Senate, he pointed a member of the Court of Immat, in which the corrupt judges were after a long life of eminent services as anestimator, and instructor, he died suddenly in New York City, on the 22d of October.

HARDT, SARAH, a French actress, was Amsterdam, about 1847. Her father, an emigrant, and her mother was Dutch, native of the Hebrew race. young girl her father placed her in a school for the deaf and dumb in New York City.

When she had completed the course of study in the seminary, on expressing a desire for the Dramatic profession, she undertook preparation for the entrance examinations of the Conservatoire. She owed her success as a pupil of the Conservatoire, as an expressive and attractive singer, she recited the tale of "Les deux Rivaux" by La Fontaine, not being provided with a part in the dramatic periodical. The candidates to declaim, drawing his attention to the grace of her voice, by her graceful rendition of this short poem. She entro the Con servatoire in 1861, becoming the pupil of Beaumarchais. She was so successful in her first examinations that she gained a prize for winning the right to a début at the French. Her appearance in "Japheth" with the company of the Comédie Française praised by some critics and condemned by others, but was not a failure. She also played in Scarron's "Charles le Simple," but did not do better. Bernhardt next less ambitious rôles upon humber serving the dramatic apprenticeship. She most gifted actor seldom escapes, iring theatrical experience and routine amusing comedy and burlesque parts in the French theatre. She appeared in one of Labiche's successes, and then broke off an engagement at the Odéon, and afterward at the Odéon, and advanced into the front rank of the Comédie Française, having been identified with Mlle. Mars, who made it famous. She is an assiduous and tireless student in her profession, searching types and suggestions often in the scenes of real life. She shows a wonderful power of dramatic impersonation and imagination in the lifelike manner in which she projects herself into the character assumed in each play. The remarkable delicacy of her perception of character is the result of indefatigable studies. At the production of "Hernani," in 1870, Bernhardt took the part of Donna Sol, a character which had been identified with Mlle. Mars, who made it famous. The novel and sympathetic reading of Bernhardt was declared by Victor Hugo as corresponding completely to his poetical ideal. Her praise in this rôle was repeated by the critic Sarcey and echoed by all Paris.
Sarah Bernhardt has cultivated other arts besides the one in which she has won celebrity. After posing for a bust, in 1869, it occurred to her to try her hand at modelling; and since then she has produced several pieces of sculpture which have been praised for their merit. She has also painted in oils with more than an amateur's skill. The subjects which she chooses for her sculptures and paintings are oftenest of a somber and funereal character. She is an accomplished performer upon the harp and the piano. She is known as a graceful and spirited writer for the press, and was at one time art critic of the "Globe" newspaper. She has made several ascensions in balloons, and written descriptions of her aeronautic experiences. A picturesque and elegant villa on the Paro Monceau was built for her after her own plans and drawings.

In the summer of 1879 Mlle. Bernhardt played in a series of French dramas presented by the company of the Comédie Française in London, where she was singled out from the company for popular favor and praise in a still more decided way than in Paris. She exhibited her plastic and pictorial creations while there, and gave rehearsals in the houses of the leaders of fashionable English society, requiring to be paid at the rate of a hundred guineas for each performance. The following year Bernhardt returned to London; but she was not this time supported, as she had been the season before, by the strength of the famous company of which she was a member. At this time a difficulty occurred between Mlle. Bernhardt and Emile Augier, the director of the Comédie Française, in consequence of which she resigned her position and severed her connection with the company. She was afterward sued for breach of contract, and ordered by the civil tribunal to pay one hundred thousand francs damages to the company. The cause of the rupture with the Comédie Française was her want of success in the play of "L'Aventurière," she attributing her failure to the want of time for proper preparation and an insufficient number of rehearsals.

A contract was signed by Sarah Bernhardt with Henry Abbey, of Booth's Theatre, in New York, on June 9, 1880, by which Mlle. Bernhardt engaged to make the tour of the principal cities of the United States, the manager agreeing to pay her one thousand dollars for each performance, with a share also of the profits. Mlle. Bernhardt arrived in New York toward the end of October, 1880, and in the second week of November commenced her engagement in Booth's Theatre, playing through the series of her most famous roles. After concluding there, she gave them next in Boston, and then in Philadelphia, playing to very large houses in each city, and winning admiration for the beauty of her tone, and obtaining the highly appreciative, though sometimes qualified and measured, praise of the dramatic critics.
contracted in England in 1873 for the purpose of constructing a railway. The railway for which it was incurred has not yet been built. The works, commenced in 1873 under British auspices, suffered "unexpected detentions" until 1877, when they were resumed under American contractors, Messrs. P. and T. Collins, of Philadelphia, several chancery suits having intervened in the course of the five years' interval. The firm just mentioned deposited, states Colonel George Earl Church,* £40,000 as a caution-fund for compliance with their contract to complete the road from end to end. They sent several large ocean-steamers directly from Philadelphia to the northern terminus of the road at San Antonio on the river Madeira, where there are now (April, 1880) about fifty miles of railway material and contractors' plant. In a short time they had a thousand men at work, and a locomotive running over the first and worst five miles of the road. They cleared fifteen miles of forest, cut large quantities of sleepers, employed four large corps of engineers actively in the field, and thoroughly demonstrated the perfect practicability of the work. As this was thus again being vigorously pushed forward, the bondholders filed a new bill in chancery, March 2, 1878, alleging the revocation of the Bolivian concession and the impracticability of the railway. The trustees were again prevented from applying the trust fund. As in the previous suit, the plaintiffs resorted to every imaginable device to delay the trial. It finally took place before Mr. Justice Fry, April, 1879, who, after hearing the witnesses, dismissed the bill, with costs. Their own engineers gave evidence proving the perfect practicability of the road. The bondholders appealed from the decision. The appeal was heard by the Lords Justices in May, 1879. These held that, owing to the lapse of time, the section of the railway during which the plaintiffs, the bondholders, had succeeded in preventing the construction of the railway, the burden of proof of its practicability rested upon the defendants, the Navigation and Railway Companies. These gave ample engineering evidence, by their engineers, as to the physical feasibility of the road and its ease of construction. The Court of Appeal gave judgment in May, 1879, to the effect that, "no doubt the scheme was a great one, and one which, if there had been funds and other means for carrying it into effect, would probably produce the revenue which would afford a security for the bondholders"; and then decided that "the railway was impracticable in a business sense," ordering the trust fund, £280,000, to be distributed, pro rata, among the bondholders, and the Bolivian bonds to be surrendered and deposited in the Bank of England, and declaring, moreover, that "the loss of the £850,000 makes the scheme impracticable." The defendant companies appealed to the House of Lords, and the Lords, while eulogizing the magnitude of the enterprise, and lauding the good faith of Colonel Church and its other promoters, confirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal. Bolivia is thus placed in a unique position, continues Colonel Church. Her own bondholders submit her to a relentless litigation of six years, preventing the opening of the commercial route for which they subscribed the loan. Even pending litigation, up to 1875, she paid interest on the loan, and now she finds herself without the money, without the railway, without her bonds, and, by judgment of the Court of Appeal, confirmed by the House of Lords, is told, practically, that an unauthorized act of her diplomatic agent is more powerful than her Congressional decrees. The following extract from a letter to the London "Times," by its Philadelphia correspondent, in May, 1880, shows how the interests of the American contractors have been endangered by the foregone decision:

The House of Lords, in affirming the decision of the Court of Appeal in reference to the Bolivian loan, deprived the American contractors for the Madera and Mamoré Railway of Bolivia and Brazil of any chance of getting payment for work already done and materials furnished. These contractors, Messrs. P. and T. Collins, of Philadelphia, and their creditors, have presented a petition for relief to Congress. They request the passage of a resolution by Congress, asking the President to bring the matter alleged in their petition to the attention of her Majesty's Government, and also instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to give public notice that the United States, by the Bank of England, being the trust fund for the construction of the Madera and Mamoré Railway, will not be paid by the United States until the rights of the petitioners to the fund are respected. They also ask for such other relief as may be due to them by reason of the fact that, as American citizens, their rights and property are being jeopardized by the hostile action of the Government of Bolivia, in attempting to withdraw the concession and grant of money, upon the faith of which the contractors agreed to build the railway, and have already expended their money. This petition was presented in the Senate by Senator Bayard, and in the House by Speaker Randall. The contractors and their creditors have expended nearly $1,000,000 on the work, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, which is mainly owned in England, having furnished large quantities of materials, and being a principal creditor. The numbers of the $3,737,300 United States bonds in the trust are in the possession of the contractors, and will be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury. The petitions have been referred to appropriate committees by Congress, but their contemplated action has not yet transpired.

As observed in our volume for 1879, no reliable returns of Bolivia's exports and imports have ever been published by any of the Government departments; hence the impossibility of all but conjecture as to the aggregate value of the foreign trade of the republic. The sub-

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* See "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1879, p. 81.

* The Bolivian Minister, who, in June, 1874, addressed a letter to Colonel Church, assuming to declare the concessions of the navigation route to the Atlantic and of the valley, No evidence appears to have since been produced of his authority for the act.
joined table shows the total value of the imports from and exports to Great Britain in the quinquennial period 1874–78, according to British returns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$171,905</td>
<td>$1,718,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>491,460</td>
<td>2,669,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>991,980</td>
<td>2,065,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>4,495</td>
<td>1,622,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>866,713</td>
<td>1,003,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copper, nitre, and guano were the commodities chiefly shipped to Great Britain, whence the articles imported are for the most part cotton, linen, and woolen manufactures and machinery. Bolivia being cut off from direct communication with the Pacific seaboard since the commencement of the war with Chili, her foreign trade must of necessity be very limited at present. Nor will any one be surprised to learn that imports are subject to a very high rate of duty, particularly on some articles from the United States. For example, 100 lbs. of soap, costing in New York $4.57, pay an import duty equal to $2.75 United States money; a gallon of kerosene with the tin containing it, which costs in New York thirteen cents pays a duty equal to nine and a quarter cents of the same money; and, besides these enormous duties, Bolivia permits Peru to charge five per cent. additional for transit across her territory, from the port of Arica. Nevertheless, the products of Bolivia are admitted into the United States free of duty of any kind. "We can not understand," writes a merchant established in La Paz, "why the United States Government maintains at great expense a Minister in this republic who does nothing to forward the interests of American manufacturers in this matter. Nothing could be more simple than to induce Bolivia to enter into a reasonable commercial treaty on a reciprocal basis."

Nothing could well be more deplorable, in a political point of view, than the picture presented by Bolivia in the course of the past year. Immediately after the reverses of the allied Peru- vian and Bolivian arms, which precipitated ex-President Prado's determination to seek safety in flight, General Daza abandoned his post of Chief Magistrate of Bolivia, and fled to escape being assassinated. In Bolivia all is bitterness; a journalist from Valparaiso, in February, 1880; everybody wants to be President, and we can not say who is governing; Minister Jofré is in Oruro; General Campero has accepted the Presidency provisionally; Camacho is in command of the Bolivian army stationed at Tacna; and, lastly, Daza has withdrawn to the interior, with the evident intention of provoking a reaction in his favor. General Campero was duly invested with the power in constitutional form in June, and lost no time in appointing a Cabinet, and taking such steps as he deemed most urgent for the continued maintenance of troops at the seat of war. Early in September, the Bolivian Con
gress issued a decree for a forced loan from all the departments of the republic to the amount of $500,000, with interest at ten per cent., the bonds to be received in payment of taxes. The Congress further authorized the Government to make new emisfions, if necessary, and determine the guarantees for their payment. By another decree of the Congress, $200,000 in small money, of from one to ten cents, was to be coined in nickel, copper, or other metal.

Yet governmental energy, zealously seconded by individual patriotism, for the enthusiasm for the war had not diminished in Bolivia, was insufficient to grapple successfully with the ever-increasing difficulties of the situation. The National Convention, already called into existence, lent efficient aid to the Executive in devising and carrying out plans for the creation of resources with which to continue the struggle without truce and regardless of sacrifices. The following decree, issued on February 21st, will serve to illustrate the spirit and determination of that body:

**ARTICLE I.** The National Convention of Bolivia has ordered the sale by public auction of the property of all the convents and monasteries of the republic, except the eighth part, which is destined for the support of the religious communities.

**ARTICLE II.** The sale is also ordered of the treasures of the churches, including the ornaments of the images, the sacred vessels being alone excepted.

**ARTICLE III.** The product of the sale shall be applied to defraying the expenses of the war, such as the purchase of ships, the levying of troops, etc.

**ARTICLE IV.** Priests who in the pulpit or in any other place, and laymen who in the press or in public meetings, oppose the execution of this law, either pacifically or by promoting public disturbances, shall be tried as traitors to the country.

Prior to the date of this decree, the forced loan, already alluded to, as forming part of the national revenue for 1879, had been ordered and collected to the amount of $500,000; and other measures of like character were resorted to later. Still, the Bolivian army was but an insignificant factor at the seat of war; indeed, at the end of June, telegrams (from Santiago, the capital of Chile) announced that it was completely disbandcd, the men receiving neither pay nor food, and selling their arms and accoutrements to obtain temporary relief. "In the four corners of the republic," exclaims a leading journal in La Paz, in July, "dismay and dejection seem to threaten the destruction of our nationality, and, in the midst of the awful confusion, what means of salvation remains to us? Shall we yield to the conqueror? No, a thousand times no! However great our inefficacy be, or however deep the grief brought upon us by the disasters of San Francisco and of the Alianza, it is our duty to look up to Heaven for that strength which the earth denies us, and set about the grand work of defending our country. Savages in their misera
table condition never failed, nor will they beever defend their huts and their families, and are we to triumph by tears and cowardly in
tion? Do we not blush at the thought of our
children learning hereafter of our selfishness and our moral and physical degradation? In this deplorable state of things, let us renew our efforts to arouse the slumbering spirit of our countrymen to reconstruct Bolivia, prepare for the national defense, and gain the victory over Chili, and what it may. To that end the National Convention should, I think, continue for at least six months longer its labor of reconstructing our demoralized national administration. Let the representatives be paid, for no labor is more worthy of renumeración than theirs. Executions can lead to no practical or useful end. The members of the Convention have hitherto manifested an unusual degree of self-denial in the service of their country. Many of them will continue to do so; but such cannot be expected to constitute the rule. It is but fair that those who devote their time and energy to the cause of Bolivia, and thereby neglect their own private concerns, should be remunerated. In the trying times through which we are now passing, it is not prudent to expect everything of the Executive. Chili, in making war against us, has had the counsel and guidance of her people's representatives, while we intrusted everything to the Government. What has been the result? Daza's Government plunged us in ruin; and the present Government, spite of all its patriotism, will at no distant day lose its prestige, for of professional malcontents there is, unfortunately, no lack in Bolivia. The wise direction of public affairs requires the energetic cooperation of the Parliament with an honest Government like that of the illustrious General Campero. Our country's wounds need the firm hand and determined treatment of a National Convention, and a National Convention alone. Lastly, Bolivia, like the phoenix, must find within her own breast the secret of her regeneration. The Assembly, by the light of their understanding, the Executive by patriotic action, and the people by unceasing labor in the cultivation of the fruits of the earth, must raise up the nation from the depths to which she has fallen, and carry our arms to the retrieval of honor lost and soil usurped. A confederation between Peru and Bolivia, accepted by the people of the first country in June, and to be decided upon by a plebiscitum in the second, appears to have been favorably considered by the National Convention at La Paz, and the question even submitted to the President for Executive sanction in October. (The leading incidents of the war will be narrated in the article Pardo.)

BRAZIL (Império do Brasil). (Statistics concerning area, territorial divisions, population, etc., will be found in the "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1878.) The commissioners appointed to determine the limits of the empire with the neighboring republic of Venezuela were reported to have made satisfactory progress. At least accounts the Brazilian section had advanced as far as Maracá, a Venezuelan village situated on the Rio Negro and above San Carlos; while the Venezuelan commissioners were at Javita, one day's journey beyond that point.

According to the latest official returns, the number of slaves in Brazil was 1,388,264; but as these figures were taken from registers reaching only to the end of 1878, the number must at present be several thousand less, allowing for deaths, and for public and private emancipation. The distribution of the accumulated emancipation fund (about $2,204,940) was, however, based on the same returns; and the following table shows the number of slaves in, and the share of said fund allotted to each of the provinces at the close of the year above referred to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>No. of slaves</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipio Neutro</td>
<td>45,409</td>
<td>$71,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>268,296</td>
<td>470,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernambuco</td>
<td>91,992</td>
<td>150,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maranhão</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>1,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazonas</td>
<td>941,043</td>
<td>1,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pará</td>
<td>86,285</td>
<td>150,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Grande do Sul</td>
<td>75,291</td>
<td>126,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergipe</td>
<td>36,831</td>
<td>60,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Catarina</td>
<td>12,203</td>
<td>21,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Grande do Norte</td>
<td>19,213</td>
<td>34,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piauí</td>
<td>81,143</td>
<td>136,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espírito Santo</td>
<td>21,313</td>
<td>34,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alagoas</td>
<td>80,997</td>
<td>135,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraíba</td>
<td>10,092</td>
<td>18,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mato Grosso</td>
<td>7,551</td>
<td>13,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo</td>
<td>16,801</td>
<td>27,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahia</td>
<td>114,149</td>
<td>190,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minas Gerais</td>
<td>2,409,199</td>
<td>4,010,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goiás</td>
<td>4,969</td>
<td>8,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pará da Baixada</td>
<td>27,509</td>
<td>42,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceará</td>
<td>28,775</td>
<td>45,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,068,204 $2,204,940

It is stated that, in virtue of a recent revenue law, the emancipation fund will be doubled in the fiscal years 1881-'82, and be probably about $1,000,000.

In the matter of immigration, Brazil has been particularly unfortunate, notwithstanding the many sacrifices she has made with a view to attracting useful colonists to her shores. Recent experiments with Russians have been attended with results so unfavorable as to discourage the Government from further attempts of the kind. Indeed, it would appear that the abandonment of state immigration has been resolved upon, and that recourse will hereafter be had to the more practical plan of reforming the land laws so as to facilitate grants, sales on credit, and leases, thus affording to small holders easy terms and security from former trammels. Notice is stated to have been transmitted to Europe that the "assisted passage" system would be discontinued, except in the case of already existing contracts; and on the 7th of May all Government lodging houses were to be closed. Frequent allusion has been made in the British and in the Brazilian press to the disadvantage of allowing large tracts of land to be held on a nominal tenure, yet lying neglected and uncultivated; and it is hoped that the remedial measures just mentioned, together with others in con-
BRAZIL.

...emolument, will not only remove old evils, but afford a free scope to labor, encouraging useful industry, and offering to settlers the incentive of being enabled to benefit their future condition by terms of equality. The subject of Chinese immigration has been mooted, with the assurance that experiments in that direction might prove eminently successful. As examples of the efficiency of Chinese labor, California and Australia have been alluded to; but in both of these the prevailing conditions were different from those characterizing Brazil, where the only desideratum is not competition for labor but hands to cultivate the soil.

The Emperor is Dom Pedro II, born December 2, 1826; proclaimed April 7, 1831; regency until July 29, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841; married September 4, 1848, to Theresa Christina Maria, daughter of the late King Francis I of the Two Sicilies.

A change of Ministry occurred early in the year, but did not result in a change of party, the Liberals continuing in power. The new Cabinet was made up as follows: Minister of the Interior, Baron Homem de Melo; of Justice, Councilor M. F. S. Dantas, Senator; of Foreign Affairs, Councilor P. L. Pereira de Souza, Deputy; of Finance, Councilor J. A. Srraiva, Senator, and President of the Council of State; of War, Viscount de Pelotas, Senator; of the Navy, Councilor J. R. Lima Duarte, Deputy; of Public Works, Commerce, and Agriculture, Councilor M. Buarque de Macedo, Deputy.

The Cabinet of the State was composed of the following members in ordinary: the Princess Imperial Donna Isabel; Prince Gaston d'Orleans, Count d'Eu; the Senators—Viscount d'Abate, Viscount de Murithia, Viscount de Bon Retiro, Viscount de Jaguary, Viscount de Nicheroy, Viscount de Araxa, J. F. Dias de Carvacho, and J. J. Teixeira; Vice-Admiral J. R. de Lamare; Dr. P. J. Soares de Souza; and of six members extraordinary: Senators—J. L. C. Paranagua and M. F. S. Dantas; Councilors—Martim Francisco and B. A. de M. Taques; Viscount de Prados, and Dr. J. C. de Andrade.

The President of the Senate, which comprises fifty-eight members elected for life, is Viscount de Jaguary; and the Vice-President, Count de Baependy.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies, with one hundred and twenty-two members elected for four years, is Viscount de Prados; and the Vice-President, F. de Almeida.

The Presidents of the several provinces were as follows:

Alagoas............. Dr. C. Pinto de Silva.
Amapá............... Baron de Maracajá.
Bahia................. Dr. A. Araujo Ribeiro.
Ceará................. Dr. J. J. de Albuquerque Barros.
Espírito Santo....... Dr. E. R. Martins.
Goyaz................. Dr. A. S. Spinola.
Maranhão......... Dr. O. Lino de Vasconcellos.
Matto Grosso........ Dr. J. J. Pedrosa.
Minas Gerais.......... Dr. M. G. Rebelo Horta.
Para................. Dr. J. C. da Gama e Abreu.
Pará................ Dr. U. M. Pereira Vianna.
Pernambuco........ Dr. M. F. S. Dantas Filho.
Pernambuco........... Dr. A. de Barros Cavalcante.
Pernambuco........... Dr. J. P. Bellfort Vieira.
Rio Grande do Norte.... Dr. E. L. Marcondes.
Rio de Janeiro......... Dr. A. M. Marcondes de Andrade.
Santa Catarina......... Dr. A. A. Oliveira.
São Paulo........... Dr. L. A. de Brito.
São Paulo........... Dr. P. Pereira da Silva.
Sergipe.............. Dr. T. P. dos Santos.

The Archbishop of Bahia, N——, is Primate of all Brazil, and there are eleven bishops: those of Pará, São Luiz, Fortaleza, Olinda, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Mariana, Diamantina, Goias, and Cayhá.

The Brazilian Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States is Counsellor A. P. de Carvalho Borges, accredited October 9, 1871; and the Brazilian Consul-General (for the Union) at New York is Senhor Salvador de Mendonça.

According to the law of February 27, 1875, military service is obligatory for all Brazilian citizens; but numerous exceptions are admitted, and substitution is allowable. The period of service is six years in the regular army, and three in the reserve. The regulation strength of the army in time of peace is fixed at 18,000 men; though the actual strength in 1880 was 15,304, of whom 1,748 were officers. The strength in time of war was to be fixed at 32,000. The arms were distributed as follows: Infantry, twenty-one battalions, eight garrison companies, and one depot company for drilling recruits; cavalry, five regiments, one squadron, and five garrison companies; artillery, three mounted regiments, and five foot-battalions; sappers and miners, one battalion; gendarmes, 3,940 men, of whom 931 were at Rio de Janeiro. The National Guard had been disbanded, and was to be reorganized on completion of the new census.

The navy, in 1880, consisted of nine iron-clad steamers, six steam-corvettes, sixteen steam-gunboats, and six steamer-transport; and three sail of the line (one corvette and two smaller craft); with an aggregate of 3,758 men, and a total armament of 166 guns. There were, besides, five iron-clad ships, one gunboat, one school-ship, and one brig for midshipmen, all without armament; and there was a gunboat in process of building. There were in the navy 14 general staff-officers, 340 first-class officers, a sanitary corps 73 strong, 17 almoners, 80 accountants, 57 guardians, and 185 engineers; an imperial marine corps 2,095 strong; a naval battalion, 286, and 1,229 apprentices; total, 4,984 men.

The financial position of the empire may in general be considered to have improved, owing mainly to increased productions, the coffee-crop alone promising to fall little short of 300,000 tons (or 672,000,000 pounds). The issue of gold bonds has proved a financial success these obligations being largely held in England and in Brazil, and regarded as a favorite investment.

In a non-official report published in July, 1890, the revenue for the fiscal year 1878–79...
BRAZIL.

set down at $115,302,955, and the expenditure at $90,178,304, with a consequent surplus balance of $25,124,051 for the year 1879-80.

In the budget for 1881-82, the revenue and expenditure were respectively estimated as

| REVENUE | $85,929,000 |
|-------------|
| Expenditure | $86,479,000 |

The total expenditure of the customs receipts, Rio de Janeiro, for 1879, was $20,877,663; the export duties for 1879, $23,399,880; the export duties for 1879, $20,877,663; and the export duties for 1879, $23,399,880.

The following extract from a British financial journal will be found to contain interesting remarks on the Brazilian home debt, and Brazilian credit generally:

In September, 1879, Brazilian five per cents. of the 1865 issue had a medium quotation of 98; in the third week of September, 1880, the corresponding price of these bonds was 98. Some allowance must be made for the fact that all securities have been gradually hardening in price in consequence of the cheapness of money; but, even allowing for this, we think it must be admitted that Brazilian credit has improved during the past twelve months. When foreign bonds fell into general discredit, four or five years since, on the collapse of Paraguay, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Turkey, Peru, etc. (to say nothing of the partial default of Spain, Egypt, and Uruguay), Brazil found her credit seriously weakened, and she became unable to negotiate further loans in London. Under those circumstances, she adopted probably the best and most sensible course which she could pursue—she raised a considerable loan at home. Although the rate of interest attached to this internal loan did not exceed 4% per cent. per annum, the operation proved completely successful, and while it placed the Brazilian Treasury in funds, it had the further advantage of showing that Brazil possessed such ample resources at home that she really could afford to dispense with foreign assistance. The 4% per cent. internal loan concluded by Brazil in 1879 marked, indeed, a new era in Brazilian finance, and reestablished Brazilian credit. The result has been an advance of three per cent. in Brazilian five per cents. of 1865, and a still greater hardening in the securities of railways guaranteeed by Brazil. There certainly appears to be order, regularity, and good faith in the financial administration of Brazil. In the bonds of Brazil issued in London the Emperor of Brazil pledges his "imperial and sacred word" that the conditions of the various Brazilian loans shall be scrupulously adhered to; and thus far his Majesty's "imperial and sacred word" has certainly been found to be thoroughly reliable.

In her present Emperor Brazil is blessed with a wise and beneficent ruler, distinguished by tendencies at once conservative and liberal. Brazil is deeply indebted to Dom Pedro Segundo.

The long-pending British claims against Brazil have again come to the surface, and hopes are entertained of their settlement through the mediation of Mr. Ford, now accredited as British Minister to Brazil, and whose name was associated with the famous fishery question between England and the United States.

* Exclusive of the notes of the Bank of Brazil and of the banks of Bahia, Pernambuco, and Maranhão; the aggregate amount of which in circulation in 1879 was about $13,000,000.
BRAZIL.

The foreign trade of the empire for the year 1878–79 was of the total value of $188,782,150, of which $102,029,250 were for exports and $86,752,900 for imports.

The annexed table exhibits the names and values of the chief staples of export for the year just mentioned:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>$86,740,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>10,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td>5,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw cotton</td>
<td>6,936,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>4,416,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mate (Paraguay tea)</td>
<td>1,907,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold (jude and dust)</td>
<td>1,111,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamonds</td>
<td>472,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The imports from Great Britain in 1878 were of the value of $27,889,760, against $29,798,375 in 1877; and the exports from Brazil to Great Britain in 1878 were of the value of $23,329,425, against $31,724,805 in 1877. A marked decrease is here observable; and, indeed, the trade between these two countries has been steadily declining since 1874, in which year the imports from, and the exports to, Great Britain were of the values of $38,392,265 and $35,015,650 respectively.

Of all the articles of production in Brazil, and of all the Brazilian export staples, coffee is by far the most important, and the chief shipping ports for the staple are Rio de Janeiro and Santos. From the following table it will be seen that while the quantity exported from Rio in the year ending June 30, 1880, was nearly 20 per cent. less than in the year immediately preceding, it closely approximated the average of the past six years. The Rio average is at present about 173,000 tons,* while that for Santos has risen to 55,000 tons, the exports from the latter port having been, however, considerably above that average in the past two years. The total average shipments of coffee from Brazil for the past five or six years closely approximate 225,000 tons; but in 1878–79 they reached 280,000 tons, and there is every prospect of a crop of 255,000 tons from the Rio district in 1880–81, and as much as 60,000 tons from Santos, making a total approaching to 675,000,000 pounds!

Coffee Shipments from Rio de Janeiro for the Six Years from July 31, 1874, to June 30, 1880.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
<th>1874–75</th>
<th>1875–76</th>
<th>1876–77</th>
<th>1877–78</th>
<th>1878–79</th>
<th>1879–80</th>
<th>Annual average for six years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channel, Germany, and England</td>
<td>2,573</td>
<td>3,870</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>1,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Baltic</td>
<td>19,080</td>
<td>8,411</td>
<td>15,860</td>
<td>18,037</td>
<td>24,200</td>
<td>13,107</td>
<td>14,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway, Bresil, and Antwerp</td>
<td>51,977</td>
<td>44,865</td>
<td>41,067</td>
<td>56,075</td>
<td>51,121</td>
<td>49,498</td>
<td>49,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North of Europe</td>
<td>17,861</td>
<td>14,625</td>
<td>16,876</td>
<td>17,168</td>
<td>20,700</td>
<td>14,032</td>
<td>16,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>71,566</td>
<td>61,158</td>
<td>68,600</td>
<td>55,401</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>54,115</td>
<td>64,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>100,098</td>
<td>90,529</td>
<td>90,004</td>
<td>88,019</td>
<td>121,458</td>
<td>110,010</td>
<td>109,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere</td>
<td>7,569</td>
<td>4,171</td>
<td>5,923</td>
<td>6,315</td>
<td>10,848</td>
<td>6,792</td>
<td>5,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>151,026</td>
<td>150,025</td>
<td>150,808</td>
<td>149,965</td>
<td>190,461</td>
<td>172,777</td>
<td>172,198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is reported that jute is to become an article of export from Brazil, and that a privilege has been granted to the Messrs. Steel for the production of it on waste lands, particularly in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro. Judging from what it has done for East Indian exports, it is fair to presume it will prove a valuable addition to the Brazilian staples.

The projected establishment at Rio of a permanent exhibition for American manufactures was much talked of in the past year.

The shipping movements at the various ports of the empire in 1878–79 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VESSELS.</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENTERED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>2,414,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coasting</td>
<td>5,946</td>
<td>1,529,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEARED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>2,165,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coasting</td>
<td>3,749</td>
<td>1,156,080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Brazilian Government has contracted with Mr. William Darby Bentley for a monthly line of mail-steamer between Rio de Janeiro and Halifax, N. S., calling at Bahia, Persambuco, Ceará, Maranhão, Pará, and St. Thomas, W. I., making the trip from Rio in twenty-nine days, and from Halifax in twenty-eight days, with privilege of calling at Montreal, at the option of the contractor. The vessels are to be of at least eighteen hundred tons burden (gross), with accommodations for forty first-class and one hundred steerage passengers. The subsidy is 100,000 milres currency per annum, and the contract is for ten years. The service is to commence on October 1, 1881. In case of the repeal by Canada of the favors of the revenue law of 1879, the Brazilian Government may cancel the contract, giving six months' notice. The contractor was to furnish a guarantee of 10,000 milres within three months of the date of the contract.

The Amazon Steam Navigation Company is spoken of as an enterprise highly creditable to Brazil.

At the end of 1879 there were in the empire 1,911 miles of railway, and 4,664 miles of telegraph, with 120 offices, the number of dispatches having been 232,025. Brazilian progress
BRAZIL.

The meeting of the General Assembly is al-

serving productive of lively satisfaction.

The opening of the legislative session ordi-

of the high destiny of the nation, you have

session, and the most trustworthy representatives of the

from your patriotism the docetral of a law

linear legislative session is closed, and the

first clause of the long-discussed elec-

The present measure due to the development

imperal guarantee is now given in

most of the lines have been con-

connection with the capital and by British

and the main offices of some are

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the port of Paranagua to Coritiba, a

tal of the province of Paraná, and in-

April last by his Majesty Dom J., is due to the enterprise of a French

t, who also provided the required

Many of the civil engineers engaged

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ish-built lines, are Brazilians, engineer-

a profession high in favor at present.

important event in Brazilian submarine

by was the concession. In October last, a

eastern and Brazilian Telegraph Com-

extend their cable from Pará to Cay-

tion being to establish cabling on

at the latter point with the United

The more important improvements

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ation of water-works for supplying the

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BRIGHT, JOHN.

ment of naturalized citizens and citizens of all

BRIGHT, John, the Chancellor of the Duchy

of Lancaster in the new Cabinet of Mr. Glad-

stone, was born November 18, 1811, at Green-

bank, near Rochdale. His father, Jacob Bright,

was a cotton-spinner and manufacturer of Roch-

dale, and belonged to the Society of Friends.

John entered his father's business at the age of

fifteen, and devoted his leisure hours with

great zeal to the study of the best works on

history, politics, and national economy. After

his return from a journey on the Continent of

Europe, he made his first appearance in 1831

as a political speaker in the agitation against

Church rates. He became widely known by

the prominent part he took in the Anti-Corn-

Law League, which grew out of an association

formed in 1888 to obtain the repeal of the corn-

laws. He won so great distinction as a politi-

cal speaker, that the League, which extended

its operations over all England, appointed him,

in 1839, one of its official agitators. In April

1843, he was the candidate of the League for

the city of Durham, but was defeated. In July,

1844, he was, however, returned for the same

city, which he represented until 1847. In un

ion with Cobden, Milner Gibson, Fox, and oth-

ers, he was one of the foremost speakers of the

League until its victory was decided in 1846.

In 1847 he was returned for Manchester, and

was now regarded in every respect as one of

the leaders of the Manchester party. He par-

ticularly cooperated with Mr. Cobden in the

movement which the latter sought in the

favor of financial reform. He demanded effi-

cient relief measures for Ireland, an investi-

gation of the condition of the Indian army, and a reduction

of the naval and military establishment of the

kingdom. He opposed, in 1850, Lord Russell's

Ecclesiastical Title Bill and Lord Palmerston's

Continental policy. When, two years later, the

Derby-Diirass Cabinet threatened a restoration

of the protective system, he actively contrib-

uted to its overthrow. Thus far, Mr. Bright's

reputation and influence had steadily grown,

but the decided opposition which he made to

England's participation in the Eastern War

alienated many of his former friends, and in the
general election following Lord Palmer-

ston's appeal to the country, in 1857, both he

and Mr. Milner Gibson were rejected by a large

majority. When, a few months later, a vacant

sy occurred at Birmingham, Mr. Bright was

invited to become a candidate, and he was

elected in August, 1857. He has continued to

represent Birmingham ever since. Mr. Bright's

name, during the last twenty years, has been

prominently identified with the extension of the

right of suffrage and the reform of the elec-

tional laws of England. During the civil

war in the United States, he warmly sympa-

thized with the North. He visited Ireland in

1866, and was entertained in Dublin at a pub-

lic banquet; but, on the whole, his reception

was not as enthusiastic as his English friends
had anticipated. In 1888 the city of Edinburgh presented him with the freedom of the city. In the same year Mr. Bright became for the first time a member of the Cabinet, being appointed President of the Board of Trade in Mr. Gladstone's first Cabinet. Illness compelled him to relinquish this office in December, 1870, and he did not again take office until 1873, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He held that post until February, 1874, when the Liberal Cabinet went out of office. Selections of his political speeches have appeared under the titles: "Speeches on Parliamentary Reform" (London, 1887), "Speeches on Questions of Public Policy" (edited by Rogers, 2 vols., London, 1869); and "Speeches on the Public Affairs" (London, 1889). A "Life of John Bright" has been published by Mr. Gilchrist (London, 1868).

**BROCA, Dr. Paul**, French Senator and scientist, died July 5th. He was born in 1824, at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, Girondes; studied medicine under his eminent father, graduated from the Paris Faculté de Médecine in 1844, and became an assistant in the hospital. He. won several prices, became demonstrator of anatomy and prosector, and in 1848 took his degree of M.D. In 1853 he published a thesis on the "Pathological Anatomy of Cancer." In 1858 he passed as surgeon, and became successively surgeon of the Bicêtre, the Salpêtrière, the Saint Antoine, and Professor of Surgical Clinics at La Plêie. He published works on "Abdominal Hernia" (1856); "Anœmisms" (1856); "Surgical Hypnotic Anæsthesia" (1859); "Fractures and Osseous Regeneration" (1869); "Resuscitating Animals" (1860); "Animal Hybrity in General and Human Hybrity in Particular" (1860); and "Treatise on Tumors" (1865). He was conjoint author with Bonamy, Bean, and Hirschfeld, of "The Descriptive Atlas of the Anatomy of the Human Body," an invaluable work. He was also a frequent contributor to the bulletins of various societies. He was a member of the Anatomical, Biological, Philomatric, and Surgical Societies, and a corresponding member of the leading foreign scientific associations. He was the principal founder of the French Anthropological Society. He was the director of the School of Anthropology and of the Anthropological Laboratory of the École des Hautes Études. His anthropological researches resulted in the publication (1865) of a manual in regard to the best mode of conducting them, followed by "The Physical Character of Prehistoric Man" (1866), and "The Comparative Anatomy of Man and the Primates" (1869). He contributed important articles to the "Encyclopædia Dictionary of the Medical Sciences." Dr. Broca was one of the earliest adherents in France to the Darwinian theory. His advocacy of these views prevented at first his election to the Senate. He was a moderate republican in politics, and in 1880 he was elected life-senator in the place of Count Montalivet. He was President of the Congress of Anthropology held in Paris at the Trocadéro, during the Universal Exposition of 1878. Number one of his classmates, and Brougham is said to have been the original of "Harry Lorrone." He studied medicine, but never became a surgeon. He made his début as an actor in 1830 in the extravaganzas of "Tom and Jerry," played at a small theatre in Tottenham Court Road, London. As "general utility man," in 1832 he joined the company under the management of Madame Vestris, first at the Olympic and afterward at Covent Garden. In 1840 he undertook the management of the Lyceum Theatre, London. Then he began his career as playwright, his first work being "Life is the Clouds." To retrieve his fortunes he came to the United States in 1842, and made his début at the Park Theatre, New York, as Tim Moore in "The Irish Lion." He became a favorite, and his popularity as an actor never waned during his long career upon the American stage. His misfortunes were due to his attempts as manager, for which position he was unfitted. He founded Brougham's Lyceum (afterward Wallack's), tried the Bowery Theatre, and finally leased Fisk's Fifth Avenue Theatre, all of which proved as unlucky as his first venture in London. He produced many plays, the well-known burlesques "Metamora," "Columbus," and "Pocahontas," an adaptation from "Dombey and Son," which held the stage for many seasons; "The Haunted Man," "Gold Dust," and numerous others. The best of his comedies, "Playing With Fire," was played in New York, and afterward in London, with marked success. His well-known adaptation from Féval's "Le Bossu," called "The Duke's Motto," was written for Fochter, of whose company he was then a member. In 1861 Brougham went to London and played at the Lyceum and Princess's Theatres. He returned to America and resumed his theatrical career. The failure of a banking firm swept away his fortune; broken in health but not in spirit, he spent his last days in the city with which he was identified. A benefit organized by his fellow-players produced over ten thousand dollars, with which an annuity was purchased. He died in New York on June 7th, aged seventy. He left an autobiography, and an unpublished play called "Home Rule." **BULGARIA,** a principality of Southeastern Europe, which was created in 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin, as a dependency of Turkey. Reigning Prince, Alexander I, elected in 1879; area, 65,865 square kilometres (1 kilometre=
BULGARIA.

0.386 square mile); population, 1,859,000. The capital, Sofia, has about 18,000 inhabitants. The population of the other principal cities—Tirnovo (formerly the capital) 12,000, Wildin 19,000, Rustchuk 25,000, Varna 16,000. The only railroad in operation was that from Rustchuk to Varna, 224 kilometres. The National Assembly consists of the Exarch or head of the Bulgarian Church, one half of the bishops, one half of the Presidents and members of the Supreme Court, one half of the Presidents of the district courts and of the commercial court, and of deputies of the people—one member representing 20,000 persons.

Prince Alexander has sought, by making visits of friendship and courtesy to Russia, Servia, and Roumania, to strengthen the relations of Bulgaria with the states allied to it by sympathies of race and neighborhood. The efforts of the Government to perfect measures for efficient administration and the consolidation and development of the resources of the country have been hindered by the excess in the amount of obligations to which the principality was committed, and the cost of necessary works over the available revenues. The popular movement in favor of the annexation of East Roumelia has been strong, and has tended to become stronger. The obligations of the Government were stated previous to the meeting of the National Assembly, in April, to consist of £1,200,000 due to Russia, £130,000 to railway companies, and the tribute to Turkey, the amount of which, as well as the amount of the general Turkish debt that would be allotted to Bulgaria to bear, was not yet fixed. To meet these obligations, the revenue of the year was £700,000, or about half the sum which the Turks had raised annually from the provinces constituting the principality, and the whole of that sum had been spent on the army, the civil service, and other ordinary objects. The Government had, furthermore, undertaken to complete the railways from the frontier of Roumelia to the frontier of Servia, a distance of between 60 and 70 miles, at a cost which was estimated at 500,000. At a later date, M. Camille Fartry, in an article published in the "Nouvelle Béga," supposing that the tribute would be fixed at the amount which Roumania had paid before the war, or £40,000, and that the principality would be called upon to bear one twentieth part of the Turkish debt, showed that Bulgaria would start with a national debt of £12,000,000, imposing an annual charge of £800,000. Adding the amount that the state had engaged to pay on account of the railways, at least £1,000,000 sterling of an annual revenue, which it was estimated could not amount at its maximum to more than £1,600,000, was appropriated in advance by the Treaty of Berline. The problem of meeting the treaty engagements of the Government and of its administration was thus one which might puzzle men more versed in statesmanship than the untrained deputies of the National Assembly.

The budget, published in July, showed a deficit of £560,000, while the annual expenditure was estimated at £1,800,000, of which amount the Minister of War would require £25,000.

The National Assembly was opened April 4th, by Prince Alexander in person. In his speech from the throne, which was delivered in the Bulgarian language, the Prince referred in terms of satisfaction to the visit he had recently made to Russia, and to the friendly reception which the Czar had given him, and expressed gratification at the especial interest which his Majesty took in the welfare and national development of Bulgaria. He announced that bills would be introduced to promote education, to establish an efficient police, and to impose a land-tax. All of the members of the diplomatic body were present. The new Ministry was constituted as follows: M. Zancoff, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Caraveloff, Minister of Finance; M. Stocanoff, Minister of Justice; M. Tichoff, Minister of the Interior; M. Gazelev, Minister of Public Instruction; General Ehrenroth, Minister of War. The Ministers were all educated in Russia, and were understood to favor the immediate annexation of East Roumelia. A bill to require all Bulgarians dwelling in Roumania and Servia to be naturalized as subjects of the Bulgarian Principality, which was introduced into the Assembly, was objected to by the Roumanian Government, on the ground that it would interfere with its territorial rights, and was withdrawn upon its representation of the case.

The agitation for the incorporation of East Roumelia with Bulgaria was kept up actively, in both the principality and the province. It was promoted by the gymnastic societies, peculiar organizations of Bulgarians, whose proceedings had rather the character of military drills and exercises of volunteers than that implied by their names. Care was taken, by requiring that admission to the societies could be gained only by election, to prevent the possibility of Turks and Greeks joining them, and embarrassing them in the prosecution of their political objects. The Governor-General of East Roumelia ordered the societies to be suppressed in February, and a considerable number of the most forfidi agitators left the province and came into Bulgaria. In July, the Porte received information that the Bulgarian Committee were concerting a plan of action in the event of a rupture between Greece and Turkey. The excitement on the subject was kept up by frequent incursions from Bulgaria over the border, conflicts with Greeks and Turks, and reports of the importation of arms and the formation of military companies, and the agitation for union was fed by numerous wild rumors. Emissaries from Sophia were said in July to be traversing Macedonia and proclaiming to the Bulgarian peasants that the empire of Alexander the Great was to be restored, and to be instigating the formation of
committees in the towns and villages, and the gathering of contributions in support of the movement. Considerable numbers of Russian arms were imported into Bulgaria, and an extraordinary number of Russian officers were said to be entering the Bulgarian military service. A denial of the unfavorable significance attached to these circumstances was published in the "Journal of St. Petersburg," which explained that the Russian officers were going to replace others who were leaving the Bulgarian service, and that the purchases of arms were designed to replace the inferior arms of old patterns which the militia had been obliged to use, with new weapons of a better pattern, and that they were made in Russia because the Bulgarians found the most favorable market there. The arms and ammunition were bought and landed openly. An approaching union with East Roumelia was spoken of in Bulgaria during the summer, but the movement would be delayed, it was declared, by those who talked of it, until late in the fall or winter, when the Turks would not be able easily to occupy the passes of the Balkans. Reports at the beginning of August indicated that the movement might be more comprehensive than had been expected, and might embrace also the forcible annexation of the Dobrudja. An address was presented to Prince Alexander by a deputation of the Bulgarians of Macedonia, declaring that they looked to their liberated brothers for the speedy deliverance from the Ottoman yoke, and expressing an anxious desire for union with Bulgaria, according to the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano, which the Prince was conjured not to forget. The Prince was said to have given the expedition an encouraging reply. Colonel Wilson, a European officer who made a tour of official inspection in East Roumelia, reported on his return that he had ascertained that preparations were being made by the Panslavists with a view to union in the event of a war between Greece and Turkey. Several reports were circulated to the effect that Russian vessels were secretly landing arms at places on the Danube, all of which were declared to be false. On the 10th of September a semi-official statement was published at Berlin to the effect that "there is reason to believe that Russia is disposed at the present time to look coldly upon the agitation in favor of the formation of a Great Bulgaria. The Russian Government appears to depreciate any reopening of the Eastern question, although it may not be disposed to make a distinct avowal to that effect." On the 2d of October Prince Alexander addressed a letter to the Czar, announcing his satisfaction with the results of his inspections of the troops and the military establishments, and thanking his Majesty for having allowed Russian officers to come and organize the Bulgarian army, and to make it worthy of the great objects it is called upon to pursue. Those officers have fully and entirely justified the confidence which

I have shown in them from the beginning, and have thereby rendered a great service to their own country." He also asked to be permitted to thank the Russian Government on behalf of the Czar, by an order of the day.

The second session of the National Assembly was opened November 1st, by M. Zancoff, the President of the Council, representing Prince Alexander. In the speech from the throne the Prince again referred to the strong interest which the Czar had shown in the welfare of the country during his visit to Russia, and to the marks of good-will he had received during his visits to Servia and Roumania. Bulgaria also enjoyed the sympathy and good-will of the other powers of Europe. The condition of the troops was declared to be excellent. As regards other branches of administration, Bulgaria had need of constant and earnest activity in order to secure for itself its proper development and to fulfill its mission in the Balkan Peninsula.

Prince Alexander made a visit to Russia during the winter, stopping on the way for two days at Bucharest as the guest of Prince Charles of Roumania. He was entertained by the Czar at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, and was engaged in conversation with his Imperial Majesty at the time the explosion in the palace took place, February 18th. The results of his visits at both courts, as represented by the Prince in his addresses to the Assembly, were favorable to Bulgaria, and a character to encourage the hope of a continued friendship between the two nations. In October the Prince made a visit to Servia, with the understood purpose of conferring with Prince Milan about matters of common interest to the two countries. He was met on the frontier by Radjatz by General Leschman and staff, who had been commissioned by the Prince to welcome him, and was received on his arrival at Belgrade by Prince Milan and the Ministers of State.

The geodetic and astronomical survey of the Balkan Peninsula, which was begun by the Russians in 1877, has been nearly completed. In June, 1880, the trigonometrical network of the observations and measurements covered the whole of Bulgaria and East Roumelia, and a part of the Turkish territory, and had been connected with the Russian and Austrian surveys.

BURMAH,* a kingdom in Farther India. Area, 470,000 square kilometres (190,000 square miles); population, 4,000,000.

The events of the year in Burmah most worthy of notice were those connected with the efforts of the Government to resume diplomatic relations with England and the European powers. After the withdrawal of the British chargé d'affaires from Mandalay in October, 1873, an embassy, composed of persons who it was supposed would be acceptable to the Brit-

* For a fuller geographical account, see "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879, article Burmah.
BURMAH.

The British envoy was dispatched to negotiate with the Indian Government. The envoys were detained at the frontier by order of the Viceroy, and were informed that they would not be allowed to proceed unless they bore authority to assert stipulations which would render the position of a British Resident at Mandalay tolerable. During the delay to which the legation was thus subjected, the chief of the body applied to the British Deputy-Commissioner at Rangoon, asking for copies of the Penal Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, and other works illustrating the character of English laws and institutions, saying in explanation of his request that he wished to employ the opportunity that was given him in making himself acquainted with the British legal system. The "Mandalay Gazette" of February 29th published an announcement that the King contemplated sending a mission to visit England, France, and Italy, for the purpose of studying everything connected with the mode of government among European nations, including their criminal and civil codes, their revenue systems, and their military regulations; with the aid of the information thus obtained, he designed selecting the best features of administration in each country for adoption in his own kingdom. The English believed that the real object of this scheme was to negotiate a treaty with another power than the British, and to seek aid in the construction of railways. The embassy, which was waiting at Thayetmawyo for the permission to proceed, in time exhibited a royal order defining its powers, and authorizing it to negotiate a new treaty with England. Mr. Aitchison, the British Deputy-Commissioner, replied to the new application of the envoys, that the credentials they bore to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, since they failed to confer plenary powers, and added that, while he would gladly wait for the result of a fresh application to Mandalay for powers, it was desirable that the embassy should go back, unless there was good reason to hope that substantial omissions would soon be made. Visits of courtesy were afterward exchanged between the Deputy-Commissioner and the members of the embassy. During April the envoys submitted propositions for a treaty, embodying provisions that residences should be established at Rangoon or Calcutta and at Mandalay; that Burmah should be allowed to send a consul to London; that criminals should be tried by the laws of the country in which the crime was committed; that political offenders taking refuge in the residency of either government should be given up to the power to whose laws they were answerable; that the monopolies in petroleum, teak, and rubies should be continued, and other goods should be sold at lower rates; that the Burmese should be permitted to import arms and munitions of war subject to regulations; that the Burmese should be permitted to have their own Commissioners, who should not be authorized to re-

fuse his consent if friendly relations prevailed; and that all other provisions of former treaties should continue in force. The draft was not acceptable to the British, because it contained no provisions for a guard for the residency, or for the relaxation of the humiliating etiquette which the sovereign of Burmah imposed upon the representatives of foreign powers, and which practically forbade the Resident from having interviews with the King, and thus left the principal grievances that had been complained of unredressed. The embassy was, therefore, dismissed, the Deputy-Commissioner assigning as an additional reason why it could not be entertained any longer, that as a change in the Government of India was imminent, it would be necessary to postpone the negotiations for the present, so that the new Viceroy should not be hampered in his action.

The frontier was troubled by raids and disorders which the Government professed to be unable to prevent. An irritation was made in the spring upon the territory of the Rajah of Manipur. The Governor of Silhemyo obtained the mail-steamer Yonan, and was arrested for the offense and taken in irons to Mandalay by the embassy returning from Thayetmawyo. An order was afterward issued to the Wewa along the river, instructing them not to summon the captains of steamers ashore, but to go on board the vessels if they had business, with not more than five unarmed followers. In May an insurrection broke out near the British frontier, in the interest of Prince Nyoungeko, who had fled from Burma to Calcutta. The Prince escaped from British surveillance, crossed the border, and took the lead of a small force of rebels, to which numerous accessions were soon made. The insurgents were successful in the first engagements, but were checked, for they had neither arms nor money, were incapable of affording a steady opposition to the royal troops, and were defeated and scattered after a few conflicts. Prince Nyoungeko fled to British territory, where he was taken prisoner and held by the British. Late in August the apartments of King Thebaw were entered by a Ponghee, designing to assassinate the King, but he and his design were betrayed by a dagger falling from his garments. The Ponghee had twelve accomplices associated with him, one of whom, his nephew, and himself, were put to death. The Burmese made a demonstration against the British frontier early in October, with two bodies of troops, one consisting of seven hundred and fifty, the other of three hundred men. It was believed to be the purpose of the King to demand an indemnity for the damage which the kingdom had suffered from the insurrection of Prince Nyoungeko. The British admitted that a color of justification existed for such a demand, for the Indian Government, after having given the Prince refuge from the pursuit of the King, had permitted him to escape and make war upon his territory, and had
again afforded him protection after he was defeated and obliged to fly from the consequences of his offense. It might be proper, they reasoned, to give satisfaction upon a proper diplomatic representation of the case, but it could not be regarded as expedient in the presence of a threat. The British Chief Commissioner represented, a few days after the demonstration occurred, that the accounts that had been given of it were exaggerated, that there was no continued cause for alarm, and he did not anticipate trouble; and that he had directed the Deputy-Commissioner to provide better means for securing information, so that the troops should not be harassed and the public disturbed by overdrawn reports. The Burmese accounted for the demonstration by explaining that the troops had been collected as a precautionary measure in consequence of the number of dacoities, and of a rumor that Prince Nyoungoke had escaped from Calcutta.

**Butler, General William Orlando**, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his grandparents having immigrated before the Revolution. His grandfather, father, and four uncles fought through the struggle for independence with such distinction that Lafayette said of the five brothers, "When I want a thing well done, I order a Butler to do it." General William O. Butler was a not unworthy scion of the stock from which he sprang. He was a nephew of General Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat, and son of General Percival Butler, of Revolutionary fame. His parents removed in his infancy to Mayalick, Bullitt County, Kentucky, where he passed his boyhood. He graduated at Transylvania University in 1815, and was studying law under Robert Wickliffe at Lexington, when, at the breaking out of hostilities with England, he left his office, enlisted as a private, and hastened to the relief of Fort Wayne. Promoted ensign in the 17th United States Infantry, he was at the two disastrous battles of January 18th and 22d, 1813, at Raisin River. He distinguished himself in the second engagement. The Indians, sheltered in a farm-building, were pouring a murderous fire into their assailants, when the American commander exclaimed, "Will no one burn that barn?" Ensign Butler seized a torch, and, crossing alone through a concentrated shower of rifleballs, applied it to the hay and disabled the enemy. He was afterward wounded and taken prisoner. His sufferings from cold, hunger, and the inhumanity of his captors were unparalleled. Paroled at Fort Niagara, amid perils and hardships he traversed the country to Kentucky. Commissioned a captain, he raised a company which was attached to the 44th Infantry, and under its daring commander did good service at Prestonburg. This company gave up a property on the 24th of December, 1814, while in command of four companies on the left wing, he attacked and repulsed General Sir Edward Packenham. This check gave time for the construction of defenses at Chalmette, which on the 8th of January enabled the Americans to repel a force double their own and win a decisive victory. For his conduct on the 24th, he was made brevet major; while his bravery on the 8th is thus mentioned in General Jackson's report: "He displayed the heroic chivalry and calmness of judgment in the midst of danger, that distinguished the valiant officer in the heat of battle." In the following year he succeeded his brother, Major Thomas Butler, as aide-de-camp to General Jackson. He remained always a friend to that soldier, and made a brilliant defense of him before the courts in the endeavor to obtain the remission of a fine of one thousand dollars imposed upon General Jackson for military acts at New Orleans.

In 1817 he resigned from the army, and resumed the practice of the law. Although not a candidate, he was elected in that year to the Legislature, and served through three consecutive terms. In 1839 he was sent to Congress by the Democratic party. In 1841 he was again returned, and subsequently declined a third nomination. He was a member of the House of Representatives during a period when the act abolishing imprisonment for debt to the United States, that establishing the sub-Treasury, the celebrated Tariff Act of 1842, and other important bills were passed. In all these debates General Butler took a leading part. He was undoubtedly the most popular Democrat in his State, and during the Whig ascendancy he was induced to accept the nomination for Governor, with no hope of election, but with the effect of reducing the majorities of the rival party from twenty-eight thousand to less than five thousand. His success at the bar was very marked, but the breaking out of the Mexican War again induced him to join the army. In June, 1846, he was appointed major-general of volunteers. He reported to General Taylor, and in Texas and northern Mexico he bore a prominent part. At the siege of Monterey, September 24th, he charged a battery, was wounded in the leg, and was sent home. He rejoined the army of General Scott the following year, and was at the capture of the city of Mexico. In 1848, being senior major-general, he succeeded General Scott in the chief command, and was holding that position when peace was signed, May 29, 1848. His distinguished services were recognized at home. Kentucky presented him with a sword in testimony of his "gallantry in the desperate charges at Monterey," and Congress voted him another sword, which bears a similar inscription.

In May, 1848, the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore nominated General Butler for Vice-President, on the same ticket where Lewis Cass, of Michigan, held the first place. This ticket was defeated. This action affected the party, and the nomination in New York of Free-Soil candidates, Van Buren and Adams. General Butler remained in private life after
CALIFORNIA.

He refused a nomination to be of the Territory of Nebraska in 1855. He reappeared on the public stage at the "Peace Congress" which met at Washington City, composed of prominent men who sought in vain to evil of civil war which then threatened the Union of the States. After a life of devotion to right and truth, and an old age spent in deeds of charity and words of wise counsel, the exalted hero sank to rest at his home in Carrolton, Kentucky, on Friday, August 6th, in the ninetieth year of his age.

CORNIA. The Legislature met January 10th. It met after the adoption of the Constitution, and had the heavy task of revising the political and criminal laws. The organization of county government, the laws of taxation and revenue, were all topics of concern. The Republican majority, with more energy, took a prominent part in the introduction of bills, and disputed warmly many measures proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which parties favor some degree of reformation. The regulation of the mining business was an important part of the bills, and disputed warmly many issues proposed by the other side. The atmosphere was sometimes stormy, and occasions disorderly. Many bills were upon pressing questions in which
the law in such a way as to avoid double taxation. The bill framed by the majority of the Joint Committee on Revenue and Taxation preserved this principle, and did not include in taxable property shares in corporations doing business in the State, or money on deposit with savings and loan corporations. The minority of the committee presented a bill drawn up more completely in accordance with the direc-
tions of the Constitution. The revenue law, finally adopted after a prolonged contest over the policy and right of taxing joint-stock company shares, bank deposits, certificates of indebtedness, and mortgages, and over the prin-
ciple of assessing property at its market value, was drawn up in accordance with the prin-
cepts embodied in the minority bill and plain-
tly prescribed in the Constitution. Real estate and improvements are assessed at their esti-
imated market value. Mortgages held against real property are deducted from the valuation of the property affected, and that proportion of the tax is assessed against the mortgages. Joint-stock companies are assessed according to a valuation of their property and assets, and a tax upon the market value of their shares in excess of this valuation is imposed upon the individual stockholders. Depositors are taxed upon their deposits in the banks, and the latter are taxed upon their property, mortgages, un-
secured credits, and other assets. In taxing credits the evil of double taxation can no more be avoided than in subjecting bank deposits to a separate taxation. Every solvent creditor is assessed upon the amount of unsecured solvent debts due him in excess of his own liabilities. Debts due outside of the State are, however, not reckoned as property; and in the assess-
ment of stocks as discrimination is made, the holders of shares in outside corporations being taxed according to their selling value, without deducting the value of the taxable property held by the company according to the rule applied to Californian corporations.

The tax levy made by the Board of Equal-
ization pursuant to the new revenue law is based on a total valuation of $666,183,920, an increase of $118,680,551, or about 18 per cent, over the valuation of 1879. The tax-rate was also raised, the new rate being 74 cents on the hundred dollars, instead of 624 cents. The valuation of the county of San Francisco was $243,552,276, an increase of about $26,000,000 over the valuation of 1879. The valuation of real estate, with mortgages separately taxed as an interest in the realty, was within a million dollars the same in both years. The in-
crease was in personality, which was assessed $68,774,195 in 1880, against $43,570,856 in 1879. About $5,400,000 of the increased valu-
ation consisted of stocks, and nearly $6,000,000 of unsecured solvent credits.

In reply to a delegation of savings-bank managers, who requested Governor Perkins to veto the Revenue Bill, the Governor declared that the session was too far advanced to allow

a new law to be framed, and that the public sentiment outside of the cities was in favor of the bill. He expressed the conviction that the Executive has no right to interpose the prerogative under the Constitution in the case of a bill of such a character, unless it is unconsti-
tutional, or unless it would produce some great public calamity. In his message approving of the bill the Governor made the following pro-
test against this feature of the law:

Failing to find in it any constitutional inhibi-
tion to justify the interference of the Executive veto, and not deeming myself at liberty to disagree with the Legislature on a question of merely public policy involved in a revenue bill, especially when the senti-
ment of the people appears to favor the measure (for I heartily subscribe to that which has been so sen-
timentally said by another, that the Executive should have no policy or plan to enforce against the expressed will of the people), I have, therefore, reluctantly given the bill my official signature. It is indisputable that taxation, as it has for years existed in this State, produced well-founded dissatisfaction among those upon whom the burdens of State support fell so iniquitously; that the citizen of moderate means, whose all was invested in a homestead, paid his forced contribution under protest, because his neighbor, having cash assets, was not named on the assessment list at all. Here we find a demand for a change in the fundamental law and the controlling motive for the public approval of the present Constitution. The former Constitution was construed by the Courts to prohibit the taxation of mortgages and sol-
vent debts, thus withdrawing from assessment large volumes of wealth, and necessarily increasing the risks to be borne by tangible property. The present Con-
sstitution renders it possible and makes it our duty to correct the unjust system heretofore existing. It ought to be, and doubtless is, a pleasure for every one clothed with the authority to aid in equalizing the burdens of government. My objection to the present bill (and I sincerely hope the objection will be avoided by supplemental legislation) is based upon those provisions which are directly related to savings-banks and the deposits in those institutions.

The report of the Board of Bank Commissioners to the present Legislature contains the statement that there are upward of 60,000 depositors in the savings-
banks of this State, with an average of $727.58 in the credit of each, aggregating more than $56,000,000 in money. Nearly all this large sum is loaned upon real-
estate security. These securities will be taxed in the name of the several banks holding them. The banks have issued to each depositor a pass-book showing the amount to his credit, and this will be taxed in the name of the holder of the pass-book.

No refining of language can deduct any other inter-
pretation from the provisions of Bill No. 404, and while it may be upheld by the Courts as constitution-
ally permissible, it is inexcusably inequitable and un-
just. It imposes upon the industrious and economical classes, the many of small means, more than their just proportion of the public charges. It exacts tributes from their savings which are secured by mortgages held by the banks, who are acting, as it were, as the agents of the depositor.

If the party had loaned his money on mortgages in his own name instead of that of the bank, even under this bill, the mortgage only would be assessed. The average deposit, as we have seen, is $727.58—a sum so small that no difficulty would be experienced in finding it a safe and secure investment. But sev-
eral combine their means, and thus both borrowers and lenders are accommodated. Should, then, a pen-
alty be attached to established and favorite modes of doing business?
he act making it a felony to incite riots, and two years previously, was repealed by the majority. A bill was proposed by members belonging to the Labor party for unseat- and punishing members of legislative bodies who violate pledges given to political conven-

A proposed law, emanating from the State quarter, proposed that newspaper writers and editors be required to print their signatures at the foot of editorial articles. Another pro-

posed to deduct $500 from the assessed valuation of each tax-payer's property, and others to exempt homesteads of less than $5,000 or $3,000 from forced sales for taxes. A more complete mechanical lien law than the existing one was enacted. A bill giving laborers employed about threshing-machines a lien on the threshed wheat was defeated. A bill was passed favoring railroad corporations deriving their income from other States to do business on equal footing with California companies.

the bill compels companies to keep their offices in operation. The Board of Railroad Commissions demanded by the Constitution is created, consisting of three commissioners, each to receive $4,000 salary each, and traveling expenses paid by the State. The McClure charter for San Francisco was bitterly opposed in the Assembly by most of the members from that city, and was carried through by a united Republican vote. The act authorizing San Francisco to levy public waterworks was repealed. A reorganization law was enacted. The principal Chinese bills were one prohibiting cor-


tions to employ Chinamen, one authorizing the authorities of municipalities to remove Chinese residents beyond the city limits, one providing for the arrest of immigrants, one providing for the arrest of aliens in the courts, and one providing for the imprisonment of aliens in the Senate. In these bills the phrase by which the Chinese are referred to, in order to conform technically to the constitutional prohibition of special and classification of aliens incapable of becoming citizens.

the validity of the law prohibiting the emigration of Chinese by corporations was tested in a case brought in the United States Circuit Court. Tiburcio Parrott, under arrest for violating this law, was brought before Judges Ham and Sawyer on habeas corpus. It was argued that the law was in contravention of treaties with China, and of the Civil Rights Bill and Fourteenth Amendment. Attorney-General Hart, for the people, argued that the law was not directed against the Chinese, but that corporations, and that the Legislature was vested with the power to amend or modify the law. The court held that the right of the State to regulate property and to control the use and disposition of the land is the right of personal liberties accorded by the United States Constitution and guaranteed by the treaty with China. The Burlingame treaty also invalidated the law against the use of the State fisheries by Chinamen.

The engineering aspects of the dôbris question were treated of in detail in the report of the State Engineer, W. H. Hall, made to the Governor, January 10th. Mr. Hall recommended a system of public works of a scope and on a scale to accomplish the drainage of the bottom-lands, the reclamation of waste and swamp-lands, the irrigation of dry lands, the improvement and preservation of navigable channels, and the protection of the valleys, river-beds, and harbors from mining dôbris and other detritus. He criticizes the methods of irrigation heretofore in practice in the upper valleys as wasteful; and the irregular, fragmentary manner in which levees have been constructed in the lower valleys, under the policy of granting the swamp lands to any one accomplishing their reclamation, he declares to be often wrongful and mischievous in its consequences, since the improvement of the drainage in the upper portion of a river-valley may cause the submergence of marginal lands farther down. The Sacramento Valley is the portion of the State which especially stands in need of drainage works at the present time. The main drains of the valley are the Sacramento River and its tributary, the Feather. During the era of hydraulic mining the whole character of these rivers has been altered through the accumulation of sediment, filling up the potholes and forming bars. The unmethodical and imperfect construction of levees has hastened the process, reducing the scouring capacity of the streams by allowing a portion of the water to be diverted into secondary channels through breaches and crevasses, and facilitating the formation of bars by producing irregularity of flow. The rise of the low-water level in a river indicates the extent of the average deposit of sediment in its shoal parts. The plane of low water has risen since 1893 from five to five and a half feet in the Sacramento River at Sacramento, three to four feet at its confluence with the Feather, thirteen to fifteen feet at the junction of the Feather and the Yuba, and five to six feet in the Feather at Oroville. The accumulation of drift in the Sacramento River opposite Sacramento, and in other deep parts, has been much greater. The channel has been filled up as much as 15-2 feet on the average at Sacramento since 1854, and in some places the bed has been raised twenty-five feet. Owing to the filling up of the deep channels and pools the flood-level has been raised much higher than the low-water level, so that the riparian lands, which were formerly safe from inundation except in the years of extraordinary floods, and then were not injured, are now threatened with an annual overflow and their fertile soil with obliteration by deposits of sand, gravel, and silt, and are rendered only partially secure by building the levees higher and higher each year.
Not only are the agricultural bottom-lands in these valleys threatened with destruction by submersion or detrital deposits, and the harbor and river-channel in danger of being choked up and rendered unnavigable, but, if the sedimentation is allowed to continue, in another or many years the sites of Sacramento and Marysville will lie below the high-water level, and no river-walls will be sufficient to save the cities from their consequent doom. The State Engineer considers that the rivers can be soon restored to their condition of twenty years ago by the elaborate system which he proposes. This embraces the widening of the channels in some places, the deepening of them and the removal of bars in others, the deflection of some of the creeks into a new outlet, improving the channel of the lower Sacramento so as to obtain the maximum effect of the tidal scour, a relief-canal in the lower basin to divert a portion of the flood-waters for the security of the delta islands, and the construction of a uniform system of levees along the river-banks which shall be higher than the present ones and capable of confining the waters of the ordinary annual winter freshets, though not intended to hem in the extraordinary floods which occur at intervals of about ten years. None of these works would be of effective and permanent utility without first solving the débris problem and finding means to prevent the constant silting of the river-bed with mining detritus. A part of his plan was to dam several of the more heavily charged rivers, notably Bear and American Rivers, at different points in the valleys below, and spread their waters over the low swamp-tracts, where the sediment which is injuring the river-channels would be arrested and precipitated at all times of the year, except in the freshets, thus answering the useful purpose of building up ground in these extensive sinks, and rendering their now worthless area ultimately productive and valuable.

A report of Lieutenant-Colonel Mendell to the Chief of Engineers at Washington recommends a similar system of dams and storage reservoirs for the preservation of the navigable channels of the rivers fed by mining streams. The most convenient place for such dams he thinks is in the foot-hills, where the material for their construction is at hand. He estimates the quantity of débris washed annually from the mines into the Yuba at from fourteen to fifteen million cubic yards. The quantity now lying in the beds of the Yuba and its branches between Marysville and the mines, ready to be swept down into the valleys by the next great flood, is estimated at 145,551,864 cubic yards. The accumulations in the bed of the Bear River are estimated at 148,248,000 cubic yards, of which 86,160,000 yards are in the bed of the stream above the foot-hills, and 62,088,000 in the foot-hills themselves. The quantities of tailings which are being dumped into the catters every year are so great that the mining streams change their channels almost yearly. The bed of the Yuba has been filled with this material at Smartsville to a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and about fifteen feet at Marysville, increasing the slope of the river between the two places by one hundred and ten feet, about doubling the original fall. By the increase in slope in the upper mountain-streams, the gravel is rolled farther and farther down, and will in time be washed into the Feather and Sacramento Rivers, and form obstructions which will destroy navigation and the alluvial valleys. The quantity of workable auriferous drift on the Yuba is estimated at 700,000,000 cubic yards. The quantity of silt which has already been washed down into the plains, and deposited in the beds of the rivers, is calculated at 40,000,000 cubic yards in the Feather, and 100,000,000 in the Sacramento to below the mouth of the Feather. The fine sand and clay, or débris, is not precipitated on the river-bottoms, but is carried on by the current into the outer bay or ocean. Colonel Mendell recommends the construction of nine dams in the Yuba to stop the drift of detrital matter into the river-channels. He suggests that Congress make an appropriation of $250,000 to commence the improvement, which will cost altogether nearly four times that sum.

The area of the Sacramento Valley is 4,729 square miles, of which 2,831 square miles are high plains situated above the reach of overflow, 755 miles are hill-lands and rolling country adjacent to the foot-hills, and the remainder consists of low alluvial bottom-lands, swamp-lands, delta islands, lands covered with débris, and all other land subject to annual flooding. The area under water after the March flood of 1879 along the Feather and Sacramento Rivers was 847 square miles. The area of good farming-land in the valley which has already been destroyed by mining débris is estimated by Mr. Hall at 43,546 acres.

Four or five different bills for débris relief were drafted, in accordance with the suggestions of the State Engineer, and discussed in the Legislature. The question whether the expenses should be raised by general taxation, or whether only the districts immediately benefited should be taxed, was the chief point of difference. The Young bill, which was finally passed in an amended form, imposes a general and equal tax of five cents in the hundred dollars for this object, and lays a special tax of a maximum rate of $3 per acre upon overflowed lands which are benefited by the drainage-works, graduated according to the extent of the benefit received, and levies another tax on the miners, which will yield an amount equal to about one quarter of the general State tax, by taxing the quantity of water used in hydraulic mining.

Captain Eads afterward visited the country, and, in consultation with Colonel Mendell, offered some new suggestions to the Washington authorities. He approved in the main of the plans of Mr. Hall, but opposed the division
f the current and the construction of an outlet canal, either at Grand Island, as proposed by the State Engineer, or above, as had been favored by other experts. He proposed planting willows in the mud of the river-beds near the mines, to form a check-up on the pouring of the heavier débris, instead of the construction of expensive stone dams to impound the débris. This he thought would afford a sufficient guard against the coarser material of the tailings, while the scouring action of the current, if the channels of the Sacramento and Feather were rectified and graded, would keep the river below clear of deposits of the finer detritus. He regarded the danger to the harbor of San Francisco as imminent, unless steps are taken to prevent the silting of the bay from this source.

According to the decision of District Judge Keyes, in the case of Keyes against the Little York Gold Washing Company et al., farmers whose land is flooded by mining tailings are entitled to relief by the common law for the damage done. The plaintiff was a farmer in the Sacramento Valley, and the defendant hydraulic mining companies, whose works were situated about sixty miles distant in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and nearly three thousand feet above the defendant’s farm, which lies along the banks of Bear River. The fact of the débris law enacted by the Legislature is not to debar the farmers from the rights of recovery from the miners which they possess at common law.

The report of the Fish Commissioners states that, since the organization of the commission, 3,150,000 young salmon have been hatchet and placed in the Sacramento River, and that 500,000 must be added annually to keep the spawning establishments supplied, unless the close season is strictly observed. An attempt was made in the Legislature to substitute a close time between Saturday morning and Sunday night throughout the year for the close season between August 1st and September 30th. The fishermen, who petitioned for the change, alleged that the close season was not observed; that the American fishermen were disposed to respect it, but that the Greek and Portuguese fishermen would not. They declared that they would compel all to observe the close season during Saturday, Saturday night, and Sunday. The bill was objected to by Fish-Commissioner H. B. Redding, who was present during the discussion. A petition was presented at the same time regarding the protection of small fish in the Bay of San Francisco. Mr. Redding stated that the subject was of great importance. There are a large number engaged in catching shrimps, mostly Chinamen, who use a net in the shape of an invertedcocking, which is sometimes thirty or forty feet long. The Chinamen go along the shores of the bays and use a net so fine that a leaden only will pass through it, and catch immense quantities of not only shrimps, but every kind of small fish, which they put through a process of salting in brine, and then drying on the ground, after which they rub their feet over them and break off the shells, etc., a portion of which is used for food and the balance as a manure for fertilizing the worn-out fields of China. In one year there was shipped to China of these products about $600,000 worth, and the average per year is about $300,000. The Portuguese and Greeks are also destroying the small fish in a similar mode by using small, fine-mesh nets, but they make no use of the small fish, and leave them on the ground. On account of their destruction of fish in San Francisco Bay, the law protecting seals and sea-lions was repealed. Mr. Redding stated that these animals destroy more fish than are caught in the nets of the fishermen. Acts were passed by the Legislature providing for the removal of obstructions in the streams so as to greatly extend the area of the spawning grounds of the salmon. The annual catch of salmon in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers has been as follows: In 1874, 7,985,761 lbs.; 1877, 6,498,569 lbs.; 1878, 8,392,758 lbs.; 1879, 4,482,250 lbs. The falling off in the latter year was due to a quarrel about prices between the fishermen and the canners, which lasted a large part of the fishing season, during which time no salmon were canned. Catfish, introduced into the pools and streams from Eastern waters a few years ago, are now so plentiful as to be a common article of food. Shad and white-fish have been planted in large numbers, and are succeeding; but brook-trout from the Atlantic coast do not thrive in California.

The returns of the State census give as the entire population of the State 864,836, a gain of 304,589 in ten years. The counties of Alameda, Colusa, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Merced, Mono, Shasta, Tehama, and Talaro have increased their population over one hundred per cent. Among the agricultural counties, Alameda has shown the most remarkable growth, from 24,287 inhabitants to 63,639; but this increase is largely due to its vicinity to San Francisco. Owing to mining discoveries, Mono has increased its population from 403, the smallest of any county in 1870, to 5,416. Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Alpine Counties have receded in population. San Francisco has advanced from 149,478 to 238,066.

Funds were appropriated for the completion of the branch prison at Folsom, the building of which had been two or three times begun since the purchase of the grounds in 1883. But, owing to the failure of contractors and changes of plan, the work is not yet complete, though $300,000 have been expended upon it. The accommodations at the State’s prison of St. Quentin had long been of the most imperfect description. In 1874 there were 941 convicts, confined in only 444 cells. The prison was gradually enlarged, until in 1879 there were 696 cells; but the requirements for sleeping space increased with a like pace, the
number of inmates having grown to 1,564 in July, 1879. The reason for locating the new prison at Folsom was to enable the prisoners to be employed in the State granite-quarries in the vicinity. The cells at Folsom average 480 cubic feet in size. The cell-space in the older portion of the St. Quentin building is only 298 cubic feet. There are 324 cells in the branch prison, which is expected to relieve St. Quentin of 500 of its inmates. The contract for the labor of 350 convicts for five years in the quarries, at fifty cents a day each, can not be completed under the Constitution, which prohibits letting out the labor of convicts to private individuals or companies by contract after January 1, 1882. Governor Perkins suggested that one field in which their labor could be employed without competing with free labor might be in the manufacture of burlap sacks for grain, of which 25,000,000 are annually required for the handling of the crops of the State. The cultivation of the jute, of which material these sacks are made, if the lands in any part of the State are adapted for its growth, would prove a new remunerative employment for husbandmen, and the manufacture of the sacks in the prisons might lessen their cost to the farmers, whose supply now comes principally from abroad. A bill for encouraging the planting of jute was accordingly passed by the Legislature.

The Normal School at San José was destroyed by fire February 10th, and an appropriation was made for its reerection.

The policy of the Land-Office at Washington has been altered with respect to tracts of land, valuable for agricultural purposes, hitherto designated as mineral lands, though containing minerals only in a few places. According to a circular from Washington, issued June 2d, settlers upon such lands are not required to bring proof that they contain no minerals, as formerly; but these are open for preemption to settlers, and, if miners desire to locate mineral claims upon lands thus settled, they are obliged to bring evidence that they contain minerals. This order applies especially to the foot-hill belt in California. The vexations to which settlers upon this tract have often been subjected under the law, which allows miners to prospect for minerals anywhere within the belt, has prevented the development of an immense extent of valuable agricultural land. The land has also been despoiled of its timber, and the abuse of occupying mineral lands on a fraudulent agricultural entry has been practiced, it is thought, as often or oftener in the past than is likely to occur when the region is open to unrestricted settlement.

Congress has passed an act setting apart for park purposes certain lands in California on which are growing "redwood trees" or "big trees." The largest group of these gigantic conifers yet known, the Calaveras South Grove, has passed out of the possession of the Government, having been included in the agricultural grant to the State University, and by it sold to a Mr. Sperry, who has made of the grove a resort for tourists. There are other groves known to exist on Government lands, notably one north of Visalia, in which the trees are as fine as those in the Mariposa grove. The Legislature passed an act for the care and preservation of the latter grove, and of the Yosemite Valley.

The southern counties of California desire to secede and organize a separate State government. The proposition was laid before the Legislature by a member from Los Angeles. The slow development of their portion of the State, and the feeling that they are inequitably taxed for the benefit of the north and ignored in the railroad improvements, furnish the grounds for this agitation.

A sanguinary conflict over contested land titles occurred upon a tract granted by Congress to the Southern Pacific Railroad in Te-are and Fresno Counties. The title of the railroad company to the land took effect upon its filing a map of the route in 1867, being derived from an act of Congress passed the preceding year, but the patents were not applied for until 1877. A large number of settlers had squatted upon the tract called the Mase Slough District between 1867 and 1877, and had established farmsteads and villages there. When the company proposed terms of sale to the occupants, incensed at being subjected to the hardship of having to pay the value of the improvements that they themselves had made, they formed a land league for the object of resisting the claims of the railroad to exact more than the price of wild lands. The dispute was carried into the United States courts, which decided the case against the settlers. The league were none the less determined to retain possession of their homes and to resist all attempts to dispossess them. In 1878 the company conveyed certain parcels of the land to two purchasers, upon which the suit was brought, which was decided adversely to the settlers in December, 1879. In May, 1880, the company applied to the Court to put these purchasers in possession. Writs were issued and given to United States Marshal Poole to serve upon the settlers. Accompanied by the grader of the railroad lands in this district, the Marshal and the two men who had purchased from the railroad company and established their title at law proceeded to the district. They dispossessed one family in the absence of the man of the house, setting the household effects in the road, and drove to another farm to take possession. Here they were met by a band of armed and mounted men, who demanded of the Marshal and the surveyor that they should surrender, which they did. The squall then roared "fire! fire!" to the carriage containing the others, and made the same demand. They leaped to the ground and fired at the leaguers, killing five of them, and being finally
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themselves. The settlers continued in possession of the lands after this fatal der, the Government refusing to employ to eject them.

The effect of the new Constitution upon in San Francisco was in many ways is. The business of the Mining-Stock age was in great part transferred to others, and the loan market, building and other branches whose activity be-

The sentence was confirmed when brought up before the full bench on a writ of habeas corpus, the Court holding that it could not review the decision of one of its members.

Kearney had been convicted under an ordina-
ce of the Board of Supervisors making a misdemeanor to “address to another or utter in the presence of another any words, language, or expression having a tendency to create a breach of the peace.” The case was carried before the State Supreme Court, sitting in full bench, May 27th, on a writ of habeas corpus, and the decision of the Police Court was reversed.

The Court declared, in its opinion, against the doctrine of any judge or jury by ordinance being allowed to say what they deem language calculated to create a breach of the public peace, and that such doctrine infringes constitutional right and the liberty of speech.

It held that while the reasonableness of the ordi-
nance is in doubt, its want of harmony with general State laws is also a serious question.

It held that the Police Court of San Francisco is an inferior court, and that all jurisdictional facts must appear in its records affirmatively.

It was the intent of the ordinance, even if all other objections to it be waived, that the words which constitute the offense shall be uttered, not only of another, but in his presence. It is this case it is not averred that the words were uttered in the presence of the person denounced.

The next manifestation in the movement was the impeachment of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Mayor of the city, who had been elected the preceding year on the Workingmen’s ticket, by the Board of Supervisors. The charges were all of a vague and general import, specifying nothing which legally amounts to malfeasance.

The Superior Court was, therefore, obliged to dismiss the case without argument, on the same day on which Kearney obtained his release.

In the mean time the Citizens’ Union had organized a political party in opposition to the Workingmen, and placed a ticket for city officers in the field, which, in the charter election, held in April, defeated the Workingmen’s nominees. There was a question raised as to the legality of the count, owing to the fact that the Citizens’ ballots differed somewhat in the thickness and color of the paper from the Workingmen’s, which had been procured from the State Secretary, when the Constitution requires uniformity; but the election was not contested. In the Presidential campaign a di-

The Workingmen in turn procured arms and military drill; but it soon became it that they were determined, like their nts, to keep strictly within the limits law. After several weeks of watchful, Kearney, the leader of the Labor was arrested at the instigation of the on the charge of having broken certain city ordinances by using profane and using language in an inveotive against a citizen named Sperbeck, a member of the council of Two Hundred. He was tried ice-Justice Rix, and, having waived a jury, was found guilty of the misdemeanor by the Judge, March 16th, and sentenced to six months’ imprisonment in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, this being the extreme penalty of the law.
the editor De Young was the murder of the
latter by Kalloch's son.

The Board of Health in February declared
the quarter of San Francisco inhabited by Chi-
nese, and called Chinatown, to be a public
nuisance. The Health Officer of the city, Dr.
J. A. Meares, issued a proclamation, February
24th, declaring that at the expiration of thirty
days the officers of the law would be called
upon "to empty this great reservoir of moral,
social, and physical pollution, which is con-
stantly extending its area, and threatens to in-
gulf, with its filthiness, the fairest portion of
our city." A difficulty was anticipated in en-
forcing the sanitary regulations on account of
the great number of the Chinese, there being
about twenty-five thousand in the city, as it
was expected that many of them would have
to be arrested and provided with jail accom-
modations. There was no necessity, however,
of invoking the power of the law, as it turned
out, because the Chinamen immediately set
about renovating and purifying their dwell-
ings; and the only houses which remained un-
cleansed at the end of the thirty days were the
property of white men who neglected to carry
out the law.

The new charter for the city of San Fran-
cisco, elaborated under the auspices of the
Committee of Two Hundred, and adopted by the
vote of the Legislature, was rejected by the
people in the municipal election, held September
8th. The vote against the McClure charter
was overwhelming, nearly nineteen thousand
votes out of the total vote of twenty-three
thousand being cast for its rejection. A sec-
ond indictment was brought against Mayor
Kalloch, on account of threatening language
used with regard to the action of the Judge,
in impaneling a jury for the trial of his son on
the charge of murder.

The Republican State Convention met in
Sacramento, April 29th, to nominate delegates
to the National Convention in Chicago, and
adopted the following resolutions, instructing
the delegates to vote for the nomination of
James G. Blaine:

The Republicans of California, in State Convention
assembled at Sacramento, April 29, 1876, as expressive
of their views, do hereby resolve:

1. That they reaffirm their adherence to the Repub-
lican national platform of 1876 and the California Re-
publican State platform of 1879.

2. That the policy of resumption, which has made
the greenback of war days equal to gold in days of
peace, should be maintained.

3. That the amendments to the Federal Constitu-
tion, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, should
be scrupulously and jealously maintained and enforced,
so that every citizen of the United States, regardless
of color or condition, shall be protected in all his rights,
and a full, free, and fair election be held in all the States
of the Union.

4. That the free public schools should be guarded
and fostered by all the State and national Governments, to the end that
the children of all may be educated to know, and thereby
to enjoy and perform, their full duties and privileges
as American citizens.

5. That all peaceful measures should be used to pre-
vent the further immigration of Chinese into the United
States, and to rid the country of those now here.

6. That we will cordially support the nominee of
the Republican National Convention, whoever he
may be; but we know that the six electoral votes of
our State are certain to be given for the Republican
ticket if James G. Blaine be nominated, whereas we
do hereby instruct our delegates to the Republican Na-
tional Convention to vote as a unit, first, last, and all
the time, for James G. Blaine, and to use all honorable
means to see his nomination for President of the
United States.

The Democratic Convention to nominate dele-
egates to the Cincinnati National Convention
met at Oakland, May 19th. The following plat-
form was adopted:

The Democracy of California, by their representa-
tives in convention assembled, resolve:

1. We reaffirm our fidelity to the principles enun-
ciated by the Democratic Convention of St. Louis in
1876.

2. We denounce the fraud by which Rutherford B.
Hayes and William A. Wheeler were declared Presi-
dent and Vice-President of the United States, and the
fairly elected candidates, Samuel J. Tilden and Thom-
ass A. Hendricks, counted out.

3. We declare that among the leading issues of this
campaign are the vindication of the right of the people
to self-government; the condemnation of the crime
against the ballot committed four years ago; resis-
tance to imperialism; the maintenance of the reserved
rights of the States, and opposition to Chinese immi-
gration.

4. That the drift of the Republican party toward
empire, through the oppressive concentration of capi-
tal, is a fraud upon the voting masses, and an insult to
the men who carry the guns in defense of our liberties.

5. We affirm our devotion to the Union, deplore
all sectionalism, hold the Republican party responsible
for the agitation of dead issues, and regard the pre-
servation of local self-government as necessary to the
perpetuation of the republic.

6. That we regard with alarm the doctrines of cen-
tralization recently announced by the Republican ma-
jority of the Supreme Court of the United States as
having been made in the interest of party, and in-
tended to blot out the last vestiges of State rights,
and change the Federal Union to an empire.

7. That we favor continual lawful agitation of the
subject of Mongolian immigration to this country, un-
til the Federal Government is moved to modify our
relations with the Chinese Empire so as to prohibit it
and thus save those of our fellow-citizens who depend
upon labor for support from unjust and degrading
competition. We condemn and denounce the veto of
Rutherford B. Hayes of the bill limiting Chinese in-
migration, and declare that there is no relief from
the scourge except through a Democratic Adminis-
tration.

8. That the labor of this country is its capital, and
deserves the protection and guardianship of our Gov-
ernment, State and Federal.

9. We impose no instructions upon our delegates
to the Convention to meet at Cincinnati, save and expt
except to vote for the retention of the so-called "two-thirds
rule" in nominating candidates for President and
Vice-President.

The Workingmen's party of California, in
their Convention at San Francisco, adopted a
platform denouncing subsidies, national banks,
and monoploies, and favoring greenbacks, ad-
vocating female suffrage, universal education, a public fund to assist the poor to
settle on Government lands, direct ballot for
President and Vice-President, and the election of
postmasters. A split occurred between the
CAPE COLONY AND BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

k and Democratic factions in the Con-

and the latter organized separately.

turns of the United States census
total population of the State 864,896;
an increase in ten years of 304,439 in
lation, which the last census gave as

The male population is 518,271, the
16,415. The number of inhabitants
40 of foreign birth is 292,680; of
1 birth, 572,006. The white populac-
ners 767,266; the colored, 97,420.
iation of San Francisco is given as
Oakland contains 35,010 inhabitants
5,500 in 1870; Sacramento has grown
ion in the ten years from 16,393 to
000; Los Angeles from 5,728 to 11,-
José from 9,039 to 12,635.

COLONY AND BRITISH SOUTH

* By an official declaration, dated
8, 1879, the Whale Bay was annexed
ape Colony. In consequence of the
between the English and the natives,
remnant of independent Cap-
oland, was in 1878 occupied by the

Chief Umquikela was declared to
feited his land, and on August 31,
military post was erected by the Eng-
he left bank of the St. John River or
bu. Including those new annexations,
and population of the British domini-
South Africa are as follows (area
kilometres; 1 kilometre = 0.386
ile):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Square Kilometres</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>511,949</td>
<td>379,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>91,794</td>
<td>121,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern districts (Cape Province)</td>
<td>45,040</td>
<td>42,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,104</td>
<td>40,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>58,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>965,418</td>
<td>1,965,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

population of Cape Colony proper
among the white race, and 484,301
lored. Of the former more than one
0,000 is connected with the Dutch
i Church; next in order are the
Church (26,000), Roman Catholics
ethodists (7,300), Lutherans (6,200),
ians (3,400), Independents (2,500),
est 2,100).

esent Constitution of the Cape Colony
executive power in the Governor and
ive Council, composed of certain of-
s appointed by the Crown. The leg-
er rests with a Legislative Council
one member, ten of whom are
 ten years, and eleven for five years,
or-officio by the Chief-Justice;
use of Assembly of sixty-eight mem-
ted for five years, representing the
 districts and towns of the colony. The
ion for members of the Council is pos-
shipment of immovable property of £2,000, or
movable property worth £4,000. Members
both Houses are elected by the same
ers, who are qualified by possession of property, or
receipt of salary or wages, ranging between
25 and 50 per annum. There were 45,825
registered electors in 1878. The Governor is,
by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of
the forces within the colony. He has a salary
of £5,000 as Governor, besides £1,000 as "Her
Majesty's High Commissioner," and an addi-
tional £200 as "allowance for country resi-
dence." The administration is carried on, under
the Governor, by a Ministry of five members,
called the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-
General, the Treasurer-General, the Commis-
sioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and
the Secretary of Native Affairs.

The revenue of the colony is derived mainly
from import duties, which produced, on the
average of the five years from 1874 to 1878,
not far from a million pounds sterling per an-
um. Comparatively little is derived from
rent or sales of public lands, although vast dis-
tricts are waiting to be cultivated. The great-
est part of the expenditure is for interest on
the public debt. The estimated revenue of the
year 1879 was £2,599,000, and the expenditure
£2,326,164. The colony had a public debt of
£10,500,000 on the 1st of July, 1879. The
debt dates from the year 1859, when it amount-
to £280,000. The interest in 1879 amounted
to £492,365. The debt is under promise of
repayment by instalments extending to the
year 1900. The imports were valued in 1877
at £5,158,348, the exports at £3,534,073.
The commercial intercourse of the colony is mainly
with the United Kingdom, and the value of the
wood shipped annually from the colony to
Great Britain constitutes alone nearly nine
tenths of the total exports. The railway lines
had, in June, 1879, an aggregate length of 580
miles, and 420 miles were in the course of
construction. The number of post-offices was
248; the revenue of the department amounted
to £57,870, and the expenditures to £151,320.
The telegraphs in the colony, which were con-
structed entirely at the expense of the Govern-
ment, comprised, in 1878, 5,380 miles of wire,
with 93 offices. The number of messages sent
was 182,120.

The Right Honorable Sir Hercules George
Robert Robinson, G. C. M. G., who was ap-
pointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope,
December, 1880, was born in 1824, and edu-
cated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
He held for some years a commission in the
Eighty-seventh Foot, but retired from the service
in 1846, and was employed in various capacities
in the civil service in Ireland until 1852. He
was in 1854 appointed President of the Island
of Montserrat in the West Indies, and in 1855
Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher. He
succeeded Sir John Bowring as Governor of
Hong-Kong in 1859, when he received the
honor of knighthood, was promoted to the
CAPE COLONY AND BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

governorship of Ceylon in January, 1865, and to the governorship of New South Wales in March, 1872, which position he held until 1875. In August, 1874, he proceeded to the Fjeezy Islands for the purpose of settling matters between the British Government and the native power. On October 10th he accepted the unconditional cession of the islands, annexed them to the British Empire, and hoisted the British flag. For some time he remained at the head of the provisional government which he established for the islands. For the services rendered on this occasion he was in January, 1875, created a Grand Cross of the Order of Sts. Michael and George. From 1870 to 1880 he was Governor of New Zealand. In 1880 he was "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Good Hope and her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa."

The colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1853 into a separate colony under the British Crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1879 by a Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1858 and modified in 1875 and 1879, the Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a legislative council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief-Justice, the commandant, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two members nominated by the Governor from among the deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The latter is composed of thirteen official members and fifteen members elected by the counties and boroughs. The budget of the colony shows a steadily increasing revenue and expenditure, as will be seen from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>£2,427,500</td>
<td>£2,042,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2,400,717</td>
<td>1,847,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,850,201</td>
<td>1,501,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,672,438</td>
<td>2,083,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2,579,943</td>
<td>1,857,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>4,784,478</td>
<td>4,019,088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About one fourth of the revenue is derived from customs, and the rest from miscellaneous sources of income, among them a "hut-tax" on natives, the impost being fixed at 14s. per hut. In 1878 there were 85,714 huts thus taxed. The largest items in the list of expenditures are those for police and the administration of justice. The public debt consists of six loans, all at six per cent., three of them contracted for harbor-works, two for cóllie immigration, and the last, raised in 1876, for the construction of a line of railway. The total debt of the colony was £1,631,700 at the end of 1879. The colony has a seaboard of 150 miles, but the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. As to race there were in 1877 22,650 persons of European descent and 12,828 cóllies; all the remainder were natives of Africa. In the two towns of the colony, Pietermaritzburg and Durban, the European and native population were nearly equal in numbers. Comparatively few immigrants arrived in recent years, the former government aid to this effect having been discontinued. The commerce of Natal is almost entirely with Great Britain. The staple article of export is sheep's wool. The amount of wool exported to Great Britain was valued at £400,723 in 1874, at £514,419 in 1875, at £792,079 in 1876, at £518,379 in 1877, at £658,111 in 1878, and at £782,589 in 1879. Next in importance to wool stand hides, the exports of which were of the value of £57,606 in 1879; and raw sugar, of the value of £18,111, in the same year. Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighboring Dutch settlements, which also absorb more than one third of the imports. Cotton was first grown in the colony in 1849. The exports of raw cotton to Great Britain were valued at £18,500 in 1870, and rose to more than £39,000 in 1871, but have rapidly declined ever since until 1876, when they amounted to only £1,977. From 1877 to 1879 no raw cotton was exported. The chief articles of British imports into Natal in 1879 were apparel and haberdashery, valued at £341,377; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of £24,272. The Government in 1875 made a contract for the construction of a railway system which is to comprise 545 miles of a single line, to be constructed at a cost of £1,000,000.

Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley was appointed Governor of Natal, February 19, 1880. He was born in 1835, entered the army in 1850, and served in the Ashantee and other wars.

The Basutos, who in 1880 attracted great attention by their revolt against English rule, have, to a large extent, been civilized and Christianized by Protestant missionaries from France. The missionaries were invited into the country by King Moshele, who steadfastly aided all the efforts for spreading education and civilization until his death, although he never became a Christian himself. The majority of the Basutos were in 1880 still pagans, but the Christian minority, excelling by education, industry, and wealth, already has a controlling influence. The churches have held since 1872 a synodal organization after the model of the Reformed Church of France.

The Colonial Parliament was opened, May 7th, by Sir Bartle Frere, who announced in his opening speech that bills would be presented for convening a conference on the confederation of the South African colonies, for sanctioning the annexation of Griqualand West, for extending the system of railways and improving harbors, and for dealing with the detention of Cetywayo and Seacocon. The proposal for a conference of the colonies on confederation was brought up in June. A stronger opposition was manifested against it than had been anticipated; and, after three days of discussion,
CAPE COLONY AND BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The Premier stated that in the face of the even-difficult feeling of the House on the subject, he Government would not feel justified in advising the convening of a conference, and the matter would therefore be dropped. The Governor, in his address on the prorogation of the Parliament, July 30th, attributed the failure of the conference to the unsatisfactory settlement of the Boers, and the annexation of the Transvaal.

The annual budget was presented in the Parliament, June 7th. The revenue for the coming year was estimated at £2,540,000, and the expenditure at £2,518,091, against a revenue of £2,509,216 and an expenditure of £2,494,397 for the year that was expiring. The total expenses for war from 1877 to the present date were £1,181,715.

A party among the Boers of the Transvaal continued to manifest discontent over the annexation of that country to the British dominions, and to agitate for the repeal of the act. Mr. Bok, secretary of a committee of a meeting of Boers, who was held in December, 1879, to demand independence, and Mr. Pretorius, former President of the Transvaal Republic, chairman of the committee, forwarded to Sir Garnet Wolseley a letter containing the resolutions passed at the meeting, and on account of their prominence in the movement were arrested for conspiracy with a treasonable project. Mr. Bok was released on bail, Sir Garnet Wolseley endeavored to come to an understanding with Mr. Pretorius without success. The ex-President refused to accept a deal which was offered him in the Transvaal Executive Council. The Government had already taken pains to dispel any hopes the people of the Transvaal might entertain that the annexation would be repealed, Sir Garnet Wolseley having embraced the opportunity of a public dinner at Pretoria to announce that the country would hereafter be regarded as a Crown colony, and to declare that it was considered unsafe to trust the Boers with executive functions. A communication was sent to the British Colonial Office on the subject, and a reply was received in March from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Colonial Secretary, explicitly declaring that the Government was not able to entertain any proposal for the withdrawal of the Queen's troops from the Transvaal. In April, Mr. Kruger, the designated leader of the Boers, and Mr. Joubert, were deputed to visit the Government of the Cape Colony to urge the claims of their constituents and seek a satisfactory arrangement. A memorial was addressed to Mr. Gladstone, asking him to use his influence in favor of the reversal of the annexation. On the other hand, a petition against annexation received a considerable number of signatures. To these applications the British Government replied that, whatever might have been the merits of the question in the first instance, would not be wise or safe to undo the annexation at present. Mr. Gladstone added the expression of his desire that the "white inhabitants of the Transvaal should, without prejudice to the rest of the population, enjoy the fullest liberty to manage their local affairs."

A proclamation was issued about the first of February, summoning the Basutos to surrender their arms. The Basutos were a pastoral and agricultural tribe, who had made some progress in civilization, and had not been involved in any difficulties with the Government. Their loyalty was unsuspected, and a body of them had rendered services of great value and importance in the Zululand war. They claimed to possess firearms by virtue of a special and distinct recognition of their right to do so, and had not thought that the attempt would be made to deprive them of them. The policy of disarming them was doubted by many people in the colony and in England; Sir Garnet Wolseley advised against it, and wrote from the Cape, on the 10th of March, that it would be "inciting a most serious risk for an incommensurate object," and would array the native sentiment in every part of South Africa against the British. Letsea, the son of the chief Mosheha, asked for a delay in the enforcement of the order, to enable him to prepare a petition to the Colonial House of Assembly, and to the Queen, against it. Delay was granted, and the time for carrying out the order was extended first to June 21st, afterward to July 12th. The Peace Preservation Act was proclaimed in Basutoland in April. A deputation of Basutos arrived in the colony early in June, to represent the cause of their people. The House of Assembly, at the beginning of June, refused by a majority of nine to pass a vote of censure on the Government for ordering the disarmament and proclaiming the Peace Preservation Act, and on the 23d of July again rejected a similar motion. The Legislative Council by a large majority adopted a resolution supporting the Government. An appropriation of £250,000 was voted to compensate the Basutos for the arms which they gave up. When the appeal to the Queen had been denied, and the Assembly had sanctioned the policy of the Ministers, Letsea, as paramount chief, ordered his people to obey the commands of the Government. Many of the Basutos banded in their arms; others, with the chief Masupha, determined to resist the disarmament, and opposed by force those who took steps to submit to it. Letsea collected a force of loyal Basutos, preceded against the insurgents and besieged the discontented chief Masupha at Thabeshogo. He, however, retired from the siege without having accomplished anything, not venturing to exercise his authority by force. The chief Lethorodi declined to accept the terms offered by the Government, and with six hundred followers attacked the force of Colonel Carrington at Mafeteng. His men were routed and followed for several miles. A second attack was made on Mafeteng, September 21st, by a force of seven thousand Basutos, and was repulsed after a contest which continued through all the day, with
a heavy loss to the assailants. Twelve hundred Basutos attacked Mohales Hoek, where the magistrate had a small garrison, on the 20th of September, and were repulsed. The attack was renewed on the 21st, and was again repulsed. The position was relieved, a few days afterward, by the arrival of colonial troops under Colonel Southey. The situation in Basutoland had become by this time very grave. The area of the rebellion was increasing, and the discontent, which had at first been confined to eastern Basutoland, broke out in the country west of the Drakenberg. An English commissioner and two magistrates, with about one hundred men, had gone up to pacify the people of the latter district, but without success. The situation had become alarming in East Griqualand, and the Pondos and Galekas were restless. An attack was made by the Basutos on Masern, which was held by Colonel Bayley with about five hundred men, October 10th, and was continued from morning till midnight. The rebels advanced in great force after dusk, and reached to within seventy yards of Fort Gordon and to within thirty yards of the residency. The Government office and barracks, the church, schoolrooms, dwellings, and stores were burned, after which the enemy retired, still holding Colonel Bayley shut up. Lethorodi had in the mean time been concentrating his forces near Mafeteng, and had succeeded in isolating Colonel Carrington, who was there with a small force. October 10th, and was continued from morning till midnight. The Basutos advanced in great force after dusk, and reached to within seventy yards of Fort Gordon and to within thirty yards of the residency. The Government office and barracks, the church, schoolrooms, dwellings, and stores were burned, after which the enemy retired, still holding Colonel Bayley shut up. Lethorodi had in the mean time been concentrating his forces near Mafeteng, and had succeeded in isolating Colonel Carrington, who was there with a small force, and marched October 10th, and relieved Mafeteng on the next day. The Basutos opposed a more vigorous resistance to the relieving force than had been anticipated, and compelled an active contest, but were finally repulsed on every side. The principal disaster to the British was suffered by the First Regiment of Yeomanry, which was charged upon by a large body of Basutos, and lost forty-two killed and wounded. The relief of the post was effected opportunely, for the provisions of the garrison were running short. After this success, a proclamation was issued by the Government, offering protection to all rebels who would surrender with their arms and ammunition. Lethorodi's village was captured by Colonel Carrington on the 22d of October. Mr. Hamilton Hope, magistrate at Qumbo, and his two clerks, were treacherously murdered by Pondos under Umhlonho, who, professing loyalty, surrounded and stabbed them under pretense of performing a war-dance, and then destroyed the telegraph station. Other Europeans were then attacked. The Europeans at Tsolo, with the magistrate, were threatened, but were relieved with the assistance of friendly Pondos. General Clark, having burned the village of the chief Moletsane, successfully stormed his mountain stronghold on the 81st of October. While this action was going on, a large body of natives attacked the small number of colonial troops holding Lethorodi's village and compelled them to evacuate it.

On the 2d of November the rebels had been driven out of the Matatili district in Caffraria; on the 12th the defeat of the rebel chief Umhlonho was announced, and the presence was reported of a sufficient force to suppress the rebellion in Griqualand East. On the 20th the Premier of Cape Colony telegraphed to the British Government that the resources of the colony were apparently equal to the requirements for suppressing the rebellion, and that the Government had no intention of applying for imperial troops. Sir Bartle Frere was recalled from the office of High Commissioner at the beginning of August, the dispatch announcing his recall assigning the action of the Cape Parliament in refusing the conference on federation as the reason for it. A considerable party in the colony adhered to the late Commissioner, a meeting of which at Cape Town passed resolutions of sympathy with him in the difficulties he had had to deal with, and asserted that before long the people of England as well as of the colonies would acknowledge the soundness and justice of his policy. An address was presented to him on his departure, September 15th, by deputations which included delegates from the eastern frontier and from Natal. Replying to it, he said that his intention was to refer to Natal and the Transvaal was either a great service or a great crime, and he highly valued the favorable verdict of the inhabitants of Natal.

On the 17th of November Colonel Carrington was attacked on all sides by the enemy when three days out from Mafeteng. The attacks were repulsed, and the main body of the colonial detachment fell back to Mafeteng. A colonial force under Captain Van Hinsingen was attacked by Ternbus in Caffraria, and the Captain, four other white men, and fifty Pioneers were killed. Jonathan Molopo and his Basutos, who had hitherto been considered friendly to the British, broke out into open revolt, and twice attacked the residency at Laribe, but were beaten back on each occasion. Colonel Wavell went to the assistance of the Resident, defeated the Basutos, and captured large numbers of cattle. The Basutos were afterward dislodged from the mountains near Laribe, to which they had withdrawn. A column of troops was sent out near the end of November for patrolling operations in Tembloland and Griqualand East, and met with success in the capture of stock from the natives. On the 1st of December Colonel Carrington was out patrolling with six hundred men, when he was ambushed and was completely surrounded by the enemy. His only gun was disabled, and he was delivered from his precarious situation by the infantry marching in square off from the camp, and bringing with them another gun.
one man said that he had eight thousand in front of him. On the 18th of Dec.
a patrolling force numbering six hundred and fifty men, who had moved out to
be north, under Captain Brabant, on the Tsita Neck, met with a large number of
enemy. Captain Brabant retired on the 1 and, after communicating with Col.
ton, evacuated it, the enemy taking possession and firing heavily, killing one rifleman.
Carrington's division, which consisted of three hundred men, then moved eastward for
iles. The enemy charged repeatedly on
wounding several men. The number of
enemy engaged was estimated at from
ten thousand. This was said to be the
important engagement that had yet oc-

Thompson, the magistrate at Gatberg,
ronded by three thousand of the enemy
used to a very scanty supply of ammu-
when he was relieved, December 7th;
bers of the post were all brought off,
residency was abandoned.

for three months, and on 30th of December the complete rout
baffle, with the loss of three hundred
as reported.

An element of trouble was introduced
situation in the latter part of December
revolt of the Boers of the Transvaal.
surrection of the Transvaal
large numbers, at which forcible meas-
were threatened. An attempt was made
the leaders of the movement, and a
ation was issued warning the discon-
Boers of the results of persistence in
On the 19th of December about
men, out of a total of eight thou-
ites capable of bearing arms in the
t, had taken possession of Heidelberg,
liblished a republican government, with
rager as President, and Joubert as com-
. An action was begun at Potchef-
the 15th of December, which was
ed at that place and before the military
several days, and ended in the Boers
and holding the place. On another
achment of two hundred and fifty
the Ninety-fourth Regiment, while
from Lydenburg to Pretoria, were
near Middleburg, while all the men,
laid aside their arms, were endeavoring
case some wagons from a swamp. One
and twenty men were killed and
ed, and the rest of the detachment were
risoners.

the 31st of December the garrisons of
on and Waverstroom were reported
well intrenched and supplied, and con-
The Boers, having seized Utrecht, had
ed it, offering no violence except to
pen the magazine, whence the bulk of
nition had been removed from their
The British headquarters and one com-
the Sixtieth Regiment, four companies
ed men, and two of mounted troops,
under Sir George Colley, were to leave Natal
for the front on the 1st of January. About
fifteen hundred troops were already on the
way, with two cannons and one Gatling gun.
The Boers of the Orange Free State were said
to be greatly excited, and the President of that
State was compelled to send word that he
feared he would be unable to restrain them
from giving aid to the insurrection. Sir George
Colley had issued an address to the troops,
saying that the stain cast on the British arms
must be quickly effaced and the rebellion sup-
presed. He trusted, however, that the officers
and men would not retaliate for the outrages,
and would avoid punishing the innocent with
the guilty. He charged them to remember
that the Boers, though misled and deluded,
were on the whole a brave and high-spirited
people, actuated by feelings that in the main
are entitled to respect.

A proclamation was issued by the heads
of the insurrectionary government, defining and
defending the constitution of the new republic.
The proclamation contained an offer of pardon
to those who opposed the movement for inde-
pendence, and stated that the present officers
could hold their positions provided they would
recognize the republic, and that the British
consul would be permitted to continue his
residence. It also sanctioned the expenditure
of money that had become necessary from the
period of annexation. Martial law was proclaimed
by the republicans.

CENSUS. Nearly all the large countries of the
civilized world have taken their periodical cens-
suses in 1889, or are to take them during the
year 1891. The United States, Germany, and,
Austria are among the former states; while a
new census of the whole of the British Empire
is due in 1891. In view of the importance of
this subject, it appears desirable to refer to the
efforts which have been made in recent years
to render the results of the official censuses more
and more accurate, and to the preparations made
for taking the new census in the countries
named.

The considerable progress which has been ef-
fected in the method of taking the recent cen-
suses is especially due to the careful discussion
of the subject by the International Statistical
Congresses. Of these, nine have been held in the
following years and at the following places:
first, 1853, Brussels; second, 1855, Paris; third,
1857, Vienna; fourth, 1860, London; fifth,
1865, Berlin; sixth, 1867, Florence; seventh,
1869, The Hague; eighth, 1872, St. Petersburg;
ninth, 1876, Buda-Pesth.

Besides these Congresses, meetings of the
Permanent Commission of the Statistical Con-
gresses have been held in 1873 at Vienna, in
1874 at Stockholm, in 1876 at Buda-Pesth, and
in 1876 at Paris. Another meeting of the Per-
manent Commission was arranged for 1879, but
it did not take place.

It was especially the Congress held in 1872
at St. Petersburg which very thoroughly inves-
CENSUS.

tgtigated the whole subject and passed a series of resolutions which, it is believed, will form the foundation of most of the official censuses hereafter. These resolutions were substantially as follows:

1. To avoid errors and double enumeration, the real population which is present at a place at the moment of enumeration must be made the basis of the census.

2. The census should mention every individual by name.

3. A census should be taken at least once in every decennium, and in those years the number of which ends in a naught.

4. As nearly as possible, a census should be completed on one day, or all the statements should refer to one day.

5. The execution and control of the census is to be confined to special agents, and the population should be trained to cooperate.

6. Wherever it is practicable, individual cards, containing questions addressed to only one individual, should be used; where this is not possible, household lists should be employed.

7. The points to be inquired into may be divided into those which may be designated as obligatory for all states, and those which may be left to the several states. The Congress designated as points of the first class: Family name and first name; sex; age; relationship to the head of the house; status of the family; occupation; religious denomination; mother-tongue; knowledge of reading and writing; birthplace, if it is different from the place of enumeration; citizenship; bodily and mental infirmities, as blindness, deafness and dumbness, insanity, and imbecility.

Professor H. Wagner, of Gottingen, has published in the sixth volume of the well-known periodical "Die Bevolkerung der Erde" (Gotha, 1880), a complete list of all the censuses which have been taken up to the end of 1879. We extract from this list the censuses of the larger countries to which the "Annual Cyclopedia" generally devotes special articles, adding the censuses which were taken in the course of the year 1880:

America: United States, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880; Canada, 1871; Guatemala, 1872; San Salvador 1878; Venezuela, 1873; Colombia, 1875; Peru, 1876; Chili, 1865, 1875; Argentine Republic, 1869; Paraguay, 1873; Brazil, 1872.

Europe: Austria-Hungary, 1857, 1869, 1880; Belgium, 1846, 1856, 1866, 1876; Denmark, 1846, 1845, 1855, 1860, 1870, 1880; France, every fifth year from 1820 to 1886, 1872, 1876; Germany, 1871, 1875, 1880; Great Britain, every tenth year from 1801 to 1871 (the first regular census in Ireland was taken in 1821); Italy, 1861, 1871; Netherlands, every tenth year from 1820 to 1879; Norway, every tenth year from 1815 to 1875; Portugal, 1863, 1876; Roumania, 1859-1860; Russia (regular censuses have been taken only in a few cities; for the empire in general there are so-called "revisiones," which calculate the total population on the basis of the police registers; Sweden (the Lutheran clergy have kept since 1749 accurate parochial registers, which in general have the value of censuses; the results have been published every fifth year since 1750, as "enumerations"; since 1860 the Government has also published annual results); Switzerland, 1800, 1850, 1870, 1880; Servia, 1866, 1874; Spain, 1827, 1850, 1877.

Asia: British India, 1867-1872; Japan, 1874.

Australia: All the colonies took censuses in 1861 and 1871. Other censuses have been taken as follows: Queensland, 1878; New South Wales, 1821, 1822, 1828, 1829, 1828, 1838, 1841, 1844, 1851, 1856; Victoria, 1836, 1839, 1841, 1846, 1851, 1854, 1857; South Australia, 1844, 1846, 1851, 1855, 1866, 1876; West Australia, 1850; New Zealand, 1857, 1863, 1864, 1867, 1874, 1876.

The aggregate population of the countries in which censuses have been taken, inclusive of Russia, amounts to 626,000,000.

For taking the tenth census in the United States, Congress provided (see acts of Forty-fifth Congress, chapter cxxv) that the President shall appoint supervisors, not to exceed one hundred and fifty, and the Secretary of the Interior shall, on or before the first day of March, 1880, designate the number to be appointed within each State or Territory. Each supervisor of census shall apportion his district into subdivisions, and designate to the Superintendent of the Census at Washington suitable persons as enumerators. The enumeration shall commence on the first Monday of June, and be taken of that date. Each enumerator is required to complete and forward his returns to the supervising official on or before July 1, 1880; and in any city having over 10,000 inhabitants under the census of 1870 the enumeration of population shall be taken within two weeks from the first Monday of June. Each supervisor shall receive $500 in full compensation for all services rendered. To enumerators in subdivisions, where the Superintendent of Census shall deem such an allowance sufficient, an allowance not exceeding two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm, and fifteen cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned, may be given in full compensation for all services. For all other subdivisions, rates of compensation shall be fixed in advance of the enumeration by the Superintendent of Census, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, according to the difficulty of enumeration; but the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any district east of the hundredth meridian shall not exceed an average of four dollars per day of ten hours actual field-work each, nor the compensation to any enumerator in any district west of the hundredth meridian shall not exceed six dollars per working-day of equal length.
In England, three acts were passed in 1880 for taking the census of the United Kingdom in 1881. The first relates to Ireland (43 and 44 Victoria, cap. xxviii). Under the direction of the Lord Lieutenant houses are to be visited on Monday, the 4th of April, and other days, as appointed, and the population on the premises on Sunday night, the 3d of April, to be ascertained, and among the particulars to be gathered is the "religious profession" of each inmate. There are penalties for withholding or giving false information, with a provision that no person shall be subject to such forfeiture for refusing to state his religious profession. The provision is omitted in the other statutes. The next act (cap. xxxvii) relates to England, and the Local Government Board is to superintend the taking of the census. There are householders' schedules to be left in the houses of the week ending Saturday, April 2d, and to be collected on Monday, April 4th, with penalties as to all persons who were on the premises on Sunday night, April 2d, with penalties for neglect or false answers. The act as a whole is an act of cap. xxviii, and the Secretary of State is to superintend the census, and penalties are to be imposed for disobedience of the directions given as to householders' schedules. In the United Kingdom the census is to be taken on persons on Sunday, the 3d of April next. The census of England will be taken by the Registrar-General, Sir Brydges P. Henniker, assisted by Mr. William Clode and Dr. William Ogilvie, M. B., of Edinburgh. The census is to be by the secretary, the country will be mapped out into about 3,000 enumeration districts.

In Germany the third census authorized by the German Empire since its creation took place December 1, 1880. In accordance with the recommendations of the St. Petersburg Statistical Congress referred to above, the process of enumeration was begun and completed in a single day, individual enumeration schedules having been distributed in advance and filled up by each adult inhabitant. The fulfillment of this duty was insured by making the owner of each dwelling, or his agent, responsible for compliance with the law on the part of all its occupants. The schedule had been arranged by a conference of the heads of the Statistical Bureaus of the German States. The German system of recension is generally regarded by statisticians as the least liable to error, and to exceed in accuracy the results of any other system except that of Switzerland.

CENTRAL AMERICA. (See Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.)

CHAMBERLAIN, Joseph, President of the Board of Trade in the new English Cabinet, is the son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Moor-grove Hall, near Birmingham, and was born in 1837. He was educated at University College, London, He is an alderman and magistrate for Birmingham, chairman of a Birmingham School Board, President of the School of Design, and chairman of the National Educational League.

Mr. Chamberlain has been three times Mayor of Birmingham, in 1874, 1875, and 1876, and has represented Birmingham in Parliament since June, 1876, when he was elected, unopposed, to the seat vacated by Mr. George Dixon. In politics he is a Radical, and strongly supports the disestablishment of the Church of England, and a system of national compulsory secular education. In the House of Commons he has chiefly attracted attention by his advocacy of the Gothenburg system of licensing places in which intoxicating liquors are sold. Soon after leaving school, Mr. Chamberlain became one of the partners of Nestle & Chamberlain, wood-screw makers, at Birmingham, a firm of which his father had been a member since 1864. He retired from business in 1874, not long after the death of his father. In the new Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone, he, with Mr. Bright, represents the Radical element.

CHAPIN, Rev. Edwin Hurlbut, Universalist minister, was born at Union Village, Washington County, New York, in 1814. He was of a New England family, and was educated in Vermont. In 1837 he was ordained at Utica, and took charge of a church first in Richmond, Virginia, and later at Charlestown, Massachusetts. In 1846 he became associate pastor with Dr. Ballou, of the Second Universalist Church of Boston. While in Massachusetts he became widely known as a lecturer on temperance, abolition, universal peace, and the doctrine then in vogue. In 1849 he removed to New York to be the pastor of the Fourth Universalist Society, then occupying the edifice on Murray Street, corner of Church. Under this gifted preacher the congregation soon outgrew the capacity of the building, and removed to the corner of Broadway and Twentieth Street. In 1852 they purchased the Gothic building on Broadway, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, erected by Dr. Bellow's church of All Souls. Finally, in 1866, they built the present edifice on Fifth Avenue, corner of Forty-fifth Street. Dr. Chapin was not a learned man, but he had the gift of vividly express and persuasive speaking. He was not a believer in creeds, but he preached a wise conduct in life, and considered no topic, social or political, as beyond the range of his pulpit themes. The substance of these lectures has been published under various titles: "Duties of Young Men"; "Duties of Young Women"; "Moral Aspects of City Life"; "Humanity in the City"; "Christianity the Perfection of True Manliness"; "Discourses on the Book of Proverbs"; "Hours of Communion"; "A Token for the Sorrowing"; and "The Crown of Thorns," which last volume has had a wide circulation. In 1872 he succeeded Dr. Emerson as editor of "The Christian Leader," the organ of the Universalists. He received his degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Master of Arts from Harvard College. His name will
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be preserved by the “Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm,” founded by members of his congregation in May, 1869. Dr. Chapin died in New York, December 27th.

CHEMISTRY. Artificial Diamonds.—The most interesting and perhaps the most important chemical discovery of the year is the production of crystals of carbon, or “artificial diamonds,” by Mr. J. B. Hannay, F.R.S.E., of Glasgow, Scotland. The discovery grew out of experiments which Mr. Hannay conducted during the fall and winter of 1879–80, in searching for a solvent of the alkali metals. The inevitable result of all the processes he attempted with different liquids and gases was that, when the solvent reached the permanently gaseous state, chemical action ensued. A number of experiments were made with sodium, potassium and lithium, and the hydrocarbons, but the metals in almost every case combined with the hydrogen, setting the carbon free. A series of experiments with sodium and paraffine-spirit gave a deposit of very hard scales of carbon. This was the reaction on which the experiments for obtaining crystalline carbon were built. From his experiments on solutions, Mr. Hannay deduced the conclusion that, if one body has a solvent action upon another without acting upon it chemically, the solvent action may be increased indefinitely by increasing the temperature and pressure of the solvent; but out of eighty experiments made for producing crystallized carbon, only three were attended with satisfactory results. The first were made with sodium and paraffine-spirit. Although the tubes in which the heat and pressure were applied were of extraordinary strength, and sealed as tightly as possible, they nearly all leaked; some exploded; in some a deposit of scaly carbon appeared, in others the iron was carbonized; but none gave any results encouraging to the further pursuit of researches in this direction. Mr. Hannay then reverted to the idea of dissolving carbon in a gaseous menstrum. He concluded, from some experiments previously made, that a distillation from bone-oil containing nitrogenous bases was the most likely substance to yield the solvent. A distillate of this character was placed in a strong tube with charcoal, and heated for fourteen hours. The gas rushed out with force on opening the tube, and a few bright particles of carbon appeared, differing but little, however, from particles of wood-charcoal. Another experiment was made with lithium and a mixture of highly rectified bone-oil and paraffine-spirit, which was heated for fourteen hours, then cooled slowly. On opening the tube, after the outrush of gas, a little liquid was found, and at the upper end of the tube, as it lay in the furnace, a hard, black mass had been removed with a chisel. Some hard particles were found in pulverizing this mass, which, on examination, proved to be transparent crystals of carbon, or diamonds. New experiments were made with other alkali metals, paraffine-spirit, and bone-oil, but they yielded nothing except the scaly carbon. Even lithium failed in most of the succeeding experiments, but a small quantity of carbon crystals was again obtained in one of them. The purity of the crystals was tested by burning a portion of the carbonaceous deposit in oxygen, with results indicating that their composition was 97.85 per cent. carbon. The remainder was found to be nitrogen, which appeared to be present in chemical combination with carbon. From the fact that no diamond was found when nitrogen compounds were absent, and from the fact that the mixed carbonaceous product contained nitrogen, Mr. Hannay inclines to the belief that it is by the decomposition of a nitrogenuous body, and not the hydro-carbon, that the diamond is formed in the reactions he has described.

Liquefaction of Ozone.—The liquefaction of ozone has been effected by MM. P. Hauteferré and J. Chappuis. Having asserted that the preparation of a mixture very rich in ozone was a first condition to the further successful study of that substance, these chemists ozonized oxygen to a greater extent than had hitherto been done, by passing the silent electric discharge through oxygen at a low temperature. After being submitted to this process for fifteen minutes, the oxygen was conducted into the capillary tube of a Calielet’s apparatus, the temperature of which was kept at —28°. After a few strokes of the pump the gas in the tube appeared of an azure-blue; as pressure increased the depth of color likewise increased, until under a pressure of several atmospheres the ozonized oxygen appeared of a dark indigo-blue. The pressure was increased to ninety-five atmospheres, and was then suddenly removed, when the mist which indicates liquefaction was formed in the tube. The stability of a mixture of oxygen and ozone, rich in ozone, appears to be chiefly dependent on the temperature. If such a mixture be rapidly compressed at ordinary temperatures, a considerable amount of heat is evolved and the gas explodes. Ozone, therefore, ranks among the explosive gases. Ozone is much more easily liquefied than oxygen; the latter must be compressed under three hundred atmospheres at about the temperature of —29° before sudden removal of pressure succeeds in producing liquefaction.

Atomic Weights.—The atomic weight of beryllium has long been in doubt in consequence of differences in the results of the determination of its specific heat. The experiments of Professor Emerson Reynolds had seemed to confirm the atomic weight of 91 commonly assigned to the metal, since they gave a specific heat in agreement with that number, correctly indicated the received assignment of 5.8 as the atomic heat of the substance. Nilson and Petterson redetermined the specific heat of the element in 1878,
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1 it at a degree which would require
sic weight to be increased by one half,
6, to make it conform to the received
heat. Chemists were not inclined to
be determined of the atomic weight
metal without further evidence; for if
fixed at 91, beryllium, uniting with
as a protoxide, would readily find its
the magnesium group; whereas, if its
weight were 13/2, its oxide would be a
bile, and its place would be in the al-
group. No place, however, could be
ader Mendelejeff's classification of the
1 according to their atomic weights for
having the properties of beryllium and
ic weight and combining proportions
it by this determination; and the
Mendelejeff's classification is too great,
1 a departure from it expedient except
most cogent evidence. Nilson and Pet-
save recently repeated the determina-
the specific heat of beryllium at differ-
rals from zero to 300°, and have again
ed the atomic weight at 13.6. Lothar
has, however, since gone over their
1, calculating the specific heat of beryl-
various temperatures, and has reached
which agree best with the former deter-
1 of 91. It appears from the experi-
that while the specific heat of this ele-
se as the temperature increases, the
1 the increase of specific heat for one
 diminishes. In this respect, beryllium
as boron, carbon, and silicon, while for
ements whose specific heat increases
crease of temperature the value of the
1 for one degree also increases.

Cooke has continued his ex-
s, begun in 1878, to determine the
weight of antimony. His former ex-
ft: a slight margin of variation; his late
ve almost uniformly uniform results,
an result of five experiments in the de-
tion of the bromide of antimony with
licated that bromine was present in the
stance in the proportion of 66.9551
. t.; corrections of two of the experi-
y a process which made them in effect
determinations, although performed
se same materials, gave the proportion
ine as 66.956 per cent. These results,
atomic weight of silver as established
and that of bromine at 80, give the
weight of antimony as 120.
earth from the mineral euxenite, which
merly called erbia and was supposed to
ide of a single element, has been found
 to contain not less than seven differ-
es. Two of these oxides, ytterbia and
, were subjected by him to special exam-
. Ytterbia was separated from the
rhys, after performing sixty-eight de-
tions. The atomic weight of the me-
m was then determined from the mean
f the analysis of seven fractions of the
be 173.01.

Nilson separated scandium from ytterbium, with which it is found associated, by forming a
double sulphate of scandia and potassa, whence
the scandia was extracted under the form of a
itrate. This salt, having been further purified
of ytterbia, was examined in four fractions,
from the mean result of the analyses of which
the atomic weight of scandia was determined
at 44.03. This determination agrees exactly
with the atomic weight which Mendelejeff de-
ives from his periodic law for sibar, with
the predicted properties of which scandium
oxide, ScO₂, coincides.

Damage to Bookbindings by Gas-Combustion
Products.—Professor William Ripley Nichols
has reported on the results of investigations
he has made with reference to the correct-
ness of the theory which ascribes deteriora-
tion in the bindings of books in libraries to
the action of sulphuric acid generated by burn-
ing coal-gas. Having examined a large number
of samples of leather in every stage of decay,
he found that morocco was but little affected,
common sheep binding was attacked, and rus-
sia leather and calf were badly acted upon.
An acid taste and an acid reaction were ob-
served that were more marked in proportion
as the leather was decayed, and sulphuric acid
was found in the extract made from the leather
with water, in a similarly increasing propor-
tion. Ammonia was also present, in about
such a proportion as in combination with the
sulphur would constitute the acid sulphate of
ammonia. Samples of fresh leather gave ex-
tracts only slightly acid, not enough so to
affect the taste, and contained only a minute
amount of sulphuric acid in combination. Sam-
ple of russia leather and sheep of good quality
yielded from less than a quarter to less than a
half of one per cent. of acid, while a quarter of one per cent. of ammonia. A sam-
p of well-worn but not decayed sheep taken
from a Bible more than sixty years old, which
had never been exposed to gas, gave 1.43 per
cent. of sulphuric acid. Other samples, of
very rotten russia, and of scrapings from a
number of books, gave from eight to ten per
cent. of sulphuric acid, combined with ammo-
nia. A quantity of rotten leather was carefully
extracted with water, and crystals of sulphate
of ammonia were obtained from it. Professor
Nichols believes that in the face of these facts
it is difficult to escape the conclusion that bind-
ings absorb sulphuric acid when exposed to
the products of the combustion of illuminating
gas, as no other condition to which books are
commonly exposed can account so well for the
large proportion of acid which was found.
To the objection that sulphurous (not sulphuric)
acid is the general product of the combustion
of sulphur compounds, Professor Nichols answers
that his analysis of the products of the burning
of gas have brought out sulphates with no evi-
dence of the presence of sulphur. He admits,
however, that the disintegration of the leather
may precede the absorption of sulphuric acid,
and prepare the way for it. Other causes which have been suggested, to account partly for the deterioration of bindings, are the inferiority of the modern quick processes of tanning, particularly those in which soda is used; the use of split leathers, and the impurities in the air disseminated by hot-air furnaces.

Industrial Chemistry.—For the following notes on improved appliances and processes in the chemical industries, we are indebted to the interesting summary of Professor J. W. Mallet, published in the "American Chemical Journal" during 1880.

The improvements in mechanical appliances include the adaptation of grinding-mills to true grinding rather than crushing, the extended use of steam coils and steam jackets for heating purposes, the utilization of the waste heat from vapors under treatment, and the application of heat under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere, which is made practicable by the use of ingenious apparatus, giving special facilities for manipulation and for observing the operations going on within.

Ice-machines for the production of artificial cold have given important aid in a variety of operations; their use has in turn stimulated the demand for a number of chemical productions which are employed in them to induce cold by evaporation, and has thus contributed to the increased manufacture of such substances.

Under the head of improved mechanical arrangements for the agitation or stirring of liquids are included, besides revolving paddle-wheels and similar contrivances, the blowing in of air and steam, by which the work of heating, oxidation, etc., is often performed at the same time with that which is merely mechanical. The nice fractional separation of liquids, differing often but little in their boiling-point, has been facilitated by the introduction of improved apparatus for distillation.

The operation of distillation by means of superheated steam, or along with it, often makes the use of elaborate and tedious chemical processes unnecessary by effecting a simple physical purification of special materials.

The operations of washing solid matters and of filtration have been made more efficient by the general application of centrifugal machines or "hydro-extractors," by the use of filters arranged to work with a partial vacuum, and by the use of filter presses to squeeze out mechanically the liquid which is tenaciously retained by precipitates, sediments, skimmings, etc.

One of the cheapest processes for the extensive manufacture of oxygen gas is that of Tessid du Motay, in which sodium manganate is exposed at a low red heat to a current of superheated steam. The manganate may be reproduced from the residue of manganese sesqui-oxyde and sodium hydrate, by passing purified air over it at the same temperature. This gas has become of great importance as a process and its application in certain directions has been made more feasible by the system of storing it under a pressure of several atmospheres in portable iron cylinders. In the medical application of oxygen, in diseases affecting the function of respiration, the idea of its having a particular chemical value is no longer held, but it is used with real benefit in those diseases which interfere in a purely mechanical way with the volume of air with which the lungs can be supplied.

Hydrogen may be made industrially, chiefly to be employed with oxygen in the production of the calcium-light, by the process of Tessid du Motay, in which surplus carbon is heated with slacked lime, and calcium hydrate is reproduced by passing steam over the heated carbonate of lime which is formed. Except for a few special purposes, the place of pure hydrogen in industrial applications can probably be supplied by the mixture known as water-gas, or generated gas, which contains that element along with carbon monoxide, nitrogen, and other substances.

Carbon disulphide has acquired greatly increased importance on account of its furnishing the means of dissolving out fats and oils from various materials which could not be treated with equal advantage in any other way. Large quantities of fat are thus recovered from pressed cotton, from the mace of olive oil pressing, from woolen rags and waste, from cotton waste used in wiping machinery and packing stuffing-boxes and axles, and from bones from which gelatine and phosphates are afterward to be made. The same solvent has been used to a limited extent to collect sulphur from poor "sulphur-stone," and to extract delicate perfumes and the aromatic constituents of spices and condiments. The so-called petroleum-spirit or petroleum-naphtha is also used for all these purposes, and has the advantage of being much cheaper than the pure disulphide. The disulphide, the sulpho-carbonates, and the ethyl- and amyl-disulpho-carbonates have lately been used in European vineyards with considerable success for checking the ravages of the phylloxera. Potassium amyl-disulpho-carbonate is most easily prepared by bringing together, with precautions against its too great rise of temperature, a strong solution of potassium hydrate, amyl alcohol or fusel-oil, and carbon disulphide.

In the production of phosphorus, mineral phosphates, the so-called coprolites, granite, etc., have largely replaced bone-ash as the crude material used. Instead of a part (two thirds) of the calcium, the whole is now removed as calcium sulphate, and Sirupy phosphoric acid, dried up with charcoal-powder, is submitted as the material for distillation. The process once suggested by Woehler for procuring phosphorus by distilling a mixture of calcium phosphate, silica, and carbon, is said to have been adopted on an industrial scale some years ago in France but the result of commercial development has not been reported. Amorphous phosphorus is used to some extent in making friction-matches, though
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The extent of replacing the ordinary dyes with those of the newer synthetic dyes has been largely due to the introduction of phthalic anhydride and its derivatives, such as phthalimide and phthalic acid. Phthalic anhydride is produced by the oxidation of phthalic acid and is used as a starting material for the synthesis of various chemicals and dyes. Phthalimide is a derivative of phthalic anhydride and is used in the production of dyes and plastics. Phthalic acid is also used in the production of dyes, plasticizers, and organic solvents.

Phthalic acid is produced industrially by the oxidation of phthalic anhydride. It is a versatile chemical with a wide range of applications, including the production of phthalic anhydride, phthalimide, and phthalic acid derivatives.

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Hydrogen dioxide is applied with special advantage in the treatment of Indian tussah silk. Atmospheric oxygen in presence of oil of turpentine has been applied to the bleaching of feathers and some other materials of animal origin. A very useful improvement, when properly managed, is the combination of chlorine and air-bleaching. Linen goods and some of the higher grades of cotton cloth, having had most of the color removed by a preliminary bleaching with chlorine, are then exposed to the sun and air after the old fashion, for the completion of the process. In this method the rapidity of bleaching by chlorine is combined with the exemption from injury to the fabric of air-bleaching.

The more recent features in the manufacture of dyestuffs are the introduction of organic colors in great number and variety, which has marked the progress of the last twenty years, and the reproduction of natural organic colors by artificial means, which has been successfully carried out and greatly extended within the last ten years. More recently, the introduction of artificial alizarine has been followed by a falling off in the production of madder and its preparations. Ammonia, instead of lime, has been applied with advantage to the extraction of indigo in Java; and in India an increase of the product, amounting to as much as 25 per cent., has been obtained by increasing the temperature of the steep-water to 110°. The crude material of many long-known vegetable dyes has been replaced by concentrated extracts; and a considerable improvement has taken place in the solubility and tinctorial power of the extracts.

A most important change in the preparation of the original so-called aniline colors consists in the application on a great scale of Couper's process, or a modification of it, for making aniline red (rosaniline salt) without the use of arsenic, by heating together in the presence of an acid nitrobenzene and commercial aniline oil of high boiling-point, rich in toluidine. The researches of Dale and Schorlemmer have established a full connection between phenol and the whole series of aniline colors. Better processes have been employed in preparing violet, blue, and green. The soluble aniline blacks—"indelines" and "nigrosines"—have come into use for general dyeing purposes, particularly in some forms adapted to silk goods. Alizarine from anthraquin, which has to a great extent replaced madder, has become recognized as in the front rank of artificial coloring materials. Numerous new colors of greater or less value have been obtained from this and other bases. The "Cachon de Laval" of Croissant and Bretonnière is a material of much practical value. It is made by heating in close vessels to 200° C. various waste forms of vegetable fiber, such as sawdust, spent dye-woods, rags, paper refuse, and the like, with caustic alkali and sulphur. The product is obtained in various colors, chiefly of tints of brown, and is remarkable for the firmness with which it attaches itself to cotton cloth, particularly when fixed with bichromate of potash, while it produces a satisfactory modifying effect upon the brighter coal-tar dyes, and is cheap.

Attempts to generalize our knowledge of organic colors, and to determine some definite relation between their composition and tinctorial power, have been attended by only a very limited success.

New processes have been introduced for fixing colors upon cloth, which are dependent severally upon the employment of siliceous, chromic hydrate, precipitated sulphur for certain colors, albumen, "lactarine," tannic acid with or without the addition of an antimony salt, lead acetate, and calcium phosphate, with some of the dyes.

The coal-tar colors have been introduced in calico-printing on a large scale, and with remarkable brilliancy and variety of effect; and pigments of mineral origin attached to the cloth by the aid of albumen, have been used in surface printing with similar results. Colors may be used in these processes which are not available in general dyeing—among them the insoluble aniline black of Lightfoot—on account of the difficulty of attaching them uniformly over a large surface of cloth.

The improvements in tanning have not been extensive or important, and relate chiefly to the superior quality of the extracts and the greater purity of the solutions which are used, and their more extensive substitution for crude materials. The results of the rapid processes in ordinary bark-tanning have not been satisfactory, for the saving of time is apparently always attended with deterioration in the quality of the leather. A method of dying and at the same time partly tanning raw hides has been introduced in the United States, the product of which, in some respects resembling last Vulcanized India-rubber, is susceptible of a high polish, and is adapted to uses in which flexibility is not required. In the process, the hide, having been properly cleansed, is immersed in solutions containing infusion of logwood, nut-gall, cupric sulphate, vinegar, and a salt of iron.

For the manufacture of India-rubber, the supply of crude caoutchouc has been greatly increased by the fruits of a systematic search for it in different countries, and the use of new plants affording it. The preparation of vulcanized rubber has been adapted to the production by means of an intimate mixture of caoutchouc and calcined magnesia of a hard rubber of high grades which may be used as an imitation of ivory for billiard-balls, piano-keys and similar articles. A plan has been proposed, by exposing India-rubber to give a certain degree of porosity to rubber by mixing in it, before the vulcanizing process is applied, a certain amount of vegetable fiber with the expectation of producing a materi
for clothing and shoes which will allow the escape of perspiration. The introduction of celluloid, a substance formed by the very close incorporation of gun-cotton and camphor, has given a valuable substitute for hard rubber in many of its uses, a material which may be employed for a multitude of different purposes.

**Improvements in Glass-making.**—By reason of the greater accessibility of purer materials for glass-making, it has been possible to replace the coarser green glassware formerly in use for many common purposes with colorless glass. Greater pains have been taken to ascertain and use the best proportions of the materials with a view to homogeneity and definiteness of composition in the glass, so as to diminish the risk of "devitrification" and the liability of the surface of the glass when in use to alteration by water or other reagents. The Siemens regenerative furnace with gaseous fuel has been so adapted as to dispense with the glass-pots formerly in use, and allow the preparation of the glass to be completed in the hearth itself, where, in three separate compartments, are performed in succession the processes of fusing the mixture of raw materials, "fining" the glass, and bringing it down to the proper temperature and consistence for working. For the production of glass in sheets for windows, the "crown-glass" process of "flashing" has nearly ceased to be employed, while a marked extension and improvement has taken place in the scale on which it is turned out under the cylinder process, in the size of the sheets that are made by it, and in the smooth, even condition in which they are produced. Plate-glass has been brought more and more widely into use, and plates of very large size have become familiar. The limit of size of these plates is, in fact, found in the difficulty of moving the slabs and setting them, rather than in the producing them. In the manufacture of hollow ware, the process of pressing in molds has been developed very rapidly, and much varied ingenuity has been shown as to the details of the molds and other tools. The various processes for producing an annealed or toughened glass have given us a material of largely increased strength, and capable of withstanding great mechanical stress and quite violent blows, but which has other qualities tending considerably to limit its usefulness. The progressive improvement in the manufacture of optical glass is shown in the steady increase in the size of the disks from which the largest telescopic lenses are made, which may now be obtained more than thirty inches in diameter, and in their clearness, uniformity, and freedom from flaws. The decoration of glass-work has advanced more in an artistic than a technical direction. Imitations of the precious stones are made with remarkable fidelity to natural appearance, and with a degree of hardness exceeding anything that was known some years ago. To the older varieties of "milk-glass," or opaline, has been added the "hot-cast porcelain," made by fusing together quartz-sand, cryolite, and zinc oxide, which is chiefly used for less artistic articles. The products of the revived glass industry at Murano well deserve attention. In the surface-enameling of sheet-glass, lace-patterns are transferred from the woven or netted fabric itself, by using it as a stencil to distribute upon the surface the pulverized enamel which is afterward to be burned on. Tilghman's sand-blast supplies a process for etching on glass of great and permanent value on account of its simplicity and quickness, its efficiency in deep cutting, its applicability to very large sheets, and the delicacy with which the minute features of intricate designs may be engraved by it. Iridescent glass, exhibiting a delicate play of soap-bubble colors, is produced by slightly attacking the surface of glass with moderately strong liquid hydrochloric acid under pressure in close vessels, or with the fumes from chloride of tin or analogous material volatilized in a reheatign furnace. Dodd's process for platining glass, by carefully heating it after the surface has received a nicely applied thin coating of platino chloride mixed with one of the essential oils, has the advantage of furnishing a mirror which reflects from the front face, avoiding the double passage of light through the glass itself. The exposed metal is not liable to tarnish. Quite an effective camera lucida may be made from a piece of flat sheet-glass treated in this way. The platinum film is thin enough to permit the pencil and hand of the draughtsman to be seen through it, while at the same time the objects to be copied are seen by reflection. Glass drawn out into extremely fine threads, or "glass-wool," has been used for decorative purposes, and as a material for filtration.

The greatest improvement in the manufacture of ceramic wares has taken place in the higher grades of stoneware and earthenware rather than in porcelain, and those wares have received almost the same degree of care and attention as have been given to porcelain itself. The most valuable mechanical appliance lately brought into use is the filter-press, which is employed for removing the surplus water from the clay after the mixing has been performed. Some of the presses are adapted to prevent the inclosure of air-bubbles in the clay. The regenerative furnace has been adopted with advantages which are shown in the saving of fuel and the reduction of the number of pieces of ware spoiled in the firing. In the decoration of pottery-wares, painting by hand has been to a large extent replaced by the transfer of printed patterns and designs. Metallic lustres are applied with more successful effect than formerly, and a peculiar surface appearance resembling that of mother-of-pearl is given to the ware by a lustrous bismuth glaze.

The **Chemistry of Arsenical Poisoning.**—C. Binz and H. Schulz have offered a new explanation of the chemical cause of the poisonous nature of arsenic. The theory of Liebig,
that arsenic acid forms a solid compound with the albumen, which thereby loses the capacity to undergo the transformations necessary to the existence of the living tissues, is untenable for the reason that a solution of arsenious acid, or of its salts, does not form the solid compounds which Liebig supposed. It is precisely those tissues in the body which are specially endowed with the capacity to receive and utilize the oxygen of the blood that form the principal seat of the destructive action of arsenic.

The neutral salts of arsenic acid are as poisonous as those of arsenious acid. Arsenious acid changes readily to arsenic acid, and the transformation proceeds still more readily in the inverse sense. The latter change is effected by albumen in general, the former by the living albumen of animals and plants. In a number of experiments with arsenic acid and egg-albumen, the fibrine of warm-blooded animals, and fresh brain-substance, arsenic acid was reduced at the temperature of the body; while with the tissue of the pancreas, of the liver, and the undecomposed protoplasm of vegetable organs, arsenic acid was reduced to arsenious acid, and arsenious acid was oxidized into arsenic acid. A consideration of the individual results of these experiments has led to the conclusion that the reciprocal transformations of the two acids produce within the living albumen-molecule in which they take place a violent oscillation of the oxygen-atom by which the tissues are corroded to the extent of being killed.

Nitrogen in its poisonous compounds performs a similar function to that which metallic arsenic seems to discharge here. Itself without direct action, it serves as the inert carrier and distributor of the powerfully aggressive, active oxygen-atom. The difference existing between arsenic and nitrogen are degrees of degree only. The oxides of nitrogen act instantly, and corrode those parts of the organism to which they are first introduced; the oxides of arsenic develop their activity only within the organism, and are externally corrosive only by prolonged action. A correspondence in behavior as poisons and as chemical agents is traceable among the other members of the nitrogen group, the action of which is similar in the minutest to that of arsenic, differing only in degree.

Distribution of Arsenic in the Body.—Messrs. S. W. Johnson and R. H. Crichten, of the Sheffield Laboratory of Yale College, have published the results of investigations into the manner in which arsenic is distributed in the human body in a case of arsenical poisoning. Scoularoff has recently attempted to show that instead of localizing itself principally in the muscles, as has long been accepted as a settled fact, arsenic is specially absorbed and retained in the nerve-tissue. His experiments were not considered satisfactory, and his conclusions were disputed, because the arsenic was administered in an exceptional form, and allowance was not made for the modification which might have been caused by the changed form of the poison in the rate of absorption. In the body of Mrs. Riddle, of Connecticut, which was examined after arsenic having been bared nearly a year and a half, the poison was localized for in the internal organs, the arm, leg, and muscular and bony tissue of other parts of the body, and was found in the sample portions examined in such proportions as to indicate the existence of 5,000 grains of arsenious oxide in the whole body. Of this quantity, 2,500 grains were found in the internal organs, and 2,548 grains were assigned to the muscular and bony tissues. Only an unweighable trace was found in the brain. One hundred grammes of abdominal muscle were found to contain '0045 gramme, 100 grammes of muscle and ribs '0007 gramme, and 100 grammes of muscle from the thigh '0004 gramme of metallic arsenic, while 800 grammes of brain yielded only an unweighable mirror. In the body of Mary Stammard, who was supposed to have died shortly after arsenic was administered to her, Professor Johnson found 83-23 grains of arsenious oxide in the stomach, liver, and other internal organs, while the brain contained hardly a perceptible trace of arsenic. In the case of a dog that was killed in the laboratory after the administration of arsenious acid in gradually increasing doses for eight days, the amount of arsenic absorbed by the brain-matter was found to be very small compared with the amount absorbed by other tissues. In a recent article on the subject, he states that after the taking of arsenious oxide, E. Ludwig finds, by constantly agreeing results, that in the case of men as well as of dogs poisoned by arsenic, both in acute and chronic cases, the liver contains the most arsenic; and in acute forms the kidneys contain an abundant quantity; while the bones and brain, in either case, contain only a very small trace.

Albuminoids in Wheat, Grain, and Flour.—Professor Albert B. Prescott, of the University of Michigan, has reported upon the analysis of several varieties of wheat and of the flour from the same, made in order to ascertain the relative value of the different varieties and their flows in nitrogen and albuminoids. The results of the analyses of four varieties were, in percentages of nitrogen, as follows: White amber wheat, grain, 2.018; flour, 1.968; Fulce wheat, grain, 1.996; flour, 1.900; Clasow wheat, grain, 1.794; flour, 1.650; red winter wheat, grain, 2.096; flour, 1.963; patent flour from the last specimen, 2.040. The percentages of albuminoids are obtained in either case by multiplying the percentage of nitrogen by 6.25. The average of all the determinations, excluding that of the patent flour, is, in the entire grain, 1.974 per cent. of nitrogen, 12,338 of albuminoids; in the flour, 1.869 per cent. of nitrogen, 11,962 of albuminoids. The patent flour is made by a process which forces the middlings to give up a part of the rich layer of albuminoid cells which lies so close to the
woody husk that it ordinarily goes to the bran. Its high percentage of nitrogen corresponds with the extreme tenacity of its sponge and the purity of the bread and crusts baked from it. So far as the analyst can ascertain, the proportion of nitrogenous compounds is an unfailing, practical measure of the capacity of flour to make light bread, and to make large and heavy loaves from a given weight.

A New Metallic Compound.—A new metallic compound, named Spence’s metal, after its discoverer, Mr. J. Berger Spence, has been introduced, which possesses some remarkable and valuable qualities. Its preparation is based on the principle that the sulphides of metals combined with molten sulphur form a liquid which, on cooling, becomes a solid, homogeneous mass, possessing great tenacity, and having a peculiar dark gray—almost black—color. Nearly all the metallic sulphides will form, with an excess of sulphur, combinations which have the same properties. A useful form of the metal is made from an ore of iron pyrites containing lead and zinc sulphides, and belongs to the class of compounds known as thiates, or sulphur sulphides. The compound has the advantages of a low melting-point, 320° Fahr., of expanding on cooling, of resisting atmospheric and climatic influences better than marble or bronze, of superior resistance to acids, alkalis, and water, and is being susceptible of a high polish. A polished surface of the metal has been exposed for six months in all weathers without showing any change, and another specimen, manufactured by Mr. H. Berger Spence’s soaking in aqua regia. By reason of its low melting-point, it is easily prepared for the mold, and in consequence of its power of expanding it gives a nearly perfect cast. In the gelatine mold it yields an impression before the form of the mold is destroyed, and then, if the gelatine be allowed to remain on the metal till it is cooled, it remodels itself so as to be ready for the next casting. It is adaptable to a great variety of uses, for some of which it is superior to lead, and for which its cheapness—its cost being estimated as only about one fourth that of lead—gives it great advantages.

Cold as a Chemical Agent.—While heat of temperatures above the freezing-point of water has long been recognized as one of the most powerful agents for producing the chemical operations desired by manufacturers, heat of lower temperatures, or cold, as it is commonly called, has been less generally employed or thought of for such purposes. This agent has been lately made to aid in the manufacture of Glauber’s salt, at some French works, with such success as to suggest that its more general application is possible in other directions. Under a process devised by M. Georges Fournier, of Paris, the lye from the oxidized pyritic shales of Rheims and Picardy from which alum and copperas were formerly made, containing alumina, sulphate, and a portion of iron sulphate—

is mixed with common salt in such proportion that there shall be sodium enough to combine with all the sulphuric acid, and chlorine enough to take up all the aluminum and iron. The solution is then exposed to a temperature of from 3° to 5° below the freezing-point, at which the sulphate of soda is almost insoluble. This substance is deposited in the ordinary form of Glauber’s salt as a fine crystalline sediment, while the aluminum and iron remain in solution as chlorides. The “mother-liquor,” or lye, is then run off, and the deposit is washed in brine cooled down to the freezing-point. After it is dried, it is fit for any purpose to which Glauber’s salt is applicable. The mother-liquid may be made into a chloride of aluminum, which is valuable for disinfecting purposes. A pure chloride of aluminum, suitable for use in dyeing, and for the destruction of the vegetable matter which is mingled with wool, may be prepared from cake-alum by a similar cold process. Another French inventor, by exposing the lyes of the “sal mixte” of the salt-works of the Mediterranean coast, consisting of common salt and sulphate of magnesium, to a temperature of about 11° below the freezing-point, obtains Glauber’s salt in deposit with a solution of the chloride of magnesium, a substance largely used for weighting textile fabrics.

Luminous Paint.—The late Mr. Balmain succeeded in producing from a compound of lime and sulphur a constant and very powerful phosphorescent substance, which he patented and applied as a paint; articles coated with it become luminous after exposure to the light, and retain their glow for a considerable length of time. In a lecture on this substance by Professor Heaton, its sensitiveness was shown by passing electric sparks in front of a card painted with it which had been previously kept in darkness. Each spark impressed its image on the card, and made it luminous. Even a Lucifer-match struck in front of a dark pane produced a visible effect on the paint. The highest effect is produced by the violet and ultraviolet rays. The red and yellow rays do not add to the luminosity; in fact, they diminish it when they are allowed to continue to act for a considerable time. A short exposure of the paint to ordinary daylight is sufficient to produce a high degree of illumination, the amount and duration of which will depend considerably on the quantity and quality of the light and on other conditions. When the paint has been exposed to the intense light of the sun or of burning magnesium, a good deal of the brilliancy disappears quickly, but after that the fading is very slow; and a more or less useful light will remain through the length of an ordinary winter’s night. The paint appears to be of satisfactory durability as against all weatherers and the action of sea-water. The useful purposes to which it may be applied are almost innumerable. The present cost of the substance is fixed by the manufacturers at twenty-eight shillings, or about seven dollars a pound. One pound will paint about twenty-five square feet of surface.

Action of Citric Acid on Minerals.—Professor H. Carrington Bolton, of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, has made investigations of the actions of two hundred species of minerals with citric acid, by means of which he has found that that substance has a power of
decomposing all classes of minerals little less than that possessed by hydrochloric acid, and that this very difference in degree gives the organic acid an advantage over the mineral acid in the determination of species. Besides treating the minerals with a saturated solution of citric acid, he examined the action of the same solution, to which solid sodium nitrate is added. This mixture proves to be a very powerful solvent, dissolving bismuth, antimony, arsenic, copper, lead, tin, mercury, and silver, and nearly all the natural sulphides. The addition of solid potassium iodide to the solution of citric acid also greatly increases its decomposing power. Applying these reagents to minerals, Dr. Bolton obtained the following results: 1. Complete solution of carbonates, with liberation of carbonic acid gas. 2. More or less complete decomposition of oxides, phosphates, etc. 3. More or less complete decomposition of sulphides, with liberation of sulphurated hydrogen. 4. Decomposition of sulphides, with oxidation of the sulphur. 5. Decomposition of silicates, with separation of siliny or gelatinous silica. 6. Decomposition of certain species, with formation of characteristic precipitates. 7. Wholly negative action. The portability of the reagents in a dry state makes this method conveniently applicable in field-work. The relation of the reactions described to the geological work of the organic acids of the soil is a point of much importance, and merits further researches.

**Purification of Water.** — A new method of purifying and filtering water has been used for more than three months at the Royal Aquarium, London, with complete and satisfactory success, in furnishing a constant supply of perfectly clear water. The water, as it is furnished by the water companies, is first exposed in the softening-cisterns to a short time, which coagulates the clay that is held in suspension and causes the impurities to be deposited, and is afterward passed into a filter so constructed as to expose a very large filtering surface, and so arranged that it can be cleaned by mechanism in a few minutes every day, and often, if necessary. The apparatus is capable of delivering from eighty to one hundred gallons of pure water per square foot of surface per hour, while the ordinary rate of filtration through sand-beds is said to range from two to six gallons per square foot per hour only. The use of the system has been attended with a great improvement in the condition of the fishes in the tanks to which it has been applied, and a decrease in the rate of mortality among them. It has been adopted in several private establishments, and its application to the public water-supply has been suggested.

A plan possessing similar features, but adapted to a more extended scale of operation, is in use for purifying the waste-waters of the great paper-mills at Essonne, France, and has been suggested as adaptable means, when still further enlarged, for solving the difficult questions connected with the purification and disposition of the sewage-waters of Paris.

**Bromide of Ethyl as an Anaesthetic.** — Bromide of ethyl has been recommended as an anaesthetic, preferable in many respects to ether and chloroform. Dr. R. J. Lewis, of the Pennsylvania and Jefferson College Hospitals, Philadelphia, reports of it that, so far as he has observed, after several months of experience in using it, it does not influence the circulations, except sometimes to produce a slight increase in the rapidity of the heart's action and in arterial pressure. Respiration is but little affected by it, beyond its producing the ordinary characteristics of all anaesthetic sleep. Nausea and vomiting occur less frequently with it than with ether or chloroform. It vaporizes readily, and seems to be entirely eliminated through the lungs. Its vapor produces no irritation in the respiratory passages. General excitement and the tendency to struggle occur far less frequently when it is used than in the early stages of the anaesthesia of ether; and, apparently, even than in that of chloroform. Complete anaesthesia is accomplished, it is estimated, in about one third less time than is the case with chloroform, and recovery from the effect is even comparatively more rapid, the time required for recovery generally not exceeding two minutes after the inhalation has ceased. The recovery is so complete that the patient is often able to stand and to walk immediately after awakening. Insensibility is usually produced in from two to three minutes. The completion of the effect is clearly shown by the dilatation of the pupils, which resume their normal condition when the sentient state returns. The vapor of this substance is not inflammable, so that it is free from the danger which attends the use of ether in the presence of artificial lights. The ordinary essentials of the proper and safe production of anaesthesia must not, however, be dispensed with in the use of the new agent, for its safety is only comparative, and is not yet proved to be absolute.

**Improved Test for Sugar.** — Mr. William L. Dudley, of the Miami Medical College, Ohio, observing that Böttger's test for sugar, with subnitrate of bismuth and sodium carbonate or sodium hydrate, is liable to error on account of the subnitrate being liable to contain silver, and occasionally other impurities, proposes the following modification of it: Dissolve subnitrate of bismuth in the least possible quantity of chemically pure nitric acid, and add to it an equal amount of acetic acid of ordinary strength. To the solution to be tested, add sufficient sodium hydrate to render it strongly alkaline; then add a drop or two of the bismuth solution; heat to boiling, and continue the boiling for a short time (twenty to thirty seconds). If sugar is present, the white, flocculent precipitate, which formed on the addition of the bismuth solution, will become gray or black. The depth of color of the
CHEMISTRY.

Variations in the Spectra of Vapors and Gases under Pressure.—G. Ciamicius has communicated to the Academy of Sciences of Vienna the results of a number of experiments which he has made on the influence of pressure and temperature on the spectra of gases and vapors. The experiments of Wullner had already shown that with hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, the spectral lines of the second order grow broader with higher pressure, and that this is accompanied with a continuously illuminated background. The phenomenon, however, presents, even in the three permanently gaseous elements, very great differences. While the lines in the spectrum of hydrogen become easily broader, even under moderate pressure, those of the spectrum of nitrogen do not expand. M. Ciamicius' purpose was to institute a comparative investigation, extending to as many elements as possible, for the sake of finding a law, and perhaps an explanation, for the phenomena. The spectra of the three halogens, chlorine, iodine, and bromine, at high pressures, exhibit in each case the same peculiarities. The lines have the appearance of merging into each other, and, without showing an expansion into bands, they become occasionally somewhat broader. A steadily luminous background is seen, which becomes brighter when the pressure is increased, and which is often more intense than the lines themselves. The latter circumstance is frequently seen in the case of iodine, where the continuous spectrum finally covers all the rest; while with chlorine and bromine single lines are always distinguishable from the continuous surrounding light. The appearance is remarked in certain lines in the red field in chlorine and bromine which always preserve their precision and delicacy. Very interesting changes are exhibited in the intensity of the spectral lines under different pressures. It is difficult to ascertain the homology of the lines if the spectra of rarefied vapors in Geissler tubes are employed, for the lines can only be compared in groups, and frequently present in each of the three elements such differences of intensity as to leave in doubt the existence of a homology. The apparent differences arise in reality out of the variation of intensity and of the number of the lines with the pressure. Spectra exhibiting the perfect homology of the lines can always be produced by appropriate changes in the density of the gas or vapor. The spectrum of sulphur exhibits no change under increased pressure. The lines maintain their perfect sharpness, and a continuously illuminated background appears in the red field. Phosphorus and arsenic give no reaction, and do not show even the continuous spectrum. Arsenic gives at a moderate pressure, and without the interposition of the Leyden jar, a spectrum of the first order, which is almost continuous; and, with increase of pressure and interposition of the jar, it gives to the spectrum of lines the spectrum of the second order.
With the metals proper, the lines expand into bands, and the continuous light takes a less prominent place. In quicksilver the breadth of the green and violet lines especially is conspicuous. Sodium gives at high pressures a continuously illuminated spectrum near the D-lines, which then appear reversed; at first one or two lines are seen, but soon they widen and merge into each other, and the dark band of absorption gradually covers the whole illuminated part of the field.

*Neo Syntheses.* — Mr. Edgar F. Smith has made the synthesis of salicylic acid in small quantities by the following process: Upon heating one part of copper benzoate with about three parts of distilled water in a sealed tube at a temperature of 180° C. for a period of three hours, a large quantity of cuprous oxide separated. The contents of the tube were then removed to a rather large beaker, and acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and the solution was supersaturated with hydrogen sulphide. The filtrate from the copper sulphide contained a considerable amount of benzoic acid, which was removed by distillation in a current of steam. The residual liquid reduced to a small volume gave a crystallization of needles, fusing constant at 156° C., and afforded with ferric chloride the characteristic coloration given by salicylic acid. The salts also proved the presence of the latter. The experiment was varied in one or more instances, by using an aqueous solution of benzoic acid and an ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide, when the heat had to be increased to 220° C.

Messrs. Grimaux and Adam have succeeded in building up citric acid, the characteristic acid of lemons from glycine. They first produced dichlorhydrine by the action of hydrochloric acid on glycine, oxidized that substance with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid, and treated the resultant substance with concentrated hydrocyanic acid. The acid corresponding to the product of the last application having been produced by saponifying with hydrochloric acid, its sodium salt was treated with potassium cyanide, whereby a dicyanide was produced. When decomposed by hydrochloric acid, this dicyanide yielded a citric acid in all respects identical with that obtained from the lemon and other fruits. Glycine may be prepared from trichlorhydrine, which is itself obtained from the action of chlorine in daylight on propylene chloride, one of the products of the chlorination of propylene. Finally, propylene may be produced by passing a mixture of carbon monoxide and marsh-gas through a red-hot tube; and marsh-gas may be built up from carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The synthesis of citric acid from these three elements is, therefore, now an accomplished fact.

**CHILD, LYDIA M.**

*Was born at Medford, Massachusetts, February 11, 1802, and died at Wayland, Massachusetts, October 20, 1880. Her ancestor, Richard Francis, came from England and settled in Cambridge in 1636. She was the daughter of Converse Francis, a baker. Her in mother was a simple-hearted, loving woman. In her early life Miss Francis studied with her brother, who was afterward a distinguished divine and scholar of the Unitarian faith, and professor in Cambridge Theological School. When only nineteen years old, Lydia Maria Francis wrote "Hobomok; a Tale of Early Times." This was published in 1834. It was followed by "The Rebels; or, Boston before the Revolution," a novel containing an imaginary speech by James Otis, which has been transferred to many "speakers" and reading-books. She afterward kept a private school in Watertown from 1828 to 1828. In 1827 she established "The Juvenile Miscellany," a charming monthly magazine for children, which she supervised for eight years. In 1828 she married David Lee Child, a Boston lawyer and journalist, distinguished for the independence of his character and the boldness with which he denounced social wrongs and abuses. In 1829 Mrs. Child published "The American Fugal Housewife," a book of kitchen economy and directions, which in 1856 had reached its thirty-third edition. In 1831 were published "The Mother's Book" and "The Girl's Own Book." In 1832 appeared the "History of Woman," and "Biographies of Good Women." In 1833, when the anti-slavery movement was assuming importance, Mrs. Child published her "Appeal for that Class of Americans called African." This remarkable work attracted great attention. Miss Martineau, in her "Martyr Age of America," describes Mrs. Child as "a lady of whose society was exceedingly proud before she published her "Appeal," and to whom society has been extremely contemptuous ever since." Dr. Channing attributed part of his interest in the slavery question to the reading of Mrs. Child's book, and walked from Boston to Roxbury to thank her for it. Undaunted by social ostracism, this champion of antislavery continued her labors, publishing "The Oasis," "The Anti-slavery Catechism," "Authentic Anecdotes of American Slavery," and "The Evils of Slavery, and the Cure of Slavery." Mrs. Child's novel of "Philothia," published in 1838, is a romance of Greece in the days of Pericles, and is regarded as one of her best productions. In 1841 she was engaged as co-editor with her husband on the "Antislavery Standard," published in New York. Later on she assumed the entire management of the paper, and made it agreeable to readers of literary taste, without abating its antislavery zeal. She wrote from New York a series of letters, describing every-day life in the city, to the "Boston Courier." These were afterward published in two volumes, in 1843-'44. They went through seven or eight editions in this form. Other works were published as follows: "Fact and Fiction" (1846); "Flowers for Children" (1852); "Isaac T. Hopper, a True Life"
"The Progress of Religious Ideas in Successive Ages" (1855); and "An-Leave, and Sketches in Prose and Verse" (1857). In 1859 Mrs. Child wrote a letter of sympathy to John Brown, then a prisoner at Harper's Ferry, which involved her in a correspondence with Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia. These letters were published in pamphlet form in 1860. During the same year she published a small tract upon the fugitive-slave law emancipation in the British West Indies. In 1864 she printed "Looking toward the Future"; and then followed "The Freedman's Book." In 1867 "The Romance of the Red Sea" was printed. During her later years she was remarkable for her munificence in con- gregational charity and the Union soldiers of the war, and afterward to the freedmen.

DERS, Hugh Collingwood. Sec- retary of State in the new Cabinet of Glad- stone's London, in June, 1882. He was educated at Cheam School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1866. He gained his earliest political experience in the Australian colonies, to which he went immediately after leaving college. In 1870 he was one of the Victorian Cabinet as Com- missioner of Trade and Customs, and retained the office six years. He was during the same time for Portland in the Legisla- ture. In 1875 he returned to England and was at first the acting-secretary of the Admiralty in 1881, and Secretary to the Treasury in the following year, retiring on the advent of Lord Beaconsfield. On Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1886, he was the leader of the Liberal Party and Secretary of State for the Home Department. In 1873, Mr. Childers is the author of "National Education," "Free and other subjects, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society.

I (Republica de Chile). Detailed notes relating to the territorial division, etc., of the country were given in the annual Cyclopedia for 1879. Patagonian boundary question still remains unsettled, but a friendly solution of the dy is confidently looked forward to both Chilians and the Argentines. President of the Republic is Don Domingo Pinto (inaugurated on September 18, 1878). The Cabinet is composed of the following Ministers: Interior, Don M. Roca; xxv.—7 A

CHILI.

Cabreran; Foreign Affairs and Colonization, Señor Don Domingo Santa Maria; Finance, Señor Don J. Alfonso; Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, Señor Huerta; and War and the Navy, General E. Silo.

The peace strength of the Chilian army was fixed by Congress, in 1875, at 3,073, comprising 712 horse, 2,000 foot, 804 artillery, etc.

The National Guard consisted of 1,215 horse, 21,147 foot, and 1,925 artillery. But, on war being declared against Peru and Bolivia, the strength of the regular army was raised to 20,000, and that of the National Guard to 30,000, thus giving a total land-force of 50,000. In October, 1880, a single number of the "Official Gazette" is said to have contained eleven decrees relating to the formation of as many new corps, with an aggregate of 20,000 men.

According to official returns published in the second half of the year, the navy comprised 11 ships of war, 12 transports, 3 pontoons, and 2 launches (torpedoes), in all 28 craft; with an aggregate of 89,107 tons, 5,459 horse-power; an armament of 83 pieces of cannon; and 224 naval officers of all grades, and 1,886 seamen; besides six marine officers commanding 389 marines. In the number of vessels here stated are included six mail-steamer ships. These figures, if accurately transcribed, exhibit a marked—indeed one might almost say an unprecedented—improvement, as compared with those for 1876 (68,944,977 revenue, and $23,575,728 expenditure); and, what is still more noteworthy, a surplus of $2,915,727, instead of a deficit of nearly $1,000,000. Señor Pinto remarks, however, that "this latter sum (the expenditure for 1879) does not include a considerable portion of the expenses incurred by our legation in Europe and not yet liquidated." But, be the expenses referred to ever so great, the fact still stands of an increase of $7,249 to 110 in the revenue for 1879 over that for the year previous.

The customs receipts at the port of Valparaíso for the first quarter of 1880 show an increase over the corresponding period of 1879, as follows:

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<tr>
<th>MONTHS</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$251,146 19</td>
<td>$260,818 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>440,193 69</td>
<td>500,616 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>655,386 69</td>
<td>167,281 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,346,630 47</td>
<td>$1,476,014 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This result was in part due to advanced rates of duty. Taxation, direct and indirect, was in numerous instances increased, though in none to an onerous degree, save in the case of the nitrate, to which further reference will be made hereafter. One most important ex-
exemption, however, to the swelling of taxes, was the abolition of the estanco or tobacco monopoly, an institution handed down from colonial times, and the suppression of which can scarcely fail to tell favorably on the future welfare of the country. The tobacco-plant finds a genial soil in many parts of the republic, as has hitherto been proved by its cultivation in large quantities, notwithstanding the monopoly, and of excellent quality too, judging from common report. This act, then, sanctions a valuable branch of agriculture, and the demand for home consumption may henceforward be met by home production, without the necessity of keeping up the time-honored system of smuggling, which also flourished, in spite of the estanco. Hereafter, the duty on Havana tobacco, in leaf or cut, or in whatever form imported, is to be $1.50 per kilogramme, and, on all other kinds of tobacco, $1 per kilogramme.

In the foregoing item of expenditure are not included the expenses of the war with Peru and Bolivia. In the absence of official data, these expenses are estimated at about $2,000,000 per month—a weighty burden, to be sure, for the Treasury of so small a country. Yet President Pinto, in his message already referred to, affirms that “the vast expenses of the war have been punctually paid with the resources provided by Congress, with an increased revenue due to the growth of the country’s wealth, and with the resources which have already commenced to flow in from the territories conquered by the armies of the republic.” The resources “provided by Congress” were necessarily derived from increased taxation, and Government issues of a feasible currency, in addition to the bank emission of $16,500,000 before the commencement of the war. Of these Government issues, which, considering the absolute necessity of obtaining funds and the general position of affairs, are regarded as one of the best methods that could have been adopted, another was authorized by the Senate in August, 1880. The bill, as sent up from the Chamber of Deputies, might be considered as empowering the Government to issue $3,000,000 of paper money and obtain some three millions more as an indirect home loan, was so modified by the Senate as to sanction an indirect home debt of $12,000,000, as follows:

ARTICLE I. The President of the Republic is authorized, during one year, to emit twelve million dollars ($12,000,000) in paper money of the same character and legal status as that already issued in virtue of the laws of April 10 and August 26, 1879, and of January 10, 1880.

ART. II. Fiscal offices, to be determined by the President of the Republic, shall receive in deposit, but without making use of such deposits, to the amount of twelve million dollars in Treasury bonds or notes referred to in the preceding article. Sums less than one hundred dollars shall not be received. The deposit shall be paid for less than thirty days, and shall bear interest at five per cent., per annum if made for six months, four per cent. if for four months, and three per cent. if for a shorter time.

As often as, in virtue of this law, the sum of one million dollars shall have been emitted in bonds or notes, the President of the Republic will order tenders to be called, for an equal sum, on the terms referred to in the preceding article. Such tenders shall be preferred as are made for the shortest term, and therefore gain the lowest interest.

Taxation, direct and indirect, has been mentioned as one of the resources provided by Congress, and it may not be uninteresting here to explain the allusion already made to the proposed increase of duties upon Atacama nitrate. Though Congress was still in session at the end of August, busily engaged in the discussion of that measure, no decision had yet been arrived at. The rate of the tax proposed to be levied was equal to one half the market value of the nitrate at the time the bill was introduced. “It will be remembered,” writes a resident of Valparaiso, “that Chili, constituting herself the champion of the rights of her citizens, as she was undoubtedly in honor bound to do, undertook the present war in order to protect certain of her subjects (engaged in the nitrate trade) from the illegal exaction, on the part of Bolivia, of an export duty of ten cents per Spanish quintal, and the present action of the Government will strike them as not a little strange, should they compare this comparatively trifling tax with the exorbitant one which Chili now pretends to impose; and they may, and probably will, come to the conclusion that the protection which Chili has afforded to her citizens, in this case at any rate, may prove a very costly one. Chili thus appears in the eyes of the world as compelling those, for whom she undertook the war in order to protect them from the exactions of Bolivia, to pay a hundred or a hundred and fifty cents per quintal on the nitrate they export, as a sort of compensation for saving them from the payment of the trifling duty of ten cents per quintal demanded by the Government of Bolivia; and should the projected law be passed, the unfortunate nitrate-producers may well say, ‘Heaven save us from our friends!’” The bill was passed on October 1st, and the duty is payable in specie or its equivalent. A law was passed at the same time, subjecting iodine to a duty of sixty cents per kilogramme, payable likewise in gold.

Lastly, the “resources which have already commenced to flow in from the territories conquered by the armies of the republic”—the Peruvian guano deposits, and the nitrate deposits in the Peruvian province of Tarapacá, now in the possession of the Chilians. Special attention, says Señor Pinto, has, since the occupation of Tarapacá, been paid to the management of the valuable sources of revenue contained in that province; and the army has been constantly followed by Government employees, whose duty it was to make arrangements for the collection of revenues which formerly belonged to Peru.
CHILI.

the nitrates, 200,000 quintals (of 100 ds each) were sold by auction at Valparaiso, in March, 1880, for account of the Government of Chili, at from $3.75 to $3.55 per quintal. For the guano, it is to be sold for account of the Peruvian bondholders, but subject to a royalty of 2½ per cent to the Chilian Government.

The yield to Chili, from the nitrates at $2, will also be in the form of a tax, the exact amount of which, in the opinion of most experienced, cannot exceed $500,000, a sum perhaps sufficient to defray the costs of a new province (in the now probable event of Chili's ultimate success in the pending strife); 'other means must be sought to pay off war debt.'

Referring to the "Annual Cyclopaedia," for which the annual national debt of Chili, on December 31, 1878, was set down at $8,544, we reproduce the following schedule published in London, in 1880, for the same date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per cent.</th>
<th>foreign</th>
<th>$7,774,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Census 1870: 8,249,442.

The military and naval operations of the war will be found in the article Peru in the present volume.

CHINA, an empire in Asia. Emperor Kwang-Su, formerly called Tsaoten, born in 1873, a son of Prince Ch'ün, and grandson to the Emperor Tan-Kwang, who died in 1859. He succeeded to the throne in 1875. The area of China proper, according to Behm and Wagner's "Bevölkerung der Erde" (vol. vi, 1880), is 4,024,690 square kilometres; population, 405,000,000. The area of the dependencies is estimated at 7,789,060 square kilometres, with a population of about 30,000,000. The aggregate area of the whole Chinese Empire may, therefore, be estimated at 11,813,750 square kilometres, with a population of about 435,000,000. The only writer of note who estimates the population of China proper considerably below the above figure, is the missionary, S. Wells Williams, the author of "The Middle Kingdom," who, in a communication to the secretaries of the American Board, expresses the opinion that the disastrous civil wars which have taken place in China have reduced the population of China proper at least to 340,000,000. Letter of Bishop Ridge, the head of the Catholic Church in Corea, states that the so-called "Neutral Territory" between China and Corea has now been occupied by the Government of Corea. The Bishop says ("Annals of the Propagation of Faith," 1879, fifth number) "The land through which we have been inhabited only for a short time. A few years ago it was a vast desert which separated China from Corea. The Chinese Government has sold the land, and to-day small new dwelling-houses may be seen everywhere. After the inhabitants had felled and burned the trees, they tilled the land, which soon will be fertile. This tract of land contains about 18,883 square kilometres, and the Corean Government possesses upon it several houses."

Recent accounts of the population of Peking continue to be widely different, varying from 500,000 to 1,860,000. The population of the treaty ports is estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>city</th>
<th>population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>1,860,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to a proclamation of the Governor of Che-kiang issued in 1860, there are enormous areas of land left uncultivated in that district, and, although seventeen years have elapsed since the last war which so terribly ravaged the country, a large extent of land has never been able to pay the taxes, and has consequently been left untilled. This is particularly observable in the departments of Chinchou, Chuchoh, and Yen-show, in which upward of 1,000,000 acres are idle; while in those of Hang-show, Ka-shing, and Hu-chow, there are 6,000,000 in the same predicament. 

Some of the land is too poor even to return much for labor and capital bestowed upon it, but there are at least 5,000,000 acres of really rich and fertile soil at present completely neglected. This arises partly from the fear lest any cultivator of the land in question should be called upon to pay up the arrears of taxes, but the Governor's proclamation specially mentions this exemption.

The military forces of the empire consist of two distinct bodies. The corps which is called the "Banner Army," because it was ranged under eight banners, numbers roughly 230,000 non-commissioned officers and privates, besides 40,000 élites or paid expectants from these grades to the higher ranks, and 5,000 artificers and followers. There are about 86,000 in Peking; other 50,000 are distributed about the province of Pechih; there are 40,000 in Manchoboo; and the remainder furnish the Tartar garrisons of the chief cities throughout the empire. By far the most important of all the Banner forces is that which is known as the Hian-ki-Ying, and which, according to Sir Thomas Wade, is the only corps which can have any claim to be considered as an army. They number some 26,000, besides 26,000 élites. But it is commonly believed that of the whole Banner forces throughout the empire at the present time no more than 30,000 of the Hian-ki-Ying, with perhaps 18,000 of those that make up the twenty-five garrisons, can be said to be effective. Military exercises are almost universally carried on in the imperial hunting park—an immense tract of country surrounded by a wall, the access to which is jealously forbidden to foreigners. In Peking there is a force of field-artillery with modern breech-loading guns, but of their numbers and effectiveness he could form no idea. While the Bannermen are the soldiers of the Mandchow sovereign, an alien, though suzerain power, the force of the Green Standard, called Luh-Ying; is, in part, the constitutional army of China. The duties of the Luh-Ying are by no means confined to those of a European army, for the responsibilities of a police force are imposed upon them, and by far the larger portion of them seem to be devoted to the duty of preventing robbery, contrabandism, and other crimes. Besides being the landforce, the Luh-Ying man the navy of the seaboard provinces, and have a distinct organization of divisions and garrisons, each under its general. So completely are these forces under the Governors-General of provinces, that even the Imperial Cabinet at Peking finds it very difficult and sometimes impossible to induce these officers to move their army beyond the borders of their province. The strength of these provincial armies varies with the size of the province and with the duties they have to perform. Taking all the provinces, the average for each is about 84,500 men and 640 officers—one officer to fifty-two men. Of the capabilities of the troops, the estimate of the nation Captain Gill said: "The Chinese, especially those of the north, are a fine people physically; they are hardy and enduring, frugal and temperate; they can undergo great fatigues on a small amount of food, and will support great privations without complaint. They are law-abiding, docile, and obedient to authority; and, if the discipline in their armies is at present lax, the history of Gordon's force shows us what it might be if the soldiers were properly paid, properly officered, and properly looked after." Captain Gill is of opinion that the Chinese, if properly trained, properly armed, and properly led by officers in whom they placed confidence, would certainly furnish material for admirable soldiers.

The foundation for a navy was laid in 1877, when the Government received four iron-clad gunboats which had been built in England. They were primarily intended for the defense of the coast. To these four others were added in 1878, which had likewise been constructed in England.

The following table exhibits the commerce of China from 1872 to 1878, the values being expressed in taels (1 tael = $1.61):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>74,508,180</td>
<td>88,119,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>70,962,908</td>
<td>77,049,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>64,890,964</td>
<td>67,112,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>67,408,347</td>
<td>69,912,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>70,269,374</td>
<td>80,929,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>78,200,178</td>
<td>67,440,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>70,903,027</td>
<td>67,147,129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the ten years from 1869 to 1878, inclusive, the imports increased in total value about 18 per cent., and the exports 25 per cent. The foreign trade of China is mainly with Great Britain and her colonies. Tea constitutes two-thirds of the exports to Great Britain, the only other important article being raw silk.

The extent of the commercial intercourse with the United States, Great Britain, the British colonies, and Japan, may be seen from the following table, giving the volume of the trade with each country in taels:
principal articles of imports and exports in 1877 and 1878 are shown in the following table (entrances and clearings taken together):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>1877 Imports</th>
<th>1877 Exports</th>
<th>1878 Imports</th>
<th>1878 Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tea</td>
<td>11,880,000</td>
<td>7,261,000</td>
<td>2,558,000</td>
<td>6,676,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>35,094,000</td>
<td>37,700,000</td>
<td>23,496,000</td>
<td>25,917,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silk</td>
<td>516,000</td>
<td>27,445,000</td>
<td>31,017,000</td>
<td>67,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soya</td>
<td>1,268,000</td>
<td>8,017,000</td>
<td>1,471,000</td>
<td>8,060,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and other Chinese goods</td>
<td>4,050,000</td>
<td>4,050,000</td>
<td>4,050,000</td>
<td>4,050,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement of shipping in the Chinese ports during the years 1877 and 1878 is shown in the following table (Vessels and Tons):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Tons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,974</td>
<td>4,908,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,598</td>
<td>5,100,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>159,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>132,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>628</td>
<td>2,160,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>638</td>
<td>100,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,708</td>
<td>10,610,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,099</td>
<td>1,267,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,967</td>
<td>11,936,509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first attempt to introduce railways was the construction of a short line from Sai to Woosung, forty miles in length. If this line, from Shanghai to Kang was opened for traffic June 8, 1876, but again in 1877, after having been par by the Chinese authorities. There are lines of electric telegraph, having an ag length of thirty-nine miles.

Chinese Government has lately main independent and determined attitude on the question of the province of Kulu or Ill to China, was concluded by the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg in the fall of 1879, was not ent to the Government. It granted more ent commercial privileges to Russian than the Government was willing to, and abandoned to Russia the most part of the province of Kulu, a tract which was ceded geographically and stra that it left it in the power of Russia, sentiment of war between the two nations, to communication between Kulu and the sea, at any moment. The rent allowed no time to be lost in exchartered the conduct of its and its dissent from the conclusions to which he had committed it; and, on the complaint of the Generalissimo Tsao-Tsing-t'ang, lodged with the Emperor, a decree was issued on the 2d of January, several days before the rerunning envoy, Chung How, reached the capital, depriving him of all his ranks and offices, and ordering him to be handed over to the Board of Punishments, to be dealt with for returning from his post without leave. By the same decree, the treaty and all the official documents connecting them were ordered to be submitted to a council of the highest metropolitan officials, to be reported upon. The indignation against the envoy, Chung How, was very strong, so that notwithstanding he was of one of the best Manchow families, and had powerful connections who brought to bear in his favor all the influence they could exert, and that his case was taken up by the foreign Ministers, he was for several months threatened with the extreme punishment. The court was divided between two parties: one party, led by the Prince of Tun, with the Board of Censors, of which Chung How was a president, and other powerful officials, supported the imprisonment urged by the Generalissimo, and advocated the abrogation of the treaty at all hazards; the other party, in which the Prince of Kung, the Imperial Chancellor, and the members of the Board of Foreign Affairs, were prominent, did not approve of the terms of the treaty, but advocated a lenient treatment of Chung How, and efforts to effect a peaceful settlement of the questions with Russia. The former party appeared to be in the ascendant for a time, but the views of the advocates of a more moderate course prevailed in the end. The treaty was submitted to the six official boards for examination; they, after considering its provisions, decided that the Government ought rather to risk a war than consent to such stipulations. The Russian Government caused it to be given out that the refusal of the Chinese to ratify the treaty would be considered an insult to the Czar, who had given it his signature, and would be resented as an affront, making a rupture of diplomatic relations necessary. The Chinese began to strengthen their points, which would be exposed to Russian attack in
case of war, and the Russian collected ammunition and stores in the district of Amoor.

A semi-official statement of the situation as viewed by Russia was published by Professor Martens in April, which, after reviewing the facts that led up to the difficulty, declared that Russia would now restore Kulja, if only approached in a friendly spirit, and would never yield to threats of force. The present conflict was attributed to the predominance of the anti-European party at the court of Peking, headed by the elder Bogdokan, and by the General Tao-Téung-t’ang. The document suggested that, in the event of a war, the European residents in the foreign settlements in China would be in danger of a massacre, and declared “on good authority” that the representatives of all the European powers at the court of Peking recognized the common danger threatening all foreigners and the solidarity of their interests, and were opposing the anti-European party by supporting the just claims of Russia. Professor Martens also rebutted the accusation which had been brought in some quarters that England had intrigued to foment a conflict between Russia and China, and stated that the British representative in Peking was making energetic efforts to avert the danger, and was lending his hearty support to the Russian chargé d’affaires. The “Agence Russe” at about the same time announced that it would be premature to apprehend serious complications, as nothing was yet known of the nature of the Chinese proposals; Russia, however, it added, “is not accustomed to regard a treaty which has been concluded as non-existent, and if new negotiations become necessary they will be carried on under conditions better calculated to secure the execution of the treaty.” A letter was published through the same office relating an interview with the Marquis Tséng, the Chinese ambassador at Paris, in which his Excellency was represented as saying that the Chinese Government greatly desired to avoid a war with Russia, and to maintain friendly relations with that country. A letter in the “Moscow Gazette” gave an additional and more definite statement of the reasons for the refusal of the Chinese to ratify the treaty. They were, first, that the mountain passes would, according to the provisions of the treaty, remain in the possession of Russia; and, secondly, that the sum of five million rubles, which it was stipulated should be paid to the Russian Government, would be better expended by China in military preparations. In order to be prepared to meet any contingency without embarrassment, the Chinese Government made an amicable arrangement with Japan respecting the Loocchoo Islands, the sovereignty of which had been in dispute between the two powers. It also endeavored to form an alliance with that nation, but without success.

It is announced early in April that the Chinese Government had entirely rejected the treaty, and claimed the unconditional cession of Illy, and had intimated that it would invade and occupy the district if its demands were not complied with. The Russian Government was determined not to yield, and its military officers began discussing plans for a campaign. Arrangements were begun for sending a large force toward the frontier; seven vessels were dispatched from Kronstadt during June to reinforce the Russian fleet in the Eastern waters, and were to be followed by fifteen hundred soldiers sent to the same destination. The Chinese were also preparing, and were putting themselves in a condition to make an effective contest. They had bought from Germany one hundred and fifty pieces of heavy breech-loading ordnance of modern design, and had native officers in their service who had been instructed in Russian regiments and knew how to use the guns. The forts at the mouth of the Pelle were partly armed with Krupp guns, and fifteen gunboats were stationed in the river for the protection of the capital. The Chinese ambassador at Berlin denied, however, all knowledge that any preparations for war were going on in China, and the Chinese chargé d’affaires at St. Petersburgh in July again assured the Russian Minister that his country did not wish to go to war with any European power. It is certain that the reports of hostile acts and aggressions by the Chinese, and of battles, which were numerous during the summer, were unfounded. A Russian vessel sailed on the 2d of July for Chinese waters, having on board four thousand troops of various arms, with two torpedo-boats and a large supply of cartridges and torpedoes; other vessels and more torpedo-boats followed. Work was actively prosecuted at the dock-yards during the month, and in its latter days the last contingent of the Pacific squadron left Kronstadt under instructions not to proceed to the Pacific Ocean at once, but to wait in the Mediterranean for further orders.

The Chinese Government had in the meantime gradually modified its policy till it assumed a more pacific shape. Chung How was sentenced by the Board of Princes and High Officers, by whom he was tried in April, to be confined in prison till fall and then executed. A milder sentence was advised by the party of Prince Kung, but they were overruled. The case of the envoy was then taken up by the foreign ambassadors and Ministers, and by the Marquis Tséng, the Chinese ambassador to London and Paris, and was urged with success, so that on the 2d of July it was announced from Peking that Chung How had been acquitted, in order to show that China did not wish to hurt the feelings of Russia, and desired the continuance of friendly relations. The Marquis Tséng was instructed in March to go to St. Petersburgh. A month later, it was reported that the Chinese Government had expressed a desire to resume negotiations, and had authorized the Marquis to conduct them at the Russian capital. The Marquis arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 30th of July, and was received by the Czar on the
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ld of August. The Czar expressed, and the Envoy reciprocated, a desire for the peaceful issue of the mission. Almost coincidentally with its event, the "Agence Russe" called attention to the conciliatory spirit which had been shown to the two Governments, and mentioned that the Government at Peking had lately settled in satisfactory manner several matters in China which Russian subjects were interested; the Russian chargé d'affaires in Peking telegraphed that unfinished matters (other than the affair of Ulje) had been satisfactorily decided; and an express statement was published that Chung Chow had been set at liberty in consequence of the representations of the Marquis Tseng. The new negotiations on the Kula question were begun at St. Petersburg on the 2d of September, having been decided that the Russian Minister at Peking, M. Bätzow, should be charged with the details and the ratification of the results of the negotiations. The Marquis Tseng informed the Russian Government that China desired to substitute for the Treaty of Livadia a convention ceding the whole of the Ill territory. The Russian Government, while it did not refuse to revise the conditions of the treaty, demanded a rectification of the frontier, in order to put an end to the elements of disorder and stop the flight of Chinese subjects into Russian territory, and also required the possession of a convenient part of the territory of Kula for the purpose, it was stated, of establishing there a colony of Dungenes, whom it would be dishonorable to abandon to Chinese vengeance. A few days later M. Bätzow was recalled to St. Petersburg for the purpose of concerning with the Marquis Tseng respecting the best means of removing the difficulties between the two countries; or, as was afterward more definitely stated, because the Marquis Tseng had received permission from his Government to make further concessions, practically accepting the Russian terms as the basis of negotiations. This fact effectually disposed of the rumors that war was again imminent, and made evident that the Chinese Government had become more conciliatory rather than more rasilike.

A formal statement of the stipulations desired by Russia was presented in answer to the communications of the Chinese, in which a demand was added to the conditions previously mentioned for a reimbursement of the expenses of the squadron which had been sent to the Pacific Ocean.

The Chinese Government has demanded of the Portuguese possession of the island of Macao, founding its claim on the ground that the Portuguese have never acquired title to the territory by treaty, conquest, or any other recognized means. The Viceroy of Canton visited Macao unexpectedly during the spring, with state, and was received with honors. In a conversation with the Governor of Macao, he called attention to the fact that, although the Portuguese had had intercourse with China longer than any other European nation, there was yet no treaty between the two powers, and was pleased to say that there would be no difficulty whatever in arranging a treaty which should put the Portuguese on the same footing as other nations, "not forgetting that acquired rights should be respected." He departed after having stayed about three hours in the town, politely thanking the Governor for his courteous reception. Having returned home, he at once communicated to his Government that in pursuance of instructions he had visited the city, and had taken possession of it without resistance; that the Governor had come on board his vessel to render obedience and promised to pay tribute in the future; and that he (the Vicerey), through mere compassion, had permitted the Governor to go his way in peace, and had allowed the Portuguese to reside in the territory. The Portuguese Governor, in ignorance of the construction that the Viceroy had put upon the interview, informed his Government that nothing but advantage could accrue to his country from the visit. Macao was first occupied by a band of Portuguese adventurers in 1557, permission having been granted them by the Chinese authorities in return for services they had rendered in expelling a pirate who had taken up his quarters there. About twenty-five years afterward, when the Portuguese had erected valuable and permanent buildings, the Chinese demanded a ground-rent for the territory. It was paid till 1848, when the Portuguese Governor refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of China, and expelled its officers. The Chinese have steadily refused to recognize the right of the Portuguese to jurisdiction, and declined, in 1862, to ratify a treaty in which the sovereignty of Portugal over Macao was implied in a clause providing for the appointment of a Chinese consul there. The Portuguese journals stated late in April that the Chinese were blockading Macao, and that their cruisers had captured seventeen vessels bound for that port; also that the Portuguese Government had ordered a corvette to proceed from Mozambique to the Chinese coast. The President of the Portuguese Council of Ministers stated in the Upper House of the Cortes, in answer to a question, that Macao was in a position that would enable it to resist, most advantageously, any aggression.

Complications arose during the summer with Spain, which were occasioned by the interference of the Chinese Government with the emigration of coolies to Cuba. Spain demanded an apology and compensation for the interference, and threatened to occupy ports in Formosa and to blockade the Chinese coast, if they were not granted. The Chinese Government insisted that the attempted exportation of coolies was contrary to the treaty, and in violation of integrity and humanity. Spain had the moral support of the Peruvian legation, whose representatives were sore over the Chinese claim to Macao, and of the Peruvian
envoy, who was irritated by the refusal of the Chinese on the same grounds as were set up in the case of the proposed Cuban emigration to allow the large number of coolies to sail for Peru. The position of China was supported on all material points by the English Governor of Hong-Kong.

Two treaties have been negotiated with commissioners appointed by the Government of the United States, and were signed at Peking on the 17th of November. One of the treaties relates to the introduction of Chinese into the United States, and is understood to secure to that nation the control and regulation of the immigration; the other relates to commerce.

The instructions of the Tsungli Yamen to the Chinese Ministers abroad, with respect to the revisions of the treaties, furnish the most trustworthy indications of the views which the Chinese Government entertains of its position among the nations, and of what its relations with them should be. The instructions begin by claiming for China a rigid adherence to the treaties which it has signed, and by stating that complaints have arisen in the main from accidents to individuals and from the incidence of taxation. The former can not be guarded against by any amount of foresight; the latter ground arises from differences in the reading of the treaties. But the treaties may be revised every ten years, when the misunderstandings that have appeared may be remedied. The opinion of the Chinese Government is then set forth on the four points of transit, the leikin taxes, extra-territoriality, and the "most favored-nation clause." The remarks on transit are technical, but make a distinction between certificated and uncertificated merchandise. It is plainly stated that the leikin dues, concerning which disputes have arisen with the British Government, are objectionable to Chinese merchants as they are to foreigners, and that the Government regards them as only a temporary expedient. "Independent powers," it is said, "must be guided by national necessities in fixing their taxation. In these troublous times the demands of the Government are very heavy, and it is impossible to avoid having recourse to special measures. We maintain that all such matters should be left to be determined by China herself, and that the foreigner has no more right to interfere with, or object to, them than China would have to interfere with, or criticise, the action of a foreign government in raising loans or increasing taxes." The true meaning of the clauses in the treaties guaranteeing extra-territoriality is, according to the instructions, not that a foreigner is at liberty to break Chinese laws, but that if he offends he shall be punished by his own national officers. Therefore, foreign governments should take care that, their consuls being vested with this authority, the necessity for misconduct on the part of the men should be appointed to those posts. Moreover, it is added, "where cases requiring joint investigation occur, it is neither convenient nor dignified for a Chinese officer to sit on the bench with a merchant-consult, who may have been fined for smuggling the day before, or who in his mercantile capacity may, perhaps, be personally interested in the case at issue." Of the "most favored-nation clause," the Tsungli Yamen say that as "it is difficult to distinguish between the foreigners, or to say which belongs to which nationality," it is only right that it should extend to all; but no nation must accept it without giving the corresponding consideration as expressed in the original treaty; for to claim the benefit of the clause otherwise is unfair. The last of the instructions declares that, recognizing that the object of all religious systems is to do men good, China has granted protection to missionaries. But some of these missionaries, "exalting the importance of their office, arrogate to themselves an official status," and interfere with Chinese official business. "This state of things China cannot tolerate or submit to." By the extra-territoriality clause foreigners are to be dealt with by their own national authorities; but Chinese subjects on Chinese soil, whether Christians or not Christians, are to be dealt with by Chinese officials under Chinese law, and missionaries must not put themselves in the way. In conclusion, the instructions say that reciprocal consideration and mutual forbearance are needed in the modification of treaties.

A conference, lasting five hours, was held on the 15th of December, between Tseng and M. Giers, of the Russian Foreign Office, M. de Butzow, the Russian Minister at Peking, and M. Melnikoff, Director of the Asiatic Department, the Chinese mission secretaries being also present. It was the first interview that had been had respecting the negotiations after a long interval of inaction. According to the reports that were published of what took place at the conference, considerable concessions were made on both sides. The Russians, instead of insisting on retaining the Terek Valley, as it had been stated that they had done, agreed to surrender all that part of it, but claimed to retain a section of territory as a country of refuge for the Dungenes who had renounced their allegiance to China. This stipulation was regarded as of much importance on both sides. A proposition was also said to have been offered to settle by a plebiscite the question whether the inhabitants of the disputed territory should retain Chinese or adopt Russian allegiance.

Serious disturbances took place in Canton in September. The Roman Catholic mission was attacked, and the European community, which was threatened, was so alarmed that it was necessary to call out the militia. In the encounter which ensued, several of the rioters were killed or wounded, and some of the missionaries were wounded. Shortly after this, on the 20th of September, the Rev. Messrs. Selby and Morris, of the Wesleyan mission at Canton, visited a place called Shék-kok, sixty-
five miles from Canton, intending afterward to proceed farther inland, on religious work. They were assaulted by a crowd of people with threat of burning their families, and barely escaped with their lives by retreating to the river and taking refuge on a boat.

General Tao-Teung-t'ang, commander-in-chief of the Chinese troops on both sides of the great Wall, is described by the Austrian Count zochembi, who tried to enter Tibet and was killed, as a small, fat, jovial man, sixty-seven years of age, with coarse features, and sparkling, always moving eyes. He is the son of poor parents, and has risen solely by merit. He insists upon exercising his authority to its full extent, and has the reputation of being honest and upright, possessing the command of large sums of money and saving nothing. He lives in great simplicity, and employs his large salary in buying Krupp guns for his country. He is cruelly severe, watches the conduct of his soldiers with extreme rigor, and has interacted his use of opium by them under severe penalties.

The European residents at the treaty ports have been again pressing for the removal of the Woosung bar, an obstruction that lies near the mouth of the river on which Shanghai is situated, and which runs into the Yang-tze. The bar is some eight or nine miles below the Anglo-American settlement, and the water on it, except at certain stages of the tide, is not sufficient to allow steamers of great draught to pass up to Shanghai. The vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Messageries Maritimes are, however, seldom prevented from ascending the river to the settlement; so that the bar, though an inconvenience, is not an insuperable obstacle to commerce. The answer of the Chinese, when pressed to remove the bar or dredge a sufficient channel, is, invariably, that the bar prevents the passage of foreign ironclads, and is to that extent a defense to their dock-yard and arsenal at Kiangnan.

The following is the text of the two treaties between China and the United States:

1. Wherein, In the eighth year of Huen-fung, anno Domini 1855, a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the United States of America and China, to which were added, in the seventh year of Ting Chih, anno Domini 1848, certain supplementary articles to the advantage of both parties, which supplementary articles were to be punctually observed and obeyed; and

Whereas, The Government of the United States, because of the constantly increasing immigration of Chinese laborers to the territory of the United States, and the embarrassments consequent upon such immigration, now desires to negotiate a modification of the existing treaties, which shall not be in direct contravention of their spirit;

Now, therefore, the President of the United States of America has appointed James B. Angell, of Michigan; John F. Swift, of California; and William Henry Trestcott, of South Carolina, his Commissioners Plenipotentiary, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has appointed Pao Chun, a member of his Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, and Superintendent of the Board of Civil Office, and Li Hung Tiao, a member of his Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, having conjointly examined their full powers, and having discussed the points of possible modification in existing treaties, they have agreed upon the following articles in modification:

ARTICLE I. Whenever in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects, or threatens to affect, the interests of that country, to endanger the good order of the said country, or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States shall regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitation. It is further agreed by the Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

ART II. Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants, of from curiosity, together with body and household servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States shall be permitted to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation.

ART. III. If Chinese laborers or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States, meet with ill-treatment or ill-treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection, and to secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and to which they are entitled by treaty.

ART. IV. The high contracting powers having agreed upon the foregoing articles, whenever the Government of the United States shall adopt legislative measures in accordance therewith, such measures will be communicated to the Secretary of State of China, who shall communicate the same to the Government of China. If such measures, as enacted, are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese Minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him; and the Chinese Consular office may also bring the matter to the notice of the United States Minister at Peking and consider the subject with him, to the end that mutual and unqualified benefit may result.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing at Peking, in English and Chinese, being three original copies of the text, of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Peking, within one year from the date of its execution.

Done at Peking, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1880, Kuang T'ao, sixth year, tenth moon, fifteenth day.

JAMES B. ANGELL, [Seal] JOHN F. SWIFT, [Seal] WILLIAM HENRY TRESTCOTT, [Seal]

Signatures of the Chinese Commissioners. [Seal]

II. The commercial treaty reads thus:

The President of the United States and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, because of certain points of incompleteness in the existing treaties between their two Governments, have named as their Commissioners Plenipotentiary, that is to say, the President of the United States James B. Angell, of Michigan; John F. Swift, of California; and William Henry Trestcrott, of South Carolina his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China Pao Chun, a member of his Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, and Superintendent of the Board of Civil Office, and Li Hung Tiao, a member of his Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, who have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The Governments of the United States and China, recognizing the benefits of their past commercial relations, and in order still further to promote such relations between the citizens and subjects of the two countries, jointly agree to give the most careful and favorable attention to the representations of either, or to such special extension of commercial intercourse as either may desire.
CHOPPIN, SAMUEL P.

CIRCUMSTAN.

In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing, to wit, in English and Chinese, etc.

Signatures of the Chinese Commissioners:

JAMES B. ANGELL,
JOHN F. SWIFT,
WILLIAM HENRY TREVES.

CHOPPIN, SAMUEL P. M. D., was born in the parish of West Baton Rouge, Louisiana, September 20, 1828. Educated at Jefferson College, after his graduation in 1846 he studied medicine in New Orleans and Paris. In 1852 he was elected Resident Surgeon of the Charity Hospital, and appointed, by the Faculty of the University, Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1856 he was one of the founders of the New Orleans School of Medicine. Its success was so rapid that in 1853 it numbered two hundred and sixty-seven students. While surgeon of the Charity Hospital, he was in close association with some of his contrares, began the publication of the "New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette." At the outset of the civil war he was appointed surgeon-in-chief on the staff of General Beauregard. After the close of the war he increased his reputation by brilliant operations in plastic surgery and otorrhotomy. In 1876 the Louisiana Board of Health was reorganized, and Dr. Choppin was elected President. This branch of the public service had been loosely conducted. Nine years had elapsed since an epidemic. He made earnest efforts to have the quarantine strictly enforced, believing that the yellow fever never originates in the United States. Denunciations and menaces were freely bestowed upon the President of the Board of Health. The quarantine was evaded, and the epidemic reigned. His public services and defeats told upon his health. He died in New Orleans, May 2d.

CIRCUMSTAN. The manifold wonderful modifications of the climbing organs of vines and creepers, which enable them to lift their foliage to the sunlight, accord so strikingly with Darwin's theory of adaptation that the attention of that scientist was naturally attracted to the study of this class of plants. The subject was brought to his attention by an essay by Professor Anna Gray upon the movements of the tendrils of ctenantheus plants, published in 1838, in the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." The stems and tendrils of climbing plants are found to be subject to a general law of revolution, sweeping about in wider and wider circles as they elongate, until they encounter an upright object, which they twine about, climbing upward in obedience to the law which directs the stems of all plants skyward. These movements had been observed long before by Palm, Hugo von Mohl, and Proutnuc. There are other remarkable habits of spontaneous movement, some of which are common to all plants, some developed in certain species of many widely divergent orders, and some confined to eucamptocarid species. The phenomenon of the sleep of leaves is an example of plant-motion so widespread and so striking that it attracted the attention of Pliny. The sensitiveness to touch observed in a limited number of species was one of the subjects of Darwin's prolific investigations, and led to the curious discovery of the carnivorous habits of some of these. The habits of movement in plants, as well as the other phenomena of vegetal physiology, have been most minutely and patiently watched by contemporary botanists, notably by Sachs, Franzi, De Vries, and other German investigators, who have gathered by the help of the microscope and other delicate instruments a multitude of facts regarding these phenomena, from which they have made some important generalizations. Collating all the observations upon plant-movements published, and with the assistance of his son Francis verting and enlarging them by ingenious methods of their own, Charles Darwin has established a general law of deep and comprehensive scientific import. Every
CIRCUMVENTATION.

part of every plant is informed by a le which causes it to rotate as it grows. spiral revolutions, usually exceedingly, are identical in their nature with the nmp of movement of climbing plants which d by Sachs revolving mutation. To this le Darwin gives the name of circumnu-

All the other movements of plants, ng certain peculiar motions of the insect species and some other unusual habits, edifications of this universal revolving ent. This can be understood when the al cause of the phenomenon is ex-

It is the increased turgescence of the one side of the moving part which it to bend in the opposite direction. turgescence is accompanied by an in-

extensibility of the cell-walls, which case of unicellular plants is the element produces the phenomenon. Circumnu-

vas until recently supposed to be due to reased growth of the turgescent side. ring parts as is provided with, otherwise called joints or cushions, ence continues to take place in the pul and the motion of the part does not ith the cessation of growth. The ture proceeds from side to side, affec- tion of the circumference, which be-
temporarily more convex. Darwin's nents convinced him that the stems, saves, flowers, the cotyledons of germi- plants, and all the young and growing f all plants, are continually circumnu-

This revolving movement of the ex- ess being universally present, the develop special movements, which consist in tipping more in one direction than in ber during the periodical revolutions, explained upon the Darwinian theory of natural selection. The influence of any at- g or repellent stimulus becomes more active when it proves conducive to of the plant. These secondary move- are classed by Darwin under the follow- ness: geotropism, bending toward the of the earth; apogeotropism, bending in osite direction from the center of the diageotropism, bending in directions or less transverse to the radius of the heliotropism, bending toward the light; tropism (commonly called negative ho- sm), bending away from the light; dia- nism, bending to or away from the light osition diagonal to the direction of its oinastly, the tendency of the upper of a part to grow more rapidly than the ne, causing the organ to bend down- hyponasty, the tendency of the lower to grow the most rapidly, causing the bend upward.

Messrs. Darwin subjected the growing f to close obser and discovered through delicate experi- manner in which the radicle of a plant finds a passage downward through the soil. In a germinating seed the radicle is the first part which emerges. It immediately bends downward in the direction of gravitation. The tip of the radicle is constantly circumn- ating, and consequently finds its way into the crevices of the soil, or down into holes left by decayed roots or made by earthworms or larvae. The tip is the portion which is sensitive to gravitation or geotropism, and as was verified by numerous experiments is repelled by con- tact with any hard substance, and attracted by moisture. When the seed is covered with soil which is compact enough to offer sufficient re- sistance, the radicle, following the path found for it by the sensitive and continually gyrating apex, forces its way like a wedge in virtue of its longitudinal and lateral growth. When the seed germinates on the surface of the ground or is forced up by the descending root, the slender root-hairs which are sent out from the upper part of the radicle usually encounter stones or other solid objects to which they firmly affix themselves, and thus afford a resistance which enables the embryonic root to penetrate the earth. The outer surface of the cell-
lulose walls of the filaments liquefies upon con- tact with a hard body and then sets hard in the air. The object of this process is probably not to assist the radicle to penetrate the earth, but to bring the hairs into close contact with the grains of the soil, so that they can absorb the layer of water and dissolved matter sur- rounding them. The apex of the radicle can not assist in the penetration, but only guide the way. Acting under the influence of geo- tropism, strong-growing roots, like that of the bean, do not exert a force of more than one gramme, as Sachs proved by attaching weights suspended over a pulley to radicles held in a horizontal position. The lower extremity of the growing part of the radicle responds to the influence of the apex. The longitudinal press- ure of the terminal growing part, which is very rigid, Darwin found, in the case of the bean, to be equal to a quarter of a pound when free; but it is doubtless much greater when held in place by packed earth on every side. The transverse growth of the root exerts a force equal to several pounds. The sensitiveness of the apex of the radicle to hard bodies was proved by affixing with shellac minute squares of cardboard to the tips of the radicles of seed- lings growing free in glass jars. The apex, in the cases of the bean, the pea, the oak, maize, and all the other species experimented upon, would bend to the side opposite to the attached object for one or two days, the radicle some- times forming a complete loop or even two. In the end the repellant influence would cease to act, and the radicle would straighten out again in obedience to geotropic attraction. Very minute bodies, such as a bead of shell-
lac weighing 38 milligrams, sometimes caused this curious curvature. When the roots were placed in a horizontal position, and pieces
of card fastened to the tips so as to influence them to bend in opposition to geotropism, this latter force could not be overcome; acting then, according to Darwin's explanation, directly, while the initial action of the affixed bodies is only opposed by the influence of geotropism acting obliquely, and consequently much more feebly. When one side of the tip was very slightly cauterized with dry caustic, it behaved in the same way, causing the radicle to curve in the opposite direction. The tips of radicles were also found to be sensitive to moist air, and to bend toward the source of moisture. A small section of the radicle above the apex is sensitive to the contact of hard bodies, but acts in the opposite way, bending toward and around an object like the tendril of a vine. This is a very useful property, enabling the root to curve quickly around an obstacle and regain its vertical course more rapidly than the tip could under the influence of geotropism alone. The sensitive tip of a radicle has a length of from 1 to 1.5 millimetres. The growing part which curves in the direction given it by the tip is the part of most rapid growth, and is from six or seven to twelve millimetres long. The tip and the basal part grow very slowly and bend very little. The roots of most plants are sensitive to light, turning sometimes toward and sometimes away from its source. This does not appear to be of any service, and is probably an indirect result of the tips being highly sensitive to other stimuli. The secondary radicles of plants are diagrostropie in their growth, growing out horizontally or with a slight incline downward, and, if displaced, will resume their original direction. Their tips are sensitive to contact, and have been observed to circumnutation. These emit a third system of roots which are not influenced by geotropism. When the main radicle is destroyed or compressed in such a way that the sap cannot freely enter it, two or three of the secondary radicles nearest it become geotropic and shoot downward perpendicularly into the earth. An analogous behavior is observable when the main shoot of a tree is killed or injured on the part of the nearest side-branches, which are immediately rendered apogeotropic. These phenomena, as well as the apogeotropic growth of shoots which spring from branches that have been injured by certain insects, Darwin explains by the principle of reversion, the disturbance which brings it into play in the case of the secondary roots or stems being the increased flow of sap.

The fact that the sensitiveness of the radicles of seedlings to gravitation is confined to the apex was proved by an interesting experiment. The roots of beans were placed for an hour or an hour and a half in a horizontal position, so that the force of geotropism could act most powerfully upon them. They were then amputated, and the radicles were placed in the vertical position. The influence communicated to the growing part soon began to act, and the root became bent and grew for two or three days in a horizontal direction, until a new tip formed which brought it again under the influence of geotropism and caused it to curve downward. Ciesielski first performed this experiment, and discovered the power of communicating the received influence thus clearly shown to belong to the vegetative point of the radicle. Sachs repeated his experiments with roots of the pea, bean, and linseed, but did not obtain corroborative results. Darwin tried it with a greater variety of plants, and found that a large majority of the amputated roots behaved as described. The part of the radicle which is chiefly influenced by the sensitive apex is three to six millimetres above it. The effect of the transmitted tendency received by the growing part must be observed within forty-eight hours after the amputation, as a regeneration of the root-cap and vegetative point often occurs as soon as that. The fact that it is the tip alone which is acted upon by gravity, and that this has the power of influencing the direction of the growth of the superior part of the radicle, shows that the roots of plants are not made to grow downward by the mechanical force of gravitation acting directly upon their tissues. The action of gravity on the root is similar to the effect of pressure upon a lowly-organized animal which causes it to draw away. The tip of the radicle seems to possess more wonderful properties than to other stimuli. The secondary radicles of plants are diagrostropie in their growth, growing out horizontally or with a slight incline downward, and, if displaced, will resume their original direction. Their tips are sensitive to contact, and have been observed to circumnutation. These emit a third system of roots which are not influenced by geotropism. When the main radicle is destroyed or compressed in such a way that the sap cannot freely enter it, two or three of the secondary radicles nearest it become geotropic and shoot downward perpendicularly into the earth. An analogous behavior is observable when the main shoot of a tree is killed or injured on the part of the nearest side-branches, which are immediately rendered apogeotropic. These phenomena, as well as the apogeotropic growth of shoots which spring from branches that have been injured by certain insects, Darwin explains by the principle of reversion, the disturbance which brings it into play in the case of the secondary roots or stems being the increased flow of sap.

With dicotyledonous plants the hypocotyl protrudes first after the radicle, and makes its way upward to the surface; or, if the cotyledons are hypogeous, that is, develop below the surface, it is the epicotyl, or sometimes the petioles of the cotyledons, or even those of the first true leaves in some cases, which emerge from the seed-coats and rise to the surface. Whichever of these organs it is that conducts the sub-aerial portion of the plant to the light, it invariably assumes an arched form, the stem while forcing its way through the seed-coats and then vertically upward through the soil, being bowed into an elbow, probably for the purpose of protecting the tender apex from abrasion. As soon as it emerges into the air
he arch straightens out and the stem becomes erect. This curving of the stems is of the nature of epinasty or hyponasty. These arching organs are continually circumnutating or endeavoring to circumnate while working up through the ground, and this movement probably assists them to break through. The part of a seedling which first issues forth is always strongly acted upon by apogeotropism. Whatever portion of the arch first emerges from the seed-coat immediately turns upward, and the arch assumes a vertical position as rapidly as the superincumbent earth will permit. The endancy of the hypocotyl to take an arched form is widespread, and occurs sometimes in plants whose cotyledons are hypogean, and where it can be of no possible service. The hypocotyl and the upper portion of the radicles of beans were observed to curve themselves when allowed to germinate in a revolving vessel by which the force of geotropism was neutralized until they were deflected by an average angle of 68°. This phenomenon was first remarked by Sachs, and is called by Darwin Sachs's curvature. As soon as the first ray of light touches the pushing shoot the potent force of heliotropism comes into play. The upper surface of the hypocotyl is probably sensitive to light in the case of dicotyledons, and in monocotyledons, which do not emerge from the ground with bowed stems, in the tips of the cotyledons as they protrude. In the grasses the cotyledon is furnished with a sharp, hard crest, which serves for breaking through the soil.

The circumnutation of the arched hypocotyl was a puzzling phenomenon until it was explained by the undulatory nutation of internodes observed by Wissner in certain seedlings whose tips are bent downward. In such bent stems the turgescence and increased growth do not occur simultaneously along the whole of the outer side or of the inner side of the bowed stem. If they did, there would evidently be no circumnutation. The spasmotic growth occurs on one side of one leg of the arch and on the opposite side of the other leg, while at the shoot there is a zone where the growth is equal on all sides. Before the cotyledons expand, the arch-shaped hypocotyl usually straightens itself by increased growth on the concave side, reversing the process by which it first became bent, until ultimately no trace of the curvature remains. The elevation of the stem is accompanied with a revolving movement, and is therefore a modification of circumnutation. The hypocotyls and plumules of seedlings after straightening circumnate constantly, describing oval figures which vary greatly in size in different plants, the period of the revolution also varying considerably. The extreme amount of movement from side to side is relatively very great in the hypocotyls, amounting to 28 inches in the egg-squash, 11 inches in a tall shoot of asparagus, 2 inches in the American oak, and only 0.4 inch in the European walnut. The tip of the cotyledon of a seedling cabbage was observed under the microscope to move very rapidly, traveling 0.01 inch in a little more than three minutes, the forward movement being accompanied by incessant oscillations. The leaf of the dionaea circumnutes in a similar vibratory manner. A great number of cells must distend at the same time to produce this jerky movement; but it is not known whether the harmonious turgescence, is of an intermittent character, or whether, as they become more and more turgescent, they suddenly break the strain of the opposing tissues and cause the whole part to yield.

The stem of the seedling circumnates at a comparatively rapid rate. In some plants, such as the egg-squash and cabbage, four elliptic revolutions were performed in twelve hours by the hypocotyl, in some others only one. The ellipses described are very narrow in some plants, and in others, for example the oak, they approach a circle. They are frequently complicated by minute loops and zigzag lines. The cotyledons of all dicotyledonous plants circumnate, moving upward and downward generally. The period of circumnutation is commonly twenty-four hours, though in some cases many revolutions are accomplished in that time. The two cotyledons circumnate to a great extent independently of each other. In a great majority of cases the circumnuting movement was nyctitropic, or of the nature of the sleep of leaves. Most hypocotyls and cotyledons are extremely sensitive to light. Cotyledons are paratonically heliotropic, that is, their daily periodic movements are greatly and quickly disturbed by the sudden admission or exclusion of light, or by variations in its intensity.

Seedling plants are exceedingly heliotropic as a rule. The sensitiveness to light seems to reside in the tip of the cotyledon, which transmits the bending movement for some distance down the stem. The basal portion of the stem after a certain height has been attained does not bend. The effects of light upon seedlings are exceedingly variable upon different individuals of a species. Cotyledons are sensitive to differences in the illumination on opposite sides which are too slight to be perceived by the human eye. Light seems to act upon the tissues of plants in a similar manner to what it does on the nervous system of animals. Cotyledons which were exposed to light for only a couple of minutes at a time, and after long intervals, bent toward the source of the light; and cotyledons which had been exposed to sunlight, and others which had stood in the shade on being placed together under an intermediate degree of illumination, moved in directly opposite directions. The fact that the sensitiveness of the cotyledons of young seedlings to light is confined to the tip, was proved by covering the tip with tin-foil, or painted gold-beater's skin, in which cases the stems remained erect after exposure to a side-light, although when the tips were covered with un-
CIRCUMMUTATION.

Painted gold-beater's skin the stems bent to
the same degree as those which were not cov-
ered. Shielding the tips of older seedlings with
the same opaque coverings did not prevent the
plants from bending toward the light. The
remarkable power of transmitting an influence
to the adjoining parts resides, therefore, in the
tips of very young sprouts as well as in the
extremity of the radicle. It was discovered, by
amputating the tips of cotyledons, that the ef-
fect of apogeoctropism is not derived from them,
as geotropism is from the tip of the radicle.

The stems of a number of developed plants
of widely different families were found by Dar-
win to circumnutate slightly while growing.
The ellipses described were usually narrow,
though not so narrow as those of stolons or
leaves, and are irregular in their forms and in
their periods. A stem will sometimes describe
one ellipse on one day and two the next. Some
plants make several irregular revolutions with-
in a few hours. The axes of the different
elipses described point in all directions; the
stem, after bending as far as it goes in one di-
rection, in its returning path bends toward a
point nearly but not exactly opposite.

The circumnutation of stolons or runners is
of much greater amplitude than the regular
circumnutation of stems, and is suspected by
Darwin to be a special adaptation. They cir-
cumnurate in a very complex manner. The
movement is usually in a vertical plane, owing
to the weight of the runner; but there is al-
ways more or less lateral motion. A straw-
berry-runner moves up and down many times
in a day, besides some lateral movement. The
distance traveled by the end of a stolon during
fourteen hours was found by measurement to
be 2-67 inches. The movements of stolons are
in a great measure opposed to the force of
gravity. Such remarkable amplitude of mo-
tion in the circumnutation of running plants,
which can only be compared to that of climbers,
must be exceedingly beneficial to them, en-
abling the running branches to surmount ob-
stacles which would otherwise contort and
cripple them. The remarkable amplification
of the circumnuting movement in the stems
and in the tendrils of climbing plants can be
more clearly ascribed to adaptation. Their
stems while young circumnutate in the ordinary
manner. After a while they begin to elongate
rapidly, and their power of movement becomes
enormously increased. The circumnutation is
more even and regular than in the case of
other plants. The tendrils also, whether con-
sisting of modified leaves or of modified flower-
peduncles, sweep wide circles in their circum-
nutation; whereas in ordinary leaves the move-
ment is generally in a vertical plane.

Flower-peduncles while growing manifest
the property of circumnutation. The leaves of
plants belonging to both the dicotyledonous
class, gymnosperms as well as angiosperms, and
to the dicotyledonous class of phenogamous
plants, and also those of the cryptogamic sub-
kingdom, have been proved to circumnute.
The seat of the movement is commonly in the
petiole; but sometimes it lies in both petiole
and blade, and sometimes in the blade alone.
The movement is always a very slight one.
The angle passed through varies from 3° to 10°
in the generality of plants, but in the bean it
amounts to 23°. The main movement is in
a vertical plane, but with slight lateral devi-
tions, producing ellipses of narrow form. In
the case of the camellia and eucalyptus, the
lateral movement is considerable, and the
leaves of the cissus sometimes describe circular
arcs in portions of their revolution. The lines
are very irregular, and often broken by subor-
dinate loops and triangles. The leaves of some
plants describe several ellipses in the course of
a day. A large ellipse is sometimes formed on
one day and two small ones on the following.
A tendency toward nyctitropism is observed in
the leaves of many plants which do not possess
the special formation, the pulvinus, by which
the sleep of leaves is accomplished. The peri-
odicity in the circumnutation of so great many
leaves, and their frequent habit of rising in the
evening and lowering in the morning, affords
a basis for the explanation of nyctitropism as
a specialized function in accordance with the
theory of natural selection. Nyctitropism is
characteristic of a large number of angiosperms,
and of species belonging to several different
genera of monocotyledonous plants. It has
also been observed in the genus Abies of the
sub-class of gymnosperms, and in the family
Marulacae of the acotyledons. The genera in
which the leaves are raised toward the zenith
at night and those in which they point down
toward the ground are about equal in number.
The cotyledons of a long list of plants exhibit
the same sleep-movements, and are usually pro-
vided with pulvini, like the leaves of nyctito-
tripie plants. The amount of angular deflection
from the horizon which should be considered
as characterizing nyctitropism is arbitrarily
fixed by Darwin at 60°, at which angle the ex-
posure to the sky is just half as great as in a
horizontal position. The leaves of sixty-nine
genera have been proved to be nyctitropic. Of
these thirty-seven elevate and thirty-two sink
their leaves at night. In many plants the leaves
are raised or lowered through an angular space
of 90°. The sleep of cotyledons, although
scarcely noticed before the observations of the
Messrs. Darwin, appears to be of more frequent
occurrence than the sleep of leaves. In the
large majority of cases the movement is a rising
one. There is no agreement or connection
between the behavior of the leaves and the
cotyledons of the same plant; in a few species
the undeveloped leaflets act in a different man-
ner from the leaves; in some cases the leaves
of young plants sleep while those on full-grown
individuals do not. The leaves and cotyledons
of sleeping plants perform one revolution in
twenty-four hours. They are in continual mo-
tion, but this motion is considerably accelerated
CIRCUMNUTATION.

They are going to sleep at night and uneasy in the morning. The nyctotropic movement of leaves and cotyledons are exceedingly rare and are wonderfully diversified. The habits they all assume at night is one in which they are well protected from the direct radiation into the open sky. Enforced rest, produced for the sake of experiment, proved to be injurious to nyctitropic movement. The unfolding of the parts together is a protection against the loss of heat. A pursuit differs only from ordinary movement in its greater extent, and in the motion of the movement in the evening before morning. That the nyctotropic movement of the leaves is admitted to be a modification of circumnutation, the leaves and cotyledons of nyctitropic plants which describe a curve in the twenty-four hours do not. In other cases the leaves of plants possess circumnutation during the path of one or all of them in the evening or in the morning being greatly extended. The curve of the leaves is sometimes complicated, accompanied by twisting movement by which the surfaces are brought into closer contact, affecting greater protection. Nyctitropic movement of the parts has attenuated their full only in plants which develop pulvinus. Pulvinus is an aggregation of small cells, chlorophyll, at the base of a stem. Is of the pulvinus distend and contract growth has ceased. By reason of the death of the cells the movement produced is extensibility of their walls is more ample. The reoperation of the pulvinus, which consists of cells whose growth has been at an early age, could be occasioned by slight causes; and the tendency to such a formation, arising frequently from accidental causes, would grow in obedience to the law of natural selection, under conditions which render such an effect beneficial. The sleep of cotyledons, a very common phenomenon, has never attracted the notice of botanists so as more than a passing remark. The exceptional diurnal movement of cotyledons vied with pulvinus is sometimes, though a rule, as great as that of pulvinate leaves; but in the case of the former the habit rarely lasts over a week, while in latter it continues for a month or more. The utility of the pulvinus is therefore. Pfeffer has examined with the microscope the pulvinus of leaves without detecting difference in the structure of the cells in the upper and lower sides, sufficient to account for the upward movement in the leaves of plants, and the downward movement in those of others. Darwin inspected the pulvinus of cotyledons which become erect and those which become bendent at night, but discovered no difference in the structure of the opposite halves of either class, although the pulvinus of cotyledons are better adapted for observation than those of leaves. The usual explanation of heliotropic phenomena—that light checks vegetable growth, a partial illumination occasioning the side favored by darkness to grow more rapidly than the lighted side, causing a plant to turn toward the light—will not account for many of the varieties of heliotropic and nyctitropic movement; as many plants which are known to grow best in darkness exhibit movements away from the light.

Heliotropic proper differs from the influence of light upon nyctitropic movements, in that the latter are affected only by the intensity of the light, while heliotropic movement depends upon its direction. All heliotropic effects—positive heliotropism; phallogonomus; diaphilothropism, which causes the parts of plants affected to place themselves transversely to the direction of the source of illumination; and paraheliotropism, usually called diurnal sleep, which consists in the rising, sinking, or twisting of organs when exposed to an intense light in order to protect themselves from its injurious effects—are modifications of circumnutation, consisting in an amplification of the ordinary movement on one side. Heliotropism, or the property of bending toward a lateral light, is almost universal in the chlorophyll-containing organs of plants; yet when this action proves injurious it can be eliminated or even turned into aphelitropism. Thus the tendrils of many climbing plants are not susceptible to heliotropic attraction, and the stems of some, which climb by rootlets, such as the ivy, are decidedly aphelitropism, which aids them in obtaining support. Insectivorous plants, which do not live so much by decomposing carbonic acid, and which derive more benefit from an advantageous position of their leaves for capturing insects, do not seem to be affected by heliotropism. Heliotropic movements when strongly excited are not attended by lateral motion; but under a gentler stimulus plants circumvene visibly when bending toward the light. When light is suddenly admitted to a part which is circumnutating at the moment in the opposite direction, it does not respond to the attraction until it has turned the curve, and then sweeps rapidly toward the light in its return path. There are some movements exhibited by isolated genera which have no relation to circumnutation. Such is the movement of a mimosa-leaf, when touched, in which a different state of turgescence is produced from that which produces nyctitropism, although the action of the leaf is apparently the same. The movement excited in the tentacles of the drosen by the contact of an albuminoid substance is not a mode of circumnutation, nor is the movement of the stamens of the mahonia-
flower, when touched, toward the pistil; since the organs exhibit no signs of circumvolution, remaining perfectly still unless excited. The curling of the tip of the tendril of a vine upon touching it seems to be unconnected with the regular circumvolution of the organ, as the extremity of the tendril does not appear to participate in circumvolution, which has its seat in the base and lower portion of the tendril. There are a number of specialized functions of occasional or rare occurrence which seem to be peculiar modes and amplifications of the universal circumvolutional motion acquired by natural selection for special purposes. Such are the phenomena of the straightening or dropping of the flower-pedicellae after the flower has withered, by which the seeds can be deposited or scattered to the best advantage. A certain species of clover (Trifolium subterraneum) possesses the singular property of burying its seed-pod in the soil by a strongly geotropic action of the flower-pedicellae, the three or four perfect flowers of the head curving downward against the peduncle by epinasty, and the central aborted flowers forming stiff, claw-like projections, which are pressed into the ground by the geotropic bending and lengthening of the peduncle, aided by the rocking motion of circumvolution, and which ultimately recure themselves, dragging the head underneath the soil. The gymnophores of the peanut-vine penetrate the ground in a similar manner, actively circumvolutioning. The seeds of these plants do not become fertile unless thus buried. The Amphicarpa monoica emits branches which pierce the ground and produce flowers and pods. The movements of plants due to epinasty or hyponasty, which have been proved to be modifications of circumvolution, are of the most manifold diversity, and the purposes subserved by them exceedingly various and divergent. In some cases circumvolution takes place in sudden vibratory steps. If the hypocotyl of the cabbage, the joints of grasses, and the leaves of the Dianthus are viewed under a microscope, they are seen to jerk forward for a distance of 0.001 or 0.003 inch every few seconds, and then recede for a portion of the distance gained. The retreating movement is probably occasioned by the elasticity of the resisting tissues.

Circumvolution depends upon a more rapid growth or an increased turgescence on one side of an organ, followed by a like increase in the growth or extension of the cells of another part, usually almost the opposite side. The seat of this spasmodic extensibility or growth travels about to every part of the surface in succession. This continued action causes the outer portions of the organ to describe a series of irregular ellipses, with their longer axes directed to all points of the compass. The path of any point of the oscillating organ is more correctly described as a dodecahedron, and the part is continually growing. These revolutions are far from being regular. The path during an os-
office had been annoyed by supposed intrigues of France and Russia in Greece, and was the more peremptory. Greece appealed to those powers. Tremendous complications ensued, and the French ambassador was withdrawn from London. Europe was on the verge of a general war. The matter was finally settled by a payment of a small portion of Don Paciﬁco’s claim. The House of Lords then passed a vote of censure on the foreign policy of the Government, and Mr. Roebuck moved in the Commons that it was injurious to the honor of the country to staine exaggerated and unjust demands. Mr. Cockburn’s speech on the dignity of a British subject, and the inviolability of his rights, carried away the House of Commons, saved the government, and made him famous. Promotion followed swiftly. In July, 1850, he was appointed Solicitor-General; and in March, 1851, he was promoted to be Attorney-General, which post he held until the dissolution of the Russell ministry in the spring of 1852. With the Aberdeen coalition he resumed this office, which he held until 1856, when he was made Chief-Jusce of the Court of Common Pleas. He was named in 1853. In 1854 he was appointed Recorder of Bristol. During his attorney-generalship his consummate abilities were displayed in the celebrated Hopwood case, and in the prosecution of Palmer. On the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack in 1859, Sir Alexander was advanced to the office of Lord Chief-Justice. Most of the leading cases of the last twenty years have been tried before him. In the case of General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, prosecuted by the Jamaican Defense Committee for the hanging of Gordon, his charge contains an exhaustive juridical and historical exposition on martial law. On the trial of the Wainwrights for the murder of Harriet Lane, whom they buried in chloride of lime, the defense assumed that if this was her only crime, she committed suicide, and his reply was, I will instruct the jury that it is unusual for suicides to bury themselves.” In the Tichborne case he presided throughout, and his charge occupied nineteen days in its delivery.

In 1870 he received from Oxford the degree of D. C. L., and that of LL. D. from Cambridge in 1874. In 1876 he received the freedom of the city of London in the customary old box. He was always a favorite with the English people. His controversies with Mr. Gladstone, with the Dean of Arches, with any and every one who infringed the boundaries of that he considered the law of the land, were to command the sympathy and attention of the public. His cogent arguments and concise combinations to put him high on the list of our illustrious judges. He was selected in September, 1871, to be the British arbitrator regard to the Alabama claims. He left Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, in the absence of the Senate from the decision of the Tribunal Arbitration.” Mr. Caleb Cushing, in his book, “The Treaty of Washington,” attacked the Chief-Justice’s “Reasons” with more force of invective than of argument. Satisfied with comparing their author to “infamous judges like Jeffreys or Scroggs,” he left to Mr. Robert Lowe the honor of making a proper rejoinder to the “Reasons.” They end with a hope that the decision of the Geneva tribunal would be received with respect and submission. “If,” said Mr. Lowe, “it was his opinion that we ought to acquiesce without a murmur in the award, he should not have published his arguments. If he thought it right to publish his arguments, he might have retracted his advice.”

He brought about the abolition of public betting-houses, which were numerous not only in London but in the minor towns, a reform for which he deserves well of his country. One of his last acts was the rehabilitation of Edmund Galley, a guiltless convict who underwent forty years of penal servitude before the wrong was rectiﬁed, which was accomplished ﬁnally through the united efforts of the great judge.

He was fond of yachting, ﬁshing, and ﬁeldsports, when his laborious duties permitted such indulgence. He died in the harness. In the morning he was occupied in hearing a case in Westminster Hall. At midnight, November 31st, he breathed his last at the house in Hertford Street so well known to all the social and literary celebrities of England. This grave judge, occupied with all the weighty matters of the law, found time to cultivate the whole circle of literature and the arts. He was himself a writer of no mean merit, skilled in the composition of Greek and Latin verse, a lover of music, and as conversant with French and Italian literature as with that of his own country. He was equally great as lawyer, orator, and scholar, and in each department he has left his mark upon his time.

COLOMBIA (ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA). For statistics concerning area, territorial divisions, population, etc., reference may be made to the “Annual Cyclopaedia” for 1877.

The boundary question with Costa Rica came again before the Colombian Congress in the past year, and we here transcribe a brief review of the resolutions passed on the subject: Article I affirms Colombia’s “dominion and possession” of all territory within a certain well-defined line. Article II enumerates Colombia’s titles to the country from the river Culebras to Cape Gracias a Dios. Article III declares Colombia’s “uninterrupted possession” up to the line described in Article I. Article IV details the attempt of a Costa Rican oﬃcial to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed ground, his prompt discomﬁture, and Colombia’s continued possession until the present. Article V is a plain and peremptory demand for the continuance of the status quo, until the questions for settlement by arbitration or “other means” and declares any acts of dominion by the Costa Rican government violation and “usurpation.” Article VIII asserts
as a preliminary condition for further negotiations, the removal of all Costa Rican officials who may now be found within the limits described in Article I. Articles VI and VII, which were not published, are presumed to define the methods which Congress has laid down for the Executive to follow in carrying out the demand of Article V; and Article IX, no doubt, points out the way in which the "disoccupation" insisted on in Article VIII shall be effected.

The effort to settle the affair by peaceful means is clearly expressed throughout the whole act, but that other contingencies were considered possible by Congress is clearly evident. The articles withheld, no doubt, define also the force which it may be necessary to employ in securing the preliminaries mentioned in Article VIII, or to punish "violations of rights" and "usurpations" of sovereignty, as in Article V. The peaceful men fail.

The President of the Republic is General Rafael Nuñez (inaugurated April 1, 1880, for the usual Presidential term of two years), and the Cabinet was composed of the following Ministers: Interior, Señor José Araujo; Foreign Affairs, Señor Estanislao Santamaría (pro tem.); Finance, Señor Antonio Roldan; Public Instruction, Señor Rafael Pérez (pro tem.); Treasury and National Credit, Señor Simon de Herrera; War and Marine, General Eliseo Payan; Public Works, Señor Gregorio Obregon.

The Chief Magistrates of the nine States were:

Antioquia: Señor P. Restrepo.
Bolivar: " R. Noguera.
Boyacá: " J. E. Ortiz.
Cauca: " G. E. Hurtado.
Cundinamarca: " W. Cadiz.
Magdalena: " N. G. Serrano.
Narino: " Dámaso Cervera.
Santa: " R. Welch.
Tolima: " T. Santos.

The Colombian Minister to the United States is General Ramon Santo Domingo Vila (accredited in 1880), and the Colombian Consul-General at New York is Señor Lino de Pombó (1880).

The United States Minister to Colombia is Hon. E. Deichman.

The regulation strength of the army in time of peace is 3,000; and in time of war each of the States is required to furnish a contingent of one per cent. of its population. In the returns published in 1880 by the Minister of War, the total number of officers in the Guardia Colombiana was set down at 1,927.

"Colombia is to have a navy once more," writes a Colombian journalist, "if the money is forthcoming; for the Federal Congress, by a law sanctioned on July 13th, authorizes the Executive power at once to proceed to organize a navy. It is accordingly empowered to buy ironclads or wooden steam-vessels, as it may deem best, provided with modern armament, and with everything else requisite for the purposes of offense and defense, with the addition of such steam transport as may be considered adequate for the efficiency of the service. These vessels will be distributed between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the republic. A navy-yard will also be established on each coast, with a coaling station attached, to be guarded by a corps of marines, under regulations similar to those applied to the battalions of the Guardia Colombiana, and from which detachments will be detailed for service on the vessels of the respective stations; the rest to be kept at the yards for training in the several arts and occupations connected therewith. Where natives are not attainable, the Government may engage the services of experienced foreigners for the most difficult posts ashore or on board the vessels. With a view to the greater efficacy of the present law, all previous legislation on this subject is restored, and is to be enforced to the same extent which prevailed before the Colombian navy was done away with some twelve years ago. An appropriation of $1,000,000 is made in the estimates for the current fiscal year, and an equal sum is to be considered as appropriated in the budget for future years, so long as Congress does not determine otherwise.

In the budget for 1879–80 the national revenue and expenditure were estimated as shown in the subjoined tables:

**REVENUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs receipts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salt monopoly</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama Railway</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<td>Sabanilla Railway</td>
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<td>Telegraphs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mint</td>
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<tr>
<td>National property</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church property</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,910,000</strong></td>
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**EXPENDITURE**

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Finance</td>
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<td>War and Marine</td>
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<td>Public Works</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,064,571</strong></td>
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</table>

The total amounts of the actual revenue and expenditure from April 1, 1879, to January 20, 1880, were given in the President's message to Congress on February 1, 1880, at $10,469,291.07, and $9,926,918.62 respectively, a state of things much more satisfactory than that foretold in the budget estimates above quoted. The yield of the customhouse department in 1879 was $3,392,424.35, or somewhat under the general average. This diminution was accounted for in the message above alluded to, by the fact that a considerable quantity of merchandise had been imported free of duty through the Carlistos custom-house, and the consequent decrease in the receipts at Buenaventura and Tumaco.
COLOMBIA.

idea of the development of the several elements of the Colombian Government in fourteen years may be formed by com-

DEPARTMENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1866-'67</th>
<th>1872-'60</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>$199,884</td>
<td>$294,972</td>
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<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>99,413</td>
<td>220,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>299,312</td>
<td>515,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Credit</td>
<td>438,025</td>
<td>2,952,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>415,244</td>
<td>*92,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>853,269</td>
<td>3,044,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,152,581</td>
<td>3,559,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,152,581</td>
<td>3,559,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1,152,581</td>
<td>3,559,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,152,581</td>
<td>3,559,991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports for the year 1878-'79 were of the value of $13,711,511; and the imports, $10,787,634.

From the port of Cartagena were shipped in 1879 native products of the value of $924,489.50, including sugar, spirits, cotton, starch, rice, canime-oil, India-rubber, coffee, tortoise-shell, cacao, hides, cocoanuts, dividedi, ippecuancha, corn, dye-woods, lumber, flame, cattle, cottonseed, tobacco, ivory-nuts. The most valuable of these exports were sugar, hides, cacao, woods, cattle, tobacco, and ivory-nuts. Their values and destinations were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$174,164.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>22,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>268,516.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>32,186.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>269,992.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,750.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiago de Cuba</td>
<td>5,099.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The $23,138.10 remaining to complete the sum total of exports consisted of various shipments of provisions to the port of Aspinwall and the State of Panama.

The value of the Colombian exports to Great Britain in 1878 was $4,664,890, and that of the imports therefrom $5,159,760, of which $3,732,190 were for cotton fabrics. It is here to be observed that one half of the foreign commodities imported by Colombia are British products, and more than one third British manufactures, which would readily yield to competition from the United States if the importance of a commercial treaty based on wico principles of reciprocity were fully realized at Washington and Bogota. Proposals have already been made to the United States Minister by the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs to reduce the duty on American dry goods to 25 per cent. ad valorem (it is now 50 per cent.), and admit American beer free of duty in exchange for a reduction of duty on Colombian tobacco here. Mr. Delchamps, the United States Minister to Colombia, has given much time and attention to the study of the commercial movements of that republic, and confidently asserts the possibility of turning the balance of trade in our favor; but he is of opinion that, although our products are, as has frequently been stated in these volumes, steadily gaining favor in South American markets, some decided advantages should be offered by us in order to overcome the long-standing habit among Spanish-Americans of trading with Great Britain.

In 1878-'79 there were entered at the various ports of Colombia 888 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 47,425; and 459 steamers, with 538,148 tons.

From the report of the General Superintendent of the Panama Railway Company, it appears that the gross earnings of the line in
1879 amounted to $3,158,867.42, and the gross expenses, including subsidy to the Colombian Government, interest on bonds, etc., were $1,035,492.96, leaving as a net balance of profit the sum of $1,120,374.46, being 16 per cent. on the capital stock, from which quarterly dividends have been paid equal to 13 per cent. per annum, and $210,937.46 has been added to the surplus fund, increasing the same to $1,401,744.40. A temporary reduction in the monthly payments of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company lessened the earnings of the road during the year in the sum of $120,000, which, if secured by the company, would have made the net earnings of the road at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum. The total amount of freight carried during the year was 161,743 tons, against 152,477 in 1878, being an increase of 9,266 tons. The principal articles of Central and South American produce carried during the year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>1879</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back, bales</td>
<td>20,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, bales</td>
<td>40,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa, barks</td>
<td>166,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, barks</td>
<td>331,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo, rsecous</td>
<td>9,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory, saw, barks</td>
<td>80,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber, bales</td>
<td>16,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, barks</td>
<td>12,345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in the traffic during the last four years is marked and steady, as will be seen by the following figures: total tons carried in 1876 were 118,781; in 1877, 148,842; in 1878, 152,477; and in 1879, 161,743; showing a net gain since 1876 of over 43 per cent. The portion of American through freight carried during the year was very small, being only 30,784 tons, or about 19 per cent. of the whole traffic. Passengers carried in 1879 number 83,729, against 24,921 in 1878, a decrease of 1,192, attributable to the Chili-Peruvian war, and exceptionally light travel between California and New York.

The works on the Cienfus Railway appear to be advancing steadily. Thirteen kilometres of the line were completed and opened to traffic in November, 1879.

Of the projected railroad from Honda to Dorada, there were already (February, 1880) about three quarters of a mile ready to receive the rails, and the clearing of the first ten miles is progressing. The work on this road was commenced on August 7, 1879. The surveys for a railroad between Bogotá and Jirardot, now being made by Señor Indalecio Lievano, are to be finished by the middle of the present month.

Of telegraph there were 1,850 miles in the republic in 1879, and the number of dispatches transmitted in the same year was 124,646. The post-office returns for 1878–79 were as follows: letters, 465,564; packages of printed matter, 470,974.

The subjoined table, showing the number of normal and primary schools in the republic, and the attendance at the same, is from the report of the Minister of Public Education for 1879:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Normal schools</th>
<th>Primary schools</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antioquia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivar</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyacá</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>11,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucá</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cundinamarca</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdalena</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panamá</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santander</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>12,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolima</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territory of San Martin</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 20 1,260 11,561

A resolution was passed in the Chamber of Deputies in April, 1880, relative to the reconstitution of the primitive Colombian Union, comprising the republic now called the United States of Colombia and the republics of Venezuela and Ecuador.

Commotions in Caucá, and a short-lived revolutionary movement in Antioquia, were the only instances of disturbance of a political character during the year.

COLORADO. Negotiations were concluded with the chiefs and head-men of the Utes, and a compact signed, in the beginning of March. The Indians agreed to secure those members of their nation not already in custody who are charged with taking part in the murder of Agent Meeker and his men, or with having been accessory to the deed, and to surrender them up for trial. They also acquiesced in the cession to the United States of the entire territory of the reservation which had been granted to them in Colorado, consisting of one quarter-section of grazing-land and a like quantity of land for tillage to every head of a family in the reservation, and one half as much to every single person. The southern Utes agreed to accept in lieu of the reservation ceded back to the Government certain unoccupied agricultural lands on the La Plata River, situated partly in Colorado and partly in New Mexico, or to settle upon other lands in the same region; the Uncompahgre Utes agreed to take up a reservation on the Grand River, near the mouth of the Gassman, in Colorado; and the White River Utes agreed to settle upon a portion of the Uintah reservation in Utah. The compact allows the Indians to select their own allotments in the localities specified. The existing public highways in the selected reservations are to remain open. In return, the Government engaged to survey the allotments, and to grant a patent to each individual Indian in severalty for the farm selected by him, with an inalienable title and immunity from land taxation for twenty-five years, as soon as the requisite laws shall have been passed by Congress; the Government furthermore agreed to pay the annuities already provided by Congress, of which the sum of about $600,000 had accrued, and such additional appropriations as Congress should provide, in cash at the option of the Indians, instead of in cash...
Colorado.

Taking wagons, agricultural implements, the discretion of the President. For such articles, as also saw and grist efficient to enable them to carry on farmations from the moment when the set is effected, other provisions are made; pulations of the compact are to be car; by a special commission, which shall tend the settlement, and pay over the appropriated in the proportions of one those settling on the La Plata River, one those going to the Grand River, and one those settling on the Uintah reservation. Indians are to receive in addition, as a fornsilateration for giving up the Colorado nation, an annuity of $30,000 to be distribbong them individually, besides their presnity of $25,000. Provision is also made plying the necessities of life until the become self-supporting, and also for education of their children. This is the signment of lands to an Indian tribe on is of individual ownership.

Ute lands in Colorado comprise about square miles. The Utes showed themoath to give up the fertile river-bottom though they placed no value on the hillin which the mineral deposits are found discovery has made it politic for the ment to induce the Indians to exchange rervations for others in Utah and New.

The people of Colorado have been ngly impatient at the tardy acquiescence adians, and dissatisfied because the Gov’t has not proceeded summarily with ans and dispossessed them without their A party of raiders entered the reser in March, and had a conflict with the. Other raids were threatened continuhe mineral deposits of the mountains and the limits of the reservation are reported according to all indications, among the and most valuable yet discovered. Ute commission intrusted with the work ing out the provisions of the compact tered many difficulties in the accomplish task.

The death of Chief Ouray a much more difficult matter to arrive understanding with the Indians. The of the secretary of the commission also ned delay and confusion. The Indians opious and difficult to treat with; and ey had signed the treaty, and even after on of the stipulated sums had been paid them, they were evasive and exacting behavior, some affecting to believe that ad not relinquished their agricultural the old reservation, but only the minstricts. The impatient behavior and ning acts of the people of Colorado were tional impediment to the arrangement matter. A body of United States solere posted in the reservation to prevent asion of the reservation by the whites, to restrain any hostile or rebellions on the part of the Indians. A tragic episode occurred in the fall, which aggravated the dangerous state of feeling between the citzens and the Indians, and several times threaten to lead to an explosion of vindictive fury on the part of the savages like that which had resulted in the murder of Agent Meeker and his assistants, and the sacrifice of Thornburgh and the soldiers of his command. Two Indians rode into a freighters’ camp at Blue Divide, about thirty miles from Los Pinos Agency, on the evening of the 29th of September, and asked for supper. According to the freighters’ story, they bore the marks of intoxication, and demanded food in an insolent manner; and, upon being told by the cook to wait until the meal was prepared, they flew into a passion; one of them put a fresh cartridge in his gun, and when the whites fled behind the wagons fired a shot, which was returned by A. D. Jackson, a young nephew of J. H. Jackson, the owner of the train, both Indians thereupon mounting their horses and riding away, apparently unhurt. About fifty armed Uncompahgre Utes appeared at the Los Pinos Agency the following morning at sunrise, in a state of the wildest excitement, stating that Young Johnson, a son of the chief Shavanna, had been killed by a freighthouse, and demanding the murderer. A. B. Meacham, one of the Ute commissioners, and Agent Berry started for the scene of the homicide, escorted by a detachment of fifteen soldiers, under Captain Stillé. The guard of soldiers had been asked for by Agent Berry to satisfy the Indians. The freighters’ train had been stopped by two whites, named Holmes and Hoyt, and an Indian chief, the main body of the Indians standing in the background with rifles pointed at every man in the train. The freighters had been taken to Kline’s ranch, where they were found by Berry and Meacham on their arrival in the evening. That night they were guarded by the soldiers. The Indians posting an outer guard and watch ing them like beasts of prey. At the agency Chief Piok, acting as spokesman, had threatened to avenge the death of their young chief by a massacre of the whites. During the night they were restrained with the utmost difficulty from taking forcible possession of the person of young Jackson, and the following morning they made a start as though about to carry into execution their menace of a general butchery of the whites. The agent, who exercises great influence among the tribe, and Mr. Meacham, who possesses their confidence, were obliged to use their utmost tact and power of persuasion to prevent such an outbreak of savage fury. Meacham had obtained their signatures to the treaty on the promise that the arrear annuities would be paid over to them shortly. It was the failure of the Government to pay these moneys promptly which had wrought the Indians up to such a tense state of feeling. They had grown to consider the presence and continued assurances of Meacham as a guarantee for the payment, and he was therefore placed in the position of a hostage.
In the morning the Indians, when called upon to identify the culprit, pointed out Jackson as the murderer of Young Johnson, and offered no objections to the release of the rest of the freighters, who were attended on their way toward Saguache by a guard of soldiers. Their whole resentment was centered on young Jackson. According to the Indians' story, the act of the young man was a wanton and cold-blooded murder, committed without any provocation. Their version was generally credited by the military and the Government officers, while the people, the press, and the State officials of Colorado accepted without qualification the story of the freighters. The Indians, after a long parley and much hesitation, agreed or feigned to agree to the proposition that Jackson, the accused, should be taken to Gunnison City, for incarceration and trial by their friends, Kline, Hoyt, and Holmes, an Indian going with them. In the evening the three whites returned and reported that, when only a few miles from the ranch, they were surprised by a large body of Indians in ambush, among whom were some white men. They seized upon Jackson and disappeared, and he was never heard of again. The report went abroad in the State that the young man, who was thought to have acted only in self-defense, had been put to torture. The popular excitement was intense. The citizens threatened to march in and precipitate the Government into a conflict with the Indians, feeling that the Government had been dilatory in removing the Indians from the reservations and too indulgent toward them. The soldiers and Government agents on the reservation represented the attitude of the Colorado citizens and authorities, feeling that their lives were jeopardized by the rashness of persons who themselves encountered no danger. The 500 Indians on this reservation, armed as they were with the most perfect modern rifles, would have been able to annihilate the 150 soldiers posted there. A warrant was issued by a State court for the arrest of Berry, on the charge of being an accessory to the murder of Jackson, and others were taken out against Kline, Holmes, Hoyt, and Meacham. A correspondence was carried on between Governor Pitkin and the Interior Department with reference to the question of whether the reservation was within the criminal jurisdiction of the State. The Government officers conceded that the accused parties were amenable to the State laws, but warned the Governor of the danger of removing Berry and Meacham off the reservation at that time. A sheriff entered the reservation and arrested Berry at the agency; but the latter, upon being taken first to the cantonment at his request, managed to escape in the night-time from the side of the sleeping officer, and spent several days in visiting the various Indian camps, counseling peace and patience, and persuading them to consent to his attending the court. The regular courts had no case of meeting the charges brought against him. Meanwhile Governor Pitkin had given directions that a body of militia should accompany a sheriff's posse into the reservation for the purpose of capturing Berry. In the order the Governor said that, if the Ute Indians attempted resistance to the process, they would be swept away, and further, that if sufficient force and ammunition could not be procured in Gunnison, it should be furnished from Denver, and that the force should be either wholly or partly mounted, and well supplied with ammunition. In the mean time an officer of the United States court had arrived; and Berry, after quieting and reassuring the Indians, expressed his willingness to go in his custody to be examined in the court, whichever it was, which had jurisdiction of the matter. Captain Kline had been arrested and confined in jail at Gunnison. General Pope, in a letter, instructed the officers of the army that the military have no authority to exercise in such a matter, nor jurisdiction of any kind over the Indians or their reservation, which are under the charge and control of the agents of the Indian Bureau, and the military are not empowered to take any action except on the demand and under the direction of the Indian agent. Agent Berry declined to call upon the military for assistance. On October 19th Governor Pitkin received an answer to interrogatories sent to the Interior Department, saying that, if Agent Berry were arrested upon criminal process duly served by the State's officers, the United States troops could not interfere, but that if the militia made their entry upon the reservation without process, the Federal troops may be called upon to eject them. General Pope sent a dispatch to the Governor on the 20th, in which he stated that he had forbidden the troops to prevent the arrest, upon receiving the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, that Agent Berry and his subordinates are amenable to the State law for acts committed upon the reservation. While admitting the jurisdiction of the State within the limits of the Indian reservation over the agent, the Attorney-General reserved his opinion as to whether the Indians also were subject to criminal arrest by the State authorities. Agent Berry, on October 19th, submitted to arrest by the United States Marshal, the Indians consenting to his absence upon promise of his return in a fortnight. Upon his arrest Governor Pitkin ordered that the posse, which was on the way to the reservation, should be recalled. Meacham also delivered himself into custody; and Berry, Meacham, and Hoyt were taken to Denver.

In the case of the United States v. Berry et al., in the United States District Court of Colorado, Judge McCrory, the late Secretary of War, decided that the murder by Jackson took place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and that the claim of the State of Colorado for a transfer of the case to the jurisdiction of its courts had no warrant in law. One of the obligations imposed upon the United
States, by the terms of the treaty of March 2, 1868, with the Indians, is to enforce their criminal laws within the limits of the reservation against all classes of offenders. If the State be conceded jurisdiction in this case, it would be entitled to enforce its own criminal statutes, now in force or to be enacted in the future, against whites or Indians, in all parts of the reservation; and thus it would lie in the power of the State to defeat and destroy the treaty entered into with the Indians by the Government. All the Indian reservations granted by Congress have been kept within the jurisdiction of the United States, whether located in Territories or States; and no instance has been known of a tribe of Indians and its reservation being handed over without their consent into the control of a State.

In a letter of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, the Government surveyor in surveying mining claims is directed to base the survey on one lode only, and to make it conform more or less nearly to the figure of a parallelogram. According to the law, a miner can locate 1,500 feet along the length of a vein or lode and 330 feet to each side of its center. It is not allowable to work the claim beyond the vertical planes drawn from the end-lines when it abuts upon the claim of another; but laterally it is permitted to follow the dip of the lode beyond the side-lines. If the survey does not follow the general direction of the vein or lode, and the side-lines of the surface claim cross the vein, the miner is debarred from working further along the length of the vein than the vertical plane from his side-line at that point. Claims can not be made to depart so far from the form of a parallelogram, upon the supposition that the strike of the vein or lode is tortuous, that the side-lines may fall across the course of other veins; and therefore the surveyor is instructed not to allow claims of an angular form in which the end-lines are not parallel with each other or nearly so. When the top or apex of a second vein is discovered within the surface boundaries of a miner’s claim, he is confined in his right to operate it to closer restrictions than apply to the vein on which his claim is based; and in working the original vein he is allowed to pass his boundaries only to follow its natural dip, but not along its length, whether his surface plot conform to the true course of the vein or not.

A general strike of the miners commenced at Leadville on May 26th. More than 7,000 hands are employed in the mines at this point. The action of the strikers was preconcerted in secrecy. A band of several hundred men went first to one of the larger mines and called all the men out early in the morning. In constantly augmenting numbers they visited each mine in succession. Before night work had ceased in every mine in the camp. About 5,000 miners took part in the strike, the remainder remaining in their homes. The mine owners and managers took rapid measures to protect their property. Strong guards were posted at the shafts of all the leading mines, and barricades were erected. After some weeks the citizens of Leadville, fearing that the managers would close the mines for an indefinite period and the business of the town would be destroyed, organized a vigilance committee on the 11th of June, and on the 13th Governor Pitkin was prevailed upon to proclaim martial law. The militia patrolled the town, and orders were issued closing the public houses, forbidding the carrying of arms without a permit and the gathering of groups of more than two upon the streets. The president of the strikers’ association, Michael Mooney, was arrested while at a Greenback Convention in Denver on the 18th. Upon the promise of the personal safety of their leaders, the strikers quieted down, and work was resumed in the mines, new hands largely taking the place of the old miners. The cause of the strike was stated to be the strict rules introduced in some of the mines against talking or smoking during working hours; the declared object was an increase of wages from three dollars to four dollars a day, and a reduction of the hours of labor from a ten-hour to an eight-hour shift.

The strike is estimated to have occasioned a loss of about $4,000,000, this being the amount of metal which would have been produced during the time in which the mines and smelting-works were kept idle.

The total bullion output of Leadville, for the calendar year 1880, amounted to $15,085,153, against $10,189,521 in 1879. The aggregate product of the Leadville mining district from the days of early placer mining is computed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gold and Silver, Ounces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870-1873</td>
<td>1,474,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874, gold and silver</td>
<td>1,474,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875, gold and silver</td>
<td>1,188,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876, gold, silver, and lead</td>
<td>555,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877, gold, silver, and lead</td>
<td>8,192,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878, gold, silver, and lead</td>
<td>10,000,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879, gold, silver, and lead</td>
<td>15,085,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total up to 1881.</td>
<td>$35,781,129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total product of Colorado, as given in the annual report for 1880 of Wells, Fargo & Co., is $21,284,989, or over one fourth of the total yield of the United States, being $3,000,000 greater than California’s product, and $6,000,000 more than that of Nevada.

The mineral discoveries are not often developed rapidly in Colorado, owing to the large amount of capital required not only to sink the shafts but to erect smelters, without which the ores of many of the camps are of very little value. Among the most important new mining points besides several in Gunnison County are Rico and Brockinridge. The latter is the shire town of Summit County, and has been for many years a placer-camp. Mineral deposits were discovered here as early as 1859. Lately rich veins have been opened in the neighboring mountains, and the place has developed into
a busy mining center. A considerable variety of ores are found, and smelting-works have been established within the year. In Illinois Gulch chlorides, horn silver, and silver glance have been taken out, besides rich deposits of drift-gold; silver carbonates have been worked on Niggen Hill, and chlorides and carbonates on Mineral Hill, Gibson Hill, Carbonate Flats, and at other points.

Rico is a carbonate camp on the Rio Dolores, which was first settled in the spring of 1878. It is situated forty-five miles from Silverton, on the mesa lands of the Dolores Mountains. The surface ores yield silver only; the lodes improve below and contain considerable gold. The mines developed have yielded from $100 to $2000 or more a ton.

Tomichi, another new settlement of promise, situated on the summit of the Great Divide near the head-waters of the South Arkansas, and at the source of Tomichi Creek, gives quartz-ore containing silver glance associated with pyrites and native brittle silver, inclosed in metamorphic granite. The ores are very rich, some assaying over $600 a ton.

Of the many camps in the Gunnison country, where, according to all indications, some of the most valuable deposits on the continent will be found, Aspen is that which is at present attracting the most attention, and is second to no camp in the Gunnison country, unless, perhaps, the Ten Mile. Its ores smelt freely, assay well near the surface, and improve with the depth of the developments. There are large bodies of galena-ore carrying native silver, carbonate of lead in large quantities, black sulphurites, ruby and brittle silver, with chlorides and bromides, and various oxides of iron, antimony, and manganese. The geological formation of this remarkable silver belt, extending fifteen miles in a northwest direction to Castle Forks, consists of granite, schistose rocks, quartzite, limestone, spars, trachytic rock, and drift. The whole mass of Aspen Mountain seems to be veined with rich bodies of high-grade ores.

An anti-Chinese riot took place in Denver on the 31st of October. A fear had long possessed the miners and other workmen of the State lest the Chinese should be brought in from California to compete with them in their occupations. This feeling had been wrought upon by the recent publication of the forged Garfield letter, and the popular hatred of the Chinese inflamed to a dangerous pitch. The exciting cause of the Denver riot was a fight in a saloon over a game between a white man and a Chinaman. A mob immediately gathered in the streets, which soon numbered over 1,600 excited men, and rushed toward the district inhabited by the Chinese, shouting threats of murder and destruction. During the day they were kept back by the police and firemen, who stretched ropes across the streets leading to the Methodist quarter, and poured water from the engines into the crowd as often as it threatened to break through the cordon. Nearly all the Chinese in the place, about 160 altogether, were found by the police and escorted to the jail for safety. Several were caught by the mob and maltreated, and two of these beaten to death. In the evening the rioters broke into many houses occupied by Chinese as dwellings and laundries, and destroyed their household goods and washing utensils and the clothes of their customers. A couple of thousand special policemen were sworn in, to prevent an attempted renewal of the disturbances the ensuing morning many rioters were arrested. Several hundred were also arrested upon warrants.

The Republican Convention to nominate delegates to vote for a Presidential candidate at Chicago, met at Denver, May 25th, requested the delegation to support the candidacy of Grant, and named Blaine as their alternate choice. The following resolutions upon the Ute difficulty and upon silver coinage formed a part of their platform:

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to monometalism, and declare our firm determination to use all legal and proper means to reestablish the equal of gold as a money metal; that we are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver with gold.

Resolved, That the Democratic Congress of the United States, in its treatment of the Indian question, has failed to discharge a high public duty imposed upon it by the progress of civilization. That we do not recognize the claim that any treaty exists between the national Government and the Utes, the treaty which did exist having been violated in the most flagrant and brutal manner by the Indian commissioners. We therefore most heartily pledge the cooperation of the Republican party of Colorado to the doctrine of speedy removal.

The Democratic Convention to select delegates for the Presidential Convention came together at Denver, June 3d. The resolutions adopted read as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Colorado, are in favor of the full and unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we will support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That the Utes must go.

The Greenback-Labor Convention was held at Denver, June 15th. The national platform and nominations were endorsed, and Rev. A. J. Chittenden was nominated for Governor.

The regular State Convention of the Democratic party was held at Leadville, August 18th. The nominations were John S. Hough, of Hinsdale, for Governor; W. S. Stover, for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles O. Unfug, for Secretary; Dr. A. Y. Hull, for Treasurer; R. G. Bray, for Auditor; and J. C. Stallcup, for Attorney-General. R. S. Morrison was put in nomination for member of Congress. The following resolutions were adopted, in spite of earnest protests from J. Y. Marshall, of Leadville, and others, by a large majority vote:

Resolved, 1. That we reiterate the words of our standard-bearer, that the military should be at all times subordinate to the civil law.

2. That whereas, it is provided by the Constitution of the State that the supreme executive power is lodged
COMMERCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The commercial activities in the United States have continued to expand, driven by industrial growth, agricultural surplus, and increased foreign trade. The fiscal year 1878-79 marked a period of significant importation of foreign materials and commodities, with a notable increase in the import of silver. The total imports of coin and bullion in 1878 amounted to $382,868,417, a substantial increase from the previous year. This trend was attributed to the increased demand for silver and other precious metals.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States on both coin and merchandise accounts between 1872 and 1879 was $23,905,190. The reexports of foreign merchandise amounted to $11,692,305. The foreign commerce of the United States in 1878-79 amounted to $1,613,770,800, an increase of $411,062,194, or 33 per cent over the aggregate exports and imports of 1877-78.

The following table, extending back ten years, gives the aggregate export and import trade of the United States for each year, and the increase and decrease compared with the year immediately preceding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISCAL YEAR</th>
<th>Total commerce of the United States</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872-73...</td>
<td>$1,243,770,000</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
<td>$79,341,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873-74...</td>
<td>$1,292,705,909</td>
<td>$82,975,909</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-75...</td>
<td>$1,310,519,800</td>
<td>$82,868,417</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875-76...</td>
<td>$1,270,842,425</td>
<td>$40,677,375</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-77...</td>
<td>$1,183,611,875</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-78...</td>
<td>$1,080,041,060</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-79...</td>
<td>$1,324,104,200</td>
<td>$241,062,194</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-80...</td>
<td>$1,549,390,211</td>
<td>$219,062,194</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880-81...</td>
<td>$1,712,552,291</td>
<td>$219,062,194</td>
<td>$411,062,194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fiscal year 1879-80 marked a significant increase in the total commerce of the United States, with the importation of foreign articles doubling from the previous year. The increase in the importation of coin and bullion, and the overall increase in foreign trade, reflects the growing industrial and agricultural activities in the United States.

The favorable balance of trade in favor of the United States, along with the increased demand for foreign commodities, underscores the economic vitality of the country during this period.
COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A summary of the total foreign commerce of the leading commercial nations, comparing the returns for 1878 (for 1879 in the cases of Great Britain and the United States) with those for 1875, showing the fluctuation in the trade of each in the four (or respectively five) years, is given by the Secretary of State in the volume of Consular Reports, for the purpose of comparing the development of the international trade of the United States for late with that of other countries. In Austria, the total volume of commerce increased from $422,806,000 in 1875 to $528,235,000 in 1878, an increase of 25 per cent., and the balance of trade changed from $17,392,000 against her to $49,046,000 in her favor, a gain of $31,654,000. In Belgium, the volume of commerce grew from $444,913,000 to $498,927,000, an increase of 7 per cent.; the adverse balance increased from $31,786,000 to $69,559,000; loss, $37,773,000. China’s total trade increased from $211,790,000 to $213,598,000, a gain of 1 per cent.; the balance changed from $81,203,000 in favor to $91,599,000 against, a loss of $10,396,000. The trade of France was $1,430,130,000 in 1875, and $1,419,708,000 in 1878; decrease of 0.7 per cent., the favorable balance of $64,848,000 changing to an adverse one of $192,229,000; loss, $257,081,000. Germany’s commerce increased from $1,612,806,000 in 1875 to $1,806,820,000; an increase of 11.4 per cent., the adverse balance of $68,588,000 to $92,882,000; loss, $24,294,000. Italian commerce fell off from $430,117,000 to $397,177,000, a decrease of 6.9 per cent.; the adverse balance decreased from $36,590,000 to $11,698,000; gain, $24,892,000. Russian commerce advanced from $659,160,000 to $708,682,000, an increase of 7.4 per cent.; the balance was altered from $104,374,000 against to $35,248,000 in favor; gain, $69,126,000. British trade decreased in volume from $3,165,865,000 in 1875 to $2,547,795,000 in 1878, a decrease of 22.3 per cent.; the adverse balance growing from $429,397,000 to $573,577,000; increase, $145,180,000. American trade increased in the five years from $1,106,402,000 to $1,157,415,000, an increase of 4.7 per cent.; the favorable balance from $12,074,000 to $255,830,000; gain, $243,756,000.

The following is the statement of the merchandise exports and imports in 1879:

| Exports of domestic merchandise | $289,945,658 |
| Exports of foreign merchandise | 11,692,005 |
| Total | $301,637,683 |
| Imports of merchandise | 667,654,746 |
| Excess of exports over imports of merchandise | $185,685,919 |
| Aggregate of exports and imports | $1,568,598,604 |

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of $125,199,217 in the value of exports of merchandise, and an increase of $222,176,971 in the value of imports. The annual average of the excess of such imports over exports for ten years previous to June 30, 1878, was $1,127,795,000; for the last five years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to $920,955,387, an annual average of $184,191,077. The specie value of the exports of domestic merchandise increased from $576,616,473 in 1879 to $928,946,853 in 1880, an increase of $447,329,380, or 119 per cent. The imports of merchandise increased from $435,928,408 in 1879 to $667,954,746 in 1880, an increase of $231,996,338, or 53 per cent.

There was an increase in the value of the exports of wheat, wheat-flour, and corn, as compared with similar exports of the preceding year, of $78,258,827, or 39 per cent.; an increase in the value of the exports of cotton of $94,231,655, or 30.3 per cent.; an increase in the value of the exports of provisions of $10,184,592, or 5.7 per cent.; and an increase in the exports of live animals of $4,594,366, or 38.3 per cent. There has also been a noticeable increase in the value of the exports of tallow, oil-cake, vegetable oils, seeds, clocks and watches, hops, wool, and a few other commodities. The export trade in neat-cattle for the eight months ending August 31st amounted to $12,465,837, which was nearly double that of the same period in 1879. During the year breadstuffs constituted 35 per cent. of the value of the exports of domestic merchandise; cotton, 27 per cent.; and provisions, 16 per cent.

The imports of merchandise for the year exceeded such imports during any previous year in the history of the country. The leading articles, showing marked increase in quantity or value imported, are coffee, hides and skins, raw silk, and tea, all of which are free of duty; and copper, manufactures of cotton, silk, and wool, fruits, glass, iron and steel, lead, leather, precious stones, leaf-tobacco, wool, and zinc. The imports of manufactured wool increased from $6,000,000 pounds in 1879 to over 125,000,000 pounds in 1880. The value of the imports of railroad-bars of iron and steel increased from $70,071 in 1879 to $4,952,286 in 1880.

Of the total commerce of the United States 57 per cent. has been conducted on an average for the last ten years through the port of New York. In 1879–80 the share of New York in the total was 58 per cent.; in 1878–79 it was 55 per cent. The large imports of 1879–80 account for the relative increase in the trade of that city. The imports of New York, including coin and bullion, in 1879–80, were $548,590,398; the exports, $388,441,664—there was, therefore, an excess of imports at that port of $155,148,734, while the total commerce of the whole country shows an excess of exports of $72,905,190. The following statement exhibits the values of the leading classes of imports, with the aggregate value of all other classes and the bullion imports, entering through New York, the aggregate imports of the other ports of the United States, and the total imports of the United States, with the aggregate value of special articles for the port of New York, in the year ending June 30, 1880:

twelve months ending November 30, 1880, amounted to $866,865,844, the reexports to $21,008,484; making the total exports $887,872,087. The imports of foreign merchandise and specie were $754,577,033. The total exports of domestic merchandise and specie, during the same months in 1879, were $759,235,389; the reexports, $17,622,520; total, $776,858,359; and the total imports for the same period were $572,364,396.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of December, 1880, reports that the excess of exports of merchandise stated in specie values was as follows: Month ending December 31, 1880, $51,439,844; month ending December 31, 1879, $31,277,042; twelve months ending December 31, 1880, $192,846,407; twelve months ending December 31, 1879, $251,557,092. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows: Month ending December 31, 1880, $15,774,154; month ending December 31, 1879, $3,877,322; twelve months ending December 31, 1880, $59,229,822; twelve months ending December 31, 1879, $67,371,960. The excess of the value of exports over imports of merchandise during the first six months of 1880-'81 amounted to the sum of $161,682,913.

Both in quantity and in value the merchandise exported from the United States exceeded those of any previous year; and the imports were still more in excess of the transactions of any other year. The next largest export trade was that of 1879, which was less than that of 1880 by $116,978,671. The highest previous total of imports in any one year was in the year 1873, when the imports for the fiscal year are reported as $842,138,210, the next highest having been those of 1879.

The merchandise transactions for the month of November and the twelve months ending November 30, 1880, compared with the same periods in the preceding year, are presented in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MERCHANDISE</th>
<th>November, 1880</th>
<th>November, 1879</th>
<th>Twelve months ending November 30, 1880</th>
<th>Twelve months ending November 30, 1879</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Domestic........</td>
<td>$81,946,574</td>
<td>$73,047,641</td>
<td>$858,957,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign........</td>
<td>1,554,451</td>
<td>905,024</td>
<td>13,668,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$83,500,025</td>
<td>$82,652,665</td>
<td>$872,625,996</td>
<td>$865,674,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>$85,000,265</td>
<td>$79,084,965</td>
<td>$171,180,945</td>
<td>$171,180,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78,646,115</td>
<td>70,692,989</td>
<td>485,538,104</td>
<td>485,538,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of exports over imports</td>
<td>$35,001,830</td>
<td>$35,567,699</td>
<td>$152,838,845</td>
<td>$152,838,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bullion movement for the same periods was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOLD AND SILVER</th>
<th>November, 1880</th>
<th>November, 1879</th>
<th>Twelve months ending November 30, 1880</th>
<th>Twelve months ending November 30, 1879</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Domestic........</td>
<td>$744,139</td>
<td>$489,229</td>
<td>$6,668,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign........</td>
<td>402,710</td>
<td>624,060</td>
<td>1,472,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,146,849</td>
<td>$1,113,299</td>
<td>$7,160,687</td>
<td>$7,545,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>10,616,778</td>
<td>15,005,500</td>
<td>$18,735,371</td>
<td>$25,007,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Imports over exports</td>
<td>$9,469,929</td>
<td>$11,289,001</td>
<td>$5,584,704</td>
<td>$9,499,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The records of the Register of the Treasury show that the total tonnage of vessels of the United States at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was 4,068,054 tons. Of this amount 1,352,810 tons were comprised in 2,376 vessels registered for the foreign trade, and 2,716,234 tons in 22,834 vessels enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade and fisheries. There has been a decrease of 138,723 tons in vessels employed in the foreign trade, and a decrease of 37,157 tons in such as were engaged in the domestic trade.

The vessels built during the year 1879-'80, with their tonnage, are exhibited in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VESSELS BUILT</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sailing-vessels</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamers</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal-boats enrolled</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barges</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>21,540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decrease in the tonnage built during the fiscal year, as compared with that of the preceding year, was 35,020 tons.

The total tonnage of vessels entered at the seaport towns from foreign countries was 18,768,187 tons during the year ending June 30, 1879, and 15,240,534 tons during the fiscal year 1880, showing an increase of 1,472,397 tons, or about 10½ per cent. The American tonnage entered exhibited an increase of only 76,631 tons, or 2½ per cent., while the foreign showed an increase of 1,393,766 tons, or about 18 per cent. The tonnage in these cases is computed on the basis of the number of entries of vessels, and not on the number of vessels, and is restricted to the seaport towns. Of the merchandise brought in at seaport, lake, and river ports during the fiscal year, an amount of the value of $149,377,368 was imported in American vessels and $508,349,913 in foreign. Of the exports of merchandise, an amount of the value of $319,028,960 was shipped in American vessels, and $720,770,821 in foreign vessels. Of
bined imports and exports of merchant-
per cent. only of the total value was
in American vessels.
66 per cent. of the total value
ports and exports was carried in
vessels, while in 1880 but 17 per
as carried in such vessels, though the
ume of commerce has risen from a val-
4,000,000 to over $1,500,000,000.
annual report of the Secretary of the
the following allusions to the of
the American shipping trade, and
is proposed for its remedy:

The speculative movement met a sudden
check, the confident spirit disappeared, and
prices again fell. Iron was the first article to
decline; and the principal cause of the moment-
arly arrest of the advancing tide of prosperity
was probably the sudden cessation of an over-
stimulated demand for this great staple, which
is usually looked upon as a commercial ther-
nometer, which marks the rise and fall of gen-
eral prosperity. The fall in iron was extraor-
dinary; the price declined from $41 a ton in
February to $29 in June. A combination of
speculators, controlling money and credit to a
large extent, had made an effort to create an
artificial scarcity in wheat, by buying up the
available supplies, intending to compel mer-
chants and speculators, in order to fulfill their
contracts, to buy of them the immense stock
which they had accumulated at arbitrary prices.

While these operators were buying freely in
the market to obtain a monopoly, the price of
wheat advanced to $1.09 a bushel in Chicago;
but it was beyond the power of this combina-
tion of a few individuals to hem or control the
leading staple of the United States, and the
great pool collapsed, the price dropping sud-
denly to $1.03 a bushel in September. The
price of cotton declined from 19½ cents a pound
in March to 10½ cents in November. The effect
upon the stock market was still more marked.
The fall in prices was so great that a general
financial panic was apprehended. After June,
the tone improved gradually and prices slowly
recovered; but the pending national election
prevented any great commercial activity. Af-
ter the State elections in Ohio and Indiana on
October 12th, which were generally accepted
as indicating the result of the Presidential elec-
tion, a remarkable upward movement took place
in the stock exchange, and a business of enorm-
ous volume, with generally improving prices,
was done in all the markets. A comprehensive
survey of the commercial year, and a com-
parison of the most salient data of the commerce
of 1880 with the corresponding data for 1879,
are presented in the appended table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLES</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1879</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current in United States, November 1st.</td>
<td>$1,202,785,450</td>
<td>$1,153,553,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold and silver</td>
<td>75,549,791</td>
<td>66,495,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise</td>
<td>871,008,849</td>
<td>751,761,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports over imports</td>
<td>179,929,090</td>
<td>453,516,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vessels</td>
<td>180,988,044</td>
<td>266,568,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vessels (est.)</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>4,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vessels (est.)</td>
<td>145,050,193</td>
<td>104,060,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vessels (est.)</td>
<td>40,790,000</td>
<td>58,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vessels (est.)</td>
<td>40,790,000</td>
<td>58,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vessels (est.)</td>
<td>10,775,000</td>
<td>4,741,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vessels (est.)</td>
<td>10,775,000</td>
<td>4,741,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vessels (est.)</td>
<td>10,775,000</td>
<td>4,741,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vessels (est.)</td>
<td>10,775,000</td>
<td>4,741,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The year 1880 has been a notable one in regard
to the formation of gigantic combinations and
the coördination and merging of companies,
many of which had been brought together in
numerous wealthy and powerful corporations.
The evils and danger of this
movement, which has already proceeded so far that fifteen companies have in their direct possession or under their indirect control fully one half of the total length of railway in the United States, have been described oftener than has the advantage—that, owing to the unification and better systematization of the business, and to mechanical and technical improvements which the employment of ready capital has facilitated upon roads that had been crippled for lack of means, the cost of transportation has been reduced on an average 40 per cent. The extension of railroads during the year was unprecedented. About 7,150 miles were built, against 4,721 in 1879. The corporations which added most largely to their mileage were the Chicago and Northwestern, which operated at the end of the year 2,624 miles; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, with 2,627 miles; the Northern Pacific, which had extended its length to 901 miles; the Union Pacific, with a total length of 3,126 miles; the Waabash, St. Louis and Pacific, operating 2,487 miles; the Missouri Pacific, with 731 miles of road; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, with about 2,800 miles of rail; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, with 1,501 miles; the St. Louis and San Francisco, with 596 miles; the Texas and Pacific, with 550 miles; and the Central and Southern Pacific, with 2,656 miles of road. These eleven companies control together nearly 22,000 miles of railroad, the total mileage of the country being 75,687 miles, as estimated by the "Railroad Gazette." The extraordinary changes which were brought about in the character of the corporations, by the extension of the lines, the buying up of other roads, and coalition of separate companies under one charter, the issue of scrip dividends, etc., are such that no fair comparison is presented by ranging together the quoted values of the stocks for 1880 and former years. The gross earnings of forty-three railroads for the twelve months of the calendar year amounted to $193,058,245, against $158,056,126 in 1879, an increase of about 26 per cent. The roads taken operate about 32,500 miles of rails, or about one third of the total mileage of the United States. The operations in railroad stocks and bonds in the year 1880 far exceeded those of any previous year. The reported sales of railroad stock on the New York Stock Exchange amounted for the year to 100,000,000 shares, the number sold in 1879 having been about 75,000,000. The sales of railroad bonds footed up $370,000,000, against $114,900,000 the previous year. Many new stocks and bonds were admitted to the list. The extraordinary depression in stocks which occurred in May and June carried down the price of nearly every stock on the list 20 or 30 per cent. In the late summer and autumn a remarkable buoyancy and rise of values took place.

The most noteworthy financial events of the year in the stock market were the transfer of New York Central stock to the syndicate, by Vanderbilt; a sale of $10,000,000 Central Pacific stock, by Huntington and associates, to another syndicate; the acquisition by Jay Gould of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and other roads, until he controlled every important through line west of the Mississippi and south of the latitude of St. Louis, except the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Atlantic and Pacific; the suspension of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal Company, which took place in May; the contest for the control of the Western roads between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy company and Gould's Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific combination, which commenced in August and was settled in October; the fall in Western Union Telegraph stock on the publication of an alleged decrease in earnings in December. The Louisville and Nashville and the Chicago and Rock Island railroad companies each declared a scrip dividend of 100 per cent., the total amount of stock dividends distributed by these and other railroad corporations during the year summing up nearly $40,000,000. Three vast combinations were formed to force up the prices of staple commodities, which produced mischievous effects both in the money and in the goods markets. These were: the attempted corner in wheat, in Chicago, by Keene and associates, which broke down with great loss to the manipulators; the coffee syndicate, which ended in the disastrous failures of B. G. Arnold & Co. and Bowk's Dash & Co., of New York, in December; and the corner in pork, managed by Armour & Co. of Chicago, the same operators who had attempted to obtain a monopoly of the same article the year before, but had been obliged to close out their transactions with a heavy deficit. This year the scheme was conducted, with larger means at command, to a successful issue. The combination obtained the complete command of the market, and controlled the supply for months, winding up the operation in the fall with very large gains.

The money market in the first months of the year, and at its close, presented the natural phenomenon, in such times of activity, of an abundant general supply with high rates prevailing, and occasionally great stringency. From January to May the rates for call loans were usually four to six per cent.; prime commercial paper was discounted at five and six per cent.; and in March and April one sixteenth of one per cent. per diem was the common price for advances to meet engagements in Wall Street. The fall in the values of many commodities, and the sudden decline in stocks and severe depression in the stock market, which was followed by a period of latitude, continuing long after the upward turn in prices had again set in, left the money market very slack. The ordinary rates for call loans until the operations were two and three per cent., while prime notes were in good demand at close rates, four to five per cent. being the prevailing rates up to
COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

afterward five to six per cent. until the
of November. The unsampled finan-
cial of the late fall and winter drove
up to five and six per cent. again on
15, while the discount rates on prime
paper advanced to six and six and
per cent. In December the minimum
money in New York was frequently
as six per cent. on Government-bond
al, and one sixteenth per cent. per day
hed for carrying margins. In the be-
month the market was so tight
ators paid three eighths of one per
r diem commission. Foreign exchange
favor of Europe, and the demand for
bills was strong and steady for the
f of the year on account of the large
of merchandise that took the place
large amounts of American securities
were brought back from Europe in 1879,
the same effect of keeping up the de-
r bills of exchange. In the latter half
ear the course of exchange was in the
direction, as the large importations
rested by the decline in the prices of
ise; so that an influx of specie took
which continued until the close of the
,000,000 being imported between the
August 1st and December 31st.

The number of mercantile failures in the
calendar year 1880 is given in Dun's report as
4,735, the aggregate liabilities $65,732,000, a
still more favorable exhibit than that for 1879.
The following comparative statement gives
the annual number of failures and aggregate
liabilities for the period of fifteen years past:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Failures</th>
<th>Amount of liabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td>$28,728,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>2,720</td>
<td>$26,660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>3,083</td>
<td>$29,064,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>2,199</td>
<td>$30,084,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>2,645</td>
<td>$26,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>$32,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>4,090</td>
<td>$31,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>$18,490,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>3,880</td>
<td>$28,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>3,952</td>
<td>$21,117,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>$24,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>6,006</td>
<td>$19,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>4,785</td>
<td>$20,722,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution of the failures in the different
sections of the United States, and those of the
Dominion of Canada, for 1880, with the aver-
gable liabilities and the proportion of the failures
to the total number of mercantile houses in the
different geographical divisions, are given be-
low:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>No. In business</th>
<th>No. of failures</th>
<th>Percentage of failures</th>
<th>Am't of liabilities</th>
<th>A'ge liabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>15,774</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>1 in every 115</td>
<td>$6,464,117</td>
<td>$5,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States</td>
<td>15,774</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>1 in every 115</td>
<td>$6,464,117</td>
<td>$5,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States, Territories</td>
<td>27,572</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>1 in every 255</td>
<td>$11,419,419</td>
<td>$9,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>1 in every 73</td>
<td>$6,068,780</td>
<td>$3,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710,000</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td>1 in every 156</td>
<td>$35,732,000</td>
<td>$18,886</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Canada</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1 in every 85</td>
<td>$7,986,077</td>
<td>$3,807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

following tabulated survey of prices,
ates obtaining in the stock and ex-
merkets for the leading lines dealt in,
tions of Government bonds, and the
ates for money and exchange, ruling on or
about the 31st of December, in 1880 and the
preceding two years, together with the prices
of the staple articles of merchandise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cotton, per bale</td>
<td>$2,000 - 2,200</td>
<td>$2,000 - 2,200</td>
<td>$2,000 - 2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar, per 100 lbs</td>
<td>12 cents</td>
<td>12 cents</td>
<td>12 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice, per bushel</td>
<td>45 cents</td>
<td>45 cents</td>
<td>45 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee, per cwt.</td>
<td>100 cents</td>
<td>100 cents</td>
<td>100 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobacco, per 100 lbs</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead, per ton</td>
<td>200 lbs</td>
<td>200 lbs</td>
<td>200 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iron, per ton</td>
<td>250 lbs</td>
<td>250 lbs</td>
<td>250 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn, per bushel</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheat, per bushel</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hay, per ton</td>
<td>100 lbs</td>
<td>100 lbs</td>
<td>100 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butter, per barrel</td>
<td>120 lbs</td>
<td>120 lbs</td>
<td>120 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The estimated cereal production of 1880 and the estimated yield per acre, compared with the crop of 1879, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>Aggregate yield, 1880.</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Aggregate yield, 1879.</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>450,048,788</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>448,754,113</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>1,567,355,800</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>1,547,691,380</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>435,388,561</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>444,225,160</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>18,928,990</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>18,165,000</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The United States wheat-crop in 1878 aggregated 420,123,400 bushels. Of the estimated wheat-crop of 1880, the Agricultural Department estimates that 275,000,000 bushels will be required for the home consumption of food and seed, leaving an exportable surplus of 205,000,000 bushels. The following statement of the exportable surplus of the various wheat-growing regions of the globe producing wheat in excess of the domestic requirements, and the deficiency to be supplied from abroad in the importing countries, was calculated upon information received in Mark Lane, and gives the estimated surplus crops or consumptive demand for foreign wheat in each country in millions of bushels. Exporting countries—United States, 188; Canada, 8; Australia, 19; Austria-Hungary and Southeast Europe, 24; Chili, 4; British India, 8; Egypt, 4; Algeria, 2; Russia, 16; total exporting countries, 265 million bushels. Importing countries—United Kingdom, 120; France, 46; Germany, 16; Holland and Belgium, 16; Switzerland, 6; Spain and Portugal, 4; Central and South America, 12; West Indies, 4; Cape Colony, 4; total quantity required by importing countries, 196,66 million bushels, leaving a surplus to remain in the exporting countries beyond their needs, or to be exported to replenish stocks or form a surplus supply, of 69,34 million bushels.

The imports of wheat and flour from the United States into Great Britain for the crop year ending July 31, 1880, amounted, according to the British Board of Trade returns, to 85,188,729 cwt. of wheat and 7,026,966 of flour, equivalent together to 69,283,996 bushels of wheat; in addition to which about 7,500,000 bushels of American wheat were imported through Canada, the aggregate constituting about seventy percent. of the total importation into the United Kingdom for the year.

The exports of wheat from the United States for the last four fiscal years, flour included and reduced to its equivalent in wheat, were reported as follows: 74,750,692 bushels in 1878-79; 57,043,935 bushels in 1877-78; 93,183,848 bushels in 1877-78; 147,667,549 bushels in 1876-77; 190,904,168 bushels in 1875-76.

The receipts and exports of grain of the five principal Atlantic ports, including Montreal, for the whole calendar year 1879, and eleven months of the year 1880, flour and meal being reduced to their equivalent in grain, with the percentage of each port in the total receipts and exports for the two years, are shown in the annexed statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORT</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879 (eleven months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>Per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$108,134,500</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>32,799,809</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>66,709,211</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>28,854,854</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$374,482,729</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the New York receipts, from January 1 to November 30, 1880, 69,440,001 bushels were brought by rail, 3,982,751 by river and coastwise, and 87,704,287 by canal. Of the Montreal receipts, about 4,000,000 bushels came by rail. The exports of the Pacific coast for the latter half of 1880 were about 13,000,000 bushels.

The receipts and exports of grain of all kinds in bushels, and flour and meal reduced to bushels of grain, from the port of New York for each of the last four years, ending December 31, are given in the next column:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEREAL</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1877</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>7,005,514</td>
<td>7,045,000</td>
<td>5,951,015</td>
<td>5,107,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>68,145,567</td>
<td>98,049,598</td>
<td>90,005,288</td>
<td>85,774,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>130,417,515</td>
<td>130,725,477</td>
<td>120,574,347</td>
<td>109,543,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>91,148,181</td>
<td>90,951,191</td>
<td>89,021,970</td>
<td>87,857,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>10,118,350</td>
<td>10,291,288</td>
<td>9,973,627</td>
<td>9,842,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>3,994,169</td>
<td>4,794,287</td>
<td>3,016,668</td>
<td>4,978,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grain</td>
<td>249,014,588</td>
<td>251,567,280</td>
<td>226,100,780</td>
<td>216,431,783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following statements give a comparative view of the grain movement at the Western lake and river ports for the year 1880 and the three years immediately preceding. The total receipts at the Western shipping ports from January 1st to December 31st, for four years, were as follows:
COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. 139

Receipts (crop movement) at the same ports from August 1st to December 25th, inclusive, for four years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEREAL</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1891</th>
<th>1892</th>
<th>1893</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barrels</td>
<td>8,784,150</td>
<td>8,195,151</td>
<td>2,584,856</td>
<td>2,878,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>58,198,643</td>
<td>56,796,018</td>
<td>56,068,564</td>
<td>48,495,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61,730,905</td>
<td>61,876,129</td>
<td>50,407,030</td>
<td>40,208,628</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51,120,487</td>
<td>51,100,259</td>
<td>35,456,006</td>
<td>15,217,997</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,877,893</td>
<td>7,155,249</td>
<td>7,041,778</td>
<td>6,406,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,401,599</td>
<td>2,202,290</td>
<td>2,052,348</td>
<td>1,983,987</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863,558,566</td>
<td>864,971,708</td>
<td>127,019,800</td>
<td>90,302,151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shipping shipments of flour and grain from the same ports from January 1st to December 31st, inclusive, for four years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEREAL</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1891</th>
<th>1892</th>
<th>1893</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barrels</td>
<td>4,000,744</td>
<td>7,462,951</td>
<td>6,164,861</td>
<td>5,940,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>66,427,710</td>
<td>77,069,914</td>
<td>65,574,856</td>
<td>44,683,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112,152,928</td>
<td>124,504,185</td>
<td>104,014,958</td>
<td>71,357,619</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81,406,949</td>
<td>81,205,289</td>
<td>61,956,108</td>
<td>17,455,643</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,928,979</td>
<td>5,121,147</td>
<td>5,009,415</td>
<td>3,810,653</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,104,989</td>
<td>4,678,989</td>
<td>8,729,090</td>
<td>3,672,669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286,543,773</td>
<td>196,344,445</td>
<td>177,609,406</td>
<td>128,295,643</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean grain quotations on the New York Exchange, on December 31st, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1891</th>
<th>1892</th>
<th>1893</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Red</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Hard</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Soft</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imports of provisions from the United States to the eleven months ending November 30, 1980, aggregated in value $128,110,911, against $99,190,088 for eleven months in 1879. During this period the shipments of fresh beef were 88,926,197 lbs., against 57,797,230 lbs. in 1879; of salted beef, 41,104,012 lbs., against 85,420,789 lbs. in 1879; of bacon and hams, 718,848,524 lbs., against 674,138,580 lbs.; of butter, 35,796,542 lbs., against 40,824,749 lbs.; of cheese, 127,545,379 lbs., against 125,685,974 lbs.; of lard, 573,021,149 lbs., against 312,908,448 lbs.; of pork, 64,266,514 lbs., against 85,356,090 lbs.; of tallow, 110,200,794 lbs., against 92,128,447 lbs. The exports of pork, lard, and hams and bacon for the twelve months of the packing season ending October 31, in 1879 and 1880, and their destinations, are presented in the statement below given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTED TO</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1880-81</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1880-81</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAND</td>
<td>Barrels</td>
<td>Barrels</td>
<td>Barrels</td>
<td>Barrels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95,711,148</td>
<td>119,090,009</td>
<td>511,090,009</td>
<td>576,091,291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172,619,708</td>
<td>211,129,927</td>
<td>214,644,580</td>
<td>189,858,489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90,180,039</td>
<td>17,547,518</td>
<td>1,402,511</td>
<td>1,404,209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84,718,068</td>
<td>82,544,500</td>
<td>11,166,108</td>
<td>10,107,458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>884,237</td>
<td>446,918</td>
<td>243,784</td>
<td>235,945</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,144,764</td>
<td>915,991</td>
<td>1,104,015</td>
<td>1,104,179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>589,598,699</td>
<td>865,900,508</td>
<td>179,548,658</td>
<td>177,340,919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of the exports of pork products for the two years, with the increase or decrease from 1879-80, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPORTS</th>
<th>Year ending October 31, 1879</th>
<th>Year ending October 31, 1880</th>
<th>Increase or decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacon</td>
<td>74,288,000</td>
<td>82,286,000</td>
<td>8,298,000 increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham</td>
<td>232,040,000</td>
<td>232,040,000</td>
<td>0 increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>232,040,000</td>
<td>232,040,000</td>
<td>0 increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exports of petroleum from the seven principal ports from January 1 to November 30, 1880, and for the corresponding periods of the three preceding years, were as follows: In 1880, 331,626,483 gallons; in 1879, 393,816,075 gallons; in 1878, 331,768,-
627 gallons; in 1877, 344,672,423 gallons. The value of the shipments for ten months of 1880 was $28,829,445, against $20,087,087, a falling off of six per cent., the falling off in quantities being over thirteen per cent.

The total cotton-crop of the United States for the year ending September 1, 1880, was 5,757,997 bales of 481-55 pounds each. The exports for the year, with the figures of the preceding crop for comparison, are presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPORTS TO</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1878-79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>Bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>5,204,529</td>
<td>4,006,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel</td>
<td>40,647</td>
<td>40,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>209,634</td>
<td>410,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>516,641</td>
<td>940,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total exports</td>
<td>5,860,881</td>
<td>5,487,565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The stock on hand at the seaports on September 1, 1880, was 137,419 bales, against 59,110 bales at the close of the preceding crop year.

The takings in bales of American factories, found by deducting the exports, the stocks remaining in port and at the mills, the burned cotton, and the consumption of the mills estimated on the outturn of goods, are given in the subjoined statement, covering the last six years ending September 1st:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP YEAR</th>
<th>Northern mills</th>
<th>Southern mills</th>
<th>Total bales</th>
<th>Estimated consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1,534,905</td>
<td>179,000</td>
<td>1,713,905</td>
<td>1,786,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1,416,960</td>
<td>152,000</td>
<td>1,568,960</td>
<td>1,662,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,388,298</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>1,533,298</td>
<td>1,648,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,350,219</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>1,497,219</td>
<td>1,593,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,111,584</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>1,256,584</td>
<td>1,310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1,092,022</td>
<td>145,079</td>
<td>1,237,022</td>
<td>1,255,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relative position of the several cotton-raising States in the production of cotton is indicated in the following table, giving in round numbers the crop of each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>710,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>162,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>488,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>710,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,787,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average weight of the bales has increased from 468 pounds in 1875 to 481-55 pounds in 1880. The following statement exhibits the number of bales and the aggregate gross weight of each crop since 1873:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REASON</th>
<th>Bales</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873-74</td>
<td>5,757,997</td>
<td>2,773,449,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-75</td>
<td>5,017,501</td>
<td>2,400,207,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875-76</td>
<td>4,881,365</td>
<td>2,309,009,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-77</td>
<td>4,450,428</td>
<td>2,106,440,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>3,882,913</td>
<td>1,798,241,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-79</td>
<td>4,170,888</td>
<td>1,556,745,287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the crops of previous years, as far back as 1830, see Corvo in "Annual Cyclops for 1877.

Between September 1 and December 1880, the receipts at the seaports were 999 bales, against 3,120,817 bales in the four months of 1879; the overland shipment was 831,468 bales, against 342,192 bales in 1879; making the total quantity during these months in 1880, 3,522,561 bales in 1879, and 3,491,068 bales. The quantity of Northern spinners was 920,840 bales, and 921,000 bales taken during this part of the year. The takings of Southern mills are estimated to be 38,000, against 28,000 bales for the four months. The visible stocks in America at 10,117,567 bales on December 1, 1880, against 834,000 bales at the end of 1879; making the total quantity in the United States at the close of the calendar year 4,117,567 bales against 3,833,068 bales at the beginning of the year. The average weight of the bale was 480-53 pounds. The estimated extent of the new crop, according to the report of the Bureau, is about 5,719,000 bales, according to the returns of the cotton changes, 5,300,000 bales. The increase in the quantity raised only being 38-05 per cent. The recent consolidation of railroad, the opening of new routes, and the improvement in railroad transportation much cheaper than formerly, and promise to lessen the cost still in the future, and cause greater quantities to be shipped by rail.

The year has been a busy one for cotton manufacturers. The most notable innovation has been the opening of the new cotton manufacture in the United States, which has been very successful. The output of cotton goods in 1879 was 671,000,000 yards, and in 1880, 700,000,000 yards, owing to better prices and active request a prevailing. In Europe, according to Ellison's textile statistics, the consumption of cotton during the first three months of the season, beginning October 1, 1880, was 871,000 bales of 480 pounds each. In Great Britain, and 638,000 on the Continent. The numbers of cotton manufacturers exported from the United States for the years 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, are given in the following table:
price of printing-cloths commenced at 10 cents per yard in the beginning of September; declined to 3½ cents at the end of the month; ruled the same the first week of October; rose by gradual stages to 4½ cents at the mid of October, and 4½ cents at the end of November; remained at 4½ cents during the greater part of December and January, amounting to 5½ cents in the middle of February, 5½ cents in the middle of March, which was the highest point touched during the year; this price steadily declined till the end of August, standing at 5½ cents at the opening of April, at 6 cents at the end of that month, at 4½ cents in the middle of May, and then descending by eighths and sixteenths to 4 cents in the middle of June, which price ruled firm until the beginning of August. In the middle of August the decline was arrested at 3¾ cents, the lowest rate since the 15th of October, 1879. The price was then raised to 4 cents, and then fell off again an eighth, standing at 3½ at the close of August, 1880. The relative prices of materials and goods are presented in the following tabulated review of the selling rates for ordinary milling cotton, and for sheetings and printing cloths, on the first day of every month of the last three crop years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY OF MONTH</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1879-79</th>
<th>1879-78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cents</td>
<td>Cents</td>
<td>Cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>11½</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>10½</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>9½</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>8½</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>8½</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>8½</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The close of the calendar year, low middling upland cotton was quoted at 11½ cents a bale in the New York Cotton Exchange, printings were selling for 4½ cents, and standards for 5½ cents.

The prevailing rates during the cotton year '79-'80 were exceedingly favorable for the trade. The cost of manufacturing standard printings per pound is approximately, when price of raw cotton is 12½ cents a pound, 8 cents, counting the waste 2½ cents, and the use of materials and machinery 6½ cents; making the cost per yard 7½ cents, reckoning yards to the pound instead of goods; and the approximate profit of the manufacturer at these rates which have prevailed is therefore 4½ cents per pound or 1½ cents per yard. On printings the profit is 1½ cent per yard and 1¼ cents per pound, when the cotton costs 12½ cents per pound, and the goods are sold at 4½ cents, the average rates for the year, counting the waste in manufacture 2½ cents per yard, the cost of making and selling 12½ cents. Prices in the home market being thus able, the export trade has languished, the mills have been pushed to the extent of their capacity, and manufacturing facilities augmented. Over half a million spindles have been added during the year in the Northern mills, the total number in the United States aggregating nearly 11,000,000, as determined by the census enumeration, which makes the total about 500,000 less than the computations published periodically by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle." The export trade, though likely for some time to fluctuate with the home demand, and to fall off when the domestic market is higher than the export price at which the Orientals will buy, is governed to a large extent by the price of raw cotton, the price of the material being a relatively greater factor in the cost of cotton goods, of which 2½ yards go to the pound, than in those manufactured in Manchester for the China trade, of which a pound of cotton will make six yards. In December the goods market was somewhat weakened by a decline in cotton, but began to rally at the close of the month.

The following report, made to the Census Bureau, exhibits the manufacturing facilities, the consumption of cotton, and persons employed in the manufacture of cotton goods proper in each manufacturing State, and the aggregates for the whole United States:
The above does not include the hosier-yarn mills, nor any of the mills known as woolen-mills where large quantities of cotton are worked up in woolen mixtures, or in imitations of woolen hosey and underwear. The consumption of these mills can not fall far short of 200,000 bales.

New England still remains the great center of the cotton industry, manufacturing more than five sevenths of the cotton consumed in the United States. The capacity of the New England mills has increased since 1870 from 11,600 looms and 8,498,000 spindles, to 18,700 looms and 8,808,000 spindles, while the consumption of cotton has risen from 275,689,000 lbs. of the latter amount 260,385,000 lbs., were used in Massachusetts. The most suggestive result shown by the census statistics is the growth of the cotton industry in the South. In 1870 the Southern mills had 11,000 looms and 417,000 spindles. They now have more than 15,000 looms and 714,000 spindles. This is a large increase of mill capacity, but the progress made is more forcibly shown by a comparison of the consumption of cotton. In 1870 this amounted to 45,000,000 lbs., and in 1880 it had increased to nearly 102,000,000 lbs. The population of the cotton-growing States has increased during the ten years from about 8½ to nearly 11½ millions, about 39 per cent.; that of the New England States from nearly 8½ to 4 millions, not quite 15 per cent.; that of the whole United States, 30 per cent.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. I. United States.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Congregational Churches of the United States, as given in the "Congregational Year-Book" for 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>5,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>28,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>12,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>2,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>8,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>16,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>17,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>6,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>9,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>10,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>28,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>8,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>9,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>3,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 3,674, 3,555, 80,290

During the year the denomination has collected contributions for benevolent purposes amounting to $1,098,691, and for home expenditures, $3,594,028.

The receipts of the American Home Missionary Society for the year were $366,729, and the expenditures were $259,709. The Society had employed 1,015 missionaries, who had supplied 2,308 congregations and missionary stations and established 86 churches, and who returned about 8,000 additions to the Church.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held at Lowell, Massachusetts, October 6th. About 1,500 delegates were present. The Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., presided. The total receipts for the year had been $449,752, and the expenditures had been $495,074. Of the receipts, $108,657 had been contributed through the agency of the three woman's boards, and $2,800 had come in the form of special contributions for the new mission in Bith, Central Africa. The statistics of the mission showed that an increase had taken place in every item except in that of the number of missionaries. A hundred preaching-places had been added, eleven churches organized, 2,500 members added, and 500 additional scholars enrolled in the higher institutions of learning, and 1,000 pupils in the common schools. About $50,000 had been contributed by members of the churches of the missions.
wing is the general summary of the
missions. 17
stations. 75
outstations. 809
ordained missionaries (seven be-
ties). 156
physicians not ordained. 6
other male assistants. 8
female assistants. 946
number of laborers sent from the
United States. 414
native pastors. 149
native preachers and catechists. 425
native school-teachers. 625
other native helpers. 174
— 1,209
number of laborers connected with
stations. 1,068
as far as reported (Turkish, orth. China, and Zooloo missions)
— 90,808,478
churches. 213
church-members as nearly as can
be estimated. 17,145
ing the year, as nearly as can be
with additions not previously re-
— 2,435

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
training and theological schools.
— 29
classes. 1,031
pupils in the above. 1,031
boarding-schools for girls. 97
pupils in boarding-schools for girls. 97
common schools. 790
pupils in common schools. 23,704
number of pupils. 23,098

Sixty-fourth anniversary of the American
Association was held at Nor-

necut, October 12th. The receipts
association for the year had been $187,-
its expenditures $188,172, of which
were appropriated to the mission in
The following is a summary of the state
the missionary work of the Associa-

sion. — Among the freedmen in the
1; among the Indians, 1; in Africa, 8;

— In the South, 180; among the
23; among the Indians, 6; native help.
frica, 5; total, 218: matrons, 11; per-
served in the business department, 13;
umber of workers, 380.

— In the South, 73; among the In-
Africa, 2; total, 76.

— In the South, 4,961;
They, 86; in Africa, 87; total,
Whole number of Sunday-school schol-

— In the South, 51; among the Chi-
Indians, 5; in Africa, 8;

— In the South, 8,052; among the
1,556; among the Indians, 233; in
79; total, 10,020.

high-schools at Atlanta, Georgia, and
Mississippi, were aided by the States
those territories they are situated. Six-
ministers from Howard University
South to labor among the freedmen.
ment of educating Indian youth at
Hampton, Virginia, and Carlisle,
Pennsylvania, was pronounced a con-

firmed success. Four Indian agents were still
appointed by the Association. Among the Chi-
nese 180 had abandoned idol-worship, against
187 in the previous year; and 127 had given
evidence of conversion, against 84 in the
previous year. The Mendi mission in Western
Africa was now manned by colored mission-
aries, but a white superintendent was needed.
It was declared to be demonstrated that colored
men could endure the climate of the country.

The fourth triennial National Council of the
Congregational Churches of the United States
met at St. Louis, Missouri, November 11th. The
Rev. H. M. Dexter, D. D., was chosen moder-
ator. A statistical report was presented show-
ing that a net gain had accrued to the denomi-
nation, during the three years past, of 105
churches and 17,335 members. A committee
appointed by the previous Council to consider
and report upon ministerial responsibility and
standing and the means of maintaining them,
presented a report reviewing the usages of the
Congregational churches on the subject, and
proposing a system of measures consistent with
those usages, to be submitted to the churches
and adopted by them, if approved by them.
As amended and agreed to by the Council, the
proposed plan provides: "1. That a pro reata
council is the origin of ministerial standing in
our fellowship, and the last resort in all cases
of question. 2. That the continued certification
of ministerial standing can well be left to min-
isterial associations or the organizations of
churches. 3. That the body of churches in
any locality have an inalienable right of ex-
tending ministerial fellowship or withholding
it from any person within its bounds, no mat-
ter what his relations may be in church-mem-
dship or ecclesiastical affiliations, the pro-
ceedings to be commenced by any church, and
due regard being had to equity in the method
of proceedings." It further recommends that
the name be indicated in the minutes of the State
Associations of the local organization to
which each associated minister may belong, and
that this information be added, together with a
list of the names of the scribes or registrars of
the said organizations, to the lists heretofore
given in the "Year-Book," and suggests a course
of proceedings to be adopted in reference to
ministers charged with heresy or immorality.
The subject of proposing a statement of articles
of belief was brought before the Council in me-
morials from State Associations and Confer-
ences, in an elaborate paper reviewing the whole
subject by Professor H. Mead, and in a favorable
report of a committee to which the subject was
referred. It was generally agreed that a creed
should not be imposed on the churches by any
kind of authority, but that the object of the
proposed statement should be to obtain a doc-
trinal declaration which all the churches might
judge worthy of adoption. The Council decided
to appoint a committee of seven persons, who
should as soon as practicable select twenty-six
persons of ability and piety, representing all
CONGREGATIONALISTS.

the different modes of theological thought in the Congregational body, and willing to cooperate with each other in the production of an acceptable symbol of faith—a creed or catechism, or both—who should, without specific instructions and with full liberty of time, report the result of their labors to the churches, to be judged by them. A resolution was adopted approving the erection of a memorial tablet to John Robinson, pastor of the Leyden Pilgrims, in the Cathedral of St. Peter's, at Leyden, where he is buried. A report was presented by a Committee on Pastorless Churches and Churchless Pastors, which declared that the principal cause of the evil of vacancies was the smallness, weakness, and poverty of a large number of the churches, 1,272 of them not having more than fifty members each. The Council resolved to address a memorial to the President and Congress asking for the enforcement of the law against polygamy, and to endeavor to procure from the Government a modification of rulings which have led to the restriction and curtailment of missionary work among the Indians. The continued existence of the Council on its present plan was objected to in resolutions sent up by several State Congregational bodies. Answer was returned to these objections that the Council as it is was generally approved by the churches as a safe and useful bond between them, but that suggestions looking toward improvement would be welcomed.

Statements were made concerning the work of the American Missionary Association among the freedmen, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of the Congregational Publishing Society, of the American Home Missionary Society, of the American Congregational Union, of the College and Educational Society, and of the measures that had been taken in different States for the relief of disabled ministers and their families. A delegation of twenty-five representatives was appointed to attend the Jubilee Meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1881.

II. BRITISH DOMINIONS.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Congregational Churches in Great Britain and the colonies, as given in the "Congregational Year-Book" for 1880:

ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS.—England, 36; Wales, 16; colonies, 13; total, 65.

Churches.—England.—Churches, 2,018; branch churches, 119; preaching-stations, 1,094; evangelists' stations, 78. Of these churches eight are returned as having lay pastors, 136 are variously supplied, and 231 are vacant.

Wales.—Welsh churches, 814; branch churches, 86; preaching-stations, 17; English churches, 82; preaching-stations, 3; vacant churches, 121.

Scotland.—Churches, 106; vacant churches, 12.

Ireland.—Churches, 50; vacant churches, 5.

Islands of the British Seas.—Churches, 17; vacant churches, 2.

Canada and Newfoundland.—Churches, 13; vacant churches, 50.

Australia.—Churches, 173; preaching-stations, 115; vacant stations, 15.

New Zealand.—Churches, 19; vacant churches, 7.

Natal.—Churches, 2; preaching-stations, 10.

Congregational Union in South Africa.—Churches, 27.

Jamaica.—Churches, 14.

British Guiana.—Churches, 16; churches aided by the London Missionary Society.

India.—Churches, 14; churches aided by the London Missionary Society, 9; native churches, 17.


MINISTERS.—English ministers in England and Wales, 2,119; Welsh ministers, 455; Scotland, 121; Ireland, 20; Channel Islands, 5; English ministers on the Continent, 7; ministers in colonies, 833; missionaries of the London Missionary Society, 357; native ordained missionaries, 357; total, 3,965, of whom 62 were without pastors.

The number of Congregational colleges and institutes for ministerial training were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Colleges</th>
<th>Professors</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are also ten institutions in heath lands belonging to the London Missionary Society, containing about 800 native students.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was held May 10th. The Rev. Dr. Newth presided. The Executive Committee reported that much time and attention had been occupied with the question of raising the standard of education of ministers; that two conferences, representative of the colleges connected with the denomination, had been held in the south and north of England; that steps had been taken with a view to the formation of Boards of Education; and that it was anticipated that in a few years at most advantage would be taken of the opening of the colleges and universities to Nonconformists, so as to give to as many of the students of the Congregational body as possible the benefits of a university education. The political action of the committee had been chiefly directed against the proposed Census Bill in so far as it sought to inquire into the religious views and professions of the community. The Memorial Hall had been constructed at a cost of £25,500, of which not more than £2,500 was owing. Within it was a library of 8,000 volumes and 2,000 manuscripts and pamphlets, some of them of
CONGREGATIONALISTS.

... which was open to the use of the de-
on. The Union adopted a resolution
ulation over the accession of the Lib-
ry to power, and of Mr. Gladstone to the
the Government, in which, while ap-
speaking reserve which had been maintained
onformists at the late elections in re-
neir peculiar questions, it expressed the
that the new Parliament would promptly
redress of the grievances of which
onformists had hitherto in vain com-
and that substantial progress would
ward just and sound legislation on
ons affecting religion and the churches.

Henry Allon, D. D., was elected chair-
be Union for 1881-83.

tenual session of the Union was held
mham, beginning October 12th. The
sermon was preached by the Rev. E.

Resolutions were passed express-
ification at the passage of the act re-
burials; expressing anxiety to secure
est degree of union and cooperation
members of the Established Church
le with the manly assertion of the
own principles; explaining that the
it bound to protest against the con-
of a national establishment of relig-
that that protest was altogether inde-
of the Church which might enjoy the
 of the state, and that it felt the high-
d for the Episcopal Church and its reli-
. Inasmuch as the next year would
thieth year since the organization of
, it was decided to celebrate it as a
ubilee, and for that purpose to invite
regional churches of other countries
Evangelical Union of Scotland to send
atives to the autumnal meetings of
, to found a special fund for the
ning of the church aid and home mis-
perations of the Congregational body,
 such denominational uses as may
be most urgent." A committee was
d to prepare a scheme for such a fund
et up to it at the meeting of the Union
881. Many papers were read during
ings of the Union on subjects relating
work.

Eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Lon-
sianary Society was held in London,
. Mr. J. K. Welch presided. The
otions to the Society during the year
al purposes, had been £88,883, and
r general objects had been £8,829,
total of £103,192, besides which £1-
been received from the sale of pro-
ther Africa. The expenditures had been
.

The report described the progress
ions in China, India, and Polynesia
aging, but represented that the work
Africa had been seriously checked.
ion to East Africa (Lake Tanganyi-
being reinforced.

Hore visited the south end of Lake
ka, with a view to selecting suitable
locations for mission-stations. In the execu-
tion of his commission he passed the Lukuga,
and found it to be a true outlet, carrying the
overflow of the lake into the Luuluba, as was
reported by Cameron, but denied by Stanley.

(See Geographical Progress and Discover-
.) Mr. Hore crossed the lake in a small
vessel belonging to the Society from the mis-
station at Ujiji, in May, 1879. He found
the country of Uluunga, lying between the Zinga
and Lofu River, inhabited by a peaceable tribe
of distinct nationality, having their own pecu-
liar customs, dress, and ornaments—not, as was
supposed, by a mixed population of nomads,
living in constant dread of the Watuta; these
appear to have left this region. It is a most
promising region for the work of evangelization
and civilization, as the soil when cleared is ex-
ceedingly fertile, and native food is now abun-
dant. The tsetse fly, however, is common. On
the coast-line of Uluunga the villages are found
clustered together in districts, with forest-
clothed hills intervening. Each district seems
to have a separate and independent chief. Mr.
Hore recommends three of these districts as fa-
orable sites for missionary stations—Liemba
Harbor, Bombe's country, and the Lofu River.
Liemba Harbor (so named by Dr. Livingstone,
though liemba is only the Kilunga word for lake)
and the mouth of the Lofu River are compara-
tively populous districts. The advantage of
Bombe's country (Stanley's Mazombe) is that
it lies at the southeast corner of the lake. There
is a regular highway from the south end of
Tanganyika to Ulyamye and Ujiji, so that
stations planted there would be little more re-
move and isolated than the present one at Ujiji.
The Society has established its new station at
Mowa, on the western shore, just north of the
Lukuga outlet, and has given it the name of
Plymouth Rock.

The Jubilee of the Missions in the South
Seas, which was begun in Samoa in 1880, it
was stated in the May meeting of the Society,
would be celebrated during the year. The
prevalence of malaria had been found to be a
serious obstacle to the organization of the mis-
ion in New Guinea.

Post Moresby and the neighboring coast-
region has proved unhealthy, not only for Eu-
ropians but for natives of eastern Polyne-
sia, who act as mission-teachers. Rev. James
Chalmers has explored the interior, in order to
locate a salubrious site for a station. He as-
cended the Goldie River and its affluent, Muni-
kahila Creek, to the Elkiri district. Here in
the valleys between the foot-hills and the main
ridge of the Owen Stanley range is a large
population, well supplied with sugar-cane and
all kinds of native food, with abundant water
accessible. From Mount Astrolabe he obtained
a view of the finest stretch of country which
he has seen in New Guinea. This tract, which
is drained by the Laloki, he described as com-
posed of well-watered and fruitful valleys, sep-
ated by green ridges.
CONGRESS, UNITED STATES.

The following is a list of members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>1. Thomas Herndon</td>
<td>1. Democratic</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. H. A. Webster</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>3. W. J. Sanford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>4. Charles N. Sheldon</td>
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<td>5. William A. Wheeler</td>
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<td>6. Samuel J. Randall</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama.
1. Thomas Herndon
2. H. A. Webster
3. W. J. Sanford
4. Charles N. Sheldon

Arkansas.
1. Polk and Dorr
2. William I. Simon
3. Thomas M. Gann

California.
1. Horace Davis
2. Horace F. Page
3. C. P. Berry
4. Edward P. Johnson

Colorado.
1. James B. Belding

Connecticut.
1. Joseph B. Hawley
2. James Phelps
3. John T. Wallis

Delaware.
1. Edward L. Martin

Florida.
1. R. W. H. B. Davidson
2. Noble A. Hull

Georgia.
1. Joseph M. Nicholls
2. William E. Smith
3. Philip Cook
4. Henry Pearson
5. N. J. Hammond

Illinois.
1. William Aldrich
2. George M. Davis
3. Hiram Barber, Jr.
4. John G. Sherwin
5. E. M. A. Hawk
6. Thomas J. Henderson
7. Philip C. Hayes
8. Greenbury L. Fort
9. Thomas A. Boyd
10. Benjamin F. Marsh

Indiana.
1. William Hellman
2. Thomas R. Cobbs
3. George A. Ickes
4. Jeptha D. New
5. Thomas M. Brown
6. William R. Myers
7. Gilbert de la Maty

Iowa.
1. Moses A. McCloud
2. Hiram Price
3. Thomas Updegraff
4. N. C. Deeming
5. William G. Thompson

Kansas.
1. John A. Anderson
2. Dudley C. Haskell

Kentucky.
1. Oscar Turner
2. James A. McKenzie
3. John W. Caldwell
4. John Proctor Knott
5. Albert W. Willis

Louisiana.
1. Edmond L. Gibson
2. E. John Ellis
3. Joseph H. Aiken

Maine.
1. Thomas B. Reed
2. William P. Frye
3. George W. Ladd
4. Stephen D. Lindsey

Maryland.
1. Daniel M. Henry
2. J. F. C. Talbot
3. William Kimmell

Pennsylvania.
1. Joseph T. Gloor
2. William H. Ralston
3. George W. Ladd
4. William H. T. Forney
5. William M. Lewis

Ohio.
1. William A. Wallace
2. J. D. Cameron

Oklahoma.
1. J. G. B. Hurd
2. Richard Coke

Oregon.
1. Charles E. Bailey
2. I. H. Harris
3. W. E. Sheeler

Pennsylvania.
1. James E. Dickey
2. James A. McKenzie
3. John W. Caldwell
4. John Proctor Knott
5. Albert W. Willis

South Carolina.
1. S. C. Young
2. Richard Coke
3. William H. T. Forney
4. William M. Lewis

Texas.
1. S. B. Maxey
2. Richard Coke

Virginia.
1. R. E. Withers
2. J. W. Johnston

Washington.
1. Angus Cameron
2. M. H. Carpenter

Recapitulation.

Democrats: 42
Republicans: 38
Democratic majority: 1
Congress, United States.

Massachusetts.

1. H. H. Bingham, R.
2. Charles O'Neill, R.
3. Samuel J. Randall, D.
4. William D. Kelley, R.
5. D. A. Harner, R.
6. William Ward, R.
7. William Goddard, R.
8. Isaiah Ulysses, D.
9. A. Herron Smith, R.
10. R. E. Bachman, D.
11. Robert Klotz, D.
12. H. H. Wright, D.
13. John W. Kroy, D.
14. John W. Ellington, R.

Pennsylvania.

15. Edward Overton, R.
16. John I. Mitchell, R.
17. A. H. Cochrane, D.
18. Horatio Q. Fisher, R.
19. F. E. Heilshoover, D.
20. Seth H. Yocum, D.
21. Morgan R. Wise, D.
22. Russell Errett, R.
23. Thomas M. Bayne, R.
24. W. S. Shallenberger, R.
25. Harry White, R.
26. S. D. Dick, R.
27. J. H. Hoerner, R.

Rhode Island.

1. N. W. Aldrich, R.
2. Latimer W. Ballou, R.

South Carolina.

1. J. S. Richardson, D.
2. M. P. O'Connor, D.
3. D. Wyatt Alken, D.

Mississippi.

3. O. E. Thesis, D.
4. Charles E. Hooker, D.
5. J. R. Chalmers, D.

Missouri.

6. Samuel L. Sawyer, D.
7. Nicholas Ford, N.
8. J. P. Boothwell, D.
9. John B. Clark, M.
10. William H. Hatch, D.
11. A. H. Buchner, D.

Nebraska.

12. John H. Reagen, D.
13. D. R. Colborn, D.
14. Ollie Welborn, D.

New Hampshire.

15. J. B. Sargent, R.
16. E. Warren, Farr, B.
17. E. C. Vose, R.
18. John L. Blake, R.
19. L. A. Bright, R.

New Jersey.

20. Charles H. Joyce, R.
21. James M. Tyler, R.
22. Benjamin Wilson, D.
23. Benjamine F. Martin, D.

New York.

24. J. B. Hammond, R.
25. A. B. James, R.
26. John H. Sturtevant, R.
27. David M. Dunlop, D.
28. Warner Miller, R.
29. Cyrus D. Prentiss, R.
30. Joseph Mason, R.
31. Frank Blaine, R.
32. John H. Camp, R.
33. E. D. Laflin, R.
34. E. W. Dwight, D.
35. D. P. Richardson, D.
36. J. Van Voorhis, D.
37. Richard Crowley, R.
38. E. D. Pfeiffer, R.
39. H. H. Van Aernam, R.
40. John B. Van, R.

North Carolina.

41. Alfred M. Scales, D.
42. Walter L. Steen, D.
43. T. F. Armfield, R.
44. Robert B. Vance, D.

Ohio.

45. H. H. Dickey, D.
46. Henry J. Neal, D.
47. A. J. Warner, D.
48. Gibson Allerton, D.
49. George W. Geddes, D.
50. Wm. McKinley, Jr., R.
51. James Monroe, R.
52. T. D. Underwood, R.
53. James A. Garfield, R.
54. Amos Townsend, R.

Oregon.

55. W. D. Washburn, R.
56. J. R. Stowe, D.
57. S. W. Jarrett, R.
58. E. V. Farr, F.
59. M. A. Forster, R.
60. N. A. Foss, R.
61. M. A. Rice, R.
62. J. B. Snyder, R.
63. W. S. Stetson, R.
64. D. W. Washburn, R.
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88. Ollie Welborn, D.

New Hampshire.

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114. John B. Van, R.

North Carolina.

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118. Robert B. Vance, D.

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126. T. D. Underwood, R.
127. James A. Garfield, R.
128. Amos Townsend, R.

Oregon.

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139. S. W. Jarrett, R.
140. E. V. Farr, F.
141. M. A. Forster, R.
142. N. A. Foss, R.
143. J. B. Snyder, R.
144. W. S. Stetson, R.

This House, on February 4, 1880, a bill to amend the act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the States and regulating the removal of cases from State courts was considered.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, said: "Mr. Speaker, I present this bill under instructions of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in doing so I desire to state that while in my opinion it does not present a full and adequate relief for the evils which have followed the legislation of Congress extending the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, it will, if it shall become a law, afford some relief, and as much, perhaps, as we may reasonably hope to
secure under the circumstances which attend legislation in Congress at this time.

I propose as briefly as possible to call the attention of the House to the changes in existing law proposed by the bill under consideration.

"The first amendment proposes to change the minimum jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States from $500 to $2,000, exclusive of costs and interest.

"It will be remembered that the present minimum jurisdiction of the circuit courts was fixed at $500 by the act of 1789. It is believed, in view of the unprecedented growth of business and the great increase of population since 1789, that $2,000, exclusive of interest and costs, would not be too large. The present minimum was fixed when the population of the country did not exceed four millions, and when the business of the country as compared with present circumstances was undeveloped.

"In almost all the States of the Union the circuit courts are crowded and overloaded with business. It is almost impossible in many of the States to accomplish an end to litigation in those courts. This condition of affairs is attributable mainly to the small amount at which the minimum jurisdiction is fixed, the enlarged subject-matter of jurisdiction, and the facility and ease by which causes may be removed from State to Federal courts.

"The Supreme Court, with jurisdiction of appeals, with a minimum limit of $5,000, and a revisory jurisdiction of other causes, without regard to the sum or amount in controversy, is unable to dispose of the business which has accumulated upon its docket.

"I now call the attention of the House to the changes proposed in the law regulating the removal of causes from a State to a Federal court. The committee propose to strike out that part of section 2 of the act of 1875 which reads as follows:

"Section 2. That any suit of a civil nature, at law or in equity, arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made or which shall be made under their authority, or in which the circuit courts of the United States are given original jurisdiction by the preceding section, which may now be pending or which may hereafter be brought in any State court, may be removed into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district by the defendant or defendants therein; provided, Such defendant or defendants are non-residents of the State in which the suit is pending.

"I think that this amendment ought to be adopted, and so much of the bill of the committee as is referred to in the amendment should be stricken out.

"I submit that if the bill of the committee should become the law, any defendant will be authorized to remove a cause whether he is a resident or not of the State in which the suit is brought. I do not believe that the committee contemplated the scope to which that provision in its bill extends.

"By reference to the provisions under discussion, it will appear that any suit, of which the circuit court is given original jurisdiction by the bill, which may be pending or hereafter brought in a State court, may be removed to a Federal court by the defendant or defendants. Suppose a citizen of Illinois sues a citizen of Texas in a State court in Texas, under the provision reported from the committee, such a defendant is authorized to remove the cause.

"Now, the amendment which I propose obviates such results.

"The next change proposed in the law is very important one.

"The committee propose to add to section 3 of the act of 1875 the following:

"That the circuit courts of the United States shall not take original cognizance of any suit of a civil nature, whether at common law or in equity, between a corporation created or organized by or under the laws of any State and a citizen of any State to which such corporation, at the time the cause of action ac-
CONGRESS, UNITED STATES.

have been carrying on any business author-
ized by law, except in cases in which suits in
which courts are authorized by this act to take
suit between citizens of the
Nor shall any such suit between such a
citizen and a citizen of a State in which
business be removed to any circuit-
ous United States except in cases in
which removal is authorized by the foregoing
in suits between citizens of the same State.

Speaker, I desire the Clerk to read the
extract from a late speech made by
or from Delaware [Mr. Bayard].”

er to read as follows:

shut my eyes, Mr. President, to the fact
ual and wholesome distribution of property
as hoped by the founders of our Govern-
1 be attained by the abolition of the rules
munity, of entailments, of perpetuities, and
n of intestate estates among daughters and
has been greatly defeated. And I am in-
believing the system of suctions, which
which was introduced into all branches of industrial
will be found nearly equal to the effects of
m and mortmain combined in its influence
aggregation of wealth into a single and

Hobson: “The effect of the amend-
ply to place such corporations upon
plane with citizens of a State in which
on their business. I, for one, believe
as to Congress should
in every constitutional method, to
be people against the never-dying
associated capital, and to place a
on the greed, rapacity, and oppress-
which corporations dominate the en-
ness of the country.”

Ilborn, of Texas: “Mr. Speaker, it is
that in every suit against a Federal
on it necessarily has a defense arising
cause chartered by a law of the
states, and therefore that all suits
which corporations may be removable un-
460. Nor is the claim unsupported
rity. As has already been indicated
he Supreme Court of the
tes as far back as 1824, through
ctly, Marshall, enunciated and applied
principle that a Federal corpora-
in no instance have a case for judi-
cization which did not arise literally as
stantially under the laws of its cre-
ity years later, in the eight circuit,
cher, construing this very law of 1824,
the right of removal upon this same
principle. Other eminent jurists, with-
taking to determine the question, pro-
to be a close one. What authorita-
struction the Supreme Court will uti-
are on the law is of course a mere

ere are confronted with this state of
. Federal corporation probably—not
stronger word—probably can remove
on from a State court into a Federal
trial any suit commenced against it
mer, no matter what may be the char-
he litigation, no matter what may be

the issues which it really presents for adjudi-
cation, and no matter whether or not any of
these issues involve the construction of the
Constitution or any law or treaty of the United
States. This unrestricted right of removal, so
convenient and valuable to these corporations,
so enormous, so hurtful to the general public
with whom they deal, constitutes one of the
most striking anomalies, most flagrant sole-
cisms in our whole judicial system, and was,
as reference to the debates in the Senate of the
Fortieth Congress will show, conceived in the
interest of those corporations which under
different titles of Pacific Railroads have
constructed and are now operating our lines of
transcontinental railway.

“Now, Mr. Speaker, when we consider
the great length of these lines of road, the immense
extent of territory they traverse, the innumera-
able thousands of people with whom they come
in contact and have business relations, the
widespread wrong and injustice of this law
must become obvious to the commonest un-
derstanding. All causes of complaint, all
grounds of defense, whether they in point of
fact involve or not a construction of a law of
the United States, can probably be removed
into the Federal courts.”

Mr. Willits, of Michigan: “When the morn-
ing hour closed yesterday I was commenting
on the amendment which strikes out the right
to bring suits in the United States courts on
assigned promissory notes, thereby restoring
the law as it was prior to the act of March 3,
1875. I need not make any extended remarks
on the evils that have arisen under the law as
it now is. Suffice it to say that under it great
injustice has been done in what are called
patent-right cases, or notes given for patent
rights, in nominally assigning in innumerable
instances causes of action to citizens of other
States than the one in which the contract was
made or in which the defendant resides, for
the express purpose of their prosecution in the
Federal courts. In all these cases the cause is
on the removal more than half won by the
plaintiff, and in many instances the cause is
wholly won by reason of the different con-
structions of the law given by the State and
Federal courts. In my judgment the assigned
contract should have the same tribunal that
the unassigned contract would have. Section 3
of the bill confers upon defendants the power
of removal in all cases of which the United
States Circuit Court has original jurisdiction by
section 1. The law of 1789 gave this right of
removal to defendants only. The law of 1875
gave it to either party, plaintiff or defendant.
This bill takes away the right of a plaintiff to
remove his cause. He has selected his forum,
and let him abide by it.

“The only change in section 8 of the act of
March 3, 1875, preceding line 126 of this bill,
are in the time when the defendant may
remove his cause and the amount, to
wit, $2,000, requisite for the removal. Under
the law as it now stands, the party seeking to remove his cause may do so before or at the time at which said cause would be tried and before the trial thereof. This bill proposes to amend the law so that the defendant only may remove his cause, and he may remove it at any time before the defendant is required, by the law of the State and the rule of the State court in which said suit is brought, to answer or plead to the declaration or complaint. In other words, the time has been changed from any time before the trial to the time when under the State laws the defendant is required to plead to the declaration.

The chief amendment, however, to section 8 is from line 126 to line 140 of the bill. That amendment proposes to take away original jurisdiction or removal of causes between a corporation organized or created by or under the laws of any State and a citizen of a State in which said corporation is doing business, except in cases where the subject matter authorizes such jurisdiction or removal in suits between citizens of the same State, to wit, when it is a matter of a treaty or a land grant from different States.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment is a radical change of existing law. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, a corporation is held to be a citizen of the State in which it is organized or created. The result is that in every State in which it does business, aside from the one in which it is created, the present law authorizes the removal of any case, involving the requisite amount, in which it is a party, from the State to the Federal courts. This amendment cuts off that right, and relents the corporation to the State court alone. The evils arising from the existing practice have for a long time been manifest and the subject of great complaint. There seems to be no valid reason why a corporation that competes with local corporations, that goes into every hamlet and almost every household in the land, should not be the subject of State control in that business, and should have the right to remove its causes to a distant court for reasons that differ in no essential degree from the reasons that obtain in other cases. Insurance companies are persistent in seeking risks and money from our citizens; yet in case of loss are hasty in taking their causes to the United States courts, perhaps hundreds of miles away, the expense of which is a practical denial of justice, and the threat of which is used as a basis of an unjust compromise. The proposed amendment cuts this evil up by the roots and remands the parties to the community in which the liability was incurred and in which it was known it would be incurred when the contract was made.

It will be observed that one notable feature in the proposed amendment is the curtailing of the use of the United States courts by corporations. It is astonishing to see the amount of time and labor devoted by these courts to the interests of corporations, to the exclusion of the interests of individual citizens.

Again, a citizen in his individual capacity with corporations is turned over to the tender mercies of a litigation which it is ruin for him to incur, but which these corporations with their accumulated capital can sustain. The United States courts have grown to be largely corporation mills, in which the tolls are largely taken from the individual citizen, and generally amount to his whole interest in the grist. So that it has become the fact that the only party or entity which in the United States represents the old feudal system of property tenure, so unanimously opposed by our fathers, transmitted from generation to generation in increasing value and influence, has sought refuge behind the judicial system of a government that boasts it has no primogeniture, and that large estates are divided up by the natural order of things in one or two generations. As a rule this system of transmitting tenure is strong enough if remanded to the State courts; and the expense of individual litigation will be sufficiently onerous in any event. It seems to me a healthy thing to call a halt in the tendency of accumulating legislation, especially of this kind, in the United States courts.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa: "Since the passage of the act of 1789, corporations of every description have sprung up throughout the entire country. Their name is legion. The tendency of the wealth of the country is toward associated capital. Colossal insurance companies, gigantic railroad enterprises, and other multifarious corporate organizations exist in every locality and permeate every avenue of business life.

"Take for illustration a railroad corporation. It is organized, perhaps, under the law of Massachusetts. It stretches its iron arms westward until it reaches the Missouri River, passing through the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and perhaps others. It enters these States, and by the right of eminent domain confiscates the property of the citizen, proceeds to build and lay the foundation of a colossal fortune. It builds its roads and occupies the territory, and proposes to occupy for all future time.

"Now, in contemplation of law this corporation should be held to be a citizen of the State or States, respectively, where it is carrying on or operating its business. They come into a State for the purpose of making money, carrying on transactions with citizens of the State, and why should they not be compelled to go into the State courts, there to adjudicate matters arising between themselves and citizens of the State? They are citizens of the State for all other practical purposes; but, when a controversy arises under the law as it now stands, the corporation has only to go into the State court and there assert the fact that it is a foreign corporation, organized under the law of Massachusetts or of some other
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Mr. New, of Indiana: "The first change proposed to be made by this bill in the act of 1875 is to require the sum or value of the matter in dispute to exceed, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum of $3,000 instead of $500 exclusive of costs. I believe this increase of the sum or value in dispute to be one of the best provisions in the bill. No good reason in my judgment can be urged against it. The increase from five hundred to two thousand dollars should be made for the same reason that caused the same Congress that passed the act of 1875 to pass another act at the same session, which provided that an appeal should not be had from the circuit to the Supreme Court, unless the amount involved exceeded $5,000. The minimum amount before that was $2,000. "The change from five hundred to two thousand dollars is not out of proportion to the growth of our population and wealth since 1789. Within the last two decades the history of the jurisdiction of the Federal courts has been one of constant and rapid growth; so much so, that you hear from judges of all those courts the opinion expressed that the districts, circuits, and judicial force must be multiplied, and an intermediate appellate court created, unless something can be done to check the surging tide of litigation with which these courts are being overcharged."

"Although our population has increased more perhaps than fifteen-fold since 1789, our wealth still more, and litigation in even greater proportion, yet the three circuits of 1789 have been added to by only six. It is true that the districts and circuit courts have been increased in a larger proportion. But those courts have had all they could do, the district judges doing largely circuit court duty in addition to holding their own courts. This has come from the overloaded condition of the circuit court dockets, and also from the strong desire on the part of the people and Congress not to enlarge the Federal judicial force beyond the strictest necessity."

"It has also come from the fact that the large litigations of the country have been in the circuit courts of the United States, and the judges of those courts have had their time mostly occupied in the trial of those causes. I know that the number of cases on the circuit court dockets have been reduced by the repeal of the bankrupt law. But the actual work of the judges has not been lightened in anything like the same ratio, for, as we all know, most of the bankrupt work was done by the registrars in bankruptcy."

"This bill further provides as follows:"

"That the circuit courts of the United States shall not take original cognizance of any suit of a civil nature, either at common law or in equity, between a corporation created or organized by or under the laws of any State and a citizen of any State in which such corporation, at the time the cause of action accrued, may have been carrying on any business authorized by the law creating it, except in like cases in which said courts are authorized by this act to take original
cognizance of suits between citizens of the same State. Nor shall any such suit between such a corporation and a citizen or citizens of a State in which it may be doing business be removed to any circuit court of the United States, except in like cases in which such removal is authorized by the foregoing provision in suits between citizens of the same State.

"That is to say, in a case such as is here named the corporation would, for the purposes of that suit, be deemed to be a citizen of the State in which it had been carrying on business, and of which the defendant was a citizen. I can not doubt but this provision will commend itself to all. Gentlemen will see that this is of the utmost importance to fair dealing and an impartial administration of justice. It will have the effect to make all kinds of corporations careful to contract fairly and squarely with the people. I say it will tend to the impartial administration of justice also, because the corporation, having found it to be the best policy to take no unconscionable advantage of the citizen in the beginning, will not regard it as necessary to have unfair advantage upon the trial in order that it may secure a just finding or verdict, and the people thereafter having been dealt with honorably in the main by corporations, and having equal advantages in the forum of trial, will rapidly divest themselves of the bias and prejudice now so strong against corporations.

"Mr. Speaker, I do not believe there can be any serious doubt as to the constitutionality of that part of the bill which I have just quoted. I know, sir, that the Supreme Court has held that a corporation was a citizen of the State that created it, and therefore within the clause of the Constitution which extends the judicial power of the Federal courts to controversies between citizens of different States. But it does not follow by any means that Congress may not constitutionally organize a corporation under the laws of any State to sue in the State courts, under the circumstances named in that part of the bill which I have just read. With as much and more plausibility, reason, and force might it be said that that part of section 11 of the act of 1789 is unconstitutional, which provided that no district or circuit court of the United States should have cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note or other choses in action in favor of an assignee, unless suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover thereon if no assignment had been made."

Mr. Philips, of Missouri: "In the very limited time allotted to me, I shall not attempt to speak of the general provisions of this bill; and I should not have obstructed any remarks upon the House at so early a period after my entry into it but for the experience I have had under the administration of this law of 1875. Its general purpose has my unqualified sympathy, for it strikes at an evil in the administration of justice which no man not fresh from the practice of the law can fully appreciate. Step by step has the jurisdiction of the Federal courts been extended by positive statutory enactment and the construction of the judge on the bench, until these courts have in a large measure taken to themselves the control and trial of cases which in the opinion of the statesmen and jurists of the best epoch of the republic belonged exclusively to the domestic courts of the State. This ravenous expropriation of the State has been accomplished by an insidious process, silent in its operations, stealthy in its approach, and most dangerous in its tendency; for a more cunning and surreptitious method of taking from the citizen his self-government could scarcely be devised. A more effectual instrumentality of despoiling the weak and the timid, and oppressing the poor man, could scarcely suggest itself to the most selfish of governments. The practitioner who a few years ago brought and tried his cases in his home courts, with whose methods of procedure he and his clients were familiar, where he tried his cases before a jury of the vicinage, where the common law and the Bill of Rights gave him a right to be heard, to-day, in the pursuit of his causes, is dragged hundreds of miles from his home to try his cases before a jury who are strangers to him, where the litigant does not get the benefit of his good character, and, while often before judges who are unacquainted with the best principles of the law, the bustling lawyer, whose methods of procedure and whose methods of procedure and whose methods of procedure are so well known to the man in the street, is able to attain his ends by the use of his knowledge and experience."

"Such was the holding of the Supreme Court in its early history; and the majority of the present Supreme Court are struggling to bring back the law to its original foundation. I beg for one moment to call the attention of the House to two or three decisions of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of showing that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Culberson] is no innovation upon the Constitution, and in no manner interferes with the rightful jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts, but is in accord with the earlier and the later decisions of the Supreme Court. In the case of Cohens against Virginia, 6 Wheaton, decided by Chief-Justice Marshall, the following language is used:

"A case may truly be said to arise under the Constitution or a law of the United States whenever the correct decision depends upon the construction of either. The title or right set up by a party may be defeated by one construction of the Constitution or law of the United States, or sustained by an opposite construction. In either of these cases the jurisdiction of the Federal court may rightfully attach."

"In G. W. & W. Co. v. Keyes, 6 Otto, a majority of the present Supreme Court say:

"A case can not be removed from a State court simply because in the progress of the litigation it may become necessary to give a construction to the Constitution or a law of the United States. The decision of the case must depend upon that construction; the suit must, in part, at least, arise out of a controversy between the parties in regard to the operation and effect of the Constitution or the law upon the facts involved."
in a late case in 9th Otto, of Harteal ex.
an. That was merely a case arising a common-law contract between the two and a third party. It was claimed because the patent had issued under the laws of the United States, therefore the circuit court had jurisdiction to try the contract between the parties, which in ner involved the validity of the patent. To say, a very respectable and large mty of the Supreme Court delivered a in opinion in that case, holding that the States Circuit Court should take jurisd over the case simply because the patently emanated from the Government.

ow, it may be said that there is no neces the amendment of the gentleman from [Mr. Culberson], in view of these deci the Supreme Court. The answer to this: the nisi judge upon the bench, ill, is human. As such he loves power, loves that dignity which as he thinks to enlarged jurisdiction; and where restriction, under a proper interpretation, thing, he too often secures it by the liber construction.

may be said that the injured party has ht of appeal. He has not this right in cases, on account of the amount involved, or if he had, Mr. Speaker, the moneyless, litigant ought not to be driven to the ty of incurring the extraordinary and s expense and delay of prosecuting his o the Supreme Court of the land. It amount practically to a denial of justice. ongress, as the law-making power of the should send out its law with its own in with its just limitation and cure orated in the act itself, so that it may yield of protection to the citizen instead here instrument for oppressing, and a for despoiling, harassing, and annoying of the bill and amendment under considera the blot, and I trust we have the wis courage to enact it into a law.

only criticism to which, in my humble n, the amendment of the gentleman from is justly subject, is, that it does not go ugh in its safeguards. It provides that lendant may have the right of removal ly stating in his application and making it to the fact that his cause of action under the Constitution or law of the States, and in whole or part involves per construction. Now, suppose, as the of litigation under the act of 1875 has frequently been the case, and as the case in the future, the applicant makes this statement for the purpose of ng delay and getting his cause transfe to the Federal court. The remedy go one step further and provide that if, trial of the cause in the court to which moved, it should be disclosed that in re defense or the right of recovery does not in fact depend upon the proper construcion of the Constitution or law of the United States, the United States Circuit Court should eo instanti discontinue the trial of the cause and remand it to the State court, at the cost, of course, of the party who has improperly had it transferred.

"The gentleman in charge of the bill has already explained fully the changes which its adoption will make in the law. I shall, there-fore, not go into a detailed comment on the provisions of the bill, but direct my remarks to the evils of the present law—the encroachments of the United States courts upon the judiciary of the States.

"There are but few questions of more importance than the one we now have under consideration. It pertains to a speedy and impartial trial by a judicial tribunal near parties concerned. It involves the respective rights and powers of the General Government and of the States, and hence the dearest interests of the citizen.

"From the organization of our Government it has been thought that two dangers threatened it. They might appropriately be compared to the centrifugal and centripetal forces in philosophy. One was the tendency of the States to separate and set up for themselves or form new alliances; the other, the tendency on the part of the General Government to usurp or absorb the authority of the States, thereby virtually obliterating their lines and converting the government from one of limited to one of unlimited powers. Scylla on the one hand and Charybdis on the other never gave more just cause of alarm to the mariner than these have given the sages and patriots who founded and maintained our institutions. But one of these dangers is past. The question of dissolving the Union of the States has been submitted to that tribunal from the decisions of which no appeal can be taken—to the arbitra-ment of war; but has the other peril—that of the destruction of our form of government by consolidation—ceased to exist? Unfortunately, it has not. No million of men have marched forth to impede its progress and crush it. ‘No braying horn and screaming sire’ have given notice that the march of the Federal Government against the reserved rights of the States was to be stopped; and no booning salute has announced to us that it is ended. On the contrary, the Government of the United States has gradually assumed authority which of right belongs to the States, until they are left the mere skeletons of what they were under the Constitution, and of what it was intende by those who framed that instrument they should be.

"Of all the means employed by those who have either designedly or inadvertently par-ticipated in this attempted and partially suc-cessful wreck of the States and of their re- served rights, the most efficient have been the Federal judiciary and Congressional legislation
increasing its power and jurisdiction. And in saying this I mean no reflection upon the integrity of the individuals who compose the judicial department of our Government. I am glad to bear testimony to the fact that in many instances our Supreme Court has stood as a bulwark against passionate and inconsiderate legislation. The trouble arises in a great measure from Congressional interference and from too great an increase of the jurisdiction of the inferior United States courts.

That the tendency of Federal legislation for the last fifteen years has been toward the concentration of too much power in the Federal judiciary and to an unwarranted interference with the judicial authority of the States, no candid man acquainted with the history of the country will deny. I am glad to see that Representatives on both sides of this Chamber realize this fact. I was pleased to hear the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Frye], when speaking on this subject, say:

"I agree with the gentleman entirely in the view that in the past we have gone too far in extending the jurisdiction of the Federal courts and allowing the transfer of causes from the State courts. I think that the time has now come when we can and ought to correct this matter.

"To remedy this evil the bill before us was introduced and has been recommended by the committee. It is not and cannot be made a sectional question. It is equally important to Maine and California, to Michigan and Louisiana."

"Before coming directly to the sections to be repealed, let us examine what has been said by some of the founders of our Government, and see whether or not they thought there was danger in our situation. Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence was the man who wrote that great charter of liberty; who conceived our form of government and was chief of those who kept it up during the struggle for independence; who presided over the young republic for eight years as Chief Magistrate; and who was spared to witness the operation of our system for half a century. Firm and honest in his convictions, he was not moved by passion nor terrified by peril. He saw the dangers ahead, and, like the faithful sentinel on the watch-tower, warned his people against them. My limited time will not permit me to produce all he has said on the subject, but I quote a few of his utterances.

"Mr. Jefferson wrote to Judge Roan, March 9, 1821:

"The greatest object of my fear is the Federal judiciary. That body, like gravity, ever acting, with noiseless foot and unalarmed advance, gaining ground step by step, and holding what it gains, is ingulling insidiously the imperial governments into the jaws of that which feeds them. The recent recall to first principles, however, by Colonel Taylor, by yourself, and now by Alexander Smith, will, I hope, be heard and obeyed, and that a temporary check will be effected. Yet be not weary of well-doing. Let the eye of vigilance never be closed."—Jefferson's Works, volume viii. page 212.

"On November 21, 1821, he wrote Nathaniel Macon:

"Our Government is now taking so steady a course as to show by what road it will pass to destruction, if we, by consolidation first, and then corrupts, is necessary consequence. The engine of consolidation will be the Federal judiciary; the two other branches the corrupting and corrupted instruments.

"He wrote to Mr. Nicholas on the 11th of December, 1821, as follows:

"I fear, dear sir, we are now in much another crisis, with this difference only, that the judiciary branch is alone and single-handed in the present assaults on the Constitution. But its assaults are more sure and deadly as from an agent seemingly passive and unresisting. May you and your contemporaries meet them with the same determination and effect as your father and his did the alien and sedition laws, and preserve inviolate a Constitution which, cherished in all its chastity and purity, will prove in the end a blessing to all nations of the earth.

"Still later, on the 25th of March, 1825, after (to use Mr. Jefferson's own language) 'chilling winters had rolled over his head and whitened every hair on it,' he wrote to Mr. Edward Livingston:

"One single object, if your provision attains it, will entitle you to the endless gratitude of society—that of restraining judges from usurping legislation. And with no body of men is this restraint more needed than with the judges of what is commonly called our General Government. . . . They are practicing on the Constitution by influences, analogies, and sophisms as they would on an ordinary law.

"They do not seem aware that it is not even the Constitution formed by a single authority and subject to a single superintendence and control, but that it is a compact of many independent powers, every single one of which claims an equal right to understand it and to require its observance. . . . This member of the Government was at first considered as the harmless and helpless of all its organs. But it has proved that the power of declaring what the laws of the United States are, and of making them by enacting and enforcing them, without alarm the foundations of the Constitution, can do what open force would not dare to attempt.

"These are a few of the prophecies of the immortal Sage of Monticello touching the danger to our institutions from the Federal judiciary. They are the predictions of one whose 'Declaration' has controlled the destiny of a hemisphere, turning the tide of the world from the darkness of despotism to the delights of freedom, and whose

'fame on brightest pages, Penned by poets and by sages, Shall go sounding down the ages,' as long as men loves to be free.

"We would do well to pause and ponder his admonitions, and not pass by in silence and unheeded the warnings of the greatest political philosopher and prophet of all countries and all times.

"Mr. Speaker, I have said that unwarranted encroachments have been made upon the State courts by Federal tribunals. We have only to look at the United States statutes and the judicial construction of them for painful proof of this fact. Let us first examine the law as to civil cases. By the judiciary act of 1789, Re-
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rised Statutes, section 639, subsection 1, it is provided that—

"When the suit is against an alien, or is by a citizen of the State wherein it is brought, and against a citizen or citizen of another State, it may be removed on the petition of such defendant filed in such State court at the time of entering his appearance in such State court.

"It will be observed that before the cause could be removed under this act the party removing must be a defendant, must also be an alien or a non-resident of the State in which he cause is pending, and must make his application for removal at the time of entering his appearance. These requirements tended to restrict the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. But in 1866 Congress lifted the floodgates, and since then a tide of litigation sufficient to arouse the gravest apprehension has flowed continuously into the United States courts. By the act of 1866 aliens and citizens of other States than that in which the suit was brought are authorized to divide the suit under certain circumstances, removing a portion to the United States courts, and leaving as to part of the defendants in the State courts, a thing unheard of in former times, and an innovation which should never have been tolerated.

"The next step taken to degrade the State courts was the act of 1868, which authorized either the plaintiff or the defendant to remove the cause, and at any time before final hearing. In other words, a party might select his court, and commence his suit therein, and after experimenting he might turn his back upon the forum of his choice, and upon his own petition have the cause removed to the United States courts, and there still further harass his victim, till, from exhaustion or want of means to defend his rights, he yielded the matter in controversy. What justice is there in allowing the party bringing a suit to abandon and fly from the forum of his choice? What justice in permitting him to vex his victim by requiring him to dance attendance on every court known to our complex system?

"The Federal court takes jurisdiction of the navigable rivers. What more? The Federal judiciary have not only had their jurisdiction extended over the lands of the United States, but over the waters also. In the earlier history of our Government the Federal court assumed jurisdiction over the waters only so far as tide-water extended. But in this, as in everything else, the jurisdiction of these courts has been enlarged till it extends now over all of our navigable rivers. It is true that thus far there courts only exercised jurisdiction of civil causes on the watercourses; but how long till it be, at their present rate, and they take jurisdiction of crimes committed there?

"The Civil Rights Bill was passed and jurisdiction given to the United States courts of civil causes arising under it, without any regard to whether the parties to the suit were citizens of the same or of different States, and without any limitation of time within which the application for transfer shall be made. By this legislation, for the first time in the history of this or, so far as I know, any other country, the complexion of the suit determined the court, that should administer justice to him, and we had established one court for one color, and a different tribunal for the other, when all the parties were citizens with equal rights and privileges under the Constitution.

"Mr. Speaker, this all-pervading Federal judiciary, by virtue of section 5466, assumes the right to go into our county courts under certain circumstances, take the ward's guardian therefrom, and carry him to the Federal court to be tried for not discharging the duties of his trust. The section is in these words:

"If any guardian having the charge and custody of the person of his ward shall embezzle the same or violate his trust, or fraudulently convert the same to his own use, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"Is any man deluded enough to suppose that the founders of the republic ever anticipated that this authority would be claimed by the Government or yielded by the States? If, because the money came from the Government as a pension, the Government may follow up and punish the custodian for embezzlement, why may it not for the same reason follow it for all purposes and control the ward, guardian, and fund, to the exclusion of the county courts of the States? If this assumption of authority goes unchallenged, who can tell but that ere long we shall have the General Government, through its judiciary, directing where the ward shall live, how much shall be paid for support, supervising settlements, directing the investment of the fund, and determining who shall inherit upon the death of the ward?"

"But, Mr. Speaker, as if not content while a vestige of exclusive jurisdiction remained to the States, Congress in its wild career went further and provided that corporations and individual members of corporations might remove their causes from the State to the Federal court. This change is made by section 640 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"Any suit commenced in any court other than a circuit or district court of the United States against any corporation other than a banking corporation organized under a law of the United States or against any member thereof, as such member, for any alleged liability of such corporation, or of such member as a member thereof, may be removed, for trial, in the circuit court for the district where such suit is pending, etc.

"This is the law as to corporations organized under the laws of the United States.

"As to corporations organized under the laws of any State, the courts have held that the residence of all of the persons owning or controlling the corporation within the State where the suit is instituted makes no difference. They are still entitled to the removal if the corporation was organized out of the State. Nor will the court bear evidence upon the
question of residence of the individuals composing the corporation.

"We have reached a point where the citizen is almost powerless in a litigated contest with an immense corporation, and yet we give foreign corporations, or those that are not wholly within a single State, an advantage over the resident citizen in the right to remove the cause to a distant court. Without the people, through their representatives, rise in their legal might and check them, I fear that the day is not far distant when individual property and constitutional liberty may both give way in the unequal contest. Let us take railroad corporations for an example. They are allowed the full protection of the law along their lines, as is the citizen, which is right. They even have the privilege of charging the resident on the line more per mile for carrying his freight than is charged for carrying freight the full length of the line. But, when the citizen conceives himself aggrieved and sues, he may find himself suddenly carried into the Federal court, to wait for years, and expend much in costs before he gets justice administered. Year after year the people pour out their treasures and build new roads, and year by year larger corporations swallow them up at reduced prices. They never die. If a small road ceases to exist under its charter name, it is only to begin a state of immortality as a branch of a large corporation. Daniel Webster and the Baltimore and Ohio road were in Washington together. The great constitutional lawyer has been gathered to his fathers a quarter of a century, but the corporation which bore him to 'the Monumental City' is yet in its infancy, and only strengthened by the years which have elapsed. When another century shall have passed, and the United States teem with two hundred millions of people, these roads will be more active and powerful than to-day by the increase of commerce from an increase of population.

"Men may come and men may go, But they flow on for ever."

"Where is the necessity for extending superior advantages to those so able to take care of themselves and so able to crush out the individual? Let favoritism for them cease. Let those who build or support corporations be placed on an equality before the law with them. Let corporations be subject to the judicial authority of the State where they do business. If there is no conflict between the citizen and the corporation, no injury can result from this course. If there is a conflict, let us give the people an equal chance in that conflict.

"To illustrate the maternal care with which our Federal system hovers over and protects corporations, let us look to the decisions of the courts concerning them. An act was passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1870, providing—"

"That any fire-insurance company, association, or partnership, incorporated by or organized under the laws of any other State or the United States, desiring to transact any such business as aforesaid by any agent or agents in this State, shall first appoint an attorney in this State, on whom process of law can be served, containing an agreement that such company will not remove the suit for trial into the United States Circuit Court or Federal courts, and file in the office of the Secretary of State a written instrument, duly signed and sealed, certifying such appointment, which shall continue until another attorney is substituted.

"This statute being in force, the Home Insurance Company of New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, established an agency in Wisconsin, complying with the requirements of the act quoted, and agreeing as follows:

"And said company agrees that suits commenced in the State courts of Wisconsin shall not be removed by the acts of said company into the United States circuit or Federal courts.

"The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Insurance Company v. Moss, 20 Wallace, 445, have held that notwithstanding this State statute, notwithstanding the solemn agreement of the corporation to the contrary, it may remove the suit to the United States court. The same has been held in the case of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company v. Doyle, reported in 3 Central Law Journal, 41.

"It is not my purpose to enter into any argument concerning the soundness of these decisions. It is sufficient for us to know that they stand. They are a barrier over which no State Legislature or State Constitution can pass and take hold of corporations. The people, after years of patient, hopeful, but unsparing forbearance, cry out for relief. There is but one tribunal on earth which can give it to them, and that is the Congress of the United States. I hope that this, their only city of refuge, will not close its gates against them. They ask nothing more than to be placed on an equality before the courts with corporations, and nothing less should be accorded them.

"Congress can not, and should not attempt to, interfere with the rightful and constitutional jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. There are also some classes of cases which are properly triable in the inferior United States courts. But Congress may regulate the jurisdiction and practice of such inferior courts, and should do so to the extent of relieving us of the hardships which the present system entails.

"The evil does not stop with civil cases. Congress has, by various acts which I will not delay the House by reading, given the district and circuit courts of the United States jurisdiction to remove criminal causes thereto, which arise in the State courts against internal-revenue officers and their assistants for offenses committed by them against the State laws. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Orth], in a speech delivered here on this subject, defends the right and propriety of the giving of this jurisdiction to the inferior courts of the United States, and says:

"Such jurisdiction of both civil and criminal cases
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The powers of the General Government are made up of concessions from the several States. Whatever is not expressly given to the former by express or general reserve. The judicial power of the United States is a constituent part of these concessions. That power is to be exercised by courts organized for the purpose, and brought into existence by an effort of the legislative power of the Union. Of all the courts which the United States may under their general powers constitute, one only—the Supreme Court—possesses jurisdiction derived immediately from the Constitution, and of which the legislative power cannot deprive it. All other courts created by the General Government possess no jurisdiction but what it is given them by the power which created them, and can be vested with none but what the power ceded to the General Government will authorize them to confer. The legislative authority of the Union must first make an act a crime, affix a punishment to it, and declare the court that shall have jurisdiction of the offense. Certain implied powers must necessarily result to our courts of justice from the nature of their institution, but jurisdiction of crimes against the State is not among those powers. To be for contempt, etc., are powers which cannot be dispensed with in a court; but all exercise of criminal jurisdiction in common-law cases are of opinions not within their implied powers.

This case is cited and approved in the case of The United States v. Cooley et al., 1 Wheaton, 415:

"In the case of the United States v. Burr, which was in the Circuit Court of Virginia in 1807, the Chief Justice of the United States declared that the laws of several States could not be regarded as rules of decision in trials for offenses against the United States, because no man could be condemned or prosecuted in the Federal court on a statute law.—Kent's Commentaries, 1, section 334.

"Further:

"The great difficulty and danger is in leaving it to the courts to say what is an offense against the United States when the law has not sufficiently defined it. The safer course undoubtedly is to confine the jurisdiction in criminal cases to offenses duly defined and to cases within the express jurisdiction given by the Constitution. Kent's Commentaries, 1, section 341.

"Under these authorities the district and circuit courts of the United States can not convict its officers after their causes are removed, Congress having never made their 'act a crime' or 'affixed a punishment to it.' No such authority can result by more implication. Life is not taken nor liberty destroyed in any such slipshod way by implication and resultant criminal jurisdiction. And, as these courts have no power to punish, they become merely tribunals to turn loose those who are charged with high crimes.

"I presume it is not the purpose of any one to go back and change the mode of disposing of cases which are founded upon difficulties that occurred fifteen or twenty years ago. But for offenses committed recently, in times of profound peace, every man should be amenable to the law he has violated and to the tribunal authorized to vindicate that law.

"The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Orth] also says of a bill now before the House for the restriction of inferior Federal courts:

"But it goes further, and repeals all laws transferring criminal cases from the State to the Federal courts. That would be the effect of the law if passed.

"The same position has been assumed by others who have spoken in opposition to this bill.

"Mr. Speaker, no such consequence flows from the legislation proposed in this Congress. A complete, aye, the best, remedy for the transfer of all causes containing a Federal ingredient, or against parties on account of any act done as officers or representatives of the Government, is left. Section 709 of the Revised Statutes is not touched by the legislation, and provides for a transfer to the highest court in our republic. I send it to the Clerk to be read, that members may see that we are not attempting any inroad upon constitutional rights, nor to leave officers of the Government without an impartial hearing."

The Clerk read as follows:

A final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of the State, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity; or where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is claimed under the Constitution, or any treaty or statute of, or commission held or authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set up or claimed by either party, under such Constitution, treaty, statute, commission, or authority, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court upon a writ of error. The writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a court of the United States.

The Supreme Court may reaffirm, reverse, modify, or affirm the judgment or decree of such State court, etc.

Mr. Phillips: "And what are the consequences of these changes in the forum of justice? The expense of litigation is increased enormously. The trouble of attending to it is more than doubled. By the process of dividing the suit already mentioned, there are two suits where there should be but one, and they probably hundreds of miles apart, and possibly standing for trial on the same day. Strong corporations and wealthy individuals are able to attend and litigate in these courts, while the poor are not, and are virtually deprived of their legal right to a speedy . . . trial, on account of the crowded state of the dockets and the impossibility of reaching the courts."

One of the charges our fathers made against
the King of England in the Declaration of Independence was that of 'transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses.' We had as well be tried 'beyond seas' as beyond our county, if in both instances we are alike deprived of the power of obtaining justice. The world has heaped anathemas upon the tyrant who placed his laws so high they could not be read. How much more blamable was he for placing his laws out of sight than we are when we place our courts (through which alone the laws can be enforced) out of reach?

"Again, by the present judicial system the citizen may be twice tried for the same offense — once by the State and once by the Government, where the same act is made criminal by the statutes of both. It is true that this grows out of our anomalous dual system of government. But that fact should restrain us from extending the jurisdiction of Federal courts further than is absolutely necessary.

"If there was one feature of our judicial system in the States held more sacred by our forefathers than all others, it was that which secured to parties a trial before an impartial jury of the county or vicinage where the cause of action arose. So sedulous were they in the protection of this right that most of the States ingrained it into their Constitutions. It is virtually destroyed in the Federal courts. There the juries are taken from remote parts of the State or district, and had almost as well be taken from a different State, being total strangers to the parties and their surroundings.

"I have already spoken of the great cost to litigants from the administration of justice in the Federal courts. But this is not all; they are immensely costly to the Government. Under Democratic rule, before the changes of which I have spoken, the cost of these courts was only a few hundred thousand dollars a year. Now it is millions, and increasing yearly. Too true is it, as stated by Judge Dillon in his work on the 'Removal of Causes,' that 'the small tide of litigation that formerly flowed in Federal channels has swollen into a mighty stream.' He might have added, 'and that stream threatens to deluge the country with cost, and bear away the dearest privileges of the citizen.'

"There is another great evil which flows from our present judicial practices. Deputy marshals and their posse may go through the States armed, shooting, destroying property, driving off hogs and cattle of the citizens, beating and killing citizens, and when arrested and prosecuted by the State officials they are permitted to file their petitions in the United States district courts and remove their causes thereto, away from those who witnessed the offense and suffered by it. What more? The district attorney and the Attorney-General for the United States are instructed by the Government to appear and defend the criminal and try to convict him. The people of the United States thereby pay officials to defend those who violate law. Is this right? Is it an effort to terrify criminals, or does it tend to encourage crime? I refer to this as an evil which the constituents I have the honor to represent are deeply interested in; for happily for them they have now administering revenue laws in their midst resident officials who are more observant of their rights than non-residents were; but I mention it as a question which affects all of our people alike.

"The tendency to centralization is so clearly described in an article recently published by a distinguished citizen of Indiana that I quote his language on the subject:

""The centralizing tendency of our national legislation is dangerous for another reason, namely: It is creating discontent, and poisoning the affections of the people toward the Government, thus weakening the spirit of patriotism, upon which exists the ultimate hope of that Government for its just authority and long-continued existence. The humble citizen who, for some technical violation of a law, is arrested and taken two hundred or three hundred miles to be tried in a United States court, and after much delay is, perhaps, mulcted in the trifling sum of ten dollars, and finds that the expenses attending the same have amounted to several hundred more, very likely causing the loss of his home and the imprisonment of his family, is painfully impressed with the idea that injustice has been done him, and he becomes from that moment a dissatisfied member of society. He sees in such treatment a wrong that for ever after rankles in his bosom, and causes him to look upon the Government as his oppressor and enemy rather than his protector and friend. In vain may you talk to him of the necessity of a strong government. In vain may you explain that her shield covers him as one of her children. In vain may you point to the insignia of her power and the evidence of her wealth and magnificence. In vain may you contrast the splendor of those granite temples which lavish folly is so rapidly multiplying all over the land for the dispensation of Federal justice, with the modest cottage of his home, for, to him, what are they all but the domed and turreted mausoleums of expiring liberty?"

"Such courts are not the courts for the people. No matter how learned and impartial their judges may be; no matter how pure the ermine with which they are clothed; no matter how exalted the position which they occupy, they are the creatures of encroaching power, and, like the magistrates of the Church of England, are expected to 'magnify their office.' Their rules are arbitrary and their predilections are in the line of absolutism. They live in the gilded sphere of power and luxurious splendor and their sympathies are not with the homely virtues of the masses. No system that takes the citizen a long distance from his home to be tried for general offenses can ever be satisfactory to a people imbued with a proper spirit of liberty.

"These are words of warning from a man who is of the political party which has been most instrumental in passing these laws. Surely he can not be accused of political bias. I have seen some of the citizens whom I have the honor to represent arrested and carried more than one hundred miles to be tried in a Federal court for a simple misdemeanor. I have seen them required to attend term after term when there was either no case ever made out against them, or so slight a case that a mere nominal fine only could properly be
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But the poor unfortunate were not till weeks of time and all the money could get was spent. I have seen those a long distance who were so poor they had to walk or club together and go in carrying out on the road at night. I cannot in speaking of these individual cases hardship is to show the importance of justice administered near the parties. Why, the gentleman from Ohio of two cases in his State where parties to expend in court costs $300 each in bringing themselves against a simple mistake where they were acquitted.

Speaker, unfortunately, the story of sessions of the Federal Court, backed by congressional legislation, does not end there. There is a glorious privilege for our fathers fought and died—a privilege . . . . than light and life to every through whose veins Anglo-Saxon owns. It is the right of local self-entendment in an untrammeled ballot. As is this franchise—blood-bought it was—it, too, has been seized by the court and prostrated by the power personified predicted would be the death of our institutions. Section 1202 of the Statutes, passed in 1871, provides appointment of supervisors of elections. In 1877 they are required—

reasonably inspect, from time to time, and at the time of elections, the manner in which is done, and the way and methods in which voters register, sign, and tell, or check, whether the same are required by any law of States, or any State, territorial, or municipal.

In 1871, also passed in 1871, provides appointment of special deputy-marshals and his general deputies, and such duties, shall keep the peace, and support and provide supervisors of election in the discharge of their duties, to prevent fraudulent registration unlawful voting therein, or fraudulent conduct of any officer of election, and immediately, he shall register or bỏ. All above, or without any person who commits, or attempts or offers, any of the acts or offenses prohibited here—commits any offense against the laws of the States, etc.

It will be seen that a deputy-marshals by a United States court is sent into control of elections there. He is made of the qualifications of voters and of bad intentions in voting. With process than the policeman's cloth, and carry away from the ballot-box. An American freeman about to engage in the highest of the political privilege owed on man.

These things be and our liberties last? continue and we be other than slaves? Unfortunately, they can not. They are the handwritings upon the wall which require neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to interpret, and which tell us that our republican institutions are in danger.

"Under what plea have all these wrongs been perpetrated? What excuse is given for this subversion of the grand system devised and bequeathed to us by the founders of the republic? It is the same plea under which Napoleon I tore down the Republic and built up the Empire of France. It is the same excuse given by Napoleon III for destroying the liberties of his people and placing upon them monarchy. It is the same under which ambitious men and tyrants have worked from the downfall of the first republic to the establishment of the last despotism. 'Necessity for a strong government.' What is the necessity for a stronger government than we have? It is already, when considered in all its bearings, the most powerful upon which the sun shines. It resisted successfully, when much weaker than it is to-day, the greatest shock to which any free government was ever subjected—for greater than can menace it now. When our unfortunate civil war came and scattered the States of the Union, this mighty republic was strong enough to gather them up, replace them in their orbits, and move on the brightest constellation in the firmament of nations. And all of this without the post-bellum legislation which I have mentioned. This cry of 'necessity for strong government' is only a subterfuge.

"The cloak under which are working those who are not content with our form of government. Let us meet it by constitutional methods, but firmly, as becomes men. Let us not, after the lightnings of heaven have yielded to our philosophy, permit the temptations of earth to seduce our patriotism.

"The maelstrom on the coast of Norway is the most celebrated whirlpool of the world. Over an area of more than one hundred and twenty-five square miles the circling flood sweeps. It is known now to be very dangerous to navigation, and according to ancient mariners whatever came within the compass of this monster of nature—whether ship or shark, whether whale or whale—was drawn into the vortex, hurled to the center, and dashed to destruction by the whirling flood.

"When the student of history looks out on Time's broad ocean, he sees a political maelstrom more dire, more destructive, than that on Norway's stormy coast. It has circled since the first republic rose, and has wreaked and borne down all the free commonwealths of ancient times by drawing them to centralization, despotism, and ruin.

"It's doom is like the Dead Sea air. And nothing lives that enters there."

"There may be seen the wrecks of Rome, of Greece. Strong as they were when they started toward centralized despotism, they were as powerless to resist as is the straw to
resist the tornado which impels it. Had the proud Roman been asked whether his country's liberties would not be thrown away, he would have replied indignantly: 'No; they are to be perpetual.' Yet the praetorian guards, standing upon the ramparts of 'the Eternal City,' with a loud voice proclaimed that the Roman world was to be disposed of to the best bidder by public auction, and it was done. Didius Julianus became the purchaser, and was thereby made emperor, and mankind were shocked to see the 'mistress of the world' bought for, paid for, and controlled by the money of one selfish, scheming, ambitious man. The Apollon Way now no longer resounds with the shouts of victorious Roman freemen, and the soft-voiced Italian has sung his sad song in misery and chains in the 'City of the Cæsars.'

"Had the Greek been asked how long his freedom would last, he would have replied with the same infatuation which seems to have seized us. 'For ever!' And yet the matrons who raised up sons for the state, and sent them forth commanding them to 'return bearing their shields or borne on them,' have been succeeded by the groveling tenants of the harems, and slavish degenerate sons have succeeded free and noble sires all over the land of Leondas and Lycurgus. Let us take warning by their sad fate, and not permit ourselves to be drifted into this focus of centralized despotism and destruction either by Congressional mal-legislation or by judicial construction.

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts: 'We have considered this one point thus far, how the business of the court will be diminished by the removal of this one provision from the act. Is there a demand we shall go further? Is there a demand that we shall have no United States courts that shall adjudicate upon the rights of parties, citizens of different States? I think not. Events are so fresh and so powerful in their instruction that it will not be found in this House that it has a standing here, that we are to dismiss the national power—dismiss the national courts and ignore their usefulness. We want to maintain them. We are here to-day with a Union more strongly cemented than ever before, and destined to be perpetual. That Union is not by the agreement of the States, but by the decree of the people of this great country, renewed, ratified, sanctified in the blood of the war. That is accomplished, and with the United States court everywhere in this land I shall look in vain to find any gentleman rise and say he would banish them or shear them of their power. Nay, the lesson of the legislation in the last Congress and in this teaches us volumes as to the opinion of the people and the legislators here assembled. Why, in the Forty-fifth Congress we passed bills securing joint action, giving additional facilities in the United States courts, establishing new courts, making new districts, and divisions of districts—in how many States? Why, in Colorado, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, and West That in the Forty-fifth Congress. When in the record in the Forty-sixth I Gentlemen only to consult the files of the House, the Committee on the Judiciary and find there bills in the same direction for Indiana, Louisiana, Iowa, Mississippi, see, Illinois, South Carolina, Texas, Ke North Carolina, Missouri, New York, Kansas. Does that legislation show t people tire of the pressure of the nation er and the authority of the Federal. While I would not divulge the secret consultation of the committee-room, yr that I may say to this House that, in cassions and testimony before us in re the establishment of a circuit court in a State in this Union, it appeared that th wanted the United States court there they had more confidence in it than th in their State courts. And I say far that the credit may go where it is d this was in one of the Southern States Union.

"I like that evidence. That is ver fying. With this legislation accomplish proposed and with that feeling prev receive any such expression as that wit ality. Let us have, then, this recognit United States power, and let us see to we do not here strive to strip it of its ity.

The amendment of Mr. Culberson agreed to.

Some other less important amendment made, and the bill passed the House—y lays 74, not voting 56. It made no j in the Senate.

In the House, on February 4th, Mr. of New York, called up the following resolution from the Committee on Fore fairs:

"Whereas, all civilized nations take part in international fishery exhibition to be held in Berlin, Germany, in April, 1880, it is de right and expedient that the prominent and action of the United States in the line of the propagation of fish and the stocking of depleting waters should be conspicuously and well on the occasion: therefore,

Resolved, etc., That, to enable the United Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to exhibit in Berlin in April, 1880, a fair and full of the different specimens of American for casts thereof, models of, and implements, etc., the prosecution of American Fishers, the $30,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any not otherwise appropriated in the Treasurer United States, or so much thereof as may be for the purpose, to be immediately available passage of this resolution.

Sec. 2. That the United States Commit Fish and Fisheries be, and is hereby, auth represent the United States, either in person deputy to be appointed by the President of t States; and that, at his discretion, he may portion of the collections at present form
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5. That the United States Commissioner of Fisheries be, and hereby, instructed to go Congress, through the Department of State, upon the Berlin Exhibition, showing the regress and present condition of the fisheries as culture in foreign countries.

Morton: "Mr. Chairman, at first glance it is easy to see the advantage of an international fisheries exhibition at Berlin. It is likely to red with indifference. This indifference fisheries and to these exhibitions has for years, and was never more manifest when the countries do not look upon fisheries to. One of these international exhibitions held at Bergen, Norway, in 1865, at the fish of all the great countries and of the lesser ones were well represented. Sicilian, Bavaria sent 68 contributions; Britain, 174; Sweden, 388; and Hol-35. How many came from this country? One! Another exhibition was held in 1866, and our fish were not present at all.

The French Government has given so much aid to this business of fish-culture that all its waters have been turned into the art for the propagation of fish. One of the finest and most extensive establishments in the province of France is that erected by France ningen, which went into operation in 1853. In six months it has artificially fecundated three million eggs and produced sixteen million living fish.

The possibilities of our shores, a consequence our inland seas, could lead all nations in the world in which we live to become masters of every item of information about such importance to our people and our industries. The annual value of salmon in Ireland is about $3,600,000, in this country it averages from thirty to forty cents a pound. The oyster beds in New York cover an area of about seven thousand acres, containing about hundred millions of bushels. The following are a few figures showing the comparative production and consumption of fish by the nations in the world:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Annual Product</th>
<th>Annual Consumption</th>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>$18,800,000</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>9,600,000</td>
<td>1,770,000</td>
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<td>United States</td>
<td>3,909,000</td>
<td>6,829,000</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>5,423,000</td>
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The United States exported in 1874 about 12,000 thousand dollars worth. This appears from this statement that in 1874 by France, each smaller than some States, produced respectively one-third fish than the United States. In 1862 the United States exportations amounted to 204,197, in 1874 it had a total of 78,290 tons.

"In the report of the United States Fish Commissioner for 1877 there is a description of a fish of most excellent quality found on the American coast. It existed in great numbers, and yet was unknown to our fishermen—for the reason that they were not acquainted with the apparatus of European fishermen. This should teach us how important it is for us to be familiar with those improvements and methods which prevail in the Old World.

"In the fish-trade in 1865, Norway had a balance of trade in favor of $12,588,975. Why was this? Because she resorted to fish production as it is proposed the United States should do. In this connection the United States Fish Commissioner again says:

Norway is the only European nation that has a scientific commission occupied officially in the supervision of the fisheries, and in devising methods by which they may be carried on in such a manner as to secure the least possible waste. To the labor and observation of such men as Dr. Boeck, Professor Sara, and others, is due much of the present efficiency of the Norwegian fisheries.

"Mr. Chairman, I now call attention to some of the results which have been achieved by the United States Fish Commission since its creation in 1872, in respect to which it is safe to assert that the United States is in advance of foreign nations in the methods and machinery of the fisheries; in the use of better equipped vessels, some steam and some under sail, a large fleet being now employed continually on the coast and off the coast; in the use of greatly improved means of taking fish, especially the replacing of the hook and line by means of labor-saving nets, and particularly by the purse-seines, by which a thousand barrels of fish are frequently taken at one haul, instead of depending upon the capture of the fish one at a time.

"In catching mackerel, the United States first used a line with a baited hook dragged along the surface of the water, the vessel being under sail. Sometimes the baited hook was sent below the surface, the vessel being either under sail or anchored. Here only such fish were taken as happened to be in the vicinity of the vessel. Next, the vessel was anchored or hove to, and the mackerel brought up to the boat by means of a lure consisting of finely-chopped fish, thrown overboard, thus attracting the schools from a distance sometimes of several miles. Next, seines or nets of various forms of construction were introduced, and last of all the purse-seines for fishing in deep water were employed, which surrounded the fish and captured an entire school at one operation. The use of similar seines in connection with specially constructed steamers, in the capture of the mose-bunker or menhaden and the conversion of the fish into valuable oil and manure, are peculiar to the United States.

Another peculiar American feature in the capture of sea-fish is the use of the so-called dory, a boat from sixteen to twenty-two feet in length, and much lighter and more secure at
sea, and superior in every way to any boat used in Europe. Applications are being constantly received by the Commissioner for models, drawings, and descriptions of this boat.

"The original methods of fish-culture consisted in allowing the natural current of water, as that from a spring or hydrant, to pass through wooden troughs, having on the bottom a layer of gravel, among which the eggs were placed; this essentially represents to this day the inventive genius of Europe. The next mode was in anchoring the trawls in a river so as to get the natural flow of the water instead of depending upon springs or hydrants. This, as at first applied by Seth Green, rendered the hatching of shad practicable on a large scale.

"Again, advancing on its own method of having the eggs in actual layers and trays, the United States devised the method of placing the eggs in large vessels of a conical shape, and allowing the water to come in at the bottom and flow over at the top, by which means enormous numbers can be hatched on a given area. Such is the apparatus used to a considerable extent by the United States at its salmon-hatching establishments in Maine and California. As the result, with a very small force of operatives, as many as fifteen millions of eggs have been treated in a single season on the Sacramento River hatchery—a product much more than that of all the salmon-hatching establishments, public and private, in Europe combined.

"The funnel apparatus was next placed by the United States Commission on floating scows, so that the water used in developing the eggs could be drawn directly from the subjacent river where they were anchored. With this was combined the form of baskets filled with eggs and plunged up and down in the water continually by means of steam-power. The success of the method of the use of scows led to the construction of a large steamer especially fitted for this purpose and nearly ready for use, by which the amount of work of previous seasons can be increased many fold.

"The efforts of Europe in the artificial propagation of fish have been confined chiefly to the treatment of different species of salmon, trout, and white-fish, and this by the rude methods first indicated—all breeding in fresh water. The United States Fish Commission first conceived the idea and made the experiments of artificial impregnation of and hatching the eggs of the various sea-fishes, which require a totally different treatment from the eggs of fresh-water species, the latter sinking to the bottom of the water, while the former float on the surface. Experiments were prosecuted in the harbor of Gloucester in the hatching of eggs of the cod, during the winters of 1878-79, which, after many failures, resulted in 200,000 larvae. This steamer referred to is an essential factor in the work contemplated for the future, being capable of producing hundreds of millions of young fish in a single season.

"The hatching of cod, mackerel, halibut, sea-herring, and indeed any of the fish of our coast, with the exception of the blue-fish and mackerel (which do not spawn at a time when they can be reached), becomes perfectly practicable. Not only can the old off-shore and other grounds be increased in their productiveness, but new stations can be established. It is especially anticipated that productive cod-fisheries can be developed as far south as the Chesapeake Bay or even Cape Hatteras, thus giving lucrative occupation to a large class of the community in the winter season, when the cod would be on the coast and when other fishing would be intermitted. The benefit to the people of the South in this increase of a supply of cheap fish-food during the winter will of course be readily appreciated. The fitful appearance and disappearance of mackerel on the American coast can also, in a great measure, be regulated.

"It is hoped to transfer the general seat of the cod and of the mackerel fisheries from the distant Banks and the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the coast of the United States, thus settling some very serious international fishery questions, and making the American cod-fisheries especially similar to those of Norway, where twenty-five thousand men are employed for four months of the year in fishing in open boats, going out in the morning and returning at night.

"The European nations, especially the Germans and Norwegians, have been kept advised of the success of the United States Fish Commission in the hatching of various species of sea-fishes, through the public papers, but no reports of the commission have appeared later than that for 1877; they are without the detailed information desired, most of the discoveries having been made in 1878 and 1879.

"European nations are aware that all the more recent improvements in the hatching of fish, both fresh-water and marine, have been developed by the United States Commission, and especially by Mr. T. B. Ferguson, the assistant commissioner. The agents of the North German Lloyd's have offered to carry the exhibits of the United States at half rates, and have asked permission of the director of the company in Bremen to take them free of any expense whatever.

"These results show the advantages which have already accrued from the action of Congress in enabling this country to profit by the discoveries and experiences of European nations in the culture of fish."

"The joint resolution was adopted in the House—yeas 169, nays 70, not voting 54. It was passed in the Senate and approved by the President.

In the House, on February 24th, the following communication was received:

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Attorney-General with reference to the requisite appropriation for the current fiscal year for the compensation...
shals of the United States, including their
sent for necessary expenditures in the dis-
er official duties.
R. B. HAYES.
E RANSON, February 24, 1880.

eaker: "The communication will be
o the Committee on Appropriations," he
site: "And printed."
nger: "Let the accompanying paper
erk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, February 20, 1880.
I desire respectfully to call your attention to
the appropriation for the current fiscal
year to expenditures of the marshals of
States in the performance of the duties of
Congress, and the present Congress at its
adjourned without making any appropri-
ations or expenditures. In my annual report I have
1 to the Senate and House of Representa-
tion in condition in which they were last by this
t the 1st of July last they have carried
ices without any appropriation, and have
en without compensation for themselves
eu, but have advanced the sums neces-
and in order that the process of the
1 may not fail, having fulfilled substantial
their official duties. I am informed from
h they have now reached the limit
ctly to conduct their offices, and a
them in the administration of their offices
ly a failure to execute the laws of the United
ch in such case would occur by reason of
suitable appropriations. I need not enu-
number of cases in which such failure
ed with grave results, disastrous in
individually and in others to the public
he United States. Nearly eight months of
al year have now elapsed. I feel that
r have not yet been made. I have no doubt
continue to do their best; but, in view of
pressure upon them, I trust that Congress
as possible, and that they may be
the appropriation would be
legitimate fees and expenditures have not
an of the Department of Justice, I have
y to inform you of the condition in which
find themselves, and the consequent
anticipated in the administration of public
order that you may, should you deem it
minate with Congress upon the subject,
that body, with as much earnestness
properly be done, a prompt disposition of
respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General.

House, on March 12th, the Appropri-
was considered.
John, of Ohio, said: "Mr. Chair-
nbers will have observed from the
that the appropriations it
are for the current fiscal year only—
ill not be the general bill which usu-
beginning a session to clear
encies for the past and present fis-
ill the appropriation for the mar-
ified in its language, and differs
the bill as originally presented to
The clause in the present bill reads:

"For the payment of the fees and expenses of
United States marshals and their general deputies
earned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880,
$600,000.

"Gentlemen will observe the language—
'general deputies.' The bill contains no
where any appropriation for special deputy-
marshals. I call attention to this fact for the
benefit of gentlemen on both sides of the
House. The Committee on Appropriations
thought it advisable to appropriate money for
the general purposes of the courts and the preven-
tion of crimes only. We do not in this bill
appropriate any money for special deputy-mar-
shals; and I doubt whether the Democratic
party ever will appropriate any money for
such special deputies so long as the law stands
in its present shape. It will be observed that
the committee has confined itself to appropri-
merely, and has ingrained no legislation
or words of exclusion. It has, however, failed
or refused to appropriate any sum for special
deputies.

"Special deputy-marshal is appointed only
for Congressional elections and only upon the
occasion of such elections. They are creatures
unknown to the law except when appointed
for an election for Representatives about to
take place. The last Congress adjourned with-
out making any appropriation for special de-
puty-marshal; indeed, it adjourned without
making appropriation for any of the fees of
marshals, because of a disagreement between
the different departments of the Government.
Of course the marshals and their general de-
puties attended to the business of the country
without the appropriation, because the mar-
shals of the United States and their general
deputies do not derive their chief compensation
out of the $600,000 which we appropriate to
them in this bill. They are paid out of fees in
admiralty cases and the other civil suits in
which the United States Government is not a
party. The United States marshals, therefore,
continued to perform their duties, serving writs,
warrants for private individuals, and for the
Government of the United States; looking to
Congress to reimburse them for the expenses
which they might incur in serving writs, etc.,
for the United States Government. This was
an ordinary, legitimate service, which was
never in dispute. And every one is ready to
make this amount available for their use at as
early a day as possible.

"But Mr. Chairman, while it was proper
for the marshals of the United States to attend
to the general business of the country, being
already in office and having many duties to
perform, it was not proper for any officer of
this Government to appoint special deputy-
marsahls when no appropriation had been made
for that specific purpose, and when, on the
contrary, all the appropriations for marshals
had failed because Congress was unwilling to
vote a dollar for special deputies, the Presiden-
t insinuating upon the absence of certain restrictive
I desire to say gentlemen on both sides of the House that I have now no letter and know of none to offer to Congress from any officer of the Government stating we owe special deputy-marshals in California anything. Indeed, I do not suppose the Attorney-General would take the responsibility of saying that we did owe United States special deputy-marshals any particular sum of money in the absence of appropriations, because the law is very explicit on the statute-book that no department of the Government has the power to incur an obligation in the absence of an appropriation for that purpose. The law was laid down distinctly by Attorney-General Williams in regard to the printing of postal-cards when no appropriation had been made for that purpose. The President of the United States confirmed the doctrine in a message which he sent to this House in the month of June, 1876; and the Secretary of the Treasury, in an executive document which I have before me, says expressly there is no power to incur any obligation on the part of the Government unless money has been appropriated for that special purpose. Therefore, although we know by report, by telegram, and possibly by official letters in response to inquiry to the Attorney-General, that we had seventy-six hundred dollars' worth of special deputy-marshals in the State of California at the late election in that State without knowing how many; yet they are not in a shape to claim any relief at the hands of this Government, and, in my judgment, they have long since been paid by the Republican Central Committee. Any proposition to amend this bill by inserting $7,600 would be simply a proposition for the relief of the Republican Central Committee.

It is a private debt when certain gentlemen are put, as they have been, upon public duty for which no appropriation has been made, and are told if the Government does not pay them the private purse would. I know no public officer who has a right to create that debt on the part of the Government; the proposition is as plain as that two and two make four, that if any debt exists it is the debt of the Republican Central Committee, and can not, in law, be the debt or obligation of the country. No department can incur an obligation in the absence of an appropriation (except in the Army and Navy), and no public officer will take the responsibility of saying that we owe (in its proper sense) any one in such a case.

Now, special deputy-marshals are entitled, if properly appointed and there is an appropriation for them, to five dollars a day. General deputies are entitled to the ordinary fees which the statute specified in this respect. A special deputy-marshall is entitled to be present at elections under the election law (if it be regarded as constitutional), but he is entitled to no compensation for being present. The compensation of five dollars a day is confined expressly to special deputy-marshals. A general deputy-marshall has no fees even for arresting a man without process on election-day, for there are no such fees allowed. The supposition is that there is always a warrant, an attachment, or process of some kind or other. Of course, if he seizes a man who violates the law in his presence, he may be entitled to the ordinary fifty cents for the commitment of the prisoner. He may be entitled to ordinary fees for attending before a United States commissioner. But these are fees to which he would be entitled if he held a warrant, and are incurred in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.

But the Committee on Appropriations thought, so far as their duty extended, that all they could do and all they were willing to do, in view especially of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, was this: that the general deputies' ordinary fees should be paid, but the extraordinary fees of the special deputy-marshals should not, because no appropriation had ever been made for that purpose, and their employment was not authorized and created no obligation.

There can not be two sides, Mr. Chairman, to the question of law that, whether a law is constitutional or not, we have the right to determine how much shall be appropriated under it, especially where no amount is fixed. For example, if a public building needs $500,000 to complete it, Congress may say that in the present state of the Treasury, or in the present state of other advanced work, we will give nothing—yet the building ought to be completed; or we will give $50,000—yet that may not be enough; or we will give $100,000—and that may not be enough. By committing to the House power to appropriate, the right is absolutely left in the House to determine whether it will appropriate for a certain purpose and how much it will appropriate.

Of course I understand, as a legislator, that upon us rests the burden of refusing to carry out a law or refusing to carry it out properly. That is a responsibility we must take. We always have taken it, and I hope we always will without fear.

And I desire to say that because the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the election law is constitutional by a sort of eight-by-seven decision—and I mean by that a division apparently according to party lines (without impugning the good faith of any member of the Supreme Court, but to show how differently a legal question may appear to persons who have been educated in different political schools)—that although that court has decided the constitutionality of the law, that when we come, as legislators, to appropriate money it is our duty to say, in the situation or, if constitutional, is it a good law, and are we bound to appropriate money for it? Beyond that, we have a right to determine whether the exigency for any appropriation exists, or whet-
or any obligation exists on the part of the Government for past services, or whether in the next fiscal year the country really needs money for this purpose."

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut: "Mr. Chairman, I am glad the House has decided to take up this bill. It contains some twenty-seven items supplying deficiencies in the service, and they are all, in the judgment of the Appropriations Committee, in which I as a member most heartily concur, immediately indispensable to the service. To pass the bill is a work of necessity, I might say of mercy; that is to say, I speak of the bill as reported from the committee.

The proposed section for the payment of marshals is to pay the marshals and their general deputies. We have a bill pending before the House, reported, I believe, from the committee, proposing to devote $600,000 to the marshals and their general deputies, and containing a proviso forbidding the use of any of this money for the payment of expenses under the national election laws. I understand it is proposed to drop the latter clause; but, nevertheless, by retaining the term 'general' the same effect is reached. None of the money can be appropriated for the payment of expenses incurred under the general election laws save as marshals or general deputies may have been engaged, and most of the marshals so employed are special marshals. Therefore, dropping the prohibitory proviso is nearly immaterial so far as the practical effect is concerned.

"It appears, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that at the very first opportunity the Democratic majority of this House renews the tactics that compelled the long, excited, and expensive extra session of last summer. And it does not appear thus far that the Democratic party has learned anything from the debates of that session or from the public opinion of the country. The leaders seem determined to prove all that was charged against the party.

"I propose very briefly to review this practice of tacking on or attaching political legislation to appropriation bills. The attempt was made to justify this by reference to the history of Great Britain. There can be found precedents in that history previous to 1688, when Great Britain was engaged in a great political revolution. Since 1688 it has not been British practice. And since 1710 there has been an absolute rule of the House of Lords prohibiting it. It is regarded there as revolutionary and destructive of the rights of the House of Lords, barring that House from a free expression of its opinion upon bills of supply.

"It is sought to justify it by reference to precedents in the legislation of Congress while it was under Republican control. That can not be done, in my opinion; because while the Republicans, when they had a majority of both Houses and the President, also on their side, were in the very bad habit at times of putting general legislation on appropriation bills, it had not the effect then of thumb-screwing the Executive. And when some of the most illustrious examples of this bad habit occurred they had a two-thirds vote in both Houses, and it was therefore, as far as compelling the Executive was concerned, a mere matter of form; they could pass the bill, whether he approved or disapproved.

"The practice, however, is not justifiable because Republicans were at times guilty of it. The only example furnished by Republicans, which is in reality applicable to the present discussion, is that occurring during the great Kansas agitation, when they proposed to forbid the use of the army in Kansas to enforce certain wicked legislation. In that instance the Republicans, having brought about an extra session and come to a serious consideration of the subject, abandoned the attempt, being satisfied that they were wrong in proposing to coerce the Government in that way; and among the protests against tacking against thumb-screwing legislation, there are none more logical and impressive than those made by eminent Democratic Senators.

"The judgment of the country is against this. The history of constitutional legislation is against it. Some of the States of the Union condemned it as early as 1776. In their first Constitutions they emphatically condemned it, and for the very reasons that we are in the habit of assigning on this side. As time passed, Constitution after Constitution has been so altered as to prevent it. Twenty-eight of the State Constitutions rendered it impossible by a variety of provisions, but a great many of them containing this simple rule: 'Bills shall contain but one subject, which shall be distinctly described in the title.' Other Constitutions permit the Executive to veto some while approving other sections of appropriation bills. And, when the Confederates came to adopt a constitution, they took the existing Constitution of the United States with certain modifications. Among the modifications which their veteran politicians and legislators thought it necessary to make are clauses that rendered it utterly impossible to do what the Democratic party of this House is seeking to do here to-day. We have the history of the State Constitutions, the general progress of constitutional legislation in the country, the judgment of the Houses of Congress before this agitation in repeated instances, and what I am sure will weigh strongly with some gentlemen, and which weighs somewhat with all, the thoughtful action of the Confederate Convention considering the defects of the Federal Constitution.

"Under this policy of the Democratic party there can be nothing like deliberate legislation. The work becomes a farce; we are not free to vote as we please; bills become a patchwork of general and political legislation and appropriations; the freedom of voting becomes the
freedom of one subject to the highway robber, subject to the black-mailer, subject to the torture of inquisition. The call of the roll in a sense brings with it an insult, because it asks me to vote upon brass and clay, and silver and gold, all mingled in one image. No legislative body has a right to bring a member to that emergency.

"Now, as to the provision concerning the marshals, of which I hope I shall speak still more briefly. The Committee on Appropriations decided to make it an independent bill, which was rightly done. It is now proposed to put it on this appropriation bill, which is wrongly done. There is due marshals and special deputies in California some $7,500 for labor under the election laws. The supervisors of elections are paid out of the Treasury under a permanent statute. This is not a matter of discretion with us, whether or not we will incur indebtedness of this sort. While the statute stands, any two reputable citizens applying to the marshal have the right to demand that special deputies be appointed, and the marshal is imperatively directed by law to appoint those special deputies, whose wise and proper duties are very carefully pointed out in the statute, and whose compensation is fixed. The indebtedness, therefore, may be incurred at any time by the marshal and two reputable citizens, without waiting for a specific appropriation. To refuse to pay it is to refuse to pay a lawful debt of the United States, and that is what is proposed in this instance.

"The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McMahon], of the Committee on Appropriations, says that the majority of this House will appropriate nothing for special deputies, supervisors, or anything of that sort, and will not do so while the question is upon us. I call upon this House and upon the country to properly stigmatize the character of that declaration. If the majority had in the first place brought before us a bill repealing or modifying the election laws, I could listen with more charity. I hold it to be their first duty, before adopting this policy, even if they are ever justifiable in doing so, to show us how far they desire to modify the election laws, or whether they desire to entirely repeal them. They have not done that. In fact, by leaving in some of the appropriation bills provisions relating to supervisors, last summer, they admitted the propriety of the law, or at least they declined to put themselves in square opposition to it by supporting a bill repealing it.

"It appears, then, that they declare positively that they will not afford the necessary means for executing laws which they do not like. Now General Grant's doctrine is very much better; that the best way to bring about the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it. I do not say that in some great revolutionary crisis Congress might not declare that it would not appropriate money to carry out existing law. But if it be the deliberate judgment of the Democracy that the laws protective measures are of the description that constitutionally measures, I shall be glad to have declaration frankly made, so that the may understand it.

"The Constitution of the United States very clearly that

"The times, places, and manner of holding for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing:

—Article I, section 4.

"Now, the construction of that section the Constitution was very well under the Constitutional Convention. It was thoroughly debated and defended by Madison, and other eminent gentlemen, exact ground that it is indispensable Government of the United States that it have the power to protect the people living members of that Government.

"It has been claimed that this power be exercised by Congress only in case the States have failed or neglected to provide for proper Congressional elections. This was made also in the Constitutional Convention, and it was there overruled. Some State Conventions came to consider the Constitution they were to some extent satisfied with this provision; and in six conventions the point was again raised, amendment to the Constitution was proposed providing that Congress should not legislate subject of elections except in case the States had failed to legislate.

"These proposed amendments came the first Congress of the United States the Constitution. They were debated in this House. Mr. Madison stated his own arguments made in the Constitutional Convention. A proposition to submit State Legislatures an amendment giving Article I, section 4, the construction was voted down by 23 yea's to 26 nays; attempt has never been renewed.

"The Constitutional Convention, the Conventions, and the first Congress un Constitution understood that subject p as the Republican party to-day under since that time the legislation of Congress been in accordance therewith. Some States were in the habit of electing the presessional delegates in gross—by general Congress provided that Representatives be elected by single districts. The Stat in the habit of electing Representative forest times; Congress provided that sentatives should all be elected on the 1 after the first Monday of November. Th were in the habit of electing their Sen different times and in various ways, a such irregularities that the people so remained not declare that the Senate periods, and serious dissensions arose.

"The Congress of the United States
which that failure occurred I do not propose to discuss to-day. The history of the matter is familiar not only to the members of this House but to the whole country. It will be remembered that Congress put on the bill a rider which provided that no part of the $600,000 which we were ready to appropriate should be used for the purpose of paying special deputies who were to supervise elections, as we on this side believed, in the interest of the Republican party.

The President was not willing to receive the $600,000 which we offered him upon the conditions we saw fit to prescribe, and the consequence was that, the President having vetoed the bill, we adjourned without making that appropriation. Now the Committee on Appropriations comes forward and presents a bill proposing to appropriate $600,000 for the marshals and their regular deputies, without any condition annexed; but gentlemen on the other side of the House, if I understand their purpose, propose to amend the bill and put upon it a provision for the payment of the special deputy-marshals. And the argument is that the law authorizing the employment of these special deputies having been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, therefore we should make haste and appropriate money for their payment, and that an amendment should be put on this bill to that end.

"While I admit, the law having been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, Congress has no right to resist it, and while in the future it may be deemed right and proper to make appropriations for these special deputy-marshals, I hold that there is no duty imposed upon us requiring that we hasten into the presence as it were of said court with heads uncovered and feet unshod, saying: 'May it please your honors we are ready to do your bidding; to appropriate this money, and to postpone other important business.' These special deputy-marshals are functus officio. They are no longer in office, and there is no special necessity for haste in this matter. We want some time to deliberate on it. It may be that we can couple some other provisions with the act making this appropriation which will save us from the presence and dictation of theseimps and spies hereafter, and therefore we ask that you accept the $600,000 we tender in good faith, and that you do not delay the passage of this bill by any offer on your part to put upon it an amendment such as is contemplated.

"It is true the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case. Its connection with it has ceased; it can deal with it no further. It is, then, a matter purely for the consideration of Congress, whether it make that appropriation to-day, or whether it will make it at some future day, or whether it will make it at all.

"It may be the pleasure of this House to
amend the bill according to the views of gentlemen on the other side, and make the appro priation in this bill; but if it does not, then no injustice has been done, because the same question will come up some other time during the session when we can all discuss it and vote upon it according to our respective views. We say, therefore, you had better take the $600,000 that is offered you in good faith and not undertake to encumber this bill with amendments. The purpose of the bill, not being a general but a special deficiency bill, is to meet cases of emergency. This is the view that the Committee on Appropriations has taken, and delay in passing the bill will undoubtedly work great detriment to individuals as well as to the Government. But no such argument can be made with regard to these special deputies, and the question in reference to their payment can be determined at any time hereafter. It is not urgent at this time."

Mr. Baker, of Indiana: "It has been argued that the legislation embodied in the Revised Statutes touching elections is unconstitutional on two grounds: first, because the Constitution does not prescribe the qualifications of voters; and, second, because Congress has not the constitutional power to establish a system for the conduct of elections for Representatives. It must be conceded that if Congress has the power to make or alter or all the regulations touching Congressional elections, it must have the power to enact these provisions of the statute in controversy, as the greater includes the less. It will be my purpose to show that Congress possesses the power, whenever it chooses to exert it, to provide an entire electoral system for Representatives.

"Under the Articles of Confederation the States had sole jurisdiction over the appointment of Representatives. They had the power, which was exerted by one of the States, to refuse to send Representatives to the Continental Congress. This was one of the seeds of dissolution existing under the confederation which the framers of the Constitution undertook to remove. They undertook to form a more perfect Union, to establish a government of the people having within itself the power to perpetuate its own existence. They provided for the choice of Representatives by the people every two years, and prescribed who should be eligible as electors. The Constitution provides, in Article I, section 2:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

"This provision fixes definitely who are electors, and their qualifications. The several States have prescribed the qualifications of electors for the most numerous branch of their State Legislatures. They have thus invested certain persons with the right of suffrage for certain State purposes, while this right is denied to the residue of the people. But, being made voters for State purposes, the Federal Constitution expressly invests them with other electoral rights of a national character, namely, the right to vote for Federal Representatives. Now, if the persons who are made voters by State Constitutions and laws possessed the right by being voters in the State to vote for Representatives in Congress, then the framers of the Constitution are chargeable with folly in prescribing who should be electors for Representatives. If the fathers had not thought this provision of the Constitution conferred some new and additional right, what folly to place it in the Constitution! That the framers of the Constitution considered it important to provide who should be voters for Representatives in Congress is apparent from the language employed in No. LI of the 'Federalist':

"The definition of the right of suffrage is very justly regarded as a fundamental article of republican government. It was incumbent on the Convention, therefore, to define and establish this right in the Constitution. To have left it open for the occasional regulation of Congress would have been improper for the reasons just mentioned. To have submitted it to the legislative discretion of the States would have been improper for the same reason, that it would have rendered so dependent on the State governments that branch of the Federal Government which ought to be independent on the people alone.

"Of what use would it be to define and establish the right of suffrage, if Congress can not protect the voter in its enjoyment?"

"The Federal Constitution having secured to the electors in the several States the right to vote for Representatives, Congress must have the power to guarantee and protect this right. The States are not required to enact laws and provide tribunals to enforce the rights conferred by and existing only under the Federal Constitution. The State governments are provided to protect and enforce State rights; while the Federal Government is established to protect national rights. But, if it was a duty incumbent on the States to guarantee to each of its citizens the enjoyment of every right conferred by the Federal Constitution, still Congress would possess no method of compelling the States to secure this constitutional right to vote against denial or abridgment. It is contrary to sound principle to remit to the States the protection and enforcement of rights conferred by the Federal Constitution. It was upon this very rock that the Articles of Confederation so nearly made shipwreck of the Union. And, notwithstanding the perils and solemn warnings of the past, the State-rights Democracy of to-day would impel the nation on the same fatal rock. If Congress can not guarantee and protect the citizen in the free and peaceable enjoyment of his constitutional right to vote, then the right is a mere glittering generality, dependent for its enjoyment upon the interests or passions of
y leaders controlling the States. Such odern doctrine of State rights—a doo-nich strikes a fatal blow at the power remacy of the nation. When the p-cis country consent to surrender to the enforcement and protection of rights to them by the Federal Constitution, olution of the Union can not be long ed. Those lately engaged in armed s and their sympathizers are now em the delusive cry of centralization to e people to the fatal tendency of the rights and local self-government would alike to liberty and union. But the Congress to enact laws to protect the rights secured by the Const- is delegated to it expressly:

Congress shall have power to make all laws all be necessary and proper for carrying into the foregoing powers, and all other powers in this Constitution in the Government of the States, or in any department or officer thereof. I see are not the only provisions of the section conferring upon Congress the guarantee and protect the citizen in to vote for Representatives. The first section 4, Article I, of the Constitu- fers this power. We copy it:

- times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives shall be prescribed by the Legislature thereof; but the Con- at any time by law make or alter such regu- as to the places of choosing Senators.
as been strenuously argued that Con- not make or alter the regulations the times, places, and manner of con- unless the States fail or refuse to appropriate regulations thereafter. This shown to be indispensible both by the in convention on this clause of the tion and by the express language of itself. The words 'Congress may at by law make or alter regulations' the conduct of elections for Represent- e clear and comprehensive to ad- or debate. The power may be by Congress at any time. Doubtless t contemplated that the power would ed by Congress unless an emergency ich seemed to demand it. But Con- was made the judge at the time d the extent to which it would legislate subject—whether it would provide ex- for the election of Representatives, or ly a portion of its power, leaving to is a partial control of the elections.'

ard, of Ohio: "My colleague [Mr. n] in his speech opening the dismis- this bill, made the announcement in, and it remains uncontradicted and resisted against by any one on his side of se, first, that 'we have not hitherto not in this bill, and will not in any ill, make any appropriation whatever for supervisors or special deputy-marshals, so far as they have to do with Congressional elections.' He asserts that it was not proper for any officer of the Government to appoint special deputy-marshals when no appropriation had been made for that specific purpose.

"Then further on he declares—I quote from his printed speech:

"And I desire to say that because the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the elec- tion law is constitutional by a sort of eight-by-seven decision—and I mean by that a division apparently according to party lines (without impugning the good faith of any member of the Supreme Court, but to show how differently a legal question may appear to persons who have been educated in different political schools)—that although that court has decided the constitutionality of the law, that when we come, as legis- lators, to appropriate money, it is our duty to say, is this law constitutional or, if constitutional, is it a good law, and are we bound to appropriate money for it?

"He undertakes, as will be seen, to throw contempt on that decision by styling it 'a sort of eight-by-seven decision.' I remind him that it is a seven-to-two decision, having been adopted by a larger number of the members of the court than the majority of the decisions of that tribunal. It is a decision of a broad, sweeping character, and declares that Congress may take the whole control of Congressional elections, or a partial control, as they choose; that the election law as it stands on the national statute-book is the supreme law of the land on that subject.

"More than that: the Supreme Court, not only in this case, but in another recent case, has made a declaration which ought to be engraven upon the minds and hearts of all the people of this country. And this is its substance:

"That a law of Congress interpenetrates and be- comes a part of every law of every State of this Union to which its subject-matter is applicable, and is bind- ing upon all people and covers every foot of our soil.

"This is the voice of the Constitution. Now, therefore, under this decision the election laws of the United States are the laws of every State of this Union. No judge of election, no State officer or other person connected with any Congress- ional election, no elector who offers his ballot at any such election can, with impunity, lift his hand or do any act against any of the provisions of these laws. They rest down upon Congressional elections in every State like the 'easing air,' broad and general, protecting with their dignity every act and penetrating with their authority every function of Congressional elections. They are the supreme law of the land on that subject.

"But now a Representative, speaking for the Democratic party in this House, rises, not with the plea which he could have made with some show of plausibility last year, that the law is unconstitutional, and that therefore they would not enforce it—but, with a constitutional law, declared so by the Supreme Court, covering him and filling the republic from end to end, reaching everywhere and covering every foot
of our soil where a Congressional election can be held—he rises in his place and declares that the Democratic party will not execute that law nor permit it to be obeyed.

"We who are the sworn law-makers of the nation, and ought to be examples of respect for and obedience to the law—we who, before we took our first step in legislation, swore before God and our country that we would support the supreme law of the land—we are now invited to become conspicuous leaders in the violation of the law. My colleague announces his purpose to break the law, and invites Congress to follow him in his assault upon it.

"Mr. Chairman, by far the most formidable danger that threatens the republic to-day is the spirit of law-breaking which shows itself in many turbulent and alarming manifestations. The people of the Pacific coast, after two years of wrestling with communism in the city of San Francisco, have finally grappled with this lawless spirit, and the leader of it was yesterday sentenced to penal servitude as a violator of the law. But what can we say to Dennis Kearney and his associates, if to-day we announce ourselves the foremost law-breakers of the country and set an example to all the turbulent and vicious elements of disorder to follow us?

"My colleague [Mr. McMahon] tries to shield his violation of the law behind a section of the statutes which provides that no disbursing or other officer shall make any contract involving the expenditure of money beyond what is appropriated for the purpose. I answer that I hold in my hand a later law, a later statute, which governs the restrictive law of which he speaks, which governs him and governs the courts. It is the election law itself.

"I invite attention briefly to its substance. Sections 2011 and 2012 of the Revised Statutes provide that upon the application of any two citizens of any city of more than twenty thousand inhabitants to have a national election guarded and scrutinized, the judge of the circuit court of the United States shall hold his court open during the ten days preceding the election. The law commands the judge of the court to do so.

"In the open court from day to day, and from time to time, the judge shall appoint, and, under the seal of the court, shall commission two citizens of different political parties who are voters within the precinct where they reside, to be supervisors of the election. That law is mandatory upon the judge. Should he refuse to obey, he can be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. He must not stop to inquire whether an appropriation has been made to pay these supervisors. The rights of citizens are involved, and upon their application the judge must act.

"Again, section 2021 provides that on the application of the marshal of the United States shall appoint special deputy-marshal to protect the supervisors in the execution of their duty. And the law is mandatory upon the marshal. He must obey it, under the pains and penalties of the law. What then? When the supervisors and special deputy-marshal have been appointed, they find their duties plainly prescribed in the law. And then section 5521 provides that, if they neglect or refuse to perform fully all these duties enjoined upon them, they are liable to fine and imprisonment. They can not excuse their neglect by saying, 'We will not act because Congress has not appropriated the money to pay us.' All these officers are confronted by the imperial command of the law—first to the judge and marshal to appoint, then to the supervisor and deputy-marshal to act, and to act under the pains and penalties of fine and imprisonment. Impeachment enforces the obedience of the judge; fine and imprisonment the obedience of the supervisors and deputy-marshal.

"Now comes another mandatory order: in the last section of this long chapter of legislation, the majestic command of the law is addressed both to Congress and the Treasury. It declares that there 'shall be paid' out of the Treasury five dollars per day to these officers as compensation for their services. Here too the law is equally imperative and mandatory; it addresses itself to the conscience of every member of this House, with only this difference: we can not be impeached for disobedience; we can not be fined or locked up in the penitentiary for voting 'no,' and refusing the appropriation; we can not be fined or imprisoned if we refuse to do our duty. And so, shielded by the immunity of his privilege as a Representative, my colleague acts the example to all officers and all people of deliberately and with clear-sighted purpose violating the law of the land.

"Thus he seeks to nullify the law. Thus he hopes to thwart the nation's 'collected will.'"

Mr. McMahon: "I wish in all good faith to ask my colleague from Ohio [Mr. Garfield], who has read us all, and me particularly, a lecture why he is that, on every political proposition upon which he undertakes to alarm the country and lecture the Democratic party, we find that in the past he advocated the very propositions we now make and pursued the very course which he now pretends so much to reprobate? Why is it? Will my colleague look to the history of the Republican party in the country, and particularly in the State of Ohio, with its long record of nullification or the question of the Dred Scott decision and the fugitive-slave law? Gentlemen on the other side are amused. Why? Do they object to my reference to those days? Is it because the Republican party was then only in its infancy, and that it pleads minority for what it did then? In those days actual resistance to the enforcement of the law was one of the cardinal points of the majority of the Republican party, a party we have never advocated, nor practiced, nor endorsed.

"Or, do gentlemen claim that the great pub
their party in that day were un
men, dangerous to the country and the Government? The judgment of public would be to-day in favor of Republican leaders of twenty years ago
to those of to-day.
the record of gentlemen has been in the past from their present posi
tions questions of the effect of decisions in Court, the supremacy of Fed
eral riders to appropriation bills, are upon them as reformed statesmen?
colleague desire to appear in that my colleague seen the error of his
he become convinced that in those 1 his party were wrong? Are you
almen, to admit that to the coun
Or are we to draw the proper con
you can change your side as the
and emergencies of party demand?
Republican party was as powerful,
s a brainy, as full of great leaders, and
yn great purposes as it ever was in of this country; indeed, more so;
not then been debauched as it has by the unlimited possession of pow
not been corrupted by the handling or rather of thousands of millions of money without accountability except it was then a party for the equal
 a party which a man might well
ough he might not agree with it in
purposes. In those days one of the
of the party was placed in the
form of 1860:
maintenance inviolate of the rights of
especially the right of each State to control its own domestic institutions accord
judgment exclusively, is essential to the powers on which the perfection and
our political fabric depend; and we de

enunciation of doctrine to-day, o
crat, would be denounced as hatred
al Union and hostility to the Fed
ment. Will you admit that in 1860 or the rights of the States because
ed a majority of the State govern
were not in possession of the Fed
ment? Do you admit that you;
then but right now? I leave gen
side that before the American peo
ent, which can maintain both sides
important question, with equal vig
only upon where its party inter
temporarily lie, is not well qualified
of monitor to any other party, teach
ings deserving of the attention peo
urman, the ingenuity with which
on the other side evade the discus
economical questions that look to
rests of the people is remarkable.

of the people was first or
ry went all over the country that
the 'rebel brigadiers' were assailing an honest Union soldier who had helped to put the rebellion down; and, although he was proved to have been guilty beyond all controversy, Republicans did all in their power to protect him. This is only one instance in the past. When we have now under discussion the question of how much money shall be appropriated for the Printing-Office—because the Public Printer has violated law in using up in eight months an appropriation intended for the whole fiscal year—when we discover that the appropriations for that department, if voted as the demands of the office now require, will make an increased expenditure of $400,000 over former years, when charges of extravagance, inattention to public interests, squandering of the people's money are made, how are we met? Why, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] rises, and, in his dilettante way, says he will not waste any time on the discussion of the Printing-Office. That seems to him to be only a question of a few hundred thousand dollars to the American people! I suppose, in view of the history of his party, he considers such a deficiency a very small matter. Perhaps it is. But it is the mission of the Democratic party at this time—and for that reason it has been kept in power—to look into the expenditure of the money of the people, no matter how small, and save wherever we can, no matter how small the sum may be.

"This purpose of the Democratic party to economize expenditures and expose the extrav
agance of the Administration can not be evaded by side issues. It does gentlemen no good to undertake at this late day to flaunt the bloody shirt before the American people. It might do, Mr. Chairman, in the days when our people were distressed, when men were out of employ
ment, when there was no work to do, when our manufacturing establishments were stopped, when every interest and industry in the country was paralyzed, as the result of the pol
icy of the party of gentlemen on the other side. But now if men are out of employment it is simply because the exigency of the occasion authorizes them to demand an increase of 10 or 20 per cent. over the wages of hard times. I say to gentlemen on the other side, when they come before the American people with that same worn-out, tattered, faded, bloody shirt, they mistake the temper of the American peo
ple. They will find that the people will put the seal of condemnation on that party which inaugurates these sectional discussions, tending to disturb the business of the country and to increase discord between the two sections.

"The business of the country demands quiet, and the people will have peace. Who teach
the rising generation that they should hate their fellow-countrymen? If you put into the hands of the boys of our day the speeches of Republican politicians, they are taught that their natural enemies lie in the South, and the seeds of future civil wars are planted by design.
ing politicians for a mere temporary party advantage. Is this statesmanlike? Is this taking a broad view of the present needs of our country? Is it patriotic to foment divisions at home, to perpetuate sectional hatred, to weaken our country by intestine quarrels?

"Oh, I wish there was a statesman upon the other side? I hope gentlemen will permit me to finish my sentence. I know that we are all apt to imagine ourselves to be statesmen, and therefore gentlemen rebel when I seem to take away the right from any of them. I was going to qualify my statement, if gentlemen had given me time. There are statesmen on the other side of the House. I am not disputing that proposition, either as to my friend from Maine, or my colleague from Ohio. I was about to say to you what kind of statesmen I wish you had on the Republican side. I wish you had a statesman who was able to rise above fomenting all this petty political strife between the North and the South. I wish you had a statesman who would wave the banner of peace, as the President did, for a while, until resistance in his own party became too powerful. I wish there was one who could overlook the past and let this country prepare itself for the great difficulties through which it may have to pass in the next few years. They are difficulties growing out of our increasing greatness.

"What must the people and the rulers of other countries think when they see our so-called leaders, or those who claim to be such, endeavoring to arouse sectional hate? If the people of this country want to learn any lesson rapidly it is that we are becoming not only the great power on this continent but a standing menace to the world. The success of our free institutions is a constant argument against the despotism of the Old World. Our products, our commerce, and our manufactures have almost brought Great Britain to her knees. Do you think, Mr. Chairman, that this can long be the case without forcing some combination against us? And is our country to be benefited by the appearance of division at home? Are we likely to have continued peace if we proclaim to foreign nations that we are divided; that one half of our people are against the Government; that there is no peace between the North and the South, even though the war has been over for fifteen years?

"A party that foments and proclaims these internal divisions and troubles, and asserts that one half of this country means to overthrow this Government, only invites an attack which some day sooner or later will come from the combined forces of foreign governments. In what position will we then be? Read the reports of your Government officers, and they will tell you that in Boston Harbor there is not a single gun which can keep out the iron-clads of Europe; that the harbor of New York is in the same condition; that there is not a harbor in the United States into which the iron-clads of Great Britain, of France, and of Spain can not go and take possession of cities.

"In the midst of these possible dangers the midst of the prosperity of our country, the midst of the increase of business, midst of a desire on the part of the people to bury all sectional issues, when we ought to be shouting peace for our prosperity, and in common energy that nothing shall repress the Republican politician comes to this house with his shouts of hatred to the South, nunciation of the Democratic party as anarchy to the country, as intending to seize the Government by force, if not duly elected by the people; and, as proof of his assertion of propriety of his hate, he points to the able fact that his pet special deputy of elections who controlled the polls in Francisco are not to be paid the $7,600 is said to be due them.

"The attempt to unsettle the confidence the people is atrocious. If successful it will paralyze business everywhere. And the menace to the Democratic party intends, upon the Government under all circumstances, with a bad grace from a party robbed us of our rights and seizes power to do so again. Our submission is proved by the peaceful inauguration of a president of one who was not actually chosen by the people.

"Now, sir, there is nothing in this bill in any way prevents the full exec\function of the election laws to their fullest extent to prevent general deputy-marshals (of the polls; nothing to a United States marshal from appoint many general deputy-marshals as he may at any future election, or to prevent the slum or her general deputies from ar on election-day as many persons as they and carrying them before commissioners they can be tried. How, then, do we these laws? We simply say that we give $7,600 to pay your special deputy-m in California, because you had no authority to appoint them when no money was appro for that purpose.

"Now, I want to say to the gentle\function that the fact that the Supreme Court United States has decided a particular case constitutional is no reason why it shall be denounced as a nullifier because to appropriate money under that plan. What did the Supreme Court decided? Merely that the election laws are consitutional; that it was within the ordinary powers of the Congress to pass such laws! Did the Supreme Court decide that they were good laws it decide that it is the duty of Congress to appropriate the money to carry them out? Did the court decide that they are laws which can be carried out? By no means. I call to your attention in the Supreme Court\function putting any obligation upon us in to that matter.
at to go a little further. My colleague we ought to appropriate money for ose in the future. It would not be this bill; but, if it was, how much $ send dollars? Gentlemen will say ot enough, and we are nullifiers still, sand dollars? They will say that is h, and we are still nullifiers. Twenty dollars? They will say that is not nd we are nullifiers in spite of the of the Constitution leaves it with us only, be very foolish for us to appropriate r an unconstitutional law, because in g to carry it out the country would d in confusion. But there are plenty pon the statute-book that are constitu- for which Congress fails as a matter o appropriate money. Now, I do not he Democratic party and have not for that party, having no authority to it I repeat what I said before, that I ether the Democratic party ever will $ five dollars a day to special deputy- so long as the law stands in its present inger, of Illinois: “On behalf of the e on Elections I now offer the amend-which notice has been given.” endment was read, as follows: he amendment by adding thereto the fol- al deputy-marshals of elections, the sum of orized. That hereafter special deputy-mar- elections, and general deputy-marshals, for any duties in reference to any election, $ the sum of two dollars per day in full for mation; and that all appointments of such special deputy-marshals or of general deputy-marshals having any duty to perform in respect to any election shall be made by the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the district in which such marshals are to perform their duties, or by the judge, in the absence of the circuit judge, and shall be equal numbers of persons of different political parties, of, and able to read and write the Eng- shall be well-known residents of precint in which their duties are to be ey: “Now, I desire to say, in the five that I have, a few words in reference marshals employed in the last President. In that election there were em-15 special deputy-marshals, of which 0,874 were placed in Democratic pre- shown by the report of the Attorney- I want to say that I am in favor of this st, protesting as I always have and ill against the appointment of these marshals as a partisan outrage; pro- testing against a law that has been used and abused constantly for partisan purposes. I will vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, for the reason that it is a step in the direction for protecting ourselves from the outrages which we are powerless to prevent in these appointments. When I look into the report of the Attorney-General and analyze it in connection with testimony relating to the kind of men used in those precincts for partisan pur- poses, I feel inclined to do anything that I can by my voice and vote to procure a fair election at the polls and to procure relief from the po- political bums appointed by the Republican party and paid out of the Federal Treasury. “Now, under the amendment of the gentle- man from Illinois, there can be a mitigation of that kind of outrage in this: that instead of five hundred or six hundred Republican marshals, appointed at the polls, as in some cases—for instance, one precinct in Georgia had one hundred and three, one in Missouri had several hundred—instead of that number paid out of the Federal Treasury, every one of them a Rep- ublican and a partisan, we can under the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois have a decent number of decent people to attend to the duties.” Mr. Garfield offered the following amend-ment as a substitute:

For special deputy-marshals of elections, the sum of $7,500: Provided, That hereafter special deputy-marshals of elections and general deputy-marshals, for performing any duties in reference to any election, shall receive the sum of five dollars per day in full for their compensation; and that all appointments of such special deputy-marshals or of general deputy-marshals having any duty to perform in respect to any election shall be made by the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the district in which such marshals are to perform their duties, or by the district judge in the absence of the circuit judge; said special deputies to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties.

Mr. Garfield: “I modify the substitute fur- ther by striking out the words ‘and general deputy-marshals’ as the amendment ought to relate to special deputies only.”

Mr. Simonton, of Tennessee, offered an amend-ment to the substitute of Mr. Garfield, as follows:

Strike out “5” and insert “2”; and after the word “judge” insert:

And not less than two nor more than three appointments shall be made for any voting precinct where appointments are required to be made; and the persons so appointed shall be of different political parties; and, if there are more than two political parties having tickets to be voted for, no two of said deputy-marshals shall be appointed from the same party. All persons so appointed shall be persons of good character, able to read and write the English language, and shall be well-known residents of the voting precinct in which their duties are to be performed.

The committee divided; and the tellers re-ported—yeas 117, nays 114.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Chairman: “The Clerk will report the substitute as it would read if amended.”
The Clerk read as follows:

For special deputy-marshal of elections, the sum of $7,500: Provided, That hereafter special deputy-marshals of elections, for performing any duties in reference to any election, shall receive the sum of five dollars per day for their compensation; and that all appointments of such special deputy-marshals having any duty to perform in respect to any election shall be made by the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the district in which such marshals are to perform their duties, or by the district judge of the district in the absence of the circuit judge.

And not less than two nor more than three appointments shall be made for any voting precinct where such appointments are required to be made; and the persons so appointed shall be of different political parties; and, if there are more than two political parties having tickets to be voted for, no two of said deputy-marshals shall be appointed from the same party. And the persons so appointed shall be persons of good character, able to read and write the English language, and shall be well-known residents of the voting precinct in which their duties are to be performed; said special deputies to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties.

Mr. Springer: "Is the question pending on my amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio as amended?"

The Chairman: "It is; and the gentleman from Tennessee has been recognized to discuss the amendment."

Mr. Simon: "Mr. Chairman, I trust the substitute as amended by my amendment will be incorporated in the bill and become the law of the land.

"Sir, I regard the Federal election laws as hurtful and dangerous, though they have been declared constitutional by the proper tribunal. It is not every constitutional measure that is wise or beneficial or worthy to remain on the statute-book. The election laws are, in my judgment, dangerous innovations on the system of government our fathers gave us; they are calculated in their nature to and do disarrange and destroy the nicely adjusted balance of power between the States and the Federal Government. These election laws are violative of all the honored precedents of this country in the matter of elections for nearly a century. And, as they stand now, they confer on the Administration and its partisans a power to control elections, and consequently to perpetuate its reign indefinitely, that is simply monstrous, and it seems to me a wonder that a free people, alive to the dangers that threaten their liberties, permit them to remain on the statute-book a single day unrevoked.

"Indeed, the Representatives of this House, who are the exponents of the popular will of the republic, since the 18th of last March have repeatedly passed an act repealing these election laws, placing the elections back just where our fathers put them, under the guardianship and protection of the people and local authorities, where a long experience has shown to be the safest and most sacred place, free from frauds and corruptions; but these acts, thus repealing the election laws, have uniformly met the Executive veto, and the will of the people thus voiced in legislative acts has again been nullified. The Republican that has contended for keeping on the statute-book these unholy laws, has not dared to without expressing a willingness to put some of their worst deformities. For President down they have professed a willingness to amend and alter, so as to deprive of what even they must admit to be unfit for dangerous operations. I desire, for one, these professions to the test of sincerity, besides, it is always wise and prudent to make and less objectionable and less odious that which we can not remove altogethers. If an apple were in my keeping that I did not rid myself of, and yet I might remove all of its blemishes, it would be not to do so. And, although I would gladly remove entirely the dangerous provisions of these Federal election laws, peeling them outright, since we can not do as past experience has shown, I shall cut off as much of this dangerous power and shield as far as I may be able with the lot-box and the purity of elections for power of corrupt and debauched partisanship from the absolute control of a party Administration whose past history show to be reckless and diabolical, and unscrupulous of the methods and means by which they obtain possession of power."

Mr. Whithorne, of Tennessee: "Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the attention of the House, and particularly of my Democratic colleagues, upon this proposition. I shall vote for the pending proposition, and in doing so concede or mean to concede anything from the position I have heretofore held of the right of Congress, the representatives of the people to withhold appropriations to the enactments of laws they believe to be either unconstitutional, unwise, or unjust.

"But, Mr. Chairman, the attention of the Democratic friends for one moment. We need these laws upon the statute-books. If the Republican party in the coming Presidential and gressional elections can appoint ad infinitum deputy-marshal they can so conduct the election as to secure the majority of the next House, and by that majority provide payment for all the sums and deputy-marshal they may choose to appoint. That brings me to a practical question: and I say here in looking forward to the coming moment to the responsibility which may be imposed upon me and every member of this House during the months of January and February, when we shall determine who has been legally and constitutionally elected President of the United States, and when theDistilling of the people, if it means a great National party of the Republican party [Mr. Garfield]
I and tenders to the House a compromise, that compromise, as amended, provides that we shall have a fair and impartial election next November, and that we owe it to ourselves and to the Constitution to accept the ballot-box. The first is an appeal to the court of the country, and the second is an appeal to the ballot-box. The course of the courts has declared the law constitutional. We have reserved the right of holding appropriations, as the representatives of the people, to amend the law, and I appeal to the Court of the country to take good care that we do not, in exercising the power of the people, have anything done that will injure the political parties or the Constitution, and say that the law is not fair and just. The law, as I understand it, takes care of the interest of the country, and I stand here as a representative of the people, and say that this law is not just to the people. That is all I ask, and that all should be granted."

Mr. Pringle: "The question pending is on the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee.

The amendment to the amendment was in order.

Mr. Stedman, of Pennsylvania (the Speaker): "I am ready to meet that issue. We say that special deputy-marshal is to be used in such cases as are necessary to the public good, and that those officers selected in such a manner as to have no interest in the election, and that in no case shall they be employed to prevent the free exercise of the right of the people to choose their representatives."

Mr. Whitefield, of Ohio: "We are equals here, voting rights equal to every other, and having any authority to bind any but ourselves."

With that preface, I will speak for first object which I try to keep before the House is, to be right. And on the adoption of the election laws, during the past summer, all sorts of accusations were made against them by gentlemen on the other side, there was made but one lodgment in my mind of a just criticism upon them. There was one charge made by the other side, and in so far as it was true I consider it a just objection to the law. It was that the law had been used, or was capable of being used, to fill election precincts with men of one party whose time might be employed at the public expense for party electioneering purposes.

"I say in so far as that law can be so used, to that extent it is unjust, and at all times and on all proper occasions I have declared, and I now declare myself, willing to modify the law so that the alleged abuse can not take place. That is all I ask for myself, and I will continue to say it. No other valid objection to this law was in my judgment, made by anybody during the last session of this Congress or since.

"Now, what has happened? In the first place, on this side we objected and do still object, with entire unanimity, to riders on appropriation bills.

"We did all in our power to prevent any rider; but the rider was ruled in order. What then? I hold it always to be my duty to help make a pending measure as decent and harmless as possible, and then we can and doubtless will vote against its final adoption because it is a rider. Yesterday, distinctly disclaiming the right to speak for anybody but myself, I offered a substitute for the proposed amendment, by providing that the special deputy-marshal have their fair pay at five dollars a day should be appointed by the courts, and equally from the political parties, so as to prevent the only evil that could be justly complained of. I will vote to substitute that for the pending proposition, if I vote alone on either or both sides of the House.

"But what has been done? Gentlemen on the other side not only did not accept my substitute but voted it down, and substituted for it a proposition containing these provisions: First, that the compensation of these deputy-marshal shall be cut down to two dollars a day; second, that there shall never be more than three of them in any one election precinct; and, third, that they shall not be employed more than three days, even though the registration under the law of the State lasts ten days. Now, what does this mean? It means that under the present law for scrutinizing and guarding the polls, though there may be a thousand rioters around the polls seeking to break up the election, yet there shall be but three men empowered to keep the peace of the United States against the mob. In other words, the pending amendment proposes to make this law a notice in advance to the mob to come and overwhelm the keepers of the peace and make hell, rather than order, reign and rule at our national elections. If this were a part of the best bill in the world, I would not vote for it, because it cuts the vital heart of the law and makes its enforcement impossible.
CONGRESS, UNITED STATES.

"But, if you will take the naked proposition that I offered, I will vote for it as a substitute, if I vote alone. I will vote for it as a betterment of the pending amendment, though I say again that it is not proper to put it on an appropriation bill; it is altogether improper. But when an amendment is pending I will vote for the betterment of it. I did not offer my substitute as a compromise. On the question of what I believe just and right I make no compromise anywhere; but I do believe that it strengthens the election law to free it from every ground of charge that it is partisan or can be used for merely partisan purposes. I want the law to insure, so far as law can do it, fair, honest, and peaceable elections, and I want it for no other purpose."

Mr. McLean: "As was said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall], the issue in this debate has very much narrowed. There is now no longer any such question at issue as was made by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Hawley], distinguishing between the original bill and a rider to an appropriation bill. The subject before the committee for consideration is the appropriation bill, and the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, on my right, is an amendment to this appropriation bill. It is, therefore, the appropriation bill prepared, reported, and perfected in pursuance of the rules of this House, and the gentleman from Ohio has well explained, whatever might be his opinion as to the propriety of legislating in this manner, he felt it to be his duty to make the proposition embraced in the bill as reasonable as he could be.

"Now, whatever may be the differences of opinion here, however unwilling some gentlemen on this side of the House may be to accept these supervisors and marshals and deputy-marshals under these election laws, or however resolute may be the determination of gentlemen on that side to admit of no amendment at all to these laws as they now exist, or to agree to any compromise whatever on this question, and however much compromise may be repelled and despised by gentlemen on that side, the issue is, nevertheless, a compromise as it is presented in the pending amendment. And as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] on his side is willing to take the marshals in equal numbers from the parties engaged at the polls, so the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Ewing] on this side has avowed his willingness to accept such an arrangement and such an adjustment, and the other gentleman from Ohio on this side, who reported the bill [Mr. McMahon], concurs in the same view of the question."

"I, for one, do not feel I am subordinate in any degree my opposition to the election laws as a whole as well as in detail, if I also take that compromise. I recognize perfectly well that the law has been adjudicated to be a constitutional law, and I am perfectly at liberty to think of the court as the gentleman from New York thinks of the court, yet it is not less my duty to respect the mandate of the court and accept its adjudication of questions arising under those laws, whether it be a bad court or not, whether it be a court entitled to my confidence and respect or not, as well as to own it is not my duty to respect the mandate of the court and accept the proposal of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, as I own it is not my duty to respect the mandate of the court and accept the proposal of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. McMahon: "I propose an amendment to strike out all after the appropriation of $7,600, and insert the following:"

"Strike out all after ' $7,600 ' and insert:"

"Provided, That hereafter special deputy-marshals elected for performing any duties in reference to election shall receive the sum of five doles per day in full for their compensation; and that all appointments of such special deputy-marshals shall be made by the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the district in which such marshals are to perform their duties, and by the district judge in the absence of the circuit judge; said special deputies to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties."

The question was taken; and the amendment to the substitute was agreed to upon a division —yeas 106, nays 63.

The Chairman: "The question is now upon the substitute as amended."

Mr. Randall (the Speaker): "I would like to offer a further amendment; to add as follows:"

"And the persons so appointed shall be persons of good moral character, and shall be well-known residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed."

The amendment was agreed to. The proposition as amended was adopted. The bill was then reported to the House with the amendments, which were concurred in. The bill was then passed—yeas 111, nays 104, not voting 77—as follows:


CONGRESS, UNITED STATES.


Edmunds, of Vermont, moved to amend ing out the proviso relating to special marshall's. The amendment was reject- ine following vote:

- Anthony, Baldwin, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, t. Dawes, Ferry, Fitch, Ingalls, Kelley, d. Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Saunders, Winfield—22.
- Bayard, Beck, Butler, Call, Cock- e, Davis of West Virginia, Farley, Garland, Groome, Hampton, Harris, Hereford, Hill of Jones, Jonas of Florida, Keran, Lamar, id, Morgan, Pendleton, Pryor, Randolph, sahby, Slater, Vance, Voorhees, Wal- yte, Williams, Wither—34.

Disagreements between the two Houses r points were settled by a conference tee, and the bill, having passed the Sun- sent to the President. He returned it House with the following message:

House of Representatives:

nature consideration of the bill entitled "An ap- propriations to supply certain deficien- se appropriations for the service of the Gov- for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, and pur- pose." I return it to the House of Repres- nsa, in which it originated, with my objections.

It appropriates about $8,000,000, of which over us for the payment of fees of United States, d of the general and special duty-mar- ned during the current fiscal year, and their expenses. The appropriations made in the need to carry on the operations of the Gov- and to fulfill its obligations for the payment long since due to its officers for services and essential to the execution of their duties under d the United States. The necessity for these actions is so urgent, and they have been already delayed, that if the bill before me contained no it or general legislation unconnected with resolutions it would receive my prompt ap- it contains, however, provisions which mate- and, by implication, repeal, important act for the regulation of the United States. These laws have, for several years past, object of vehement political controversy, and denounced as unjustly oppressive, and national. On the other hand, it has been main- tained, with equal zeal and earnestness, that the elec- tion laws are indispensable to fair and lawful elections, and are clearly warranted by the Constitution.

Under these circumstances to attempt in an appropriation bill the modification or repeal of these laws is to annex a condition to the passage of needed and proper appro- priations which tends to deprive the Executive of that and independent exercise of discretion and judgment which the Constitution contemplates.

The objection to the bill, therefore, to which I re- spectfully ask your attention, is that it gives a marked and deliberate sanction, either by no circumstances of pressing necessity, to the questionable and, as I am clearly of opinion, the dangerous practice of tackling upon appropriation bills general and permanent legis- lation. This practice opens a wide door to hasty, in-considerate, and sinister legislation. It invites attacks upon the independence and constitutional powers of the Executive by providing an easy and effective way of constraining Executive discretion. Although of late this practice has been resorted to by all political parties, when clothed with power, it did not prevail until forty years after the adoption of the Constitu- tion, and it is confidently believed that it is con- demned by the enlightened judgment of the country. The States which have adopted new Constitutions dur- ing the last quarter of a century have generally pro- vided remedies for the evil. Many of them have enacted that no law shall contain more than one sub- ject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The Constitutions of more than half of the States contain substantially this provision, or some other of like in- tent and meaning. The public welfare will be pro- moted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the Government, and to the true rule of legislation, which is that every measure should stand upon its own merits.

I am firmly convinced that appropriation bills ought not to contain any legislation not relevant to the appli- cation or expenditure of the money appropri- ated, and that by a strict adherence to this principle an important and much-needed reform will be accom- plished.

Placing my objection to the bill on this feature of its frame, I forbear any comment upon the important general and permanent legislation which it contains, as matter for specific and independent consideration.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE: May 4, 1860.

The appropriation bill was finally passed without the clause relating to the special depu- t-y-marshall. A separate bill relating to marshall's subsequently passed both Houses, and was vetoed by the President. The veto was not considered by the House or entered upon the records.

In the House, on April 10th, the bill making appropriations for the Army was considered.

Mr. Sparks: "Mr. Chairman, I propose to occupy the time of the committee for only a moment. The question of 'troops at the polls' occupied the time of this House in the last Congress for many weeks. It, perhaps, precipitated the extra session, in which the subject was discussed for months. The question originally before this House was this: whether or not a statute allowing the Army to be used by order of its Commander-in-Chief, or those controlling it, at the polls at elections in the States, to control or interfere with those elections, should be wiped out by repeal. A bill unobjectionable, so far as appropriations for the Army were concerned, with this proviso added to it, passed the House of Repre-
representatives at the last session of the last Congress. It was stricken out in the Senate. A conference of the two Houses was had. There was a failure of agreement by that conference; the term of the Congress expired, and the bill failed. In the extra session a bill bringing the same provisions was introduced, discussed for months, passed by this House, passed by the Senate, and sent to the acting President of the United States, by whom it was vetoed. The same proposition was afterward brought in as an independent measure, unconnected with appropriations, and was fully discussed, passed by the House and by the Senate, and was again vetoed by the Executive. After all this there was added to the Army appropriation bill a clause identical with this amendment, namely:

"That no money appropriated in this act be appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

"This, of course, did not propose to repeal any law; it was simply a prohibition upon the use of the Army or a condition that the appropriations should not apply if the Army should be thus used. This was adopted nearly unanimously. Those whom we on this side recognize as the leaders of the other side acceded to it. It was discussed but little, and when the question was taken there were—yea 175, nays 31, not voting 55."

"Of the members voting upon this proposition, but twelve Republican and nineteen Democratic members voted against it. Now, it seems to me that when a proposition so mild and inoffensive as this has so lately and so unanimously met the concurrence of the representatives of both sides of this House, it is hardly reasonable and certainly not profitable to enter now into any further discussion of it.

"Mr. Chairman, this proposition does not rise to the measure of my demands by any manner of means. No, sir, this tame, cowardly amendment does not come up to that standard of legislation which (had I the power) I would here and now unyieldingly insist upon. I would wipe out this un-American, anti-democratic, villainous statute, which owes its existence to the inspirations of fanaticism and to an era of hate; one which disgraces the statute-book, is a shameful parody on republican government, and an insult to the sovereign people of the country!"

Mr. Conger: "Will the gentleman state on which side the 'hate' and 'fanaticism' were?"

Mr. Sparks: "I decline to answer questions. With this I am done. And, now, having occupied five minutes of time to say this, I hope it will end the discussion so far as this side of the House is concerned."

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut: "Mr. Chairman, I believe we have before us one of the most important questions which has agitated Congress for years; not altogether included in the simple amendment which the Committee on Military Affairs has proposed, but in the general policy of which that is a part, and chiefly, I may say, in the evident determinations of the ruling majority of this House to insist upon forcing upon us political riders on appropriation bills. I think that involves a great constitutional right, involves a complete revolution in deliberative legislation. The amendment declares:

"That no money appropriated in this act be appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

"Now, it is a little difficult to construe that so as to get at the precise meaning of the gentlemen who invented and composed it. It does not say that the Army shall not be paid its full rations, its full allowance for clothing, for transportation, for arms, and all the purposes for which the money is given in the bill. None of it is withheld. It does not even say that the Army shall not be used as a police force to keep the peace. It only says that none of this money shall be used for that. No one doubts the power of the President of the United States to put the Army anywhere he pleases within the limits of our land. He has the right to accumulate two companies, a regiment, ten thousand men, if he chooses, at New York, at Hartford, at Cincinnati, or at Chicago. He is bound to have them wherever he has reason to suppose that the laws and Constitution may be defied. You can not question the motive with which he places men at any particular point. You may say he has what you call a political motive, and we may say this motive is to see that the laws shall be obeyed in any emergency. He may have reason to expect that bad men are about to defy the Constitution and the laws beyond the power of the civil authority to subdue; and therefore he has placed the Army in such a position. You have not, then, forbidden him to use the Army in any way he sees fit under his views of constitutional law. You only intimate that the Army shall not be used as a police force.

"But, as I said, the more important question concerns the alleged right to place general legislation on appropriation bills. It is a persistent endeavor to incorporate here a revolutionary policy, a policy revolutionary of the parliamentary history of Great Britain and of the United States. It is subversive of the freedom of debate, of the freedom of voting.

"What is the use of a discussion of this amendment, if we are to be absolutely compelled to take it? The Army appropriation bill is indispensable to the life of the Government; the amendment is a political and partisan measure which could wait an indefinite time and could be better discussed indepen-
What good does it do to make argu-
ments, that, if it is absolutely
pass the vote. The Democrats say that the
not live without it, and we say the
amendment, it can be no freedom of
to originate any appropriation bill containing
bill, and it is told
money can not be grant-
t’ those amendments?

The House of Lords discovered one
dread and seventy years ago. During
revolutionary period, before the
William of Orange, the British Parlia-
minded manner of revolutionary pro-
ant their purposes. After the gov-
was fairly established in 1688, the
Lord put its foot on this particular
and protected, in a rule which remains
books, and will remain there, that
ices are subservient of the Constitu-
effects the rights of the House

senate has taken precisely that ground
when a Republican majority in the Repre-
Representatives unwisely and uncon-
ly undertook to do precisely this very
connection with the use of the Army
brought on an extra session.
cession. In which the Senate, which know

Robeson, of New Jersey: "Mr. Chair-
would be glad to have the amendment

"Section 2. That no money appropriated in this act
is appropriated, or shall be paid for the subsistence, 
equipment, transportation, or compensation of any
portion of the Army of the United States to be used
as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any
election held within any State."

Mr. Robeson: "By a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest
and ultimate tribunal of judicial judgment under the organization of our Government, it
has been declared 'that the Government of the United States may, by means of physical
force exercised through its official agents, execute, on every foot of American soil, the
powers and the functions which belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command
obedience to its laws, and hence the power to
keep the peace to that extent.' This is the
inevitable, incontrovertible result of right
reasoning from established principles. This
declares the principle on this subject of the
Constitution of our country (a principle which lies
at the foundation of all Anglo-Saxon govern-
ment), and these are the conclusions which
follow inevitably from it. All laws of Con-
gress are, and must be held to be, made in the
light of those principles which have been set-
tled, adjudicated, and declared by the highest
tribunal of the country; and this law, if it
becomes a law, must mean and be understood
to mean just what is permitted by this decla-
ration; otherwise, if not unconstitutional, it is
at least in defiance of constitutional command,
and in derogation of constitutional duty.

This amendment looks to, and is meant to control, the execution of United States law on
election-day. Need I pause to say to you, citi-
zens, Representatives, Americans, that if there
be a day in the calendar when the laws should
have full sway, when that atmosphere of per-
fected peace and perfect liberty which can only
be found in the enjoyment of freedom under the
perfect control of law shall surround us and our
action like the 'all-incasing air,' that
day is the one day which is set apart by the
laws of our country, on which the freemen
who are to govern this continent act in their
individual capacity for themselves, and set in
motion, primarily, the political machinery of
our Government? We are so familiar with
their action on that day that we do not appre-
ciate its significance and force. The orderly

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the American citizen impresses for himself, and not through any representative, his will upon American policy and government. There and then he casts his vote.

"If the laws of the country are to be executed, and for that purpose its peace preserved at all, will you make an exception of election-day? Does the Democratic party of this country choose by its action to say, 'We will reluctantly execute the laws; we will, for very shame, maintain peace; we will sustain the Government on every day except on election-day, but upon that occasion, when the freemen of the country desire freely to execute their will, and without let or hindrance to impress their power upon the Government of the country, we can not afford to keep the peace of the United States?'

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio: "Mr. Chairman, this proposed amendment would, in my opinion, if literally carried out, have the effect to annul the appropriation for the Army to the extent that no part of it could be used to keep the peace at the polls. To use troops in aid of the civil power, all authorities concur in holding, is to use them as a police force. While troops of the United States are being so used, they may possibly be said to be used as an army, but they are none the less used as a police force. The very language, Mr. Chairman, of the proposed amendment indicates that the soldiers are not to be transformed into policemen, but that they are simply prohibited from being used as a police force in keeping the peace.

"One of the early struggles in the history of this Government was during the administration of President Washington, about the right to maintain a navy; and also as to how that navy was to be used. Alexander Hamilton, who was the leader of the Federalists, maintained that it was the right and the duty of the Government to establish a strong navy; and, to use his own language, he said that 'it ought to be established and maintained to be used on the high seas as a police force to protect our flag and our commerce.' He did not mean by that, that the seamen were to be turned into policemen, but that our ships, properly manned, should patrol the seas 'as a police force,' and there maintain the majesty of our Government, etc. That great controversy, which lasted for years, between Alexander Hamilton and the great Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, the leader of the then Republican party, resulted in the question being settled (and since maintained) in favor of the United States having a navy to be used on the high seas as a police force. In this amendment is found the precise language used in that controversy; it speaks of using the Army of the United States as a police force to keep the peace at the polls. But I will not dwell further upon this point.

"Let us analyze this amendment. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that it is exactly the sixth section of the Army appropriation bill which was passed at the extra session of this Congress, against which my friend here [Mr. Wil-}

Wisconsin] and a few others with myself. A fair construction of this proposition us to the conclusion that it inhibits th- the Army at the polls to keep the pe quell election riots, and that it is purpose- ten up to prevent a quiet and an hon- tion. By the very terms of the amended the President of the United States, if the feel- by it if enacted into a law, and I think duty to oppose it as though it were bin him, although it might be regarded by a nullity, would not have for the ensuing year the right to use the Army in the di- of his constitutional duty in enforcing laws. I maintain, if we enact this same into law, it will have the moral force at saying that the Army of the United Stat- not be used to put down riots on electi

"I hope the House will pardon me, read an extract from the syllabi in the Ex parte Seibold et al.

"I read:

"The national Government has the right physical force in any part of the United States to obedience to its laws and to carry into effect the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution. The concurrent jurisdiction of the national Government, with that of the States, which it is exercise of its powers of sovereignty in every the United States, is distinct from that exclusion which it has by the Constitution in the Columbia, and in those places acquired for tition of forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.

"The provisions adopted for compelling officers of election to observe the State laws in elections of Representatives, not altered by O are within the supervisory powers of Cong" such elections. The duties to be performed behalf are owed to the United States as well State; and their violation is an offense ag United States which Congress may rightfully and punish. This necessarily follows from the interest which the national Government ha due election of its Representatives and from th which the Constitution gives to Congress a particular subject.

"The right to use physical force in at of the United States to compel obedience laws is thus authoritatively settled. This must now be regarded as the fixed law land.

"From the exhaustive opinion of Bradley, who spoke for the court, I read the more general reason assigned, to wit, nature of sovereignty is such as to preclude cooperation of two sovereigins, even in a m which they are mutually concerned, is not, judgment, of sufficient force to prevent conc...
section of Congress. By first taking juris-
action, subject, Congress would acquire exclu-
sion in virtue of a well-known principle 
courts having coordinate jurisdiction over 
the. But no such equality exists in the 
and, accordingly, we have 
mount, and may be exercised at any time, 
extent which it deems expedient; and so 
exercised, and no further, the regulations 
were those of the State which are incon-

eral rule it is no doubt expedient and wise 
ations of the State and national Govern-
d, as far as practicable, be conducted sep-
ader to avoid undue jealousies and jars and 
jurisdiction and power. But there is no 
nying this down as a rule of universal ap-
s should never be made to override the 
manifest dictates of the Constitution itself.

yield to such a transcendental view of 
ignity. The Constitution and laws of the 
are the supreme law of the land, and to 
citizens of every State owe obedience 
as individuals or official capacity.

oting further from this opinion:

using the power, however, we are bound 
that Congress has done so in a judicious 
it has endeavored to guard as far as pos-
t any unnecessary interference with State 
relations, with the duties of State officers, 
judicial power. It could not act at all as if 
as any beneficial object in preventing 
tolerance, and securing the faithful perform-
teering at the elections, without providing for 
the officers and agents to carry its regulations 
how it could 
object without imposing proper sanction 
against offenders.

n another place Justice Bradley, in 
in, says:

the concurrent sovereignty referred to, 
Government would be nothing but an 
armament. Its executive power would be 
nullified.

oking of the fair and obvious inter-
the Constitution and the mode of 
, this is not a for 
we shall find 
ex, and not in the profound depths of spec-

ost difficulty in coming to a just conclu-
mistaken notions with regard to the 
ich subsist between the State and national 
. It seems to be often overlooked that a 
situation has been adopted in this country, 
a real government therein, operating upon 
locality, and things; and which more 
ould be, as dear to every American citizen 
government is. Whenever the true con-
se nature of this Government is once con-
aid difficulty will arise in the just interpre-
powers. But if we allow ourselves to 
s a hostile organization, opposed to the 
reignty and dignity of the State govern-
technological continue to be vexed with difficulties 
xjunction and authority. No greater jeal-
ized to be exercised toward this Government 
to the preservation of our liberties 
 nor to be exercised toward the State govern-

powers are limited in number and clearly 
ction within the scope of those pow-
ayed by a sufficiently rigid bill of rights 
other than the State would acquire exclu-

the people of this country requires that 
dional and State governments should be 
hostile interference on either side, 
the powers which respectively belong to 
them according to a fair and practical construction of 
the Constitution. State rights and the rights of the 
United States should be equally respected. Both are 
eessential to the preservation of our liberties and the 
perpetuity of our institutions. But, in endeavoring to 
vindicate the one, we should not allow our zeal to 
nullify or impair the other.

i am tempted to read another extract from 
this most admirable exposition of the constitu-
tional powers of this Government:

"It is argued that the preservation of peace and 
good order in society is not within the powers 
confided to the Government of the United States, 
but exclusively to the States. Here, again, we 
are met with the theory that the Government of the United 
States does not rest upon the soil and territory of the 
country. We think that this theory is founded on an 
entire misconception of the nature and powers of that 
Government. We hold it to be an incontrovertible 
principle that the Government of the United States 
may, by means of physical force exercised through its 
official agents, execute on every foot of American soil 
the powers and functions that belong to it. This 
necessarily involves the power to command obedience 
to its laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that 
extent."

"This power to enforce its laws and to execute 
its functions in all places does not derogate from the pow-
er of the State to execute its laws at the same time and 
in the same places. The one does not cancel the other 
except where both can not be executed at the 
same time. In that case the words of the Constitution 
itself show which is to yield. This is the situation in 
all laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof 
shall be the supreme law of the land."

And still another:

"Why do we have marshals at all if they can not 
physically lay their hands on persons and things in 
the performance of their proper duties? What func-
tions can they perform, if they can not use force? In 
exercising the process of the courts, must they call on 
the nearest constable for protection? Must they rely 
on him to use the requisite compulsion and to keep the 
peace while they are soliciting and entreating the 
party and bystanders to allow the law to take its course? 
This is the necessary consequence of the positions that 
are assumed. If we indulge in such impracticable 
views as these, and keep on refuting and insisting, 
we shall drive the national Government out of the 
United States, and relegite it to the District of Colum-
bia, or perhaps to some foreign soil. We shall bring 
it back to a condition of greater helplessness than that 
of the old Confederation."

"The argument is based on a strained and imprac-
ticable view of the nature and powers of the national 
Government. It must execute its powers or it is no 
government. It must execute them on the land 
as well as on the sea, on things as well as on persons. 
And, to do this, it must necessarily have power to 
command obedience, preserve order, and keep the 
peace; and no person or power in this land has the 
right to resist or question its authority so long as it 
keeps within the bounds of its jurisdiction. Without 
specifying other instances in which this power to pre-
serve order and keep the peace unquestionably exists, 
take the very case in hand."

"There are other extracts which might be 
read to the same effect, but I will not stop to 
read them now."

"The power to keep the peace at elections 
is here expressly recognized, and it is a neces-
sary power; otherwise the foundations of our 
republic would crumble away. A government 
without power to protect all of its people from 
lawlessness and violence at all times and places 
is unworthy to exist, and of all other times.
and places it should have and exercise the power of preserving the peace on election-day at the polls.

"On the necessity of this Government having ample power and the right to exercise it in all fundamental matters which concern its life, I read a single extract further from Justice Bradley's opinion:

"The true doctrine, as we conceive, is this, that while the States are fully sovereign as to all matters which have not been granted to the jurisdiction and control of the United States, the Constitution and constitutional laws of the latter are, as we have already said, the supreme law of the land; and, when they conflict with the laws of the States, they are of paramount authority and obligation. This is the fundamental principle on which the authority of the Constitution is based, and unless it be conceded in practice, as well as theory, the fabric of our institutions, as it was contemplated by its founders, can not stand. The questions involved have respect not more to the autonomy and existence of the States than to the common existence of the United States as a government to which every American citizen may look for security and protection in every part of the land.

"Mr. Chairman, I believe in State sovereignty in purely State matters. But I believe in United States sovereignty in all United States matters. I believe States to be creatures of the Constitution, and in all matters not reserved by the Constitution to the States they are subordinate to the United States. Some of these States the United States bought and paid for with both treasure and blood. We bought the first Napoleon the territory comprised in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, etc., and in due time we erected this once French territory into States. Later some of these States set up for themselves the pretense that the thing created was superior to their own and creator. The Republic of Texas, not quite able to stand alone, knocked at the door of the United States, and it was admitted within the portals of the Union and habituated with the garb of a State in the Union with a republican form of government; and in a few years, too, proposed to turn the United States out and set up a new government on the same mistaken notion that the created was superior to the creator."

The bill passed the House and Senate, and was approved by the President.

In the Senate, on May 10th, the bill to provide for a tariff commission was considered, a measure looking toward tariff reform from a protective standpoint, brought in by Senator Eaton, of Connecticut.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said: "I present the petition of a large number of business firms and individuals transacting almost every variety of business in Massachusetts, in Maine, in New Hampshire, and in Vermont, representing a very large capital in this great variety of business, and also representing, in what they ask, 24,700 laborers. They pray favorable action upon what is called the Eaton bill.

"I desire for a moment to call the attention of the Senate to that bill. The Senate can not have failed to observe that very many petitions of this character are now upon the table. They have come here since the Committee on Finance has reported that the bill ought to pass. The bill is upon the calendar. It can not be brought before the Senate in the short time remaining of this session in the order in which it stands upon the calendar. I desire the attention of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Finance [Mr. Bayard] to the importance of asking the Senate to act upon this bill out of its order. The petitions whom I represent, it is true, are mostly persons engaged in the manufacturing industries and those whom they furnish with employment. Probably fifty thousand men who are furnished with employment are petitioners, whose petitions are upon the table of the Senate at this moment, praying for favorable action upon this bill. They do not ask for any special legislation. They recognize every industry of this country as constituting a part of one whole, in which there should be no antagonisms, and no one of which should ask at the hands of Congress legislation at the expense of any other; that all must stand or fall together; that what shall contribute to the permanent prosperity of any one industry must contribute in like manner, if not in equal degree, to the permanent prosperity of every industry in the land."

"They ask, in view of the evident desire and manifest justice of a revision of the tariff which affects all industries in this land, that it be done in a manner which shall most contribute to do justice to all industries, and therefore to permanency.

"It is in that hope and that desire that the manufacturing interests of the country (now spreading all over it and not confined, as in former times, more largely to one section than another) are solicitous that that revision, which changes constantly going on in the industries of the land make necessary in the tariff, shall be by such legislation as would be more likely to come from a commission, wisely appointed, to review the whole matter in all its bearings to the interests of the United States and to the interests of each and every industry in the land."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware: "I will merely say that the Committee on Finance have made the best response possible to the desire of the Senator and his constituents for an early hearing of this question, by reporting back the bill introduced by the honorable Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Eaton] favorably, and having it placed on the calendar."

"The history of the Senate's business is of course well known. Here is the calendar. The number in the order of business last reached was No. 304. The bill for a tariff commission, known as the Eaton bill, is No. 510. The Senator and the Senate well know, when any attempt has been made to take up a bill out of its order which seems likely to lead to any debate, how promptly objection has been made.
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only say, as far as I am concerned, I'll be very glad to have this important taken up and discussed at the earliest moment. Of course it touches the
We all know the sensitiveness of the case of Congress to this subject, and attempt upon the part of the Senate to a duty or to add a tax is at once looked them as an invasion of their preroga-
they find occasion to disagree with us.
ay bill which proposes to submit the this question to a commission, which
only indicative of the desire of the Sen-
a systematic revision of the tariff in se to considering it piecemeal. I have in my own mind that that is the prop-
that it should be considered, and have that view by giving my assent indi-
and reporting, as the organ of the com-
be bill favorably to the Senate.”
arl, of Arkansas: “Two years ago
, I believe, I introduced a bill into the or the purpose of organizing a com-
the subject of the tariff, which re-
believe, the favorable indorsement of committee on Finance. I introduced an-
at this session, the same bill in fact.
it was before the committee, and also reported from the committee, intro-
y the Senator from Connecticut. I am anxious, in fact, extremely so, to subject brought up and considered, on of the very great want of information upon it, deeming it necessary that the
would go to a commission in order to be Congress of the United States the information in detail upon which to per-
mentarily. The Committee on Fi-
ported favorably upon the bill intro-
the Senator from Connecticut, and upon the bill that I introduced. The
difference between the two bills is bill of the Senator from Connecticut
for a commission outside of Congress, bill that I had the honor to introduce for a mixed commission, composed of each branch of Congress, and three
outside of Congress. I am of the
that feature is better than the one
by the Senator from Connecticut.”
ack, of Kentucky: “Mr. President, I谨y to say that, while the report of the
on Finance presents the bill of the from Connecticut, it is not a unani-
port. I shall oppose that bill to the
ability, and shall insist upon the pas-
be bill which will be moved as a sub-
y the Senator from Arkansas. I am
who believe that the two Houses of ought not to put themselves into the
any body of experts outside, who may
favorable or unfavorable, as they
en to be selected by the President, the men who make the reports should
ers of the respective Houses, who can
tell the reasons why they acted, so
as to give all the information they can before the respective Houses, and state the reasons why. Outside commissions, I think, are gen-
erally managed (and I think it is very apparent from the number of petitions presented before us all containing a single letter from a single
man) for the purpose of advancing some spe-
cial interest. However, I merely desire to say that the bill was not a unanimous report from the Finance Committee.”
Mr. Eaton: “The Senator from Kentucky is very much mistaken when he says that the peti-
tioners here are represented by the same class of petitions. There has been one petition of-
ered by gentlemen of every shade of opinion upon the question of the tariff; a petition that
reps more than five hundred thousand people; a petition that represents an industry
that consumes 1,500,000 bales of cotton; a peti-
tion that is represented by $200,000,000 of capital, and these men are of every class and shade of opinion with regard to the tariff.
Therefore, the Senator from Kentucky, how-
very much lie may antagonize the bill which I
had the honor to introduce, ought not to say that they are machine petitions, for, when the petitions that are upon the table of the Senate come to be examined, they will be found not to be machine petitions at all. I ought to say to my friend from Kentucky that in the bill
which he proposes to introduce there are three of these very outside men, as it proposes a
mission to be composed of three members of the Senate, three members of the House, and three gentlemen not members of either branch of the national Legislature.”
Mr. Dawes: “I now ask for the considera-
tion of the regular order.”
The Presiding Officer: “The regular order is the bill known as the tariff-commission bill, on which the Senator from Massachusetts is entitled to the floor.”
Mr. Kirkwood, of Iowa: “I desire to offer an amendment to the pending bill. I under-
stand the Senator from Massachusetts intends to direct his remarks to the bill introduced by the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Eaton). I desire to offer an amendment to that. I do it that the Senator from Massachusetts may direct his attention to it.
“My amendment is to the text of the origi-
filed, in section 3, line 7, after the word ‘tariff’ to insert ‘and the existing intern-
revenue laws.’”
Mr. Dawes: “Mr. President, I am in favor of the bill reported by the Committee on Fi-
nance, because I am in favor of a revision and reform of the tariff. Great inconsistencies and incongruities exist in the tariff. A great many excessive duties remain upon the statute-book. Many dubious articles should be on the free list, and many of the provisions of the tariff have become obsolete and inoperative.
The present is a favorable time for such a re-
vision. The increased prosperity of the coun-
try and of all business in it has so increased
the receipts of the Government, both from sources of internal revenue and from customs duties, as to render such a revision desirable and possible, keeping in view first the primary object of the imposition of duties, a revenue for the maintenance of the Government, and keeping that revenue as near as possible to its current and necessary expenses. There is an opportunity to revise and reform not only the duties but the methods of enforcing the law and collecting them. Some of the circumstances justifying this course have sprung up without any reference to legislation. Changes in business, changes in the relations of industries to each other, as well as changes in the sources of revenue to the Government, require the Government to look now to one quarter and now to another from which little was expected or received in former times. We should conform our legislation to the changes going on all the time in the methods of business as well as in the sources of revenue. All these invoke at our hands attention to the question whether we shall permit the revenue system of the Government to remain as it is, or address ourselves to the best method of producing out of it a state of things that shall answer as well the demands of the Government as the expectations and necessities and claims of those under the Government whose business pursuits it is impossible to reform the revenue laws without affecting.

"If I desired the continuance of the present state of things, if I wished to perpetuate these incongruities and these excesses and these defects, I should desire that the ideas submitted on Friday last by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Buck) should prevail; for it is by the attempt to enforce just such ideas in the past that has come this condition of things. Since the tariff of 1846, before the tariff of 1816, yea, before from the time of the tariff of 1842, the effort has been made to establish a tariff system by precisely the same means as those suggested by the Senator from Kentucky. All the industries of the land affected by the imposition of duties, or by the relief of industries from their imposition, have been summoned before committees from 1842 to to-day in precisely the same manner suggested by him. They have been in a great measure also under the control of party organizations.

"Sir, I am not about to discuss the comparative claim of one of the two parties to the confidence and support of the people on this question of the tariff. I am not here now to say that to the Democratic party or to the Republican party the country may most safely turn for relief or for reform. I do not think that it is a part of my duty, resulting from the conviction of an experience in this matter somewhat extended, to undertake at this time to stake the great questions involved in the bill and the substitute before the Senate upon the merits of either party. Out of these contests of parties have come the evils of which we complain. We have had the struggle of the one party or the other to take to itself and appropriate the work of so adjusting the tariff in this country between the Government and those affected by it as to seek and obtain from the people some support that the adversary should not be entitled to; and out of that has come the shifting from party to party of this question and these measures; and the Government on the one hand and the many industries of this country on the other have suffered in this conflict of party. It is only from the possibility now presented, that the wise men of both parties can take up this question without reference to its effect upon political parties and determine it upon its merits, that anything its permanency, built upon justice and fair play, will ever result from legislation."

"A duty for the purpose of revenue must be imposed in one of two ways: indifferently, hap-hazard, by blind folly, or with discrimination. I take it that neither the Senator from Kentucky nor any other Senator proposes to impose duties for revenue blindly and indiscriminately, without regard to what will be the effect either upon the revenue or upon the subject-matter upon which the duty is imposed. Then it must be imposed with discrimination. And one other question arises immediately and settles the whole matter: it must be imposed either upon the raw material or upon the manufactured article, and no man can address himself one moment to the consideration of this question, but must settle at the threshold the point whether he will impose that duty upon the raw material or upon the manufactured article.

"These men represent the manufactured article who are invited before a committee of Congress, by the side of whom in the proposition of the Senator from Arkansas two or three experts are invited to take seats. They are producers in this land. According to the census of 1860 their products amounted to $1,800,000,000, and in 1870 to $4,000,000,000, an increase in value of 102 per cent. in ten years. Making all due allowance for the disturbance of prices by inflation, in actual quantity during those ten years the increase had been 52 per cent. Fifty-two per cent. more in actual quantities was produced at the end of that decade. According to that rate of increase, well-nigh eight billion dollars' worth of fabrics will have been produced and developed in the year 1880, as shown by the census. This is represented by men who must appear before this committee. This is the production in this land consumed here, made here for our own people, under such an adjustment of duties as the Government was under the necessity of imposing, so imposed that they could be produced here rather than brought here already produced; for where the production is, there is the manufacture, there are the people whose hands fashion these fabrics; and where the people are whose hands manufacture these
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abrics, there is the capital which moves the thousand busy fingers of industry, and there is the town built up by those whose time is employed in these productions; and where the town is, there is the schoolhouse, and there is the church and there is the State.

"These are productions which, under a proper adjustment of the tariff, as I conceive, every Senator I apprehend would say it were better should be on this side of the Atlantic than on the other. The men who appear before these committees are citizens of the United States, part and parcel of the body-politic, saving all sorts of politics and political affiliations, with their thoughts turned to the productions of these industries which are required or consumption by the people of this land. 'Furnish employment for the people, the thousands and tens of thousands and millions of people who find employment in these establishments, fashioning for our own people the sober our own people consume. They are those most interested in this question. They furnish employment."

"Sir, the condition of things which I have described renders a revision of the tariff not only possible, but necessary. We have arrived at that condition in production that puts it in our power to take off these large and excessive duties, for I hold that, keeping to the idea that revenue is the object and purpose in laying the duty upon the manufactured article as against the raw material, that should never rise one cent above a perfect equality with this. Put the American producer, in levying your duties, simply upon an equality with the foreign producer; make up the difference between the interest on his money, the cost of his living, and the wages which he pays; just even them up and so much; lift up and not pull down; for if you desire an interchange of produce, he who can manufacture the cheapest will in the end triumph over his neighbor. On any other basis, if you maintain these industries in this land, you must cut down the pay of the laborer to a level with the pay of him with whom you compete, or you can not compete with him."

"The question is all summed up in this single aphorism: To the American laborer belongs the labor which is to be performed for Americans; whatever is to be performed for us should be done here among us. I desire for one to see an effort made to frame a revenue tariff upon this principle. See to it that the Government is supplied; take that which it is necessary to levy upon production and levy it upon manufactured articles, so distributed upon each and every article as well as you may until you bring up our own producers to a level in cost with the foreign competition, and let the raw material come in free. Sir, to that work, involving the growth and prosperity and development of this country, all men of all parties, be wise and the most discreet and expert, shall have a part. It is no party can accomplish it. The doctrine thus developed does not exist in this or that party exclusively. It has come to be every day more and more the common sentiment and conviction of economists throughout the country."

Mr. Maxey, of Texas: "I desire, Mr. President, without entering into a discussion and comparison of the merits and more especially the demerits of the present protective tariff with such as might be presented by a tariff bill for the raising of revenue only, to present to the Senate briefly the reasons which will induce me to vote for the raising of a committee or commission. I shall, if here when a tariff bill is laid before the Senate, present my views fully. At this time my only purpose is to present my reasons generally in favor of the principle of a tariff for revenue only. In my judgment the question is a simple one. The Constitution grants to Congress the power 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.' Had that power stopped there, it might be said that the discretion was in Congress to appropriate revenues thus raised according to the best judgment of Congress; but in the same sentence there is a complete expression of limitation upon that power. The objects for which the grant of power 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises' was given is limited in the same sentence, namely, 'to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States'; and that is in itself a limitation upon the grant of power 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.' The very objects for which this taxation is to be laid and collected being specified in the grant of power are a limitation upon the application of the money thus to be raised; for the objects being specified, all others, upon well-known principles, are excluded."

"So far as paying the debts is concerned, that explains itself; so far as providing for the common defense goes, that explains itself; but those who favor the doctrine of a protective tariff fall back upon the clause providing for the 'general welfare of the United States.' The general welfare of the United States, so far as it is intrusted to the Congress, is specifically laid down by appropriate grants in the Constitution, not only in the eighth section, but in various other portions of the Constitution. Congress has power 'to raise and support armies,' 'to provide and maintain a navy,' 'to establish post-offices and post-roads.' It is the duty of Congress to see to the proper conduct by judicious appropriations of the executive department in all its ramifications, and in like manner of the legislative department and of the judiciary department. These are the objects for which the money raised by taxation is to go. The Supreme Court, all courts and commentators, so far as I have examined, agree that the general-welfare clause of the Constitution refers to the general welfare as to the objects set forth by grants of power on the face of the instrument. Any other construction would practically annihilate the very design and purpose of a written
constitution. Therefore, when you come to examine that clause of the Constitution—clause 1, section 9, Article I—where the power of taxation (which is never liberally construed, but always strictly) is given, it was so given for specific purposes—to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare; and hence it follows that we have no right by law to go beyond that and say that that tax shall be laid and collected for the special welfare of a specific portion of the community engaged in certain pursuits as against the general welfare of all the people of the community, and more especially when the Constitution by specific grants shows how far Congress can legislate, and, to prevent misconception, goes on to provide that 'the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' No power is delegated to lay a tax upon the people generally to protect a few industries. Therefore the power does not exist. I am speaking of constitutional power, not upon constructions which may have been placed by courts upon tariff laws, for when a bill comes up every man should be governed by his own conscience and not by somebody else's in his vote upon this bill.

"It is clear, therefore, in my judgment, that any tariff bill should be a tariff for revenue, and for revenue only, and that we can not constitutionally or in sound policy make any other character of a tariff than a tariff for revenue, for the purpose of raising revenue to support the Government and to carry out the various objects for which the Government was created. In laying a tariff looking alone to revenue it is within the sound discretion of Congress to select the articles for taxation. Any tariff will, in its nature, have a certain extent, protect incidentally; but revenue should be the object, and protection but the insepable incident. Under the present oppressive tariff, protection, as it seems to me, is the principal object, and revenue the incident.

"Two different plans have been presented for securing information with the view to a new tariff bill. I have been here for more than five years patiently looking to the House of Representatives for the discharge of the duty of originating a revenue bill, which under the Constitution is in the House of Representatives. This body can not originate a revenue bill; it is not in the power of this body to do it; but if the House will send us a bill we have the right under the Constitution to amend; but no bill is sent. Hence, I have sat here with such patience as I possess, for five years, waiting for a revenue bill, such as is demanded by the best interests of the country, to come up to us. It has not come. The people all over this land are demanding that there should be at least a revision of the tariff and large reduction of duties, and they have tens of thousands of men throughout the country believe as I do, that the only just, the only honest, the only fair, the only constitutional tariff law that can be made is a tariff for revenue, and for revenue only.

"The purpose of the committee bill is in that direction. That is as far as we could go. We can not originate a bill here, but a commission to consist of nine members from civil life to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized by the bill as reported by the Committee on Finance for the purpose of investigating all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other industrial interests of the United States so far as may be necessary to a judicious tariff revision, and of reporting the result of that investigation to this body. That commission is to be raised by nominations by the President, and by confirmation so advised and consented to by the Senate.

"Mr. President, I want a revenue bill; I want all the light that can be thrown upon this great question, and I believe that the clearer the light shed upon this great question by free, conscientious, intelligent investigation, the greater will be the reasonable probabilities in favor of a just tariff, for revenue and revenue only. In my judgment, the justness and sound policy of a revenue-tariff bill can be made clear and palpable—so manifest that the American people will demand the adoption of such a bill. I do not expect such a bill from men who do not believe in the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. Therefore I propose to propose the nominations in a power of this Government (the President) that does not, so far as I know or believe, believe in that doctrine.

"The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Garland] has presented a proposition in the nature of a substitute to the committee bill having the same object of investigating this tariff question, the commission to consist of three members of the Senate, three members of the House, and three others, not members of either House. As between the proposition presented by the Senator from Arkansas and that presented by the committee, I shall unquestionably support that presented by the Senator from Arkansas, because it comes nearer my view than the other proposition does, and as I think more completely defines the duties of the commission; but I would favor over his proposition or that of the committee a joint committee of the Senate and of the House, raised in such mode and manner as the Senate may determine so far as its part is concerned, and the House as to its part, and let the committee be invested with full power to employ a stenographer, the best in America, and I think we would not have to go outside of this Chamber to get him, and if he will pardon me, I say to Mr. Murphy, Thou art the man. My idea is to employ first-class clarks and stenographers, and invest the committee or commission, and make it a body of men rather than a body of men.
n, if need be, because this is a question

that involves untold mil-

money, for however we may doubt about

the reasons for an action by Congress.

It can well afford the trifling expense of

the two Houses to ob-

tain and investigate this whole subject and

bring the information to the Light.

If we have not nine men with gen-

erality and with the people for what they do, unen-

tered by any outsiders.

Therefore—and I say it with all deference

—and I believe the suggestion I

should be an improvement upon his sub-

ject. I am so much better satisfied with

stitute than the original bill, I will not

er it by amendments.

I now call for the regular order.”

Senate, as in Committee of the Whole,

d the consideration of the bill (S. No.

provide for the appointment of a com-

mittee to investigate the question of the tariff.

Kernan, of New York: “The bill re-

provides for the appointment by the

nit of the United States, by and with

vice and consent of the Senate, of nine

sioners from private life—from civil life,

ill says—who are to make this investi-

and report from time to time to Con-

making their final report not later than

er, 1881. The other bill introduced

reed to the committee on Finance pro-

s to be appointed by the Senate, three

of the House of Representatives to be

by the Speaker of the House, and

ers, not members of either House, to be

and associated with them. I have

appreciation of the ability

there is in the House and in the Sen-

my judgment we shall have the

more fully, more thorough-

matured and matured by a commission of

selected from civil life rather than by

the two Houses, with these re-

end civil life.

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“First, we all know that members sitting

here many months each year will not have the

time to devote exclusively to this subject which

is requisite to get the information in order that

there may be timely action by Congress upon

the question. Secondly, I prefer to get the

facts, the figures, the views of men not in Con-

gress, from this commission, that we may have

them before us and examine them before we

to debating or examining the subject. I

think it is better that these facts, figures, and

information should come from men not on the

floor of either House, because if any of us on

the floor of either House be upon the commis-

sion, we shall be disposed naturally to seek to

carry out the preconceived views we have on

the various phases and sides of this question;

but a commission of experts who are not here

will represent all views of the tariff, the free-

traders, the protectionists, and men who think

it should be only for revenue without protec-

tion. I presume we shall have on this com-

mission appointed by the President and the

Senators who will represent fairly the intel-

ligence and the experience of experts on all

these subjects, and when their report comes to

the two Houses we shall all start to examine

make up our minds on the subject without

being committed by having been on the com-

mission and engaged in the struggle there.

Human nature is human nature everywhere.

Suppose we appoint men from the two Houses

representing different views. They will strug-
gle on the commission. They are intelligent

men, but each will be seeking rather to carry

out the preconceived views that lie has on the

subject; whereas if we take these experts, these

political economists, these business men, repre-

sentatives of all these interests, from private

life, and let them examine, argue, call out the

facts, the figures, the facts making for the one theory or the other,

they will doubtless be committed in favor of

the one or the other; but the two Houses will

have their facts, their figures, their argu-

ments, their recommendations, to commence

the argument with, and I think, therefore, it

will be more useful.

“The information they will give us, the views

they will send us, the recommendations they

may make, the facts and figures they will lay

before us, derived from experience of our own

and other countries, will aid us and will assist

us in making up our opinions at the outset by

examination, and we shall not get a little of the

partisan on the one side or the other before we

come into an examination of the question for

ourselves in the two Houses.

For that reason I think it better to have

these representatives of the various views on

the tariff question selected from civil life, and

let them send their majority and their minority

or their individual views to us, giving us the

facts and the figures and the information which

they gather upon which they base their recom-

mendations.

I think that the practice and experience of
the British Parliament on great questions of this kind is strongly in support of the bill reported by the committee, and which was introduced by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Coke, of Texas: "Mr. President, it is not my intention to make a speech upon the tariff question, but simply and very briefly to give the reasons for the vote that I shall give upon the measure now before the Senate. I shall vote against the bill known as the Eaton bill and in favor of the substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Garland]. I would vote against any measure looking to a tariff commission at all if it were not that we are now at the conclusion of the session of Congress. If these bills had been before the Senate at the beginning of the session I should have opposed the passage of either of them. I prefer the bill of the honorable Senator from Arkansas for one reason above all others, that it proposes that the commission shall report to the next session of Congress, and I particularly oppose the Eaton bill because the commission provided for under it is not to report until December, 1881, jumping over the next session of Congress.

"This question is one which I think demands immediate action. There is a sufficient number of enormities in the existing tariff to call for action at once without information, without light from anybody. We all know that there are many items in the existing tariff laws upon which duties have been placed that should be removed, because prohibitory and destructive of revenue, which tax the people heavily, put nothing in the public Treasury, but enrich enormously a few manufacturers. We want no information from any source as to the propriety of putting an end to this spoliation of the great body of the people for the benefit of a privileged class. I believe that if the commission is created at all it will have no action at the next session of Congress upon any such item as I speak of. There will be no action at all on the subject until this commission reports, and we will pass over the next session of Congress, as we have passed by this, without giving any such relief as is demanded by the interests of the country.

"We find upon the files of the Senate a great number of petitions; I have not counted them, but there is a very great number, praying for the passage of the Eaton bill. Four fifths of these petitions are sent by firms and parties engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel in the various shapes in which these metals are manufactured. The remainder are gotten up by persons and firms engaged in the manufacture of wool. There may be a few engaged in the manufacture of cotton, but manufacturers of iron and steel and the manufacturers of wool have inundated the files of the Senate with petitions praying for the passage of the Eaton bill."

Mr. Eaton: "If my friend will permit me, as he said there might be some petitions with regard to cotton, let me say that there is one petition here representing men who consume fifteen hundred thousand bales of cotton, operating ten million spindles, with $300,000,000 capital, employing one hundred thousand hands and giving food to five hundred thousand souls, and that on the one item of cotton."

Mr. Coke: "I stand corrected. I knew that some of these petitions were from cotton manufacturers; I did not know how many. When I turn to the tariff I find one hundred and sixty-two items upon which there is a duty of more than 50 per cent., the duty running sometimes as high as 200 per cent. I find the various products made of iron and steel, I find the products made of wool, included in this list of one hundred and sixty-two articles. Then this case is presented: Here is a bill known as the Eaton bill proposing a revision of the tariff; it is advocated by a combination of manufacturers who are the most heavily protected of all the classes who are protected at all under the tariff. I find these heavily protected manufacturers evidently by concert between themselves combined to produce an impression upon the Senate in order to effect the passage of the Eaton bill.

"The Eaton bill leaves to the President of the United States the appointment of the commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Who is responsible for the existing tariff, a species of class legislation which enriches a few at the expense of the great body of the people? Who is responsible for it? The Republican party. Who is the chief, the official head of the Republican party? The President of the United States. He is to be given the appointment of commissioners to revise and modify a tariff imposed upon the people of the country by his own party, and here we are surrounded by the chief beneficiaries of this odious class legislation vociferously demanding that this power be granted to the President. What do they expect? They expect him to uphold the policy and action of his party evidently. They expect beneficial results to themselves. As I remarked before, they expect to control the commission, and will do it. Instead of tariff reform, we can expect from such a body of men nothing else than a report whitewashing the present tariff.

"It is said that the Democratic Senate must advise and consent to these nominations. It is very well understood here that any set of commissioners the President will nominate will be confirmed; nobody doubts that. The reason for it are not necessary to be stated, but could be given if it were necessary. The President's nominees will be confirmed. What will be the state of the case then, suppose the Eaton bill passes? We will have nine commissioners appointed by the President in harmony with the views of the party which created the tariff, who are to sit and to collect testimony throughout the country and present their views to
gather with this testimony in 1881 to Congress for action.

"Sir, this is a contest between the people on one side and the monopolies on the other; between equal rights on one side and privilege on the other; and in this contest if you allow the defendants, the monopolists, the privileged classes, to prepare the testimony, to take the depositions and to get up the case, it will not be their fault if they should lose it when the trial comes on. The plaintiff who would bring a suit and allow the defendant to dictate what testimony should be introduced, what points should be made, who would make, who would be the defendant to prepare the points, prepare the case, prepare the testimony and submit it, would be regarded among lawyers in ordinary litigation between individuals, as a very foolish person, one who would be very certain to lose his case before the court and jury. Yet this is the very thing which in this great contest between the people and manufacturing privilege it is proposed by the Eaton bill shall be done. It is proposed to place in the hands of the President, the power which the manufacturers of the country demand shall be placed there by their petitions on file. I am opposed to that, sir.

"The people who are taxed demand relief. Out of more than $1,000,000,000 paid annually by the people under the tariff laws only about $150,000,000 go into the national Treasury; the remainder goes into the pockets of the parties to whom it is proposed by the Eaton bill to hand over the subject of reducing their own profits—the manufacturers. I protest, sir, against this surrender; the lamb can as safely be committed to the care of the wolf. Sir, it is unheard of, that a measure of great and vital importance like this should be committed to its enemies to be perfected and consummated. The Republican party created the existing tariff, and the Democracy have always denounced it, as it has every other than a strictly revenue tariff; yet the Eaton bill surrenders to the Republican party and the manufacturers the care of a measure said to be intended to destroy the great evil. Will the parent turn upon its own progeny?

"I prefer the substitute of the Senator from Arkansas. That proposes to leave the subject in the Halls of Congress, among the experts sent here by the people, and not to place it, as the Eaton bill would do, in the hands of men outside of Congress to make up a case in the interest of the manufacturers and the tariff. The bill offered by the Senator from Arkansas proposes to retain the subject in Congress among the representatives of the people, adding three outsiders representing three great interests. The very gentlemen whom the Eaton bill would empower to examine this question and report upon it can be called as witnesses before the representatives of the people composing the commission under the Garland bill. We do not lose the benefit of their services simply because they are not permitted to prepare the testimony and make up the case. They can be called as witnesses, and if they are experts they can tell all they know as witnesses to the Congressional commission. Sir, the sworn and trusted representatives of the people should never surrender to any body of men the high duty devolved upon them of acting upon this great question.

"As I was proceeding to say, the producing people of this country are taxed from the soles of their feet to the crowns of their heads, from their hats to their shoes, and from their shoes to their hats. Everything they wear, nearly everything they eat, every utensil they work with is taxed. You can not name an article entering into consumption among the producing classes of our people that is not heavily taxed under the tariff, and yet we must wait until 1881 before we can be permitted to see the report and the testimony which these learned experts are going to present to Congress upon this subject. I am opposed to it, sir. I am opposed to the bill, and would be if no other reason existed than that for my opposition to it. I am opposed to it because it puts in the hands of the President of the United States a power to thwart the demand of the people for tariff reform by appointing a commission which will make a case against it. I am opposed to it because it takes out of the hands of Congress, where it legitimately belongs, the tariff question, and places it in the hands of those who may be, and I believe will be, enemies of the people's interests. I favor the bill of the Senator from Arkansas because it keeps the question in Congress, the people's representatives; because it proposes that the witnesses shall report at the next session of Congress so that it may be acted on then."

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut: "There is but one idea, I believe, in regard to the importance of this legislation. We simply differ as to the details of the measure. My honorable friend from Arkansas has introduced a bill. He says if he can not get the support of the Senate for his bill he will vote for the one reported by the majority of the Finance Committee. I recognize a true patriot in a man who says that. I say while I shall undertake to show that it is impossible that a Congressional committee shall intelligently report on all the facts in this great case, that if the bill I had the honor to introduce can not be passed let the other be passed; let us do something. The House of Representatives has refused to act, and now let the Senate take the inititary step.

"This question should be met fairly, kindly. What is the difference between the two bills? Now, let me give a little history, and I know the Senate will not think I am egotistical. I drew the pending bill without consultation with a single man in the world save one friend in Connecticut. I said to my friend the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard], three years ago, that something ought to be done, and if the House would not move in this matter it
was the duty of the Senate to do it; but years passed by, and I determined that if nothing was done this year I would introduce a bill and send it to the committee to be perfected, and then let us see if we can not do justice to all the people of this broad land. I do not want a tariff bill passed for the purpose of enriching the State of Connecticut. I desire no such thing. I shall be found not voting for any such thing. I may be mistaken, but I believe that there is not a Senator on this floor who can give his time to this question. That is the first thing. Can my distinguished friend from Delaware, the head of this committee, give six months' time, a year's time, to this work? No. Can my friend from Georgia? No. Can my friend from South Carolina? No. Can my friend from Missouri? No; not one man of you can do it. It is impossible. One would suppose, to hear my distinguished friend from Texas, that all that was needed was a little jaunt, to go to Saratoga or Long Branch or somewhere else, and eat dinners, and that would be all. That does not help to discriminate between all the great interests of the country. It relates to consumption, as my friend from Delaware suggests. The gentlemen who have this matter in charge have got to take up and examine four thousand different articles; have got to see what enters into the manufacture of every great thing in this country.

"Here are dye-stuffs, with a high tax upon them. In the British market they are purchased free, brought here and a high tax imposed, and these dye-stuffs used to color the fabrics produced by American industry, and yet you expect those fabrics to be produced just as low as they could be if there was no tax whatever on the raw material."

"I have a history about wool that I wish right here to direct the attention of the Senate to. One of the great agricultural subjects, nearly the greatest subject, is sheep industry, dependent entirely upon manufacturing industry, whether the commission be established under my bill or under the bill of the Senator from Arkansas—dependent upon it entirely to the last clipping of the last sheep. In the United States there are to-day forty million sheep. The clip this year is estimated to be two hundred and twenty million pounds. It was two hundred and eleven million pounds in 1878."

"Of this the State so ably represented by my friend from California [Mr. Farley] has 6,561,000 sheep, with a clip of more than 50,000,000 pounds, dependent entirely upon the manufacturing industries of the country. Texas has 8,674,700 sheep, with a clip of over 30,000,000 pounds. Well might my honorable friend say, 'Oh, no, I will not take the tax off wool unless you take it off iron.' New York has 1,518,000 sheep, with a clip of 10,000,000 pounds. Ohio has 4,000,000 sheep, with a clip of 35,000,000 pounds, dependent entirely upon the great manufacturing industries of the country. Pennsylvania has 1,600,000 sheep, with a clip of 10,000,000 pounds. Indiana has 1,100,000 sheep, with a clip of 7,000,000 pounds. Illinois has 1,260,000 sheep, with a clip of 7,000,000 pounds. Oregon has 1,100,000 sheep, with a clip of 7,000,000 pounds. Wisconsin has 1,500,000 sheep, with a clip of 8,000,000 pounds. Iowa has 800,000 sheep, with a clip of 4,000,000 pounds. Colorado has 700,000 sheep, with a clip of 4,000,000 pounds. It will be, next to Texas, the great sheep-land of the world. I do not except Australia. I say Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado will be the great sheep-walk of the world, all dependent upon manufacturing industry, all dependent upon a proper revenue tariff. Michigan has 2,000,000 sheep, with a clip of 12,000,000 pounds. North Carolina has 500,000 sheep, with a clip of 8,000,000 pounds. Georgia has 400,000 sheep, with a clip of 2,000,000 pounds. Alabama has 500,000 sheep, with a clip of 1,000,000 pounds. Mississippi has 300,000 sheep, with a clip of 1,000,000 pounds. Tennessee has 1,000,000 sheep, with a clip of 5,000,000 pounds. West Virginia has 600,000 sheep, with a clip of 4,000,000 pounds. Virginia has 500,000 sheep, with a clip of 3,000,000 pounds. Vermont has 500,000 sheep, with a clip of 3,000,000 pounds. Arkansas has 300,000 sheep, with a clip of 1,000,000 pounds. New Hampshire has 200,000 sheep, with a clip of 1,000,000 pounds. Maine has 500,000 sheep, with a clip of 3,000,000 pounds. There are very few in some of the States, very few in my own little State."

"Let it be understood I am not arguing for taking the tariff duties off, no matter what my views may be upon that subject; but the Senator from Kentucky in the close of his speech goes one step further than I have ever been willing to go, and I only want to take this very illustration of wool. The clip this year will be nearly two hundred and twenty million pounds. This great industry, covering the whole country, is dependent entirely upon the manufacturing industries of the country. Now, when these commissioners assemble, whether they be under my bill or the bill of the Senator from Arkansas, they have got to take into consideration—what? How little duty can be put upon this great agricultural industry of the country. There are forty million sheep, with a clip of two hundred and twenty million pounds to be taken care of, because the wool of Continental Europe can be brought here and sold cheaper than we can raise it; and therefore there would be an utter destruction of forty million sheep except for butchering purposes unless a tariff were put upon wool."

"How little can it be? My friend said there was 104 per cent. duty on blankets. The honorable Senator from Kentucky has not examined that question. There is nominally 104 per cent. duty, but there is not really 50 per
st. duty. Why is there not? Because the unket that is produced in the State of Massachusetts and in the State of Connecticut that a be bought for $5 is a great deal better in the English blanket which is produced for $3.50. No matter what the tariff is; I am speaking of the quality. I will state another fact right here, and defy contrarian by anybody. Take your duty off of a sheet, and we can undersell Great Britain in a Liverpool market with blankets to-morrow. It will not do, sir, to simply pick up a tariff law and say here is 10 per cent. duty on a woolen fabric without knowing how much difference there is in the price of the article abroad and here. There was a duty two years ago and is now, perhaps, I do not remember how much, on pig-iron, and you sold it in the United States and in the state of Pennsylvania for less money than the ty. My former colleague, so long known so highly respected here, carried millions of pounds of pig-iron, when he would have had to sell it for less than the duty if he had it. No, Mr. President, what we want is ab- lute intelligence on all these questions.

“I will not speak now of iron and steel, though I am somewhat acquainted with the odont, because all I want is a commission of intelligent gentlemen, experts. I drew the bill with a meaning. I put in nine with a comma. There are six great industries in the country, and but six. The ramifications those six may be sixty. I would, if I had the power, appoint thoroughly educated experts in every one of those six industries. I could then take the two ablest statisticians in the United States, and, as my friend from Kentucky said, such men as David A. Wells, of Connecticut, and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and I would, if I had the place, appoint the head of the commission one of the greatest governing minds of the country, not an expert a thing except in all that makes men great. To go back to another generation, I may say I would place a man as near as possible to such men as Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, at the head of this commission, so that all this broad and would know that all these experts and all these statisticians were under the guiding power of a great governing mind. Thus I would constitute this commission if I had the power. But then we are met at once by my friend from Kentucky and my friend from Texas, who say they will not give this power to the hands of a Republican Executive.

Sir, I was a Democrat before the Senator from Kentucky was, because I am older than he; I was a Democrat earlier than he Senator from Texas, because I am older than he. Now, I leave this appointment in the hands of the Executive. I know his Administration, I know the men he has selected; I do not say care but I believe if this power is left where the bill leaves it there will be the names of nine intelligent gentlemen presented here, not belonging all to one political party nor to one shade of opinion on the tariff question. I think I have a right to say it. The confirmation of these gentlemen rests with us. Let us have faith in one another.

“I do not want to read the platform of the Greeley Democratic party, for I never did take very much stock in that laughter; nor the platform of 1876, nor the platform which may be reading to-day, or the one that will be reading twenty days hence. I would, so far as I could, divorce this whole question from politics. It is a great economic question; it is a question upon which hinges the welfare of all our people, agriculturists as well as manufacturers.

“Where does Kentucky, where does Tennessee, where does Texas find the great market for agricultural products except such as go abroad? Here. There are seven hundred thousand people in my State, and the hundreds of thousands of beehives and of sheep that come to us from the agricultural States of the Union, the hundreds of millions of pounds of wool, and the thousands and hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton that come from your sunny land [turning to Mr. Hampton] find a market in New England and New York. There are consumed in this country, as I before said, one million five hundred thousand bales of cotton, and that great industry is not to be whistled down the wind by anybody. The manufacturing industries of the United States give employment to-day to more than three million people; the manufacturing interests of the United States give food and raiment to more than ten million souls; and, sir, you dare not strike a blow at an industry of that character. I say 'dare not,' because the honest, upright, thinking, patriotic man dare not do wrong. What was the amount of products last year? As near as it can be ascertained, the amount of products of the various manufacturing industries of the United States was over six thousand million dollars. It is estimated this year that they will be over eight thousand million dollars. I have no doubt that they will be more than that. And are we, Senators of the United States, to strike a mortal blow at these great industries? We are not. The Senator from Kentucky says that he will nourish them if they require it. More than three quarters of them do not want any dandling on the knee of the nurse. They can go alone. If you take your impost duties off that you put on the raw material, more than seven eighths of them can go alone.

“But the great expenditure that was forced upon the country by reason of the terrible civil conflict through which we have gone has imposed a tariff upon the country that is greater than it ought to have. Therefore revise it, therefore cut it down where you can and as you best can. If I am here I shall be found in the front line of the foremost men in this body to do it. I do not belong to that party that my friend calls the introducers of machine pe-
tions. I have my own well-grounded convictions upon this great subject. I have given it forty years of patient, careful thought, and I believe I know something about it. I know enough to know this, Mr. President, that I do not know enough about it to undertake to make a report between this and the 1st day of next December, so that if that provision passes I beg to be considered out of the line of promotion.

"Again, nobody knows better than my friend from South Carolina [Mr. Hampton] that wherever a great manufacturing industry has been built up in a State, it has brought wealth to its people, whether it be in Alabama or South Carolina or Georgia, not always enriching them immediately; for, take the great industries of my State, and as nearly as they could be classified last year, my friend and colleague will join me when I say to the Senate that those industries did not pay 3 per cent. last year on the investment. 'Bleated corporations!' We have in our State some pretty large 'bleated corporations.' We have the celebrated establishment that Colonel Coit left, and it paid 3 per cent, for the last year. We have there one of the largest machine industries in the country, and it has paid, because it has built: in the last two years more than four hundred thousand dollars' worth of machinery for Europe, competing with Great Britain and beating her on her own ground.

"Mr. President, let us say as members of this body that we desire, all of us I hope, a revenue tariff with its protection as an incident, as it must have; it can not be any other way. If it is necessary to raise 20 per cent for revenue, that is an incidental protection, and, in that much and no further, am I in favor of a protective tariff. I go no further than my friend from Kentucky, not one step—hardly as far. Let us do what is just and right. I put this question, then, to the intelligence of the Senate, and I would that every Senator were here to answer to his own judgment: Can you point me to one single member of the Senate that can give the time to report upon this great question by the 1st of December? Is there one man here who would dare to do it? Sir, there is a year's work here. I know whereof I speak. There is a year's work before you can complete it, and the amendments placed on the bill by the Committee on Finance are eminently judicious and proper in this regard, that this commission shall report from time to time."

The President pro tempore: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Iowa."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Jones, of Florida: "Let me ask the Senator from Kentucky a question. Does a reformation of the tariff necessarily involve a question of revenue?"

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky: "I do not think it touches it at all in any shape or form. I suppose there is not an intelligent man in this Chamber who does not know that the tariff taxation of this country—for that is what can be reduced one half and the doubled. I suppose there is no intelligent man in the country who does not know every dollar that goes into the Treasury tariff taxation to-day it costs the people country $35. I think I can show that the statisticians of the Republican party, them high officials of the Government object of raising this commission is to see condition of things can not be stopped by the吃得 bill is to see if the Senate and House can not, by its such experts as they can call in, ascertain that alleged fact is true.

"It is proposed to empower the President of the United States, the chief of the power brought about the condition of things, a body of men to whitewash all that I have done and to write out a report to show appears good. The President knows be anybody confirmed. He had a Post General confirmed yesterday, and after can have anybody confirmed. He will where who will make all appear right; been done. These men can neither be questioned nor examined as to any report they may make, but it will be delayed until December 1881. The present condition of things allowed to exist from now until then relief, and then written reports will! which these men can not be questioned! They are to be appointed by the President has nothing to do with the legislation are to be appointed without the consent of the Senate, and which has under the Constitution right and the only right to act in the first and on that information; and if they dare counter to the information thus furnished their enemies they will be denounced; against the best interests of the country evidence of experts selected to furnish against them will have been provided and as I say, they can not be questioned or examined on the floor of the House, or require them to give a reason for they have done.

"The simple proposition presented two measures is, shall the House of Representatives be ignored and all the information have to act upon be transferred to a department of the Government that has nothing to do. This body we know will anybody the President sends here, and if in the estimation of the men who are now receiving it instead of the Government receiving The House is to be tampered with being against the best interests of the Government receiving it is, shall he appoint nine men to tell them what they should do—selected, if you please, in the interest of the men who are now receiving it instead of the Government receiving The House is to be tampered with being against the best interests of the country, is there any country, is there...
Mr. Hereford: "Mr. President, I move to amend, in line 4, by striking out 'appointed by the President of the Senate,' and inserting 'selected by the Speaker,' and insert 'selected by the same'; so as to read:

"That a commission is hereby constituted, to consist of three Senators, to be selected by the President of the United States, and three members of the House of Representatives, to be selected by the same, etc."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Hereford]."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia: "I move to strike out 'three,' in line 6, and insert 'one.'"

Mr. Conkling: "One what?"

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia: "One commissioner appointed by the President, so as to make the whole number seven instead of nine."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Davis]."

Mr. Saulsbury: "Personally I see no necessity for the appointment of a commissioner by the President. It strikes me that the members of the two Houses on the committee are fully competent without the aid of an appointee of the President of the United States. I think the whole thing is unnecessary; but if we are to have an investigation into this subject, I do not see why members of the Senate and members of the House, who are paid for the services, may not perform all the duties which a commission composed of Senators, members of the House, and commissioners appointed by the President, may perform."

I believe the proposed investigation entirely unnecessary. I see no good that can come from it. I have not heard the Senator who introduced the resolution explain any necessity for it. I do not know what it proposes; I do not know what evils are to be remedied by this investigation; and whatever we may do, people will inquire why we appoint this commission and what is to result from it."
jects wisely, as the presumption must be he will, will select experts, if I may so say, will select for one of these commissioners a man specially taught or instructed in regard to the subject. For example, although I do not know that he ever will be thought of, Mr. Henry V. Poor, who has devoted so many years to railway investigations, to writing on the subject, would be in respect of many of the incidents falling within the scope of this investigation a very proper selection. So I might mention other men whose lives and pursuits have trained them to do that which I may say without offense to the honorable Senator from Delaware he could not do for lack of the practical training, which certainly I could not do, and which it would be very difficult to find any member of either House who could do as well. Therefore, that we might employ and utilize the special faculties and the special fund of information pertaining to those who in particular are instructed in this regard, it was thought wise by the committee to authorize in the mode proposed the selection of three of those nine persons to bring in such fund of instruction and aid as they could.

"Now, if ten dollars a day be an inordinate compensation, it would be true of one as well as of three; but, then, I submit that any Senator who so thinks should make his amendment a reduction of the compensation.

"My honorable friend from Connecticut [Mr. Eaton] said that this might provoke a good deal of discussion; some other Senator said it ought to be considered at large; and another Senator that it was a very important matter. All that may be true; and yet this is a mere preliminary inquiry; merely using a hand to gather up facts and recommendations to be in the future submitted to Congress. It certainly can do no great harm beyond the expenditure of the money, and considering how much has been said and how much remains to be said, how enormously the country would be advantaged if the strides and hardships growing out of the want of adjustment of railway and other freights could be brought to an end, it seems to me that this is not an unwise or extravagant expenditure of money. Indeed, I would be willing to vote for the extreme amount if I thought the chances were nine to one that it would fail for the remaining one chance of success in the attempt to acquire this information to enlighten us all to the end that hereafter we may profit by it. I would vote for what must be (unless this shall fall into improper hands, as I can not suppose) a very limited expenditure at most to enable such a commission to acquire this information."

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia: "Mr. President, the records of the Senate will show that upon this question probably more than any other has the interest of the United States been memorized, I think from almost every State in the Union. Our files in the Committee on Commerce are absolutely burdened with petitions from every section of the country upon the subject of interstate commerce and the regulation of railroads, and the committee thought that is dealing with such a vast subject, embracing so many conflicting interests, railroads built necessarily at such different costs, railroads running necessarily at such different rates of expense, varying according to the topography of the country and the amount of freight, it would be impossible for gentlemen sitting here at a central point like Washington to determine what was due on the one hand to the great mass of shippers and on the other hand to the railroads, and they thought, therefore, that as little as Congress could do to meet the wishes of the great mass of the people of this country was to make some investigation into this subject, and the question was how we should go about it.

"It will be difficult to frame a bill, as every Senator can see at once, to meet the wants of the country; and the very first element of success in doing that would be to get information upon this subject, and at the same time to get suggestions from men who are eminently practical and qualified to give opinions on the subject.

"I was led myself very largely, indeed almost entirely, to vote for this resolution by the consideration that it had been already tested in my own State. Georgia has recently appointed a commission upon this very important subject to determine railroad freights through that State, and I believe I may say that the report of that commission, recently made, has given almost universal satisfaction to the people and to the railroads. There was great clamor from different sections of our State, one section complaining that there was discrimination against it, another section complaining that through freights were destroying the business of that particular locality. Our Legislature was bared, as Congress is, with petitions to do something which would relieve the country and give satisfaction to the people. The Legislature, after mature consideration, decided that it was best to have a commission appointed to make report, to get up facts, and to suggest legislation, and, as I said awhile ago, that commission has acted; it has produced quiet and peace and satisfaction, I think, to almost everybody in that State."

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky: "Mr. President, I am opposed to this resolution, for reasons which I will briefly state.

"I believe that the Congress of the United States ought to control any commission it may appoint, therefore it should be made up of its own members. It ought to be composed of men who can explain on the floor of the respective Houses the information that may be obtained by the investigation. Stenographers are provided for in this resolution; they can take down what the testimony of the experts in both Houses shall elicit, so that all the views of the experts can be obtained and reported on.

"There is no design, as I understand the
to select men who will give us only their personal views; but these men are to be divided from the country, and then lay it before the House, and tell both the committee, and all other facts to us to know. I think the members of Congress who make the investigating committee men who on the floors of the legislature can tell all they saw and give us advice according to the eminent men in the country are elected, I presume, on the committee, personal views. Each man, how eminent he may be, who denies views or is interested in the cause to be inquired into, can come commission and have his testimony and reported to us; I desire to say if I wish the Senate and the House are appointed only one man, and he by the advice and consent of New Hampshire: Mr. President of the chairman of the House [Mr. Gordon], and of the Senate [Mr. Conkling], very clearly the necessity of some subject-matter, and as the original is sent to the Committee on Commerce, it was deemed, it would seem of the Senate that that subject should primarily consider the quality of the legislation. I gather from the Committee the committee does not understand the Senate and the country, is the federal matters. It seems to be conceded no more important matter concerns the internal commerce of the country, and if the Committee on Commerce, as I understand the matter, whatever to do unless it is when on Commerce is unable to concur like this to take charge of it, the honorable Senator from Kentucky chairman of the committee, who said, and I should like to inquire of him if there has been a single meeting of that committee called during the present or the past session. Has that committee had a single bill referred to it for its consideration? If not, I would inquire of him and of the Senate, if any one can conceive of a subject proper to be considered by the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, if this is not that subject-matter? A few of the committees of the Senate seem to be overworked; there are other committees that if they have anything whatever to do, my limited observation of this Chamber has failed to discover what it is.

Now, upon the general question whether it is necessary to have incorporated with members of the two Houses of Congress to consider this matter persons outside of Congress, I wish to offer a suggestion or two. It must certainly be considered that whatever legislation is to be taken must be taken by the two Houses of Congress; and to incorporate with these investigating committees of Congress men outside, men who are to testify or are to act as experts, is, it seems to me, entirely unnecessary, because they can not legislate, they can only recommend; and to incorporate them with the legislative power of the Government is to give to men who are not a portion of the Legislature of the Government an undue influence, an influence beyond that which should properly be given to the opinion of the citizen. It seems to me it is entirely a wrong practice, perhaps objectionable on higher grounds than the matter of propriety.

"I hardly see how such an act can itself be a constitutional act, for it must certainly be delegating to those outside of the legislative branch of the Government a certain degree of influence beyond that of a mere opinion which they otherwise would possess. This branch of the Government can avail itself of all the knowledge which any man whatever in the land may have upon this subject. He can be summoned. The most intelligent gentlemen, knowing the most upon this general matter, can be summoned to testify as witnesses, and thus the committee can avail themselves of all the knowledge that there is upon the subject; and it is improper to give any one outside of the House or the Senate any influence beyond that which he would exert simply as a private citizen."

"I am aware, and I think any one can perceive, that by incorporating in a commission of this kind, prominent and influential men connected with the transportation interests of the country—and nobody knows who will be appointed—we may give to these men and to certain influences in the country an undue power in fashioning the legislation which may be the result. If this commission is simply to gather knowledge, to obtain information to be laid before the Senate and before the House, what real occasion is there to do more than simply appoint a committee of members in the ordinary way, and endow them with the power of summoning persons and obtaining papers in the usual way
and for the purpose for which information is sought by the Committee of Congress.

"It may be said that a regular committee of the Senate is too numerous and too cumbersome for the purpose; but it is the common practice to make investigations through the agency of sub-committees. And if from the Committee of Commerce of the Senate there can be no three gentlemen selected, can there not be from this other committee that I have referred to or from the Senate at large? Is it not possible to find three intelligent gentlemen in the Senate, if they are not connected with the Committee on Commerce, who possibly might be able to give their time and attention to the investigation of this matter? And then there is the special committee, of which the honorable Senator from Kentucky is chairman, with nothing in the world to do as a committee. It does seem to me that if the chairman is too busy there could be two men taken from the majority of that committee; and the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, who introduced this resolution, is also a member of the minority of that committee.

"The occasion for the constitution of this commission or this new committee seems to me to be altogether imaginary. I do not see what good it will do, how it can throw any light on the subject that we cannot obtain otherwise; and it does seem to me that it is but a continuation and aggravation of the old bad practice."

Mr. Bock: "I desire only to say on the part of the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman that it has had very little to do, and it is composed of members (leaving myself out of view) who are perfectly competent to attend to this matter. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cameron] is a member of it; the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Winder] is a member of it; the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees]; and others. That committee, in my judgment, can take all the evidence; can make a report; can hear all the experts that can be brought, and will do it, and do it perfectly, and gather all the information that any outside committee can gather, and then give their reasons before the Senate for the action they shall propose to take and the recommendation they may make at the next session of Congress, just as well as any set of men that can be selected.

"It is because I believe that, that I am opposed to this resolution. We have had to do with many as important things, and two years ago the whole subject was investigated by that committee, and two large volumes printed, the Senator from Minnesota then being chairman of it. We have had before us all the matters connected with the navigation of the Mississippi, the Eads jetties, and so on; and we have now. We have delayed action in regard to a very important subject, connection between the Chesapeake and the Delaware by a ship-canal, because the House is considering it, and we did not think it important to press it before us now, as the House committee was acting.

"If this question has to be looked at by any committee, I have no hesitation in saying that it takes that committee and will do it, and will make a report that will embody all the views that any gentleman may see fit to come before the committee give it.

Mr. Maxey: "I move to amend the present offered by the Senator from West Virginia by striking out in lines 6 and 7 of that amendment the words—

"And three commissioners, to be appointed by the President.

"And, as a necessary corollary of that, I move to strike out in lines 24 and 25 to strike out the words—

"And each commissioner appointed by the President shall, in addition thereto, receive a commission of $10 per diem.

"The importance of interstate commerce is thoroughly appreciated, not only in the country but by the whole community. It has received a very large share of attention by the Congress and the House of Representatives in both Congresses, and I see no reason why Congress should not take outside of its own bodies for the purpose of selecting persons to aid them in the discharge of this duty, for they have the power to send for books and papers, and have all the light that can possibly be thrown on this great subject from any source ever.

"The members of the Senate and House are responsible to their constituents, the whole country for the important matters which they perform here. They are as much beholden to have the intelligence to discharge a whatever duty as much as any set of men that can be selected.

"I desire to say that, that I am opposed to this resolution. We have had to do with many as important things, and two years ago the whole subject was investigated by that committee, and two large volumes printed, the Senator from Minnesota then being chairman of it. We have had before us all the matters connected with the navigation of the Mississippi, the Eads jetties, and so on; and we have now. We have delayed action in regard to a very important subject, connection between the Chesapeake and the Delaware by a ship-canal, because the House is considering it, and we did not think it important to press it before us now, as the House committee was acting.

"If the amendment which I have just referred to is carried, then I would amend the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia further, by providing that the commissioner, selected by the President, shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"But still behind all that, I have seen the good flowing from these special commissions sent about through the country, to Saratoga Springs and the White Sulphur Springs, to assist the qualifications of those two springs, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and places of that kind; and that is about as much as you ever knew to result from these commissions. Let Congress do its own duty, do it in its proper committee, and I have whatever that a bill will not be present as, after receiving the due consideration of both Houses, will meet the approbation of the people and the needs of the case."
Mr. Davis, of West Virginia: "It was said by the Senator from Kentucky that there is a sus- pensation committee, and that that committee is willing to take this work. It will be recollected that three or four years ago, in 1875, the Senator appointed a committee on this very question, and that committee went over almost the entire territory of the United States, and perhaps into Canada. There were no large volumes now in the document-room containing their report and testimony. That committee was composed, among others, of the Senator from New York [Mr. Conkling] and had the benefit of his information and advice. The present Secretary of the Treasury, I recol- lect, was on it. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Windom] was the chairman. They went fully into the very subject that is now proposed; this special commission shall take charge of. The Committee on Transportation grew out of that, and it has grown into a standing commit- tee upon this very question and no other ques- tion—commerce among the States, commerce with the seaboard. That special committee was organized for that purpose, and, as I said, I went over the whole territory of the country, and made a report which is now in the docu- ment-room.

"In addition to that, we know that the house of Representatives at this session has heard almost every eminent railroad man in the country, and has had his views taken down in writing. Those views are now in evidence be- fore the House. I do not know of an eminent railroad man in the country who has not been summoned before the House. The information there, and there is no necessity for this resolu- tion in order to get a committee. If there is a particular man wanted by any committee, he can be summoned and brought here."

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania: "Will the Sen- ator permit me to interrupt him a mo- ment?"

Mr. Davis: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Cameron: "The Senator is arguing against the appointment of a special committee."

Mr. Davis: "The Senator is arguing that part. He has many objections to the resolu- tion. That is one."

Mr. Cameron: "On that part I should like to call his attention to a special committee, of which I think he is chairman, that has been in session now for three years, during which time the Senate took a trip to Europe and returned, and I should like to know what is going to be the result of that special committee."

Mr. Davis: "The Senate will find out in a very few days now, and I think he will not be well satisfied as he is now on that."

Mr. Cameron: "I will be satisfied with any- thing that comes from that committee or the one from West Virginia."

Mr. Davis: "The Senator will hear from that committee in due time, and it will not be very long either. But if the forming of that com- mittee has anything to do with this committee I fail to see it, and if the Senator thinks he can push his scheme forward, if it is a scheme, or push his committee because there was a com- mittee appointed two years ago or more, that is a question that does not enter into this."

Mr. Cameron: "This is not my committee, and do I not expect to be a part of the committee; therefore I have not any scheme to push forward of a personal character."
on the 8th of December last, to repeal that section of the Revised Statutes? The Judiciary Committee has considered that subject, and by a majority, of which I was not one, has reported to the Senate a recommendation to repeal section 1218 of the Revised Statutes entirely, so as to readmit into the Army of the United States every person who is now obnoxious to the prohibition of that section by reason of having been engaged in making war upon the United States."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware: "Mr. President, I was instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary to report this bill, because we thought that, independent of the policy of entire repeal of section 1218 of the Revised Statutes, the case now presented was one of individual exigency. The individual in question, at the age of sixteen, went into Virginia, and was under age when the war ended. He had taken no oath of allegiance, and held no office, but, nevertheless, would be ineligible, by reason of military service in the South, to be nominated for any position in the Army of the United States under existing law. He has petitioned for the removal of this disability, and the committee thought proper under the circumstances to recommend to the Senate the passage of the bill removing that disability.

"I can not see why an individual case, so entirely unobjectionable, on the contrary, so far as I can see, advisable in every way, should not be favorably acted on by the Senate. It is not a denial of the principle, it is simply an affirmation of the principle of the instance in question.

"I can only say for my own part that I do desire to speed the day when the men, the young men, all over the country, and their relatives and friends, may be enabled to testify their devotion to the Government by serving in every branch of its service. We have them in the Legislature; we have them in the executive branch; we have them in the Navy, and I say it is in all respects to be desired that they may be allowed as soon as possible to be enlisted in the Army and follow the flag of their country. It is for that reason that I think we should take every opportunity to encourage the youth of the country, in every section and of every shade of political opinion, by every act of Congress, whether general or special, to help make this what we all should wish it to be, a government strong in the hearts of the people."

Mr. Edmunds: "We are not able apparently to get any very clear statement of the special and separate ground on which this individual suspension of the statute is to rest, still preserving its principle, so far as I can understand the Senator from Delaware, except that in this special instance, instead of doing as General Lee did in Virginia, after great pain, as I am told, to go with his State, and as many others felt it to be their duty, conscientiously I have no doubt, to go with their State, the particular object of the grace and favor of this bill felt it to be his duty to go against his State and away from it to fight the cause which his State was engaged in supporting."

"I am not criticizing the conscientiousness of the particular conviction of the young man. They say he was only sixteen. What figure does that bear? He was old enough apparently to have a will of his own, and to be able to render service to the enemies of the United States and to the enemies of his own State, by leaving his own State and the loyal side of the line (if it is proper to use the word 'loyal,' it has now got so unfashionable), and to go on the other side of the line and fight his own flag and the flag of his own State, borne gallantly, Mr. President, by many a regiment from that State itself.

"This is the special case that the Senator from Delaware says is to affirm the principle of the law as it stands, or recognize it, and an account of special equities to suspend it for the time being. I am not able to see how that strengthens the case of this young gentleman at all.

"If there is anything in what the Senator from Delaware says of hastening the day when nothing that existed on the statute-books and in the course of history during the four years from 1861 to 1865 shall remain, it does not appear to me that this is the best possible occasion and the best possible way to hasten that day. I understand perfectly well—we all do—that the day has been apparently hastening from time to time, for I think it may be safely affirmed that there is no single statute that has been passed, either to support the war for the preservation of the Union or to protect the liberties and the rights of the people preserved by the Union as a part of this nation, that has not been assailed within the last two or three years, and of which it can not be truthfully said that there has not been presented and pressed a measure to repeal and set aside. Every safeguard of liberty and equal rights (not hostile to the States in rebellion, but having the same force and scope in every State of the Union—only the liberty and equal rights that Magna Charta defended in England) has been assailed, and it is proposed to wipe it from the statute-book. That is true; the day has been apparently hastening when every bulwark of liberty under law and secured by law in every State, so far as the Constitution of the United States would permit it to be secured, is to be swept away. Nobody can question that. Even the security of judicial rights under plain provisions of the ancient Constitution (if we are dissatisfied with the new amendments, as a good many of us are) it is proposed to wipe out, and to leave to what is called State sovereignty the lives, and the fortunes, and the safety of citizens of the United States who are endeavoring to execute the authority of the United States in those States, entirely to the State courts, and to declare that the supremacy of the State, not under the Constitution of the United States, but against the Constitution of the United States, shall go so
I propose now, Mr. President, that we get rid of section 1218, so that Mr. Heiskell, who is a meritorious young man, may have the benefit of it, with all the others that may be under disability, or that may come under the infliction of this statute.

It is true, as the Senator from Maryland has said, that we have granted these amnesties by piecemeal; we have granted them to individuals from time to time; and he has mentioned, in particular cases, the distinguished services to the Confederate States rendered by gentlemen who now occupy responsible places in the service of the United States. This is a remnant of the statutes born and generated out of the war; and as such gentlemen hold positions all through the service of the United States I can not see for the life of me any use in this statute any longer; and therefore, as the Senator from Kentucky who now sits to my right [Mr. Beck] has persistently and consistently, ever since he has been in the Senate, introduced and pressed a bill for this general purpose, I ask leave to offer it as an amendment to this bill in the nature of a substitute. I move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert what I send to the Chair.

The Chief Clerk: “It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and in lieu thereof to insert:

That section 1218 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being in chapter 1, title 14, of said Revised Statutes, which provides that ‘no person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States,’ be, and the same is hereby repealed.”

The Vice-President: “The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Garland].”

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and it was read the third time.

The Vice-President: “The question is, ‘shall the bill pass?’”

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio: “I have supposed that the people of this country have a right to the service of every able-bodied man in time of war, and that if we should get into a war again—and no country can say it will always be at peace—we should have a right to the service of the men who were lately in the Confederate service; and I supposed that so long a time had elapsed, and there was such a sufficient evidence of the fact besides the lapse of time, to quiet the fears of anybody who is not harassed by a nervousness that never harasses me about the loyalty of the people of the South.

How can any of these men get positions in the Army of the United States? Only by nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate. Who of them are likely to get positions? Certainly not the old men, certainly
not the men who are verging on three-score
years and ten. Who are likely to be needed in
case we should get into a war again? Not those
old men; not the men alluded to by the Senator
from Vermont; men who he says left our own
Army and went into the Confederate service.
They are not at all likely to be called into the
service of the United States should we again
become a belligerent. No, Mr. President, but
there is a large body of young men, men of mil-
itary experience, men of military talent, who
are as ready to fight now for the Star-spangled
Banner as any man between here and Canada,
and we are asked to exclude them or reject their
services in order simply to put a brand upon
them for which there is no political or other
necessity whatever.

"I am not afraid of the Southern people on
this question—not the least bit of it, sir. The
Northern people want, the best of them, a ma-
jority of them want to bury the hatreds of the
war; they want peace, they want fraternity once more. That is what they want, and they
do not want to reject the services of any com-
petent and now loyal man by inquiring whether
or not he did at some time or other bear a mus-
ket in the Confederate service."

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky: "Mr. President, ref-
erence has been made by the Senator from Ar-
kansas to the fact that the bill which is now
before the Senate is a substitute for an original
bill which had been introduced by myself and
urged upon all proper occasions, and sometimes,
perhaps, I may add, when it was not quite proper.
I desire to say one word as to my motive
for so doing. I will first read the section itself:

"Section 1219. No person who has served in any ca-
pacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-
called Confederate States, or of either of the States in
insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appoint-
ed to any position in the Army of the United States.

"It so happened that a year or two ago a young
man living in southern Kentucky sought to
apply for a place in the Army of the United States,
but he had been a page in the Tennessee
Legislature during the war, when he was too
young to be either loyal or disloyal. That was
a civil office under one of the States then in
rebellion. His father was so poor that he could
not educate him without making the boy work
for a living, and as there was little else doing
but public matters at that time, he accepted the
position of a page in the Legislature of Tennes-
see, and was therefore disqualified by law from
applying even for a place in the Army of the United
States; that seemed to me to be obviously
wrong when I saw the Vice-President of the
Confederacy sitting in the other end of the Cap-
itol, when the men who occupied the highest
positions during that war are here and at the
other end of the Capitol, and when the sons of
those gentlemen, not being compelled to accept
any service either under the Confederate gov-
ernment or under any State in rebellion, can all
enter the United States Army because their fa-
thers were able to educate them themselves,
and only the poorer boys, who were obliged to
work for a living and had to do whatever was
required or could be obtained either under the
Confederate States or under the States, were
excluded. As all the higher, richer, great, and
important persons were allowed to fill places of
the highest honor and profit in this Govern-
ment, it seemed to me the Congress of the United
States was not acting justly to itself or
to the people to exclude by law even the right
to apply for a place in the Army from the
younger, poorer men who were obliged to work
at whatever they could get to do during the
years of war. Hence, I thought it was a proper
thing to repeal this statute, and I had hoped
it would be done unanimously. No law should
remain for a moment on the statute-books under
which such a condition of things is possible."

Mr. Logan: "Mr. President, I should have
no objection myself to the application of the
principle that the Senator from Kentucky
speaks of to persons like the one that he men-
tions from his State; but this law to-day is no
greater hardship on a person who served in
the Confederate service than it is on one who served
in the Union Army, for if the Senator will ex-
tamine the law in reference to appointments in
the Army he will find that all those persons are
now over the age that would allow them to be
appointed in the Army. So this in itself does
not act as an inhibition solely upon those per-
ties."

Mr. Jones, of Florida: "Then it is useless."
Mr. Logan: "The repeal of it is useless,certainly, because by the repeal of this law you
do not authorize their appointment in the ser-
vice unless you appoint them as brigadier gen-
erals or major-generals, because up to that point
men rise by promotion in the Army; and ap-
pointment in the Army now can not be made
except of persons who are not over a certain
age. This statute was passed, as I understand
it, for the reason that the people of this country,
certainly not differing from the people of other
countries in that particular, concluded that per-
sons who served in the Confederate army against
the Government were not as likely to be as
faithful to the Government as those who were
on the other side of the question."

Mr. Thurman: "May I ask my friend a
question?"

Mr. Logan: "Certainly."

Mr. Thurman: "If my friend from Illinois
were President of the United States, as he may
at some future time be, and we were in war,
would he not call into the service Southern
men? As a brave soldier, would he be afraid
to go into battle commanding those men?"

Mr. Logan: "No, I would not be afraid to
.go into battle commanding any men that had
volunteered on my side, while they were under
my command, nor would any man who had com-
mand of soldiers.

"But the point I am getting at is this: This
law was passed for the purpose of making a dis-

inction in the Army between those who pre-
The repeal of this law does not strike me as being very well in this respect: We find that recently the Congress of the United States has authorized the President to appoint certain persons in the Army, that they might be placed on the retired list, who resigned at the beginning of this war in order to keep themselves out of the war. Being out of the Army for fifteen years, the Congress of the United States has passed a law authorizing their appointment in the Army that they may be placed on the retired list.

I see in this repeal the very same thing re-masted here in Congress, that men who were in the Army prior to the war may be restored, if they are to be considered on an equality which I do not say anything about) with these men, and certainly they ought to be on an equality with men who resigned to keep themselves out of the way of bullets. It may be said here is no reason why Congress should not authorize the President to place them in the Army that they may go on the retired list, because they are to-day above the age at which they can be appointed in the Army. There is no good round at all for the repeal of this law, except or the placing of these men in the Army again that may be retired, as has been done in some instances.

No, sir; if the Congress of the United States half attempt to put back into the Army all the men, or part of them, who were dismissed on account of unfaithfulness to their country, or men who had been in the Army and resigned and went on the other side because of their want of good faith to their country, then I say we are doing a wrong not only to the Army but to the country which supports the Army. There can be no reason for this, unless it is that these men may be placed in the Army again that they may be retired and supported by the Government, because there is no other way, they being beyond the age in which they can get into the Army, except by act of Congress.

Then, sir, I say further, not out of any bitterness or feeling, that I do claim, and I claim it is this Senate Chamber in the presence of Senators whom I have a high respect for who were on the other side in the contest, that there should be a distinction made in our Army in time of peace between those who fought for the Union and those who fought to destroy it. I have always maintained it, and ever shall maintain it, not because I have any feelings of animosity against these men; no such thing. They may have been misguided; that is not the question. They were found in a certain position against the Government. Being found there, they are not entitled again to wear the uniform of this country and draw its sword in preference to the men who have always been faithful to it. In time of war, the Senator from Ohio says, would you not allow these men to fight? 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' When war comes we will consider the question; but in time of peace I say, without giving any opinion as to the future, I would not place men in the Army who fought for the destruction of this Government by the side of men who struggled for its existence. I would not do it, and I never will do it.

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, I can not help saying a word more on this bill, though I did not intend to say a word about it originally. I can not let the remarks of the Senator from Illinois pass without a word. The Senator would not remove this branch from these men in time of peace; but when war comes, should it come with any foreign power or a dozen foreign powers, then the Senator will be willing to say to these men, 'Here, we branded you during all these many years of peace, and all the while when you were perfectly loyal, and now in the hour of need of the country we appeal to your patriotism to come out and fight for us.'"

Mr. Logan: "The Senator will allow me to remark that I did not say that."

Mr. Thurman: "No, but that is exactly what it comes to."

Mr. Logan: "No, sir, I beg the Senator's pardon, I said no such thing. I said it would be time to consider that question when war came, and if the Senator now wants to call me out on that question I will answer him honestly. Peace or war, had I the appointing power, I would give commissions to those men who never failed when their country called."

Mr. Thurman: "That sounds very well indeed, and we know now what the programme of the Senator is, that in time of war he would not commission one single man, however loyal, however eminent, however distinguished his military talent, if that man twenty or thirty years before had been on the Confederate side. I am perfectly willing that the Senator may take that ground and stand on it."

Mr. Logan: "I did not say that, either."

Mr. Thurman: "And, Mr. President, there was another thing that struck me as a little curious. The Senator said that the object of this bill must be to put a parcel of officers who were once in the Army of the United States and went into the Confederate service upon the retired list of the Army of the United States. How, indeed, the Senator could get such an idea as that in his head passes my comprehension. Certainly it is not supported by the few instances he gave, that of Colonel Haller and that of some Maryland colonel. In respect to Colonel Haller we are told by the Senator from Oregon that he did not resign. In regard to the Maryland man, I know nothing about him; I never heard his name before; but if he did resign in order to escape exposing his person to bullets, as the Senator from Illinois said if I understood him correctly, how comes it that a Republican Senate,
as this Senate was a year ago, voted to put that man back into the Army of the United States on the retired list?"

Mr. Logan: "That is an astonishing thing to me.

Mr. Thurman: "It is very surprising. I can not understand it at all."

Mr. Slater: "Allow me to state that Colonel Haller is on the active list, with the rank of major."

Mr. Thurman: "I leave that matter with the explanation of the Senator from Oregon; but this other thing, it strikes me as marvelous indeed. The explanation I make of it, without knowing anything of it, is that the Military Committee of the Senate, then overwhelmingly Republican, that the majority in the Senate then overwhelmingly Republican, did not find the facts to be as the Senator from Illinois supposes. They did not find the fact that this man had been guilty of any such cowardice or any such disloyalty, or that committee would never have reported the bill to restore him to the Army, and the Senate would never have passed such a bill."

Mr. Logan: "I did not say the committee found the facts to be so. I only stated what I knew of the case when I was on that committee as chairman. I stated my own conclusion, and I came to that conclusion from the evidence. Others perhaps would have come to a different conclusion. That was my conclusion, and it was so understood by the committee, certainly as long as I was on it. I only stated that I do not know what might have been in the man's mind when he resigned."

Mr. Thurman: "I can not pretend to say who are the best judges of the facts, the Senator from Illinois or those who succeeded him on the Military Committee; nor can I pretend to say whether the evidence was the same before both committees; but here stands the fact upon the statement of the Senator from Illinois, if that statement be correct, that a Republican committee of this body reported in favor of restoring a man to the Army of the United States, who was not only a traitor at heart but was a greater traitor because he was a coward—to put both a traitor and coward back into the Army of the United States. A Republican committee of this body reported a bill for that purpose; a Republican majority in this body passed it into a law! I do not believe it, Mr. President. I believe that the facts were really different, for there is not a Senator on this floor who would do such a thing as that."

Mr. Edmunds: "Mr. President, in the first place I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio, and to everybody else who is willing to listen to me, that I think he is greatly mistaken every time—and it is not very infrequent in such discussions as this—when he uses the word 'hatred' as apparently imputed to gentlemen who differ with him in opinion."

Mr. Thurman: "Upon my word, if I used that word to-day I do not know it. I certainly did not impute it to any Senator on that side."

Mr. Edmunds: "I know the Senator did not mean personal hatred, but the idea that is continually paraded here when those of us who do not agree with gentlemen on the other side oppose or support a particular measure is that it grows out of a sentiment of animosity to many of our colleagues and their friends who, as we think, contrary to the Constitution and in violation of their duty to it, went into a rebellion. Now, I want to state, as I have stated I presume a hundred times, that any man North or South who imputes to any Republican anywhere that ever I heard of any such sentiment of hatred or animosity, makes a great mistake. It is not true. We are only, when we oppose these measures, doing what we consider to be necessary for the security and good order of the whole Union, and it is not through any animosity or hatred, or, as we can see it, any prejudice to these gentlemen. We have labored under the impression—unsubstantiated the Senator from Ohio can convince us it is a wrong impression—that in every controversy there must be a right side and a wrong side, and the delusion that we are under is evidently that we were on the right side of that controversy, which prevailed, and that the consequences that flow from being on the right side are those which the Senator from Ohio desires that those who turned out to be on the wrong side shall reap, and not those who were on the right side."

Mr. Burnside: "Mr. President, I beg to make a statement to correct a wrong impression which may have been created by the remarks of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Logan]. The Senator from Ohio stated that the Committee on Military Affairs of the last Congress was a Republican committee. He knows as well as I know that the committee was composed of five Republicans and four Democrats, and that many of its meetings were ruled by the minority party. For instance, a quorum consists of five Senators, and might have been made by three Democrats and two Republicans, or four Democrats and one Republican. What were the exact conditions of that committee on the morning that Colonel Wyse's and Colonel Haller's cases were recommended favorably I am not going to say, because it is not proper for me to speak of what occurred in committee, and much less proper would it be for me to criticize the action of that committee. "The Senator from Illinois has chosen to say something of what the committee did when he was a member of it, and when he was in the Senate, and has said that during the time he was out the committee did a certain thing which he thought was very wrong. As to the propriety of this course I will leave it to the Senator himself and to the Senate."

Mr. Logan: "If the Senator will allow me, I think I can state exactly what I did say."
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President, if he thought proper, after investigating the case, to reinstate Colonel Wyse and place him on the retired list.

"That was the action of the Military Committee on these two cases. I do not mean to say that it was right; I am surely not disposed to say that it was wrong. I mean to say that it is not legitimate and fair criticism to criticise the action of the committee."

Subsequently, on June 7th, the bill was again considered.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the passage of the bill."

Mr. Allison, of Iowa: "I ask that the bill be read."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Section 1218. No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. Dawes: "Before the Senate votes upon this bill in its present shape, I desire to have the statute read which it proposes to repeal, so that we can all understand clearly what is being done in this summary manner and with so little apparent attention to what seems to me a very important matter."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Section 1218. No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States.

Mr. Dawes: "If I understand the bill in its present shape, it proposes to remove that barrier and open the Army to being filled, if the appointing power shall deem it proper, by any person who has proved himself recreant to the flag and to the oath of office which he took to serve his country faithfully in the Army of the United States without exception. I desire, before a vote shall be taken upon it, without arguing the question over and over again, that the Senate shall distinctly and clearly understand what is proposed.

"If the Senate are prepared to strike down this last barrier or last distinction between the officers of the Army faithful to the flag and those who were faithless to it, if they are prepared so to vote, then let them vote for the passage of this bill."

Mr. Davis, of Illinois: "The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Whyte] introduced this bill for the benefit of a particular person. The Senator is not here, but is sick in bed. My understanding was that he wanted the bill to pass for the benefit of this particular man and not any general bill; and it was agreed between the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Garland], who offered the amendment, being spurned to it by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds], that that should be non-concurred in, and that this bill for the
benefit of a grandson of Mr. Monroe should be considered. Now, sir, he is absent, and I object to any further consideration of the bill."

The bill was then laid aside.

Subsequently, on June 15th, Mr. Wythe said:

"I ask to take up the bill (S. No. 1191) for the relief of James Monroe Heiskell, of Baltimore City, Maryland."

The President pro tempore: "The question is on the passage of the bill as amended."

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas: "I offered an amendment to the bill under a conviction that it was high time to get rid of section 1218 of the Revised Statutes, and I judge that was the view also of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmands], who really invited the amendment, as stated by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Wythe]. I did not offer it with a view of obstructing or weighting down the bill, because this is a very meritorious and very worthy young man, and I am very anxious that he should be relieved. If there is any difficulty in the way of passing the bill as amended, I appeal to the Senator from Wisconsin to withdraw his objection and let us pass the bill for this young man, who was hardly old enough really to have incurred the disability from which we now seek to relieve him; but if that can not be done, I think we had all better shake hands on this and pass the amended bill, and relieve all of this class from the operations of section 1218."

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin: "I withdraw my objection."

The President pro tempore: "The Senator from Wisconsin withdraws his objection. The question now is, Will the Senate give unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which this bill was ordered to a third reading? Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read a third time is vacated. The question now is upon the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Garland]."

The amendment was rejected.

The President pro tempore: "The question is, Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read the third time.

The President pro tempore: "Shall the bill pass?"

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 12; as follows:

Yeas—Bailey, Beck, Brown, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Eaton, Groome, Hampton, Harris, Hereford, Jonas, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Pryor, Randolph, Ransom, Sandsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vot, Voorles, Wallace, Whyte, Williams, Withers—29.


So the bill was passed.

The bill was received in the House, but not acted upon.

On June 15th the President sent to the Senate a message vetoing the bill vesting the appointment of deputy marshals for elections in the United States courts.

On June 16th both Houses adjourned.

CONNECTICUT. The session of the General Assembly began January 7th, and adjourned March 25th. The Speaker of the House of Representatives was Dwight Marcy. Lieutenant-Governor Gallup presided over the Senate.

No questions of exciting interest were brought before this Legislature. The business of the session was accomplished in a smooth, methodical manner, without haste or delay. Most of the work was done in committee. Many of the more important subjects of general legislation were postponed for future consideration. In some of these the two Houses had failed to concur, in others the reluctance toward premature legislation, which was strongly manifested in both Houses, prevailed. One or two weighty acts were recalled and rescinded after they had passed both Houses. Part of the spirit was excited by the action of the majority in two cases of contested elections and in the repeal of an act of the last Legislature affecting the representation of Middletown; but none of the succeeding acts of the Assembly were tinged with partisanship. The most important measures passed were the ratification of the boundary-line agreed upon by the New York and Connecticut commissioners; a constitutional amendment providing that Judges of the Supreme Court shall be nominated by the Governor, and the nominations submitted to the General Assembly for approval; a more stringent law regarding the incorporation of joint-stock companies; and bills making special appropriations of magnitude.

The amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the people, is as follows:

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and of the Superior Court shall, upon the nomination of the Governor, be appointed by the General Assembly in such manner as shall by law be prescribed.

The power to both select and appoint the Supreme Court Judges is at present given to the Assembly by the Constitution. The reasons for taking the nominating power out of the hands of the legislative majority are that men ambitious of becoming judges may intrigue to procure their nomination in the party caucuses of the Legislature, and no personal responsibility attaches to any one for nominations which may be arranged on political or personal grounds in the secret conclaves of the party.

The high standard of character sought in the choice of a Governor, and the reputation which he naturally wishes to maintain, would prevent his nominating judges upon purely political
or out of favoritism. The bar of the
e standard of the bench, without trans-
the power of electing the judiciary,
by the traditions of the Constitution re-
the representatives of the people.
New York and Connecticut joint bon-
miumission agreed upon a boundary-line
the two States. This gives to New
small strip on the west, 4-68 square
area, called the "oblong tract," on the
ticut side of the straight-line boundary
north and south twenty miles east of
River, agreed upon in 1855, but
was given to New York by a faulty sur-
about a century ago, and first cause
controvery in 1856. The settlement
he more important southern boundary
the middle of Long Island Sound,
disputes and disputes have many times arisen
islands and fisheries along the Con-
shore, which were added to New York
Duke of York's grant, but which by
charters and by maritime law belong to
The authorities of each State
sometimes claimed, sometimes avoided
ion over these lands, according as im-
interest dictated. Fisher's Island, about
long and one broad, and lying with-
miles of the shore, was left in the
of New York by the settlement.
this the citizens of Stonington earnest-
, who represent the island as a re-
size-fighters and refuge of thieves from
ork. The General Assembly ratified
ement of the commissioners, as the
ork Legislature did also; but a new
ion was appointed to negotiate with
of New York for the cession of Fish-
nd to Connecticut.
ww law relating to the incorporation of
ck companies requires twenty per cent.
ial capital to be paid up in cash, and de-
hat any portion of the remainder which
in property must be taken at its real
Charters are not to be granted for the
ning of real estate, the trust, in-
, banking businesses, or for traffick-
stent rights. Directors must be elected
stockholders annually; and the secre-
t treasurer, or an assistant treasurer,
 the residents of the State. The books
 kept on hand for the inspection of
iders. The capital may be increased or
by the vote of the owners of two
the stock. A report of the financial
of each company, and a list of the
iders, must be lodged with the town
place where the business is located,
ancial statement be filed in the office
etary of the State every year. The
render themselves jointly and several-
for the debts of the corporation by
dividends when it is insolvent, or which
to become so, and all officers become
the company debts who fail to per-
form the duties required of them by law. De-
linquent subscribers may be sold out; or the
ity of redemption of their stock may be sold,
if they have pledged it to third parties. On the
petition of stockholders owning one third of
the stock, the company may be dissolved and
its affairs placed in liquidation by the courts;
and any stockholder or creditor, or the district
attorney, may have the business wound up,
less proof is brought of solvency, if the an-
nual statements have been twice omitted; if
shown to be solvent, the court may fix a limit
within which the statement must be filed.
The charters of 1,298 joint-stock companies
incorporated under the laws of Connecticut,
which had ceased to exist or had failed to
take reports to the State Secretary, were
pealed.
The fees of receivers of banks, savings-banks,
and trust companies were fixed by an act
passed by the Legislature this year at one per
cent. of the dividends paid to depositors and
creditors, which shall be in full for all personal
and clerical services, all other expenses to be
taxed by the court, which may also allow ad-
ditional fees when the dividends fall short of
a total sum of $250,000. The law which pre-
scribes the character of the investments and
securities which may be purchased by savings-
banks was amended so as to allow investment
in Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska
State bonds, in the bonds of Philadelphia,
Chicago, and certain other cities, in guaranteed
bonds of the District of Columbia, and in the
bonds of railroads which have paid dividends
on their stock of five per cent. or more for at
least five years. The restriction which debar
savings-banks from investing more than half of
their deposits in bonds and personal securities
is relaxed, United States and Connecticut State
and municipal bonds being taken out of this
class and counted with real-estate securities.
Another act requires savings-banks to carry
one eighth of one per cent. of deposits to sur-
plus semi-annually, instead of the reserve of
a quarter of one per cent. required by the
former law, which was suspended two years
before.
An amendment was made to the insolvency
law. A bill was passed requiring bank cashiers
and treasurers of trust companies to give bonds
of at least $10,000. A bill to reduce the taxa-
tion of life-insurance companies from one half
to three eighths of one per cent., on the ground
that eleven millions out of their eighty million
dollars capital consists of property outside of
the State, which is already taxed twenty-seven
mills on the dollar, passed both Houses, but
was reconsidered afterward and revoked. A
freight bill forbidding railroad companies to
charge more for transportation for shorter
distances than their through-line freight rates,
passed the House, but the Senate refused to
concur. A law was made prohibiting the adul-
teration of sugar with glucose, terra alba, or
other substances. Among a number of liquor
laws was one including any beer requiring a revenue stamp (Schenk-beer) among "intoxicating liquors." A bill passed the Senate, but failed of final enactment, according to which the selectmen could forbid the sale of liquor to any individual at the request of one of his immediate relatives, and likewise on the complaint of any resident in the town. Both Houses concurred in a bill giving female citizens the right of the ballot upon the liquor question, but afterward rescinded the law. A bill to allow women to vote for school-officers was rejected. An education bill requires schools to be maintained thirty-six weeks in the year in every district containing one hundred and ten or more children of school age. Another demands that children between eight and fourteen years of age be sent to school at least sixty days in each year. An act concerning the employment of children prohibits any one from employing a child under fourteen years of age not furnished with a certificate that it has attended school as the law requires. An act regarding convict-labor provides that the directors of the State Prison shall give public notice in the newspapers of all the cities of the State for four weeks before making any contract for the labor of fifty or more of the prisoners in any trade or occupation, and shall inquire into the effect of such proposed employment upon the interest of the State, the moral and physical condition of the prisoners and upon free labor, and give a hearing to all who may wish to be heard in the matter; and if it shall appear upon inquiry that such employment will not be for the interest of the State, or will be detrimental to the moral or physical condition of the prisoners, or will seriously injure the citizens of this or any other State engaged in that trade or occupation, it shall be prohibited. It was added in the debate over this bill that the hatting industry of Connecticut suffered in consequence of the employment of over 800 convicts in the New York prisons at hat-making, as there are only 7,000 felt hat-makers in the country.

The law of Connecticut on the conduct of criminal trials has heretofore been different from the law and practice in the courts of all the other States and in the United States courts. The defense has been allowed the advantage of the opening and closing arguments in criminal cases, making it a much more difficult thing to procure a conviction than in other States. The Assembly this year enacted a statute making the procedure in Connecticut courts conform in this regard with the usual practice. A new jury law was made, providing that the selectmen of each town shall draw twice the number of names required, and that county jury commissioners shall erase half the names from the list; it is contemp of court to solicit that one's own name or the name of another be placed on the list. The qualifications of the jurors are this: he shall be an elector, of good character, and over thirty years of age.

A law was enacted for the prevention of contagious disease in cattle, especially scrofula or pleuro-pneumonia. The Catholic missioners are given the discretionary power to condemn and slaughter cattle afflicted with the disease. The State pays half the condemned animals. A resolution passed praying the Legislature of New York to repeal the law which compels the master of a vessel sailing through Hell Gate to pilotage to the pilot tendering his service to secure a master requires no assistance as his own ship. A second resolution begs to correct this injustice by the introduction of an equitable general pilot law.

A tax levy of one and a half mill was ordered to be paid by the citizens of the town of Middleburg, and $113,500 for the New State Capitol, to bring up the claims amounting to $300,000, the commissioners had awarded only $60,000. The total appropriations of $2,000,000 for the State and $500,000 for the city of New York have been exhausted in the building of the Capitol.

The second annual report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the year 1878. The total number of births was 13,499, of deaths, 9,822, of marriages 4,389, of divorces 41; showing a decrease in the births of 875, in deaths of 444, in marriages of 24, and in divorces of 26. The ratio of female births was 109.7 to 109, the ratio of female births having been 109.18, and the mean of the twenty years anterior 110.44. 100 female births. In 2,800 marriages contracting parties were of American, 721 of foreign birth; in 674 they were of national birth.

The educational statistics of 1878 registered attendance in schools of all grades 130,897 out of a total population of school age or between four and sixteen years of age 138,428 children: the percentage of children attending school being, therefore, 94.34. The public schools the number of scholar rolls was 99,662 in winter, and 91,860 in summer. The number of public schools was 1,724, of which 1,608 were female; average monthly expense per male teacher $287, for female teacher $251. The total expenditure for public schools was $1,390,973, against $1,509,158 in 1879, average expenditure of $1,565,016 for years previous.

The valuation of the principal cities in the grand list of 1878 was as follows: Hartford, $45,558,490; New Haven, $809; Norwich, $13,431,480; Bridgeport, $2,452,483; Meriden, $8,890,848; Waterbury, $2,707,813; Stamford, $6,648,145; New London, $6,531,494; Middletown, $8,298,444; New London, $3,596,118; New Haven, $168,300; New London, $4,851,163; New Britain, $2,989,304;
CONNECTICUT.

; Greenwich, $8,530,067; Windham, 1. elve joint-stock fire-insurance com- Connecticut possess assets amount- 314,946. The premiums received by 173 amounted to $2,940,946, the losses 3,773,182, or 59.49 per cent. of the there was a decrease of $283,338 in , and an increase of $338,011 in losses, with the preceding year. The six- nal fire-insurance companies of the er risks amounting to $80,899,616, houses and stores; the entire assessed these classes of property aggregates 437,696, the valuation of dwellings is $135,021,518, of stores and mills 33. As the mutual companies do noty risks, they probably cover consid- erably less than one half of the country and buildings with their insurance.

w extensive cultivation of Havana in Pennsylvania, New York, and and Valley of Ohio, and Rock Ohio, makes tobacco a less prof of Connecticut than formerly. This ail specialty was introduced in Con- before 1850. A demand grew up for of tobacco for cigar-wrappers, and as advanced to twenty or thirty cents a cultivation was extended, until it is highest point in 1874, when about pounds were produced in Connecticut-4,000,000 pounds in the other New States. In 1879 the total crop of New was not much over 12,000,000 pounds, he Middle States and in the Western named the culture of seed-leaf had within a few years from the first total beginnings to a total product in total 50,000,000 pounds.

publican Convention for the choice es to the National Convention met in an, April 7th. The following single was adopted:

That this Convention pledges itself and the y which it represents to the hearty, vic- loyal support of the nominees of the Na- Convention at Chicago.

ocratic State Convention for the choice es to the National Convention met in an, April 28th. The following single was adopted:

That the Democratic party of Connecticut adheres to the principles of the Constitution, admitting its obligations and respecting its government as well defined; whose upright public services and strict personal integrity commend them to the Democratic and conservative voters of the country, who will unite those voters enthusiastically in their support, and lead the Democratic party to a triumph which shall result in the overthrow of corrupt rings and designing schemes to establish a personal government over that of the Constitution and the people.

Resolved, That in selecting such candidates the delegates who shall represent Connecticut in the National Convention are hereby requested to vote as a unit; and also to support the well-established two-thirds rule of past Democratic National Conventions.

The Convention of the Prohibition party was held at Hartford, April 21st. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen, and the following State ticket was nominated: Governor, George P. Rogers; Lieutenant-Governor, Abel S. Beardsley; Secretary of State, William S. Williams; Treasurer, Edmund Tuttle; Comptroller, Dr. E. B. Lyon.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers met at Hartford, August 11th. Hobart B. Bigelow, of New Haven, was nominated for Governor; William H. Bulkeley, for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles E. Sears, for Secretary of State; David P. Nichols, for Treasurer; Wheelock T. Bachelor, for Comptroller. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily ratify the nomination of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we endorse the principles affirmed by the last National Republican Convention.

Resolved, That the election of Republican candidates and the triumph of Republican principles will assure a continuance of that sound financial policy to which we owe our revived prosperity; will secure the full protection of free American labor from all unjust competition; will spread free education over every portion of the country; and place beyond all peril the civil and political rights of every citizen in every State.

Resolved, That we present to the electors of Connecticut our candidates for State officers; they are worthy the suffrages of every freeman, and we pledge them our hearty support from this day until their election in November.

Resolved, That the State Board of Health are request- ed to make such immediate modifications of their rules and regulations under the act of March, 1880, concerning color-blindness, as will permit all such employees as are now able to distinguish the colors and signals used by railroad companies in this State at practical dis- tances, to continue in their several places of duty until after the next session of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That if any legislation is necessary on the subject of color-blindness it be demanded that the next Legislature make such alteration in chapter 9 of the Public Acts of 1880 as will require only the examination of railroad employees by practical tests in the hands of practical men.

The regular Democratic Convention for State nominations assembled at New Haven, August 18th. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, James E. English; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles M. Pond; Secretary of State, Stephen S. Blake; Treasurer, Merrick A. Mar- cy; Comptroller, Charles B. Fagan. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles adopted by the national Democratic Convention at Cincinnati; believing that the success of those principles will bring peace, har- mony, and prosperity to the whole people, and will in
su a permanent reconciliation between once discordant States.

Resolved, That we enthusiastically ratify the nomination of the soldier-stateman, Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and of his accomplished colleague, William H. English, of Indiana, and pledge them the electoral vote of Connecticut.

Resolved, That as Connecticut cast her electoral vote in 1874 for the legally and constitutionally elected President, Samuel J. Tilden, so she will in 1880, in casting her electoral votes for Hancock and English, act the seal of her condemnation upon the conspirators who defrauded the people at the last Presidential election, and committed the greatest political crime of modern times.

Resolved, That we hold the Republican party responsible for the sweeping and unjust law regarding color-blindness passed by the last Republican Legislature, and approved by a Republican Governor. The law is harsh, and serves no legitimate end as it stands, and should be modified to conform to the demands of reason.

Resolved, That legislation tending to make our penal institutions self-supporting should be so framed as to prevent the sacrifice of the interests of the honest, industrious, and non-criminal classes.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the ticket nominated this day, and recommend it to the voters of the State as a guarantee of an honest, capable, and economical administration of State affairs.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee is hereby authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in the electoral or State ticket.

The vote for the constitutional amendments, providing for the nomination of the higher judiciary by the Governor, was taken at the town elections, October 5th. By an act of the General Assembly the ballots for and against the amendment were marked simply with "Yes" or "No." The amendment was approved by a large majority, 20,313 votes being cast in its favor, to 8,340 for its rejection.

The State election fell on the same day with the national election. The total vote for President was 132,490, of which the Garfield electors received 68,933, the Hancock electors 64,239, the Weaver ticket 1,101, and the Dow ticket 337, giving Garfield a majority of 1,156, and a plurality of 2,584 more votes than Hancock. The gubernatorial vote was 65,732 for Bigelow, 63,301 for English, 774 for Baldwin, Greenwood-Labor candidate, and 389 for Rogers, giving Bigelow a plurality of 1,831 over the Democratic nominee, and a majority over all of 665. Buck, Wait, and Miles, Republican candidates, and Phelps, Democratic candidate, were elected to Congress. The State Senate for 1881 is composed of 16 Republicans and 5 Democrats; of the 10 Senators voted for, 7 were Republicans and 3 Democrats. The composition of the new House of Representatives is 155 Republicans, 76 Democrats, and 3 Independents and Greenbackers.

The population of the State, as ascertained by the census enumeration, is 622,683, divided in point of sex into 305,886 males and 316,797 females; in point of nationality, into 492,879 of American birth, and 129,804 of foreign birth; in point of race, into 610,894 white and 11,790 colored individuals. The increase of the total population since 1870 has been from 537,454, or in the ratio of 15.9 per cent. The ratio of increase in the different class population is as follows: Males 15.2; females 16.4 per cent.; native-born, foreign-born 14.2 per cent.; 1870, 19.1 per cent. The enumeration of the principal towns published census reports gives New Haven 62,887 inhabitants, compared with 50,840 in 1870; 45,353, against 87,743 in 1870; Wi, 23,019, against 18,106; Bridgeport, against 19,885; Meriden, 18,940; ages 495; Norwich, 21,145; Norwalk, 13,950; 12,119; New Britain, 13,978; Danbury against 8,733; Derby, 1,169, against Stamford, 11,298, against 9,714. On 167 townships into which the State is 77 show a loss since the last census wregates 12,749; the aggregate gain other 90 towns amounting to 98,12 greatest decrease was in the town of 1 which fell off from 5,645 to 3,746 lbs. The greatest numerical gain was Hartford the most rapid relative increase in: which gained 75 per cent. in populous aggregate population of the cities has i from 172,568 to 226,157, or 31 per cent of the rural districts, 31,608, or not per cent.

CONOLLY, RICHARD BARRETT, Marseilles, France, on May 80th. He in 1810, in Ireland, of respectable ps. In 1826 he emigrated to America. His cal career was closely connected with many Hall. He was a delegate to the 1886. In 1839 and 1840 he was sec. the General Committee. In 1846 he its chairman. During the Polk Admin. he was appointed to a clerkship in the House. Collector Lawrence made him of the Statistical Bureau. Robert J. Secretary of the Treasury, intrusted and Collector Bogardus the revision tariff of 1846. In 1844 Connolly Custom-House. In 1852, and again he was elected County Clerk. In represented the Seventh District in the Senate. He was re-elected in 1861. he was elected Comptroller of N.Y Cty, which office he filled when the charter was passed. Under its provi continued to hold the office of Commt. Twood being Commissioner of Publ and Sweeney, City Chamberlain. At of the disclosures in 1871 he resigned, succeeded in the comptrollership by H. Green. Connolly left the city at the rest of his life in Europe.

COSTA RICA (REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA) For situation, area, territorial division, etc., reference may be made to the "Encyclopaedia" of 1877.

The President of the Republic is General Oreamuno. The increase of the population is 70,673; and the Cabinet was con the following Ministers: Interior, V
COSTA RICA.

Marine, Señor Rafael Machado; Foreign Affairs, Justice, Public Instruction, and the Poor-Commission, Dr. José María Castro; Finance and Commerce, Señor Salvador Lara; and Public Works, Licentiate M. Argüello.

The Bishop of San José is the Rt. Rev. Bernhard Thielle.

The Consul-General of Costa Rica at New York is Señor J. M. Munoz; the United States Minister (resident in Guatemala); and accredited to the five Central American Republics—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador—is Dr. Cornelius A. Logan; and the United States Consul at San José is Mr. A. Merrill.

The military force of the republic consists of the militia, comprising all male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and thirty, numbering (according to recent returns) 15,225, of whom 900 constitute troops usually engaged in regular service. The reserves are made up of men between thirty and fifty-five.

The following tables show the amounts and various branches of the national revenue and expenditure for the year ending April 30, 1880:

### REVENUE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Bank (capital and deposits in)</td>
<td>$3,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puntarenas custom-house</td>
<td>900,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limon custom-house</td>
<td>19,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monopolies</td>
<td>1,341,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government property</td>
<td>206,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes, etc.</td>
<td>101,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>289,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,802,279</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXPENDITURE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior</td>
<td>201,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Commerce</td>
<td>127,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>15,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War and Marine</td>
<td>712,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>71,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>196,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Instruction</td>
<td>162,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Worship</td>
<td>15,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>1,253,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>42,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monopolies</td>
<td>816,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt to Peru</td>
<td>175,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Department of Heredia</td>
<td>24,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San José Hospital</td>
<td>15,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper money</td>
<td>15,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>152,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,469,077</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By comparing the totals of these two tables, it will be observed that there was a deficit of $85,518 in the finances of the year referred to. In the budget for 1880-'81 the revenue and expenditure were estimated at $3,164,051 each.

The yield of the custom duties in 1879-'80 was but $984,207, against $1,068,890 for the year immediately previous, and $1,010,157 for 1877-'78.

The item "monopolies" in the above table of the revenue comprises the spirit tax, $7,266; the tobacco-tax, $469,140; and the powder-tax, $2,193. Under the head of "Government property," it included the Post-Office, $77,139; railways, $106,328; telegraphs, $39,302; the National Printing-Office, $6,667; interest on Government lands, $12,155; tolls, (Barranca bridge), $9,382, etc. The item "taxes" comprises stamp-duty, $23,430; licenses for the sale of spirits, $20,401; mortgage imposts, $18,767; abattoirs, $19,430, etc. In virtue of a decree issued toward the end of the year, guano and other phosphates for agricultural purposes will not only be entered free of customs duty and wharf-dues, but the importers of the same will be entitled to a premium of $5 per ton. Mining machinery is also to be free of duty. According to the report of the Finance Department, under date of April 30, 1880, the national debt stood as follows: Liabilities, $5,305,289, comprising—Foreign debt, $5,463,285; bills of exchange, $176,466; paper money, $105,915; sundry consolidated funds, $161,682; home debt, $140,774; sundries, $310,087; and assets, $10,918,062, made up of, immovables (including railways), $10,351,778; tobacco, spirits, etc., in warehouse, $155,321; bank capitals, $156,788; municipal funds, $300,805; other funds, $293,870.

On August 14th the Government made a second issue of Treasury bonds, to the amount of $50,000, thus completing $100,000. The Union Bank was commissioned to dispose of them, and did so immediately, among the leading bankers and merchants of the capital, at the rate of 25 per cent.

Of the foreign commerce of Costa Rica little can here be said, no complete statistics of that branch having been published since the date of those given in the "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1878. The imports through the port of Puntarenas (on the Pacific seaboard) in 1879-'80, appear to have been of the value of $2,669,861; and those through Limon (on the Atlantic coast), for the first four months of 1880, of the value of $135,500. The exports, through the same ports and for the same periods, respectively, were of the value of $3,554,810 and $211,142.

The quantities of Costa Rica coffee sent to San Francisco in the four years last past were as follows: 1877, 26,366 bags; 1878, 20,460 bags; 1879, 21,125 bags; 1880, 38,027.

In his annual report for 1879, the Minister of Public Works states that $1,525,960 has been expended on the railway during that year—that is to say, on the three sections of the road which the country possesses, and which, wrote a journalist, the Government assures the public it is its fixed purpose to unite into a grand interoceanic highway. At present they are isolated and detached, and the benefits accruing from them are local and unimportant. The Pacific section, from Puntarenas to Esparza, a distance of thirteen miles, has been finished, at a cost of nearly a half a million of money. The principal item of expense in its construction has been the iron bridge over the Barranca, a stream which has hitherto offered considerable difficulties to travel during the rainy season. These will now, probably, be at an end for a time. The central division is the only portion which pro
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duces a revenue at present, which is stated at something like $100,000 per annum, while expenses, etc., are placed at $150,000. The Minister of Public Works urges the early completion of the road on the Pacific side, and also the construction of the remaining portion between San José and Limon. He furnished figures showing that the enterprise, on its own footing, will be a success, but a slight examination of these fails to convince us of the correctness of his estimates. In his calculation of expenses, etc., he has forgotten several important particulars, among which is the probable cost of maintenance, renewals of stock, and working expenses on the Atlantic division, which, from its heavy grades and sharp curves, will always be considerable. His judgment is also decidedly at fault as to the relative cost of railway operation in the high and comparatively dry lands of the interior, and the low, damp, swampy lands of the coast, with their innumerable rivers, which, in the rainy season, are practically uncontrollable. His estimates of revenue discuss probabilities concerning the entire commerce of the country, while his considerations of expense, maintenance, renewals, and contingencies concern only the Pacific division. The Government, according to reports current in September last, had made a contract with a Mr. J. Mosca Chiarin, for the construction of an elevated railway from San José to Rio Sueco, to connect at the latter place with the surface railway now in course of preparation thence to Limon. The line was to be finished in six months from the date of the contract (August 9, 1880), and to cost $200,000, payable in monthly installments of $25,000, bearing interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

There are at present in operation in the republic 492 miles of telegraph, with sixteen offices.

Costa Rica has been without a Constitution for the past two years, that of 1871 having been suspended in 1878. The Constituent Assembly was convoked in 1880, Señor Vallo presiding, for the purpose of framing a new Constitution, but their deliberations were brought suddenly to a termination in less than three weeks, by Dictator Guardia, on the plea that an appeal had been made to armed force to sustain the Constituent Assembly in its determination to depose him.

Though at peace with the neighboring states, the relations of the republic were by no means harmonious with all. Besides the old boundary question with Colombia, referred to at the commencement of the present article, she protested against the canal contract made by the latter without consulting her, and in violation, she claims, of the treaty of April 15, 1858, qualifying at the same time that act as an infringement of her territorial rights. The protest elicited from Nicaragua a lengthy reply, but in the sequel, that, even admitting as still in force the treaty alluded to, and in pursuance of the eighth article

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of which no canal was to be contracted for without first hearing the opinion of the Costa Rican Government, the circumstances attending the present contract had been of a nature so urgent as to leave no time for consulting any government without the risk of losing, perhaps for ever, a favorable opportunity for the realization of a colossal enterprise of so much promise for Central America; that, while granting the right that one nation possesses to demand that another should keep her engagements, and that the existence of a pact is sufficient to render its fulfillment a necessity, if loyalty and good faith are to form the basis of international relations, yet when the omission of a formality involving no principles of fundamental importance has been caused simply by circumstances at once exceptional and unavoidable, and the nature of which has been clearly and frankly explained, there was here no reason for condemning the conduct of a nation, if peoples in their mutual relations are to be actuated by a spirit of fraternity and reciprocal regard; and that, as to the claim that Costa Rica's territorial rights had suffered, such claim could readily be proved to lack foundation, as much as the projected canal would nowhere touch upon the limits of that country.

The aggregate attendance at all the schools of the republic was reported to have been 46,000 in the past year. Copious educational statistics were given in the "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1879.

CREMIEUX, ISAAC ADOLPH, French statesman, born of Jewish parents at Nimes, April 30, 1796; died at Paris, February 10, 1880. After studying law at Aix, he was, at the age of only twenty-one years, admitted to the bar of his native city, and soon gained great reputation by his brilliant speeches, especially in the case of the murder of Marshal Brune. He moved to Paris in 1830, and defended before the Court of Paris M. de Guernon-Bauville, one of the Ministers of Charles X. In this case he was not successful, as, overcome by too great exertions, he fainted, and was unable to complete his defense. Soon, however, the prestige which he had previously acquired was restored. After purchasing M. Odillon Barrot his office and functions as advocate, he defended a number of liberal journals and several distinguished republicans who were prosecuted by the Government of Louis Philippe. In 1837 he paid the debts of his father, who had died a bankrupt, and secured his rehabilitation. In 1849 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the arrondissement of Chamon, and took his seat on the extreme left. Having been reflected in 1846, he took a prominent part in the reform agitation of that time, and was among those who signed the demand for the impeachment of M. Guizot. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out, he urged Louis Philippe and the Queen to leave France immediately. He was reported to favor the regency of the Duchess
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'Orleans, but when subsequently interpreted on the subject he declared that his intention had only been to induce the Duchess to send a declaration stating that she left to the people the right of proclaiming its government. In February 24th he declared himself in the chamber of Deputies against the project of a regency, and proposed a provisional government. This proposition having been adopted, he was appointed a member of the Provisional Government and Minister of Justice. He was confirmed in these functions by the Constituent Assembly, but resigned on June 7th, when the Constituent Assembly ordered the prosecution of Louis Blanc. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly for the department of Indre-et-Loire, which also reflected him to the Legislative Assembly. In this Assembly he voted on all important questions with the Left, and made himself particularly conspicuous by his energetic opposition to the bill forbidding the clubs. He separated, however, from his political friends on the question of the Presidency, supporting the candidature of Prince Louis Napoleon. Soon, however, he regretted this step, and he became in the Legislative Assembly one of the foremost opponents of the policy of the Prince-President. He voted against the coup d'état, and was one of those who were arrested on December 2d and taken to Mazas; he was, however, liberated after a few days. Returning to his bar, he occupied again the distinguished position which he had held before 1848. At the general election of 1869 he was defeated at the department of Drôme by the official candidate, but in November of the same year he became a member of the French assembly returned him at the supplementary elections. He took his seat on the extreme left, voted against the platéiste f April, 1870, and was one of the seventeen members who signed the "anti-platéiste address." When the surrender of Sedan led to the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty, he was, on September 4th, appointed a member of the Government of the National Defense and Minister of Justice. With Glaubitzin he left for Tours to constitute the provisional delegation, to which soon Gambetta was added. Crémieux as well as Glaubitzin readily conceded to their younger colleague the leadership. Crémieux took, however, an active part in the organization of the Army of the Loire, and especially in the deposition of the magistrates who had formed the notorious "Commissions mixtes" since December 2, 1861. At the general election of 1871 he again failed to be elected, and the meeting of the National Assembly, he signed as member of the Government and as minister of Justice. He then proposed to the nation to pay to Prussia the five millions immediately by a national subscription, to which he offered to contribute 100,000 francs. In 1872 the city of Algiers elected him a member of the National Assembly over his radical competitor, Bertholon. In his address to the electors he had declared himself in favor of a permanent republic; of separation between Church and state; of secular, compulsory, and gratuitous instruction; of the dissolution of the Assembly of Versailles; and of a general amnesty. As his voice was enfeebled by age, he but rarely took part in the discussions of the Assembly, except in questions relating to Algeria, which found in him an eloquent champion. In December, 1875, he was elected by the National Assembly Life-Senator. During his entire life he showed an indefatigable zeal in behalf of his co-religionists, not only in France, but all over the world. In 1840 he undertook a journey to Egypt and Turkey, to look personally after the condition of the Jews, and he succeeded in clearing the Jews of Damascus from the charge of having murdered a Catholic priest. He founded the Universal Jewish Alliance, which under his able and devoted guidance has become the most cosmopolitan and most influential Jewish organization of the world. He was also regarded as one of the foremost representatives of French Freemasonry. Few men were more generally and more highly esteemed than Crémieux. His wife had died only a few days before him, on the eve of the celebration of their golden wedding.

CURTIS, WILLIAM EDMUND, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New York, was the son of Judge Holbrook Curtis, of Litchfield, Connecticut, where he was born in 1826. He graduated with honor from Trinity College, Hartford, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. He settled in New York, and rose rapidly in his profession. He was Commissioner of the Board of Education, and was for four years its President. He received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College. He was Vice-President of the Geographical Society. In 1871 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of New York. His decisions increased his reputation as a jurist. One of the most notable was adverse to the extradition, under existing treaties, of Vogt, the Belgian, who murdered the Chevalier de Blanco. The treaty of commerce between Belgium and the United States was suspended for a time, but finally Vogt was extradited and hung. He also dissolved the injunctions which prevented the establishment of rapid transit. His ability and integrity resulted in his elevation to the position of Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New York, which he filled at the time of his sudden death on July 6th, at Watertown, Connecticut.
DELAWARE. As set forth in the biennial report of the State Treasurer, Robert J. Reynolds, the amount of State bonds outstanding at the end of 1890 is $869,000, $108,000 of bonds having been canceled within the two years. The interest-bearing investments held by the State, on account of the general fund, amount to $673,050, consisting of a loan of $490,000 to the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, and one of $200,000 to the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad, both secured by mortgages, and the balance in bank-stock. The State has also investments amounting to $448,999 for the benefit of free schools, consisting for the main part of bank-stock. The State has in hand a balance of assets over and above its indebtedness amounting to $353,049, to which is to be added interest on investments payable January 1, 1881, to the amount of $77,702. The estimated receipts of the Treasury for the year 1890 were $193,835, and the estimated expenditures $97,530. Of the receipts for the year up to the date of the report, amounting to $122,019, $50,548 were derived from licenses, $20,250 from the tax on the earnings of railroads, and $13,647 from the passenger-tax on railroads. Of the disbursements, amounting to $32,769, the principal items were: redeemed bonds, $30,000; interest on the State debt, $27,540; judiciary, $10,375; salaries, $5,687. The receipts for the maintenance of free schools amounted to $31,736.

The receipts for the year, reported at the opening of the Legislature, amounted to $187,747, including interest due on investments still to be paid in, and the whole of the interest due of the mortgage of the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad, of which $35,886 was in arrears and not collectable, the Legislature having passed a joint resolution excusing the railroad from the payment at present of the moiety of the interest on the loan. The actual expenditures for the year were reported as $150,409. The Governor recommends the conversion of the State bonds, which mature in 1885, $441,000 in amount, into four per cent. interest-bearing bonds running twenty years, but redeemable at the option of the State after ten years, and a similar conversion of the remaining bonds, due in 1890 and in 1898.

On January 19th and succeeding days, Judge Bradford, of the United States Circuit Court, listened to an argument for the appointment of United States supervisors of elections to attend in the Levy Court and control the listing of voters, which, under the State laws, is a function of this body. Anthony Higgins, representing the Republicans, made the argument in favor of the application, and Attorney-General George Gray and George H. Bates spoke against their appointment. Judge Bradford decided that supervisors of elections could be appointed, upon due application, under the act of Congress to guard and scrutinize the assessment-lists and the lists of electors made out from these and furnished to the inspector of elections. The United States statute makes it the duty of the Judge of the Circuit Court to appoint two supervisors in each voting precinct, who shall be of different political parties at the request of two citizens in any town, of ten citizens in any county, the office of these supervisors being to guard and scrutinize the registration, "if one there be," of voters belonging to members of Congress; or, in case there is a system of registration, shall open the courts in the days at least prior to the election and hear any case brought before it relative to the election. The Constitution gives the right of suffrage to every free white citizen twenty-two years of age, or older, who has resided one year within the State and one month in the county, and has paid within two years a county tax assessed six months at least before the election, citizen between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age being entitled to vote without having paid a tax. The enrolment of the name of a citizen on the assessment-lists of the assessors of the different hundreds and those of the Levy Court in each county is a legal condition of the exercise of the right of voting; and, unless enrolled, no citizen, however well entitled or other grounds, can cast a ballot under the Constitution. Although in a literal and technical sense the making out of these lists by the assessors and the Levy Court is not a registration of voters, according to the sense and intent of the act of Congress, it is an act of registration more absolutely determining the right of citizens with respect to the franchise than the registration in States which have specific registry laws. An enabling act, like that authorizing the appointment of supervisors, should not be subjected to a narrow and literal construction. The registration of voters must vary widely in the different States. Any method of making up the list of voters which allows of the occurrence of the evils and abuse which the Congressional act was intended to guard against, affords fit and sufficient subject matter for the act to work upon, and constitutes a registration of voters within the meaning of the law. From the assessment-list of tax-payer made out by the assessors the Levy Court compiles the assessment-roll of the county; and, from the latter the Clerk of the Peace makes out the lists of voters for each hundred or election district, upon which he writes the word "naturalized" opposite the name of each naturalized citizen, and the word "voted" opposite the name of every citizen who has alread
and also gives the residence of each. The laws of Delaware give to every he right to challenge any name in- by the assessors on their list, and to the the insertion in either list of the name citizen who has been improperly omit- e Clerk of the Peace, in making out abetical lists of voters for the use of sors of elections, exercises quasi-ju- powers when he determines the fact of sation and determines and certifies to lence of electors; but the prerequisite ment demanded by the Constitution is ed by the assessors and the Levy The Judge decided, consequently, that is are subject to the scrutiny of the officers which the act of Congress en- the Circuit Judges to appoint for the on of national elections. The Demo- d submitted the names of candidates risors, protesting at the same time he appointment of such officers; and radford appointed supervisors of elec- m each party, subject to a revision of n by the Court in banc. superiors, after having as many names the lists as the assessors could attend- the time of their sessions, still had a to present to the Levy Courts. A number of citizens, mostly colored, who paid taxes nor voted for several years, been previously assessed, were added. It had been the practice of the s of both parties to see that the names voters were inscribed in the assess- s, and to take care that their taxes id. Owing to divisions among the ans, and to repeated defeats at the is party had for some years remitted ty, and allowed the names of its poor be dropped from the lists by the as- who usually belonged to the opposite Formerly it was the custom to apply assessors for the addition of omitted he Levy Courts confining their atten- he rectification of mistakes in the lists. a large number of supplemental names nt to the Levy Courts, delegations of soon after the opening of these courts d that certain days should be set apart sole business of correcting the assess- s; and considerable dissatisfaction was among the Republicans by the refusal request, and also by the delays in add- names presented, occasioned by the f of examining the lists of the two pre- s, to ascertain whether the proposed of them delinquents, and therefore in- ed under a statute passed a few years a. d United States deputy-marshal were on election-day, or were subsequently for offenses against the State laws, ey were accused of having committed lay. Those cases in which an indict- ease was charged were promptly trans- ferred to the United States Court on writs of habeas corpus, it being held that these offic- ers were not indictable before the State courts for any acts committed by them while in discharge of their duties; but the Wignac case was remanded by Judge Bradford to the Mayor's Court, the State tribunals having the power to require bonds for keeping the peace or otherwise act in cases where no indictable offense is charged.

The case of the negro, William Neal, who was tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced to death, was taken up by the United States Supreme Court in a way which, like the treatment of the deputy-marshal cases, was deeply resented by the State authorities and jurists of the dominant party. After a regular trial and conviction the counsel of the prisoner applied to the United States Courts to stay the execution of the sentence pending an investigation of the Supreme Court into the constitutionality of the mode of trial, and obtained an order to that effect from the Federal Judge. This lawyer, Anthony Higgins, had previously applied to the State bench to transfer the case to the Federal Courts, a demand which the Judges, Comeyg, Houston, and Wales, all concurred in denying. The plea upon which he invoked the interference of the Federal judiciary was that there was no negro on the jury which tried Neal, and that the trial was vitiated by the studied omission of colored men from the jury-lists, which amount- ed to a breach of the Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Touching the mooted question of the limits of Federal and State authority and jurisdiction respectively which had repeatedly cropped up in the course of the year, and the unwelcome assertions of the power of the central Government conveyed in the several rulings of the Federal Court noted above, Governor John W. Hall used the following expressions in his message to the Legislature:

The repeated exercise of jurisdiction by Federal au- thorities over affairs purely of a domestic or local nature, such as the appointment of officers to super- vised the assessment of persons in this State, and the interference with the administration of criminal jus- tice, by challenging the State methods of constituting and organizing juries, have forcibly suggested allusion to this subject. It was hoped that these, and kindred other arbitrary expedients, which were ostensibly de- vised for the attainment of temporary ends, would disappear with the excitement out of which they were born. But in this we have been disappointed. The reaction of public sentiment which followed the par- tial subsidence of the unreasoning passions of men, did not return in the popular heart that senti- ment of patriotism which alone is capable of superici- nating the lusts of ambition to the sober dictates of rea-on, and of inspiring and shaping a governmental policy in accordance with the genius and spirit of our free institutions—a policy which raised this country from the condition of a few feeble States to the great- est power among the nations of the earth.

This unwarranted assumption of power clearly be- longing to the States, which was first demanded as a temporary concession to the exigencies growing out of physical strife, is now claimed as a permanent
right, based as it appears on no higher ground than the unfounded notion that the States are mere quasi corporations, subject to the control of a central, valetudinary power, lodged in the Federal Government. If this theory, which is at variance with all our ideas of republican government, is followed out to its logical conclusion, then those local institutions with which our dearest and fondest traditions are associated will be gradually drawn into the unyielding grasp of the Federal Government, and the State governments will be nothing more than more shells or empty forms in which despotism will mask its hideous plots and conspiracies against the rights and privileges of humanity.

The national banks have refused to pay the State tax on bank-shares imposed by an act of the Legislature passed April 8, 1869. They communicated their refusal to the State Treasurer in July, basing it upon an act of Congress limiting the taxing powers of the States. The Treasurer did not proceed against the banks, but deferred the matter until the Legislature should take action upon it. The Governor in his message calls upon the Legislature to instruct him to collect the taxes, the Attorney-General having expressed the opinion that the position of the banks is untenable.

A serious election riot occurred at Wilmington on Saturday, the 16th of October, during a Democratic parade. While the procession was opposite a hall which served as a political rendezvous for colored Republicans, a fight commenced which soon developed into a bloody encounter in which pistols were freely used by the paraders and shot-guns by the negroes. The latter sought shelter in the houses and behind fences, from which points of vantage they were speedily dislodged by their assailants, who were much the more numerous party. Accounts differ as to which side commenced the attack. Both parties were suspiciously well armed, particularly the blacks, who had evidently equipped themselves either in anticipation of being attacked or with the intention of assaulting the procession. After the negroes were routed, the mob committed many excesses, breaking into houses, and making a start to burn the hall; but they became less dangerous and violent shortly, although the angry feelings aroused on both sides did not subside until after Sunday. A large number of men received wounds, but no lives were lost.

The peach-crop of Delaware in 1880 amounted to about 4,109,000 baskets, or about 3,000,000 baskets less than the great crop of 1875, and about the same as the crop of 1879, which aggregated 3,981,000 baskets. The bulk of the crop of 1879 was harvested in the southern part of the peninsula. In 1880 the most prolific section was the belt of country stretching from one bay to the other, north of North Murderkill, and south of Pencader and Red Lion hundreds. The largest shipments were from Middletown and Smyrna. The Delaware railroad shipped them aggregated about 1,700,000 baskets; 1,287,000 went to Baltimore, 655,000 to Philadelphia, and 120,000 to New York, by water; and 437,000 were canned and dried in the State.

A company was started at Riverside, near Wilmington, for the manufacture of sugar from beet-roots, and began work in 1879. Only about 800 tons of beets of indifferent quality were brought to the factory the first year. But in 1880, by widely advertised instructions and estimates, the farmers were induced to give their attention to the culture, and 3,000 to 4,000 tons of better quality were worked up in the mill. The roots yielded from 8 to 14 per cent. of saccharine matter, and the company paid for them from $3.50 to $7 a ton. A new and improved process of manufacture was used. The product was expected to be about 650,000 lbs. of raw sugar, 200,000 lbs. of molasses, and 1,700 tons of pulp, which latter the farmers buy for mangle.

The Republican State Convention to select delegates to attend the National Convention at Chicago, met at Dover, May 6th. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That being in entire accord with the Republican party of the United States, we are content to refer to the authoritative enunciation of its conventions for an exposition of our principles, and to point to the history of its acts as a most conclusive evidence of its usefulness.

2. That while the selection of its candidates should be considered simply as a choice of agents to administer the functions of government in accordance with those principles, the necessary condition of approval forbids the nomination of any person so liable to public censure as to render his election probably impossible, and under this absolute limitation regulating the action of political parties in a free government, any Republican who shall receive the endorsement of the National Convention will be entitled to the undivided support of the Republicans of the State of Delaware.

3. That the delegates chosen by this Convention from the State of Delaware to act in the National Convention, to be held in Chicago, on the 3d day of June next, are invested with power to vote on all questions according to their individual sense of right; that we send them for consultation and trust them without qualification, only reminding them that as nomination without election would be in vain, in their endeavor to discover the candidates who should be selected they should consider the preferences expressed by these States upon which we must rely for success, rather than the indications of those from which electoral votes can scarcely be hoped, much less expected.

The Greenback party held a convention at Dover, May 6th. The platform adopted contained the following declaration of principles:

We, therefore, pledge ourselves to work unitedly and heartily for the accomplishment of the following results.

The General Government alone to issue money for the benefit of all.

That all rights and privileges given to national banks to issue currency as money, or in lieu of money, or as a circulating medium, be at once withdrawn, that the people may have a currency of their own, free from the control of cliques and rings, and which can be supplied them, backed by the entire credit of the entire nation, and free from extortion of interest.

The United States bonded debt was conceived in injustice, and has been perpetuated through the igno-
the benefit of financial rings and corpora-
tions, therefore, demand, in the name of the
everything in all United States debtors, and the
profit of all United States treasury—every dollar
paid for public service—should be protected and receivable at par
lawful money, never to be converted into any
rate or class, and no more bonds of any
as to be issued. We fully approve the reso-
Itently before Congress, that all currency,
metallic or paper, necessary for the use of the
money issued and its value controlled by
ment, and when so issued be full legal ten-
debes, public or private. The public lands
reserved for actual settlers.
rule means despotism. We therefore pro-
state drilling and equipping more men for such
are necessary for the navy-yards, and the
of the frontier.
lot should be the expression of a free will.
e all attempts to deny its exercise on account
,making a property qualification the test of
or, or limiting its action by the press
of tax-receiver requirement, which may be,
as, used unjustly to favor party power.
locate such modification of the laws of this
power will not longer be given whereby
be debtor can be stripped of every means of
rt, and in no case shall the homestead of
the extent of $700, be liable to sale for

democratic Convention for the selection
es to the Cincinnati National Conven-
bled at Dover, on the 25th of May.
mocratic State Convention which as-
at Dover, August 24th, renominated
in for Congress, and adopted a plat-
ifying the nominations made at Cin-
and containing clauses on State affairs,
g as follows:
 rapid reduction of the public debt in this
1 the maintenance of her credit with a low-
ation, are attributable to wise and economical
ation of the State government, which enun-
cerative party to the continued confidence and
f the people.
perience demonstrates that the continuance
ment of the State of Delaware in the
democratic party is absolutely necessary
administration of her own internal af-
t, and county, and the protection of the
liberties of the people against the efforts of
Republican party to encroach upon
re the appointment of Federal-
rs of elections in this State as an unauthor-
tion of power, and the result of a deliber-
ancy on the part of the leaders of the Re-
party to intimidate the sworn officers of the
performance of their official duty, and to
freedom of the ballot. That they utterly
the efforts made by the Republican party to
influence, prejudice, and strife, by their speak-
presence, for the purpose of retaining power at
use of national peace and prosperity, thus
that they prefer a sectional victory to the
of the whole nation.
Republican Convention, which met at
September 2d, nominated John W.
 as candidate for Representative in
, and adopted a platform containing
wing clauses:

1. That representation on the basis of population is
in consonance with true republican principles, and
should be given.
2. That the State should be divided into senatorial
and representative districts, and the Senators and
Representatives be elected in such districts by
the people thereof, and that the counties should be di-
vided into districts, and the Levy Courtmen elected
therefrom by the people thereof.
3. We favor the election of all county officers di-
rectly by the people thereof, and the reduction of the
pay of such officers to a reasonable compensation for
the services rendered.
4. Believing that neither public virtue nor intelli-
gence has any connection with the soil, we are hearty
opposed to freehold qualification for public offices.
5. That a more liberal exemption law should be
enacted, applicable to all debts hereafter contracted,
and that in any such system all debts due for wages,
for the current year, shall be wholly exempt from at-
tachment or execution process.
6. The present assessment laws were conceived more
in the interests of the Democratic party than of
the people, and largely at the expense of the tax-payers.
Their administration by the Levy Courts of gen-
eral counties is in derogation of the rights of freemen,
is unjust, partisan, and dishonest.
7. That we may urge upon the Republican party of
this State, and all persons having at heart its success,
to give to the State Central Committee their full and
hearty support in its efforts to place Delaware in the
line of Republican States.

The returns of the November election gave
a majority for the Hancock and English elec-
tors of 1,089, out of a total vote of 29,444;
The Weaver electors receiving 129 ballots; and
a majority for the Democratic candidate for
Congressman over the Republican of 692 out
of a total vote of 29,356, of which the Green-
back candidate received 51. The Republican
candidates for State Senator, Representatives,
and local officers were elected in New Castle
County, and the Democratic candidates in the
other two counties. Judge E. O. Houston gave
notice that he would dispute the seat of Mr.
Martin, in the national House of Representa-
tives, on the ground that some nine thousand
votes which had been thrown and counted for
the Democratic nominee were illegal, and that
about the same number of citizens who pos-
seesed a constitutional right to the franchise,
and who would have given him their suffrages,
were prevented, through the irregularities of
the registration, from voting. The object was
to invite a Congressional inquiry into the sup-
pposed disfranchisement of the negro, worked
by the assessment laws of the State. He sub-
sequently withdrew his objections to the seat-
ing of Martin.

The census returns show the population of the
State to be 146,654, an increase of 21,639
since 1870; the male population numbers 74,-
153, the female 73,601; of the total, 137,162
are of native birth, and only 8,723 of foreign
birth; the whole population is divided into 120,198
whites and 26,456 of negro extraction. The
city of Wilmington contains 42,499 inhabitants,
against 30,841 in 1870; the whole county of
New Castle 77,746, against 63,515; Kent Coun-
ty, 29,877, against 29,804; and Sussex Coun-
ty 26,001, against 31,690.
DENMARK.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Northern Europe. The reigning sovereign is Christian IX, fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sondenburg-Glücksburg, appointed to the succession of the Danish crown by the Treaty of London of May 8, 1863, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1855. He succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VII, November 5, 1883. He was married May 25, 1842, to Louise, Princess of Hesse-Cassel. The heir-apparent is Prince Frederick, born June 8, 1843, and married July 29, 1869, to Louisa, only daughter of King Charles XV of Sweden. Their children are three sons, born in 1870, 1872, and 1876, and three daughters, born in 1875, 1878, and 1880. The second son of the King is King of Greece. The eldest daughter, Alexandra, is wife of the Prince of Wales; the second, Dagmar, wife of the Czar of Russia; the third, Thyra, wife of the Duke of Cumberland, who is the claimant to the throne of Hanover.

The King has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdaler, and the heir-apparent of 60,000 rigsdaler. The Ministry of 1879 continued in office throughout the year, with the exception of the Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, in whose place J. F. Scavenius was appointed on August 24, 1880.

The area of Denmark proper, inclusive of the lakes, is according to a new measurement 88,302 square kilometres (1 square kilometre = 0.986 square mile); population, according to the census of 1880, 1,969,454. The area and population of the dependencies were reported in 1880 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERRITORIES</th>
<th>Area in square kilometres</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faroes</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>11,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>485,700</td>
<td>9,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West India Islands</td>
<td>826.9</td>
<td>81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,229,291</td>
<td>190,829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area of the entire kingdom, 230,556 square kilometres, with a population of 3,099,800.

The annual financial accounts, called statsregnskab, for the years 1877–78 and 1878–79 (the financial year closes on March 31st), were as follows (in crowns—1 crown = 27 cents):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877–78</td>
<td>46,526,281</td>
<td>43,890,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878–79</td>
<td>46,060,305</td>
<td>42,118,506</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1881, the revenue was estimated at 47,246,588 crowns, the expenditure at 41,672,448 crowns, and the probable surplus at 5,574,110 crowns. The chief sources of revenue and expenditure were as follows:


EXPENDITURES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil list</td>
<td>1,300,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appanages</td>
<td>4,612,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigsdag</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of State</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public debt</td>
<td>7,351,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions, civil</td>
<td>5,018,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; military</td>
<td>670,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>87,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; of Worship and Public Instruction</td>
<td>57,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; of Justice</td>
<td>2,455,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; of the Interior</td>
<td>1,643,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; of War</td>
<td>1,707,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; of the Navy</td>
<td>1,415,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; of Finance</td>
<td>2,950,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration of Ireland</td>
<td>108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td>3,190,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works</td>
<td>8,221,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>1,018,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41,672,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>5,574,110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The national debt of Denmark has been in the course of reduction since 1866, and from 1876 to 1879 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEBT</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total debt</td>
<td>41,672,482</td>
<td>39,474,727</td>
<td>40,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>5,574,110</td>
<td>5,574,110</td>
<td>5,574,110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total strength of the Danish army in 1880 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARMY</th>
<th>REGULAR ARMY</th>
<th>ARMY OF RESERVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Rank and Pay</td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rank and Pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The staff of the army was composed of 25 commissioned and 16 non-commissioned officers.

The navy in 1880 consisted of 33 steamers, of which 8 were armor-clad ships, and the rest unarmored vessels, mostly of small size. The navy is recruited by conscription from the coast population.

The movement of shipping during the year 1878 was as follows:
Denmark.

207

Following table exhibits the value (in f Danish commerce in 1879):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VESSELS</th>
<th>SAILING-VESSELS</th>
<th>STRANERS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casting-vessels</td>
<td>14,174</td>
<td>162,001</td>
<td>7,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van-vessels</td>
<td>19,778</td>
<td>263,651</td>
<td>6,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casting-vessels</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>146,657</td>
<td>7,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van-vessels</td>
<td>12,189</td>
<td>132,651</td>
<td>6,286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

was entitled under the census of 1850, according to the law of apportionment, allotting one representative for every 16,000 inhabitants. The population of Copenhagen had increased since 1850 from 180,000 to 235,000 inhabitants, and six additional representatives were claimed for it on the basis of the increase. The demand was supported by the Government and the Conservative party, because, it was said, the constituency of Copenhagen is a conservative one, and the proposed increase of representatives would add to the strength of that party in the Folketing.

The Finance Committee of the Folketing reported at the end of 1879 that, in the estimates for 1880 presented by the Government, the amount to be expended on military and naval account was estimated at 3,047,000 crowns as against 1,974,900 crowns which were voted under those heads for the previous year. Both branches of the Left proposed to make a great reduction in this amount, the moderate Left favoring a limitation of the appropriations to 1,570,000 crowns, and the radical Left desiring to fix them at 1,846,000 crowns. A deputation, including the Speakers of both of the Legislative Chambers, waited upon the Premier during January to present an address urging the Government to complete the defenses of the country at whatever cost. The Minister of Marine stated in the Landsting, at the beginning of June, that the plans of the Government contemplated a fleet composed of eight armored batteries, four large unarmored vessels, ten corvettes and schooners, twelve gunboats with heavy cannon, and thirty torpedo-boats, all of which were to be completed within ten years.

In connection with the subject of the defenses of the kingdom, a military writer in the "Cologne Gazette" remarked in February that the strategic position of Denmark might be of great importance in the event of a European war. The harbor of Copenhagen and several good anchorages on the coast of Zealand would afford to a fleet operating in the Baltic a secure basis which would be very useful in a war against Russia; while, in a war against Germany, Jutland would afford a place of disembarkation for a large army, which, marching southward, could cause a diversion that might be very awkward for the German command. It was, therefore, not improbable that some great power might attempt to imitate the achievements of the British fleet against Denmark in 1801 and 1807. During the Crimean War there was no suspicion as to the neutrality of Denmark, and it was consequently not attacked by any of the belligerent powers; but its ne-

Aggregate length of railroads in operation, 356 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 miles), 811 kilometres belonged to the S55 to private companies. The num-

Fries | Imports | Exports |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41,816,000</td>
<td>68,181,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,080,000</td>
<td>26,776,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,600,000</td>
<td>10,064,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,336,000</td>
<td>7,621,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,715,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,950,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,477,000</td>
<td>1,776,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,665,000</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740,000</td>
<td>202,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,143,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,897,000</td>
<td>1,817,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196,419,000</td>
<td>123,222,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commercial navy was as follows in 1879:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VESSELS</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steamers</td>
<td>8,086</td>
<td>210,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>44,601</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,826</td>
<td>257,419</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

en were Jews; the remainder comprised, Catholics, 1,450 members of the Church, or Calvinists, 2,069 Mor-
trality might be doubtful in the event of a war between Germany, France, and perhaps Russia, in which case it would probably be deemed necessary "to set all doubts at rest by decisive action." The approaches to Copenhagen are very difficult for ships of war. The town could be most readily bombarded from the southeast, but on that side also great natural obstacles would have to be encountered. The channel between the island of Saltholm, in the middle of the sound, and that of Amager (on which a part of Copenhagen stands), is divided by the great Middelbank into two passages, the eastern one of which is called the Great Passage, and the western one the King's Passage. It was through the latter that Nelson penetrated on April 2, 1801, in order to attack the Danish fleet. No such dangerous achievement would now be necessary for bombarding Copenhagen, as rifled guns could reach the center of the town with their shot fired from ships of war stationed in the Great Passage.

The relations between Denmark and Germany have become more pleasant. The King having paid a visit to Berlin in January, shortly afterward, the deputies from Schleswig, who had persistently refused, since that province was annexed to Prussia, to take the oath of allegiance to the Prussian Government, signified their willingness to comply with the prescribed formality. It was believed that the dispute about North Schleswig had been brought to a close, and that the visit of the King to the Prussian court might be regarded as an outward proof that he had accepted the new order of things. The deputy Larsen, who was elected as a deputy from North Schleswig to the German Parliament, published a statement declaring that, while he still adhered to his political opinions, he would, in consequence of the changes brought about by the abrogation of the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague, take the oath of allegiance to the German Constitution.

A trifling incident, which happened at Copenhagen in August, became the occasion of some embarrassment in the social relations between the representatives of Denmark and Germany. At a public dinner given in honor of a French actress, Baron Magnes, the German ambassador, proposed a toast to France in terms complimentary to the actress. The actress replied in a speech, at the close of which she expressed a hope that the toast of the German Minister had been to the whole of France—including Alsace-Lorraine. The Danish members of the party cheered this remark, and the actress responded to the cheers by intoning the "Tapfere Landsoldat," the well-known war-song of 1863. A member of the French legation then spoke of the intimate relations which formerly existed between Denmark and France, and was also greeted with cheers. At this moment the Danish gentleman who presided at the banquet thought it was time to rise from the table. Prince Bismarck was said to be much vexed at the affair, and Baron Magnus was given a leave of absence on account of it.

The credentials of Nagasaki Meringushi, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Japanese Government to the Danish court, were received in November.

The project of law relative to the purchase of the railways of Zealand by the state was adopted by the Chambers in July.

A meeting of merchants was held at the exchange at Copenhagen in the first week of July to consider what steps could be taken for the protection of Danish commerce against the consequences of the changes that were being made in the German customs duties, and of the proposed withdrawal from Hamburg of the privileges of a free port. Among the measures discussed were, the reduction of certain duties, the abolition of harbor dues, and the formation of a treaty with France. A commission was appointed to make definite proposals.

A formal meeting of the Rigsdag was called and opened October 4th, but was immediately prorogued till November 9th, the time for the opening of the regular session. At the opening of the Folketing on the latter day, it was announced that the estimates of the budget, which were balanced at 50,000,000 crowns, showed an estimated increase in the revenues of 2,750,000 crowns, and in the expenditure of 5,500,000 crowns as compared with the previous year, the additional outlay being due to the purchase of the railways of Zealand by the state, and the carrying into effect of the new military law.

DEPHOSPHORIZATION OF IRON. A process for eliminating the phosphorus of iron while being converted into steel in the Bessemer retort or the Siemens furnace, thus admitting a large class of ores in the manufacture of soft steel, notably many Cleveland and German ores, which were before unworkable, is the joint invention of two young Englishmen, Sidney Thomas and Sidney Gilchrist, the one a practical chemist, the other an amateur student of metallurgy, who were efficiently aided in the development of their idea by Windsor Richards, a well-known English metallurgist, the superintendent of works belonging to Boleckow, Vaughan & Co. The inventors were first permitted to experiment in the smaller establishment of that house at Blaenavon; then Mr. Richards tested it at Eston, and devoted much time and study to perfecting it, finally putting it in practice with a full plant at the same firm's Cleveland Steel Works. The process has been brought to a point where it can be commercially applied, although by the removal of some remaining difficulties it will prove much more profitable. The metallurgists of Germany, where there are large deposits of iron, have done much to improve the process, and are now employing it on a large scale. It is called the basic process, and is characterized by replacing
DEPHOSPHORIZATION OF IRON.

The ordinary refractory lining of the converter of siliceous materials with a basic lining. The first successful blow, after considerable trouble had been found in obtaining a good lining by burning magnesia-lime in a kiln, as made April 4, 1879, the means of which awakened the intensest interest of metallurgists all over the world. Thomas and Gilmour explained their invention in a paper read at the next convention of the Iron and Steel Institute. Massenez and Pits, of the iron and Bessemer Company, in Westphalia, and Brown, Taylor, and Dixon, of Sheffield, were the next to adopt the process. At first, charges of lime and ore of iron, varying from 15 to 25 per cent. of pig, were placed in the converter before the molten metal was poured in. Afterward the oxide of iron was discovered to be superfluous.

The material used in the lining of the old converter, called gunister, is nearly pure silica, which is an acid (SiO₂), being the oxide of the metalloid silicon. When lime is roasted with iron in the converter, the phosphorus is removed; but it is necessary, apparently, not only that the lime should be properly mingled and blown together with the metal, but that the converter should be entirely lined with lime or some alkali. The use of the acid lining would be fatal to the process, because the silica and lime would eagerly combine and form a kind of glass, which would go into the slag, leaving the phosphorus as it was. The siliceous acid is the great enemy of the basic lining, causing the lining, and especially the bottom, to rapidly alter and degenerate. After many costly experiments, a practicable basic lining was obtained by wetting and molding magnesia-lime ground into powder, and then burning the dolomite bricks thus made at the highest attainable temperature. Another mode of forming the lining is, to ram into the converter hard-burned pulverized dolomite, mixed with ten per cent. of coal-tar. The tuyères used in lime-lined converters are either of the ordinary fire-brick kind, or the lime-bottoms are rammmed around rods which form tuyère-holes. The lime-bricks as they are made are exceedingly expensive, and not always trustworthy, and yet are subject to rapid and certain destruction. The dolomite bricks are built up to form the lining with mortar of similar composition. The only material which has produced satisfactory basic bricks so far is magnesia-lime or dolomite. It was hoped that the afterblow—that is, the continuance of the blast for two or three minutes after the decarbonization has been completed—could be avoided, and the wear on the bricks, which takes place chiefly at this time, be greatly reduced; but when the hemistry of the process was better understood through the revelations of the spectroscopic, it was seen that the afterblow was the necessary and characteristic condition of dephosphoration. The temperature of the Bessemer converter is converted into phosphoric acid, which will combine with the lime or other base only after the carbon and silicon and a large proportion of the sulphur have been eliminated. The preservation of the basic lining depends largely on shortening the period of the overblow as much as possible. Yet in Cleveland it is found necessary to continue it three or four minutes, producing a most destructive wear and tear. The corrosive action of the siliceous acid is directly proportional to the amount of silicon contained in the iron; and the pig which is lowest in silicon can consequently be made into steel by the basic process the most economically. According to A. L. Holley, iron is best adapted for the basic process which contains under 1 per cent. of silicon, 3½ per cent. of phosphorus, and from 4 to 24 per cent. of manganese, which is useful as a heat-giver as well as a valuable ingredient in steel. The ferromanganese or spiegeleisen is added to the blown metal; and, before it is poured in, the slag is run out of the converter, to prevent the manganese from taking the phosphorus out of the slag again, and carrying it back into the iron. The basic process is, in other respects, conducted precisely like the ordinary process, except the afterblow.

The absence of any indication when the dephosphorization was completed, such as the drop of the carbon-flame in the ordinary process, necessitated the troublesome and time-consuming proceeding of taking out samples to test during the afterblow. If the blast were continued too long, the quality of the product would be impaired by oxygenation. The inconvenient accumulation of slag and metal, clogging the nose of the converter, while the samples were being taken out, was only partially avoided by reducing the size of the aperture and lining the nose with fire-brick. With increased experience it was possible to stop blowing at the right stage by timing the blast, without the necessity of sampling. The wear of the lining was much more uniform after this, as many as six hundred and thirty tons of steel having been made in one lining without repairs. J. Massenez has observed closely the chemical changes which take place during the basic process, in the works at Hoerde, in Westphalia. The silicon is reduced to a mere trace in about two minutes, a portion of the carbon burning out at the same time. While the silicon is in combustion the phosphorus not only is not attacked, but increases proportionately to the bulk of the mass while the silicon and carbon are being reduced. After the silicon is expelled, the carbon commences to burn off rapidly. The manganese oxidizes slowly and regularly during the whole blow. The trace of copper disappears at the commencement. The sulphur-curve rises until the beginning of the afterblow, and descends only slowly and partially at its end. The phosphorus is energetically attacked after decarbonization has.
been completed. Its rapid combustion is the cause of the high temperature at the end of the process. After the reduction of the silicon, and with the carbon being reduced from 2.72 to 0.16 per cent., the diminution of the phosphorus is only from 1.32 to 1.18 per cent. Then a rapid combustion of phosphorus takes place, leaving only a trace. The Germans succeed in more completely dephosphorizing pig-iron than the English. In the Hoeve works pig containing 2.75 per cent. carbon in combination, 0.50 per cent. manganese, 0.9 per cent. silicon, 0.31 per cent. sulphur, 1.51 per cent. phosphorus, gave on analysis after three minutes' after blow 0.19 per cent. of phosphorus, and in twenty-five seconds longer 0.10 per cent., with 0.17 per cent. manganese, 0.12 per cent. sulphur, and of carbon a trace; and after the addition of the spiegelsen the steel produced gave 0.19 per cent. of carbon, 0.57 per cent. of manganese, 0.10 per cent. of sulphur, and 0.10 per cent. of phosphorus. In Boleckow, Vaughan & Co.'s works a new six-ton converter is in use, especially adapted to this process. The lime and iron are lifted up by the force of the blast, but do not cling to the sides of the converter, and the metal can be poured into the converter when turned upon its side. The converter is first heated with coke, then about 16 per cent. of the weight of the metal of well-burned lime mixed with some coal is put in and blown until well heated, and then the molten pig-iron is poured in, and a blast of twenty-five pounds' pressure is turned on. It is decarbonized in about ten minutes. The method of sampling is still used in these works. After two and a half minutes' after blow a sample is taken out, beaten into a sheet, cooled and tested. If not ductile enough, the blast is continued some time longer before the spiegel is added. Another process is in use in the same establishment, which can be applied to Cleveland pig of different qualities, while special grades are required for the other. This is called the transfer system. The metal is desiliconized in a converter with a silicious lining, and then poured into another with a dolomitic lining, the silicious slag being carefully kept out, in which the afterblow of about three minutes is conducted, enough lime having been placed in the converter to absorb the phosphorus. Not expecting that the basic lining will through any improvements in the process become as lasting as the silicious lining, Mr. Holley, who has adopted the basic process in the United States, has devised an apparatus which works by means of a hydraulic ram, by which the converter-shells can readily be lifted off their trunnions and newly lined ones set in. The acid lining was not brought up to its present state of perfection without passing through a long period of experimentation and gradual improvement. The acid linings also are subject not only to wear from the mechanical action of the charge, but are chemically attacked by the various slags. The silica linings have been perfected to the point where sixty charges can be got out of each pair of converters in twenty-four hours. This is their duty in the Bessemer works of the United States, where appliances have been devised for rapidly shifting interchangeable converter-bottoms, and for removing a burned-out converter, and placing a new-lined one on its trunnions, which are not yet introduced in Europe. The repairing of the fixed linings above the tuyères, and the removal of the incrustations of slag which accumulate on certain parts of the lining, are the main problems in maintaining acid linings in order; and the conditions of the basic lining are precisely similar, only the chemical decomposition is much more rapid and general, so that the difficulties are increased about threefold. The bottoms and tuyères employed in the basic process can stand fifteen to twenty-four hours, which is a more serious drawback in the United States than in Europe, where the average output of Bessemer converters is less than that of American steel-works, and where the plant can be suffered to lie idle during the repairs of ordinary converters, whereas American iron-masters are obliged through mechanical contrivances to keep their whole force and plant busy every hour. The basic lining is seldom run above sixty charges without a thorough overhauling being necessary; and some of them must be repaired every time a new bottom is set. The adaptation of the basic process to American methods, until the basic materials can be obtained with enduring qualities equal to those of the acid linings, requires a contrivance of the nature of that devised by Holley, by which converters that are disabled can be replaced without loss of time by sound ones. Holley's converting plant differs from a system which is being tried in the Cleveland Steel Works, by Richards, in that the latter apparatus is designed to transport the entire converter, taking it off the pedestal-blocks and conveying it, by means of an overhead traveler, to the repair-shops, replacing it by a freshly-lined converter by the same apparatus; while Holley contemplates making the shell of the converter detachable, and lifting it out rapidly by a lift, lowering it to the ground-level, and rolling it to the repair-shop in a car.

In many parts of the United States phosphoric ores, adapted to the basic process, are abundant, and usually very cheap. In some districts, especially in the South, they are common in the coal-throw. In the United States and excellent dolomite is found in great quantities. The occurrence of all the materials for cheap steel-making in immediate proximity in
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

的能力 opens up the possibility of a
astral development.

PLES OF CHRIST. The first detailed the
statistics of the Disciples of Christ
3 to the General Christian Missionary
on in October, 1880. The following
variety of its principal items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ND TERRITORIES</th>
<th>Chores</th>
<th>Preachers</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>25,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>47,950</td>
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<tr>
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<td>900</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>1200</td>
<td>98</td>
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<td>565</td>
<td>455</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>725</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>75</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>652</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>94</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,925</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>185</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>34,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>16,500</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7,720</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,786</td>
<td>3,488</td>
<td>568,285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual meeting of the General Christian Convention was held in Louisville, Oct. 21st. Mr. T. P. Haley pre-
be whole amount the receipts of the
presenting the Convention for the year
$16,123, of which $9,378 were in cash,
notes and bequests. The Board had
seventeen missionaries, and had car-
work in Dakota, Washington, and
Territories, Oregon, Kansas, Nebras-
South Carolina, Virginia, West
Pennsylvania, Colorado, Iowa, and
ico. Its missionaries had organized
churches and twenty-one Sunday-
returning 761 additions of members,
its work, sixteen State societies had
$85,559, and returned 2,280 baptisms
other accessions resulting from their
regain Christian Missionary Society
ed $12,907, and had expended $11,1-
dissions at Southampton, England; en, Denmark; Paris, France; Chester,
Southport, and Liverpool, England; and Con-
stantinople, Turkey—all of which together re-
turned 291 additions during the year, 514 mem-
bers in all, 785 attendants at Sunday-school, and
a total average attendance at church of 3,000
persons. The services in Liverpool were to be
temporarily suspended, and a new station was
to be opened at Bury, near Manchester; services
had been begun at Frederikshald, Norway,
with a congregation of sixty Free-churchmen
owning their own house. A paper called
"The Evangelist" was published at South-
port, England, and a monthly periodical was
published at Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Christian Woman's Board of Missions
had received $7,228, and had expended $8,958.
It employed five missionaries in Jamaica and
two missionaries in Paris, France.

DOMINION OF CANADA. The Conserva-
tive Government still preserves a large and
harmonious majority in Parliament. Sir John
Alexander Macdonald is still Premier and Min-
ister of the Interior, and the principal mem-
bers of the Cabinet are the same as in 1879—
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley remaining Minister
of Finance; Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of
Railways and Canals; James Collège Pope,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries; and John
Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture. Among
the changes in the Cabinet the principal one
was the appointment of John O'Connor, previous-
ly President of the Council, to the post-
master-generalship, the office he held at the
time of the fall of the Conservative Ministry
in 1873. The leader of the Opposition, Alex-
ander Mackenzie, the late Prime Minister, who
had headed the party in and out of power for
over twenty years, felt compelled by failing
health to resign the active leadership into the
hands of his coadjutor, Edward Blake, who
had been his supporter in debate for many
years. Mr. Mackenzie did not cease, however,
to take part in the debates of the House upon
the main questions in controversy between the
Conservative Government and the Liberal
minority.

The amount received in the currency law,
the specie reserves held by the Gov-
ernment notes and augmenting the
issue. Under the old law the Government was
permitted to issue notes, secured by a partial
reserve in specie, up to the amount of $12,000,-
000. Against the first $9,000,000, a gold re-
serve of 20 per cent. was required to be held,
and against all above that amount, up to $12,0-
000, a reserve of 50 percent. For all notes
issued beyond that amount
a reserve of dollar for dollar was required. By the new currency regulations the Government may issue $20,000,000 in paper currency, and is required to hold only 15 per cent. in gold with 10 per cent. in bonds of the Dominion, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, as security for the redemption of the whole amount issued. New regulations were also made regarding the issue of notes by the banking institutions. In a conference with the bankers, Sir Leonard Tilley was discredited from the project of establishing a Government bank of issue which he proposed, and also from introducing the American national-bank system requiring a deposit of Government bonds to secure the circulation. The new banking law makes the notes of each bank a prior charge upon its assets, and requires the bank to keep a reserve of 40 per cent. of its circulation in Dominion notes, and to make full and clear statement of its financial condition to the Government every month. The banks were directed furthermore to cancel their notes of all denominations under five dollars, in order to make room for the new issue of $4,000,000 by the Government, which is intended to be in notes of small denominations.

In connection with the increased tax on imported cigars, a change was made in the excise for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of the domestic leaf, by which special licenses are granted to manufacturers of Canadian tobacco only, from which the excise duty is reduced from forty to thirty-cent a pound on cigars, and twenty to fourteen cents per pound on other manufacture; the license-tax for manufacturing Canadian tobacco exclusively is fifty dollars, instead of seventy-five dollars as in the case of other manufacturers. The increase of ten cents per gallon on spirits had the effect of considerably reducing the revenue from that source, owing either to a reduced consumption or to illicit distillation. The tax on distilled liquors is one dollar per gallon; there is a duty of fifteen cents per cent on methylated spirits, and one of four cents on vinegar.

The revised estimate of ordinary expenditures for 1879-1880 was $34,975,000; the estimate of revenue $24,450,000. A supplementary estimate of expenditures increased the estimated deficit for the year to $893,000. The estimated revenue for 1880-1881 is $25,517,000, and the estimated disbursements, revised at the close of the sessions, are $25,318,734, not including the item of the survey of Dominion lands, estimated at $100,000, which was formerly charged to consolidated revenue, but is now transferred to capital account. The revenue of 1880 fell considerably below the estimate of the Finance Minister, the deficit reaching $1,700,000. The actual expenditures for the year were $29,167,713. The expenditures of the preceding year were $24,455,381; before that, during the five years of the Liberal Ministry, they had remained at about $22,500,000 each year, excepting 1876, when they reached nearly $24,500,000, and before that, between 1867 and 1873, they had risen progressively from $13,500,000 to $18,000,000.

The following comparative statement of the receipts of the Treasury in 1879-1880, and the preceding year, shows an increase of $1,296,463:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1878-79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated fund</td>
<td>$22,417,988</td>
<td>$21,127,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>$3,168,905</td>
<td>$2,683,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open accounts</td>
<td>6,711,974</td>
<td>1,382,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$32,267,065</td>
<td>$25,113,797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The customs receipts increased from $12,900,659 to $14,071,343; the excise receipts decreased from $5,390,763 to $4,232,437, and the stamp duties from $185,190 to $175,906; the post-office revenues increased from $1,172,418 to $1,259,498; public works revenues, including railways, from $1,663,149 to $2,161,401; and receipts on public lands increased from $23,828 to $120,479. The total expenditures increased from $47,456,431 to $50,573,241. The ordinary expenditures were $6,963,852, against $6,941,577 in 1879-79. The principal items of controllable expenditure were civil government, $893,505; administration of justice, $574,311; legislation, $598,105; department of public works, $1,061,926; lighthouse and coast-service, $429,304; ocean and river steam-service, $853,324; mounted police, $332,825; post-office, $1,818,271; customs, $716,126; public works, $2,329,695. The total expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $34,850,634, or $1,543,228 in excess of the receipts.

The chief transactions of the Treasury for the year, were the placing of the $5,000,000 4 per cent. loan on the English market, which was taken up at 295 1s. 10½d. Out of the proceeds £1,208,000 of 6 per cent. debentures were retired. The only other operation was the conversion of $3,005,096 of the Dominion 6 per cent. stock into a 5 per cent. loan, and the redemption of $993,948 of the same, leaving a balance of $492,197. By these operations the interest on the gross debt has been reduced from the average rate of 3½ per cent. to 3½ per cent.; that on the net debt from 4½ to 4½ per cent.; and that on the English loans from 4½ to 4½ per cent. The amount of debt outstanding which matures before 1885 is $40,642,872, of which $33,575,403 is payable in London: $33,419,069 of the total amount does not mature until January 1, 1885. The total liabilities of Canada increased from $188,974,783 on June 30, 1879, to $199,125,323 on June 30, 1880; while the total assets increased from $36,493,683 to $42,182,852. The total debt, funded and unfunded, increased during the year from $198,743,380 to $213,786,922. The total deficit for the year on capital account for internal improvements, was $8,341,173: $2,123,386 on ca-
It has been asked whether the royal instructions issued to you omitted for the first time the clause requiring that bills imposing differential duties should be reserved for her Majesty's approval. It will be apparent from a perusal of the papers that the clause in the former royal instructions requiring that certain classes of bills—and among them bills imposing differential duties—should be reserved for her Majesty's approval was, at the instance of the late Government of the Dominion, omitted from the revised royal instructions because her Majesty's Government thought it undesirable that those instructions should contain anything which could be interpreted as limiting or defining the legislative powers conferred in 1867 on the Dominion Parliament. It was, therefore, not with reference to the fiscal policy of your present Ministers, which indeed was not at the time in contemplation, that this particular alteration was made, nor does it in any way diminish the powers of reservation and disallowance which are fully and clearly set forth in the "British North America Act of 1867."

The dominion and jurisdiction over all the British possessions, with the exception of Newfoundland with its dependencies, which colony has not yet entered the Confederation, have been formally transferred to the Dominion by the Imperial Government.

A boundary question between the Ontario and Dominion governments, which had been adjusted by a commission under the previous Ministry, composed of Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Francis Hicks, and Chief-Justice Harrison, subject to the ratification of the two Legislatures, was again unsettled by a bill brought into the Dominion Parliament providing for the administration of justice in the disputed territory. The arbitrators had fixed the western boundary of Ontario at a line running due north from Hunter's island, and had drawn the northern boundary-line connecting the point on Hudson Bay, struck by a line running north from Lake Temiscaming as the north-eastern limit, with a northwestern point on the Lake of the Woods. The delimitation of the northern boundary involves an historical investigation of the treaties and laws defining the frontier between the Hudson Bay Company's possessions on the one hand, and on the other the old French colony, and the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada which were formed therefrom. It establishes, therefore, not only the northern limit of Ontario, but that of Quebec as well. The Hudson Bay Company claimed, in their controversies with the British Government on this question, that their territory was bounded by the "height of land," or the watershed between the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. In the controversies between the British and French Governments in the beginning of the last century, the French colony claimed the fifty-fifth parallel of latitude as its northern boundary, and the company insisted on the fifty-third, which is coincident with the Albany River. The northern boundary of Ontario, defined above, was determined in accordance with the act of the British Parliament dividing the colony into two provinces in 1791, which fixed the eastern boundary of the Upper Province and its northeastern point on the line.
running north from Lake Temiscaming to the shore of Hudson Bay.

The manifold schemes devised by the Government for the speedy completion of the Pacific Railway have one after another ended in disappointment. The mission to England undertaken by the Ministers in 1879 to induce the British Government to pledge its credit for the completion of the road was a total failure. The plan was, to instrut the direction of the enterprise to a joint commission appointed by the Imperial and the Canadian Governments, which should raise the funds for extending the works by the sale of 100,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest, set apart for the purpose, and upon Canadian bonds guaranteed by the British Government. The prospect of opening up a wide and fertile territory for immigration was advanced as a sufficient inducement to the Imperial Government to come to the relief of Canada in her helpless efforts to establish rail communication between the grain-fields of the Northwest and the seaboard, and to carry the road across the Rocky Mountains, and discharge her promise to British Columbia. As might have been expected, the Canadian Cabinet officers obtained nothing more substantial than good words from the Imperial Government. No direct negotiations took place; but in an informal conference with the Canadian representatives, the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Forster, expressed the opinion that the Imperial Government ought, perhaps, to aid the Dominion in completing her great public under-taking. But the Ministers recognized no mutual obligations, and continued to impose prohibitory and protective duties upon imports to the prejudice of British manufacturing and exporting interests. In the summer of 1890 Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, under a special Act, at this time, of inducing private capitalists to take the enterprise off their hands. It had been reported, before their departure, that negotiations had commenced with reference to such a plan with Lord Dunmore and Mr. Brown, of London, who visited Canada for this object. On September 27th, after his return, Sir John A. Macdonald announced in a speech at Montreal, that he had concluded an arrangement with an association, including certain of the leading capitalists of England, Germany, France, the United States, and Canada, by which the road was to be completed in ten years, and kept running for ten years after its completion "without the cost of one cent to the people of Canada." It was afterward understood that the European capitalists, among whom are supposed to have been the houses of Baring, E r langer, and Rothschild, had not entered into an actual agreement with the Canadian envoys; but a syndicate of Americans, it was given out, the chief members of which were Morton, Ross & Co., the American Banking Agency in London, and Mr. MacIntyre, of Montreal, the principal shareholder in the Canada Central Rail-

way, had engaged to build the road on the same terms. These were understood to embrace the transfer of the portions of the road at present completed and contracted for, the cost of which, including surveys, is estimated to amount to $34,854,818, the payment of a bonus of $25,000,000, and a grant of 25,000,000 acres of land along the line of the railway.

The division of the line traversing the fertile plains of the Northwest, from Selkirk to the Rocky Mountains, 900 miles, and the Thunder Bay branch, now nearly completed, 404 mile, connecting it with the head of navigation on Lake Superior, are generally regarded as a sound commercial undertaking, which will return good profits in a short period; also the Sault Sainte Marie branch connecting the prairie division with the American network of railroads. The Rocky Mountain and British Columbia division, 550 miles in length, which is expected to cost $30,000,000, or as much as it will to complete the whole 1,400 miles from Lake Superior to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and the division around the shore of Lake Superior to connect the Northwest with old Canada, 620 miles in length and running through a barren wilderness, which is almost as costly to build as the British Columbia road, are justifiable only from a political standpoint, and could hardly be expected to pay their running expenses for a long time to come.

The portions of the Pacific Railway under contract at present are the section of the main line from Fort William to Selkirk, 404 miles in length; from Fort William to the Pembina branch, 85 miles; 100 miles on the main line and the Winnipeg branch west of the Red River; and 127 miles in British Columbia: altogether 732 miles. The total expenditure on account of the road up to the end of 1879 had been $14,159,165. The Fall River Pass, with the line in British Columbia was let in four sections, and the contracts were subsequently transferred to Andrew Onderdonk, of San Francisco, contractor and civil engineer, who acted for a syndicate of American capitalists, consisting of L. P. Morton and H. B. Laidlaw, of New York; S. G. Reed, of Portland, Oregon; D. W. Mills, of San Francisco, financial agent of the association, and Onderdonk himself, who superintends the construction. The disposal of their contracts at a profit by the Canadian contractors was made the subject of strictures upon the Government. The contract price for this difficult division, which involves much bridging, excavation, and tunneling, amounts to $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. The work was commenced the 15th of May with a numerous force of white and Chinese laborers brought from California.

The route of the Canada Pacific over the Rocky Mountains had to be selected from three only known passes. These are the Yellowhead Pass, at an elevation of 3,645 feet; the Pine River Pass, whose elevation is about 2,800 feet of Miller, the principal shareholder in the Canada Central Rail-

way, had engaged to build the road on the same terms. These were understood to embrace the transfer of the portions of the road at present completed and contracted for, the cost of which, including surveys, is estimated to amount to $34,854,818, the payment of a bonus of $25,000,000, and a grant of 25,000,000 acres of land along the line of the railway.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

This page appears to have text related to geography and infrastructure, including distances, land measurements, and economic data. The text mentions the Cascade Range, the Columbia River, and various geographical features and economic aspects of the region.

For example, it discusses the costs and distances related to the Columbia railway, the sale of land, and the value of timber. The document seems to be a report or an essay discussing the economic and geographic implications of these issues.
May 1, 1881. Both of these latter divisions are to be built by the Government and delivered over. The subsidies, amounting to $25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land altogether, apportioned to the different parts of the road, are to be handed over in the following amounts: for the first 900 miles of the Central Section, $10,000 a mile and $1,000,000, and 13,500 acres of land for each mile; for the next 450 miles, $15,333 a mile and $6,000,000, and 16,566-3/4 acres of land per mile; making the total money subsidy for this section, $15,000,000, and the land subsidy, 18,750,000 acres. For the Eastern Section the syndicate is allowed a subsidy of land equal to 9,616-2/3 acres per mile, or for the whole 650 miles, 6,250,000 acres. The company is to be called the Canada Pacific Railway Company, and to have its central place of business in Montreal. The directors are to be George Stephen, Duncan MacIntyre, J. S. Kennedy, R. B. Angus, J. J. Hill, H. Stafford Northcote, P. P. Greenfell, C. D. Rose, and Baron Reinaich. Besides the Lake Superior Section, already partly constructed, the Pembina branch, and the Yale-Kamloops stretch under contract, the Government agrees to complete and hand over to the company the 90 miles of road from Yale to Port Moody, the cost of which is estimated at $3,500,000. The materials to be used in the construction of the permanent way are to be admitted free of duty. The company may select their own route between the termini. No other company shall have the right to construct other lines in the Northwest to compete with the road within a period of twenty years. The road and all its appointments shall remain free of taxation for ever, and no taxes shall be collected from the company on the lands included in the cession for twenty years. The road-bed must be as good as that of the Union Pacific when first built. The subsidy in money and land belonging to each twenty-mile section will be delivered upon the completion and equipment of such section, save a drawback of one fifth of the land, which will remain in the possession of the Government as a security for the maintenance of the railroad for ten years after completion. The company is authorized to raise money to build the road either by selling the land to settlers, or by issuing bonds secured by the land granted, or by mortgaging both the railway and the land; $5,000,000 of the company's bonds may be held by the Government as a pledge until the operation of the road for the stipulated ten years is fulfilled. The grant of land consists of alternate sections of 640 acres extending back 24 miles on each side of the line. When any of this land is not fairly fit for settlement, the company may select an equal number of sections lying within the same distance of branch or side lines, which it shall locate anywhere within the fertile belt, or between the forty-ninth and fifty-seventh parallels of latitude. Upon the completion of the contract the railroad is to be the property of the company in perpetuity.

The Dominion Parliament was convened on the 9th of December, some two months earlier than usual, in order that the Ministry might obtain their ratification of the Pacific Railway contract. The speech from the throne contained the following references to this and other subjects of public concern:

During the recess my advisers thought the time opportune for making another attempt to carry out the declared preference of Parliament for the construction and operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway by means of an incorporated company, aided by grants of money and land, rather than by the direct action of the Government, and therefore, proceeded to England for the purpose of carrying on negotiations. I am pleased to be able to inform you that their efforts were so far successful that a contract has been entered into, subject to the approval of Parliament, with men of high financial standing in Europe, the United States, and Canada, for the speedy construction and permanent working of this great national enterprise. The contract and the papers connected therewith will be submitted to you without delay, and I invite you to examine them with care. With this view I have summoned you before the usual period of the year, so that no step can be taken by the contractors to prosecute the work, and no permanent arrangement for the organization of a systematic emigration from Europe to the Northwest Territories can be satisfactorily made till the policy of Parliament with respect to the railway has been decided.

Steady progress has been made in the construction of those portions of the railway now under contract. Two additional sections have been recently opened for traffic—one from Winnipeg to Portage La Prairie; the other from Cross Lake to Keewatin—so that there are now in all two hundred and sixty-four mile of railway in operation.

You will be glad to learn that the measures adopted to promote economy in the working of the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railways, have resulted in a large reduction of the difference between the revenue and expenditure, and that the steadily increasing traffic warrants the expectation that during the current year those railways will be self-sustaining.

I have the gratification of informing you that Her Majesty's Government has generously presented to Canada for training-school purposes the steam-cutter Charybdis, lately returned from service in the Chinese seas. The correspondence on this subject will be laid before you.

I have thought it well, in consideration of the increasing duties thrown by the development of the country upon the civil service, and for the more efficient organization of the service, to issue a commission to examine and report on the whole question. The report of the Commissioners will, I believe, be ready to be laid before you at an early day, and I ask for your consideration of such report and of the whole subject of civil service reform.

A measure for the enlargement of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba will be submitted to you.

I greatly regret being obliged to state that the entire failure of the usual food supply of the Indians in the Northwest Territories, to which I called your attention last session, has continued during the present season, and has involved the necessity of a large expenditure in order to save them from starvation. Several of the bands have, however, already applied themselves to the cultivation of their reserves and the care of their cattle. No effort will be spared, with the whole of the aboriginal population to betake themselves to agricultural pursuits.

Immigration from Europe into Canada is
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easing with rapid strides year by year. The most immigration in any one year oc-
ca. 1847, the year following the Irish
mine, when about 70,000 persons en-
nada for permanent settlement. The
most immigration took place in 1873,
79 people landed. In 1866 only 10-
igrants settled in the Dominion. From
r up to 1878 there was a progressive
in 1874 the number fell off to 25,-
75 it further declined to 19,543, and
14,499, the lowest ebb during the

depression. In 1877, 15,323 persons
ross the sea took up their abode in
in 1878, 18,372; and in 1879 the num-
der up to 30,717. The arrivals for the
months indicate a total immigration
double that number in 1880. This in-
ore than neutralized by the exodus of
ns to the United States, which has been
constantly larger for several years,
ging to the returning prosperity and
ages in the United States and the con-
pression in Canada, which the pro-
riff failed to relieve; though good
 revival of the lumber exports to the
ates have in 1870 caused the tide to
be number of Canadians who crossed
r to settle in the United States in the
r 1878 was 25,568; in 1879 the num-
to 31,306; and in 1880 it mounted up
ty 90,000. The multitude of unemployed labo-
cities of the older provinces in the
rt of the year were many immigrants
assisted in their passage over the
the Government, which had under-
pay to the steamship companies a
of the fare of such as declared a pur-
come farmers or agricultural laborers.
ly this evil an order in council was
or the winter months, prohibiting the
of any passenger not possessing twenty
cash. The practice of partly paying
ate from Europe was subsequen-
ted, as it had been under the former
sent to farm-laborers and domestic

nocious land regulations in the North-
ased many of the emigrants to the new
a wheat-lands to cross the American
and transfer their labor and their capi-
equally fertile prairies of Dakota and
the. The number of settlers who took
in the Northwest in 1879 is estimated
been about 16,000. Of these the num-
setled in Manitoba was 11,865. The
are of this immigration came from the
ience of the Dominion, a few from
ed States, and about 2,000 from the
lands. The Government land policy
many complaints from settlers, and
lly by the Opposition in par-
t, especially the plan of reserving one
railroad lands for speculators. The
ng the line of the railway are divided
into belts, the first on either side of the line
being five miles broad, the next ones fifteen
miles in breadth, and those farther back broad-
er. The prices of the land for purchase or
preemption were fixed at different figures for
the different belts in the order of their remote-
ness from the railroad. Each belt was sur-
veyed into square-mile sections, of which only
one half are subject to homestead and premi-
ption rights, each alternate section being held
as a reserve, the proceeds of the sale of which
are to be devoted to the building of the rail-
road. Of the portion open to settlers 160 acres
in each section are given free as a homestead,
and each homesteader is allowed a preemption
right to 160 acres more. The reserved sections
are salable to non-settlers, who are required
to pay the purchase-money in ten equal annual
installments. The plan of reserving the alter-
ate sections to be disposed of to non-residents
in the open market, which was adopted as a
convenient means of raising money to aid in
the extension of the railroad, was vigorously
denounced by the Opposition, on the grounds
that it would defeat its object by retarding
the settlement of the country, and that it was
just to actual settlers, doubling the cost of
roads and schooling for them, and locking up
a large portion of the reservation in the hands
of land-speculators who would be enriched by
the labor of the pioneers. The area of fertile
lands in the Northwest Territory is differently
estimated at from 150,000,000 to 220,000,000
acres. Professor Macoun estimates the extent
of land adapted for agriculture and stock-rais-
ing between Manitoba and the Rocky Moun-
tains at 150,000,000 acres, interspersed with
30,000,000 acres of sterile lands, of which two
thirds are probably reclaimable. Of the tillable
land 46,000,000 acres lie between the fifty-first
parallel of latitude and the American bound-
dary, the forty-ninth parallel, 88,000,000 acres
north of the fifty-first degree, and 16,000,000
acres in the Peace River district. The Premier
made the statement, based on reports of officers
of the survey, that there were 220,000,000 acres
in the Northwest east of British Columbia, ex-
clusive of the northern part of the Montana
desert, or the belt of dry lands immediately
north of the American boundary-line, which,
however, Professor Macoun thought was quite
fertile, as the rainfall is found sufficient when
the soil is plowed up and the moisture is al-
lowed to penetrate the soil, although the rain
 evaporates and the herbage withers on the un-
broken land.
The law relating to the survey of public
lands in the Dominion requires that the eastern
and western boundaries of each township shall
be true astronomical meridians, and that the
phericity of the earth shall be allowed for, so
that the northern boundary of every township
is less than the southern. In carrying out this
operation the surveyors are obliged to go over
every line twice with chains of unequal lengths,
and to regulate their measurements by frequent
astronomical determinations. In the survey of the railroad lands five principal meridians have been accurately determined, and partly traced, viz., the 97th, 102d, 106th, and 110th, and 114th; and fourteen base-lines have been measured and marked connecting these, one of which, on the parallel of 52° 10', has a length of 183 miles. Since 1876 eleven astronomical stations have been determined; and from these the latitude of sixty-six determinate points and the longitude of forty-five have been calculated.

The Fortune Bay fishery outrage which occurred in 1878 gave rise to a controversy between the British and American Governments concerning the meaning of certain clauses of the fishery treaty, which has not yet been settled. The cause of the dispute was a trifling one; but the different interpretations of the treaty are of material import. On Sunday, January 6, 1878, a mob of Newfoundland fishermen attacked the crews of several American fishing-smacks in Fortune Bay. They compelled the Americans to desist from sealing for herring, which they were engaged in doing, and, in the struggle, cut and destroyed the nets and tackle. The fishing fleet sailed for home and laid their case before the authorities at Washington. In the bill for damages which they presented, they included the probable loss which they sustained from not being able to continue fishing through the season, owing to the destruction of their tackle, as well as the cost of their tackle and equipment. The entire amount of the claim was something over $103,000. This claim was formally presented to the British Government, but Lord Salisbury, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused to consider it. His reasons, given in a speech on November 7, 1878, were based principally on the ground that the Americans were at the time engaged in drawing their seines from the shore, that being an infringement of the obligations of the treaty, which forbids American fishermen to trespass or interfere with private property. He pleaded secondarily the fact that they were violating a provincial law against fishing on Sunday, and other acts prohibiting the sealing for herring on the coast between October 20th and April 30th, and requiring that seines shall be drawn immediately after being set. Mr. Evarts, in his statement, contended that the rights given to American fishermen by the treaty can not be limited by statutes of the local Legislature. Restrictions can be imposed only by the joint agreement of the two contracting Governments. The definite reply to the American demands was not made until April, 1880, shortly before the retirement of the Beaconsfield Government. Lord Salisbury refused positively to recognize the claim for $103,000 damages on the ground that the American fishermen were violating the rights accorded them by the treaty in pulling their seines for bait from inshore. He took the ground that the term shore-fishing in the treaty does not include the right to land for the purpose of drawing from the strand, and that the provoking American fishermen to trespass on private property for their land also held that in fishing with seines ten men violated local laws which were at the time of the conclusion of the treaty which were the conditions subject the Americans received their fishery permission at the same time that the broken by the Fortune Bay fishermen had been passed later than the date treaty, were not binding upon the Ac Lord Granville's note in answer to the communication of the American Government insists upon the construction of local laws must be equally binding; Americans and the Canadian fishermen United States.

A transatlantic line of steamers from the western side of Hudson Bay connecting with a railroad from Winnipeg give the fertile Northwest, which is most shut out from the world's wants of the means of transportation, direct communication with the European port of Hudson Bay, and landed in England in the fall. He reports that Hudson Strait is navigable for five and a half months of the year. The vessel was wind-bound for three weeks in the strait, and no traces of ice were observed. This route was the one by which the Hudson Bay Company was the first to reach Europe, their vessels reaching York Factory on the 1610. York Factory is one of the coldest places on the globe. The ground remains frosty all year round, and the shore is fringed with ice. The ice will probably be accessible longer than from the beginning of August to the middle of October. I nevertheless, become possibly the most famous shipping-port for the grant to the Northwest, if large steamers were the accumulation of grain during the winter, as have been proposed for the ports.

An attempt has been made to solve the problem, and induce the savages upon the lands appropriated to them, fishing model farms amid the reserve upper Swan River, just south of Winnipeg. About twenty such instructors were selected, and went out to their posts during the winter, provided with outfits of farmin
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and live-stock. In some places the Indians suffered from famine; owing to the tardiness of the supplies, they felt resentment against government, and several times during the broke out into hostilities. The presence of mounted police in the Northwest Territories, the appointment of a regular magis- 

ter, and the execution of the prohibitory law, have greatly increased the security of persons and property.

Tilley tariff has proved at least as pro-

ve of revenue as the revenue tariff of 1754, which was introduced in 1784, when it was changed from 15 per cent. The rate had taken the place of a 20 per cent. tariff a few years before, and had proved itself better revenue-paying tariff than the one, yielding enough to change the balance from a deficit to a surplus, al- 

tho the returns increased also when the new rate was raised again by 24 per cent. duties collected during the year realized prediction the Minister of Finance made at the commencement of the Parliamentary session. The imports showed a sufficient in- 

crease over those of 1879 to indicate a return to normalcy, but remain far enough below average for the previous eight years to show that the protective tariff exerts a pow- 

deterrent influence. The relations of different tariff systems to the foreign trade to the exchanger may be seen from the wing table of the imports and duties col- 

ead each year since 1867:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Customs receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>$78,400,644</td>
<td>$2,378,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>79,416,180</td>
<td>8,329,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>74,514,369</td>
<td>9,064,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>96,867,271</td>
<td>11,341,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>111,640,067</td>
<td>12,757,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>135,051,934</td>
<td>13,946,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1799</td>
<td>125,310,593</td>
<td>14,953,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>123,074,025</td>
<td>13,811,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>98,810,546</td>
<td>13,618,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>99,937,049</td>
<td>13,564,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>85,081,757</td>
<td>12,651,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>81,934,427</td>
<td>12,000,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td>88,948,093</td>
<td>14,131,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports exceeded the imports in 1880 for the first time in many years. The increase was mainly in agricultural produce. Value of manufactured goods exported, standing at a rise in prices, was less than a year immediately preceding the protec- 

tive tariff. The live-stock trade with England was largely increased, owing partly to the re- 

lions imposed upon the importation of cattle into Great Britain from the United States. The exports in 1878 were 18,665 cattle, 1,850 sheep, and 2,027 swine from Canadian ports. In 1879 the exports from Canadian were 24,682 cattle, 79,085 sheep, and swine, besides a considerable export by of Boston. In 1880 the trade attained larger dimensions; the exports of cattle and sheep were nearly double those of the year preceding. The embargo placed upon the importation of live cattle from the United States has worked detrimentally in the sections where American stock is required for breeding purposes. A ninety days' quarantine is deemed sufficient in the case of English cattle, although pleuro-pneumonia is endemic in that country in several infected districts, where- as in the United States it is of sporadic occurrence, and has not spread beyond a few circum- 

scribed localities in the Eastern States.

The following is a comparative statement of imports and exports by the various provinces during the fiscal years 1878 and 1879: Ontario, in 1878, imports entered for consumption, value, $38,628,697; duty, $4,702,982; exports, $22,973,060; in 1879, entered for consumption, $34,260,925; duty, $4,955,476; exports, $23,854,549. Province of Quebec, in 1878, exports, $37,392,287; entered for consumption, $31,063,385; duty, $4,526,460; in 1879, exports, $29,740,515; entered for consumption, $29,172,722; duty, $4,788,248. Province of Nova Scotia, in 1878, exports, $7,500,793; entered for consumption, $8,180,750; duty, $1,317,491; in 1879, exports, $7,364,284; entered for consumption, $6,838,972; duty, $1,193,093. Province of New Brunswick, in 1878, exports, $8,269,027; entered for consumption, $8,474,047; duty, $1,446,688; in 1879, exports, $5,871,471; entered for consumption, $5,388,092; duty, $1,040,009. Prince Edward Island, in 1878, exports, $1,700,752; entered for consumption, $1,293,325; duty, $231,366; in 1879, exports, $1,681,368; entered for consumption, $910,987; duty, $326,245. The total exports for the whole Dominion of Canada decreased from $79,323,687 to $71,491,255; imports entered for consumption decreased from $91,199,577 to $80,841,608; the duty increased from $12,790,930 to $12,928,540; increase, $138,647.

According to the report of the Chief Engineer of Canals, there are seven different stretches of canal between Lake Erie and Montreal, with a total length of 704 miles and a total lift of 539 feet, distributed over 64 locks. The enlarged locks will allow the passage of vessels of 1,000 tons burden. The least depth of water in the locks is 9 feet at present. When the Welland Canal is enlarged there will be one lock less, and the distance will be shortened one mile. The Galop Rapids section of the canal is to be abandoned for the river-bed, which will be excavated from 10 to 16 feet. This work is now under contract. The purpose of the Government is to enlarge and deepen the canals so as to accommodate vessels drawing 14 feet of water through the route. That will be the minimum depth of water on the grade sills of the locks, and their smallest size 270 by 45 feet. The distance between Lake Erie and the head of ocean navigation at Montreal, which is now rendered navigable by this system of canals connecting stretches of navigable water between 1870 and 1873, is 564 miles. Lake Erie is connected with Lake Ontario by
the Welland Canal, 27 miles in length. To the head of the St. Lawrence are 160 miles of free navigation across Lake Ontario, and then 64 miles down the St. Lawrence. The route then passes for 74 miles through the Galop Canal, then down the river for 44 miles, through the Rapide Plat Canal for 4 miles, and in the natural bed of the river again for 104 miles, through Farran's Point canal half mile long, back into the river, which it follows for 5 miles, to enter the Cornwall Canal. This is 114 miles in length, after which comes a stretch of free navigation through the Lake of St. Francis for 329 miles, and then the Beauharnois Canal, 11½ miles long, a free course over the Lake of St. Louis for 163 miles, and the Lachine Canal, 44 miles long, which leads into Montreal. The expenditures on canals up to the beginning of 1880 were $4,989,248 on the Lachine Canal, $442,691 on the Cornwall Canal, and $9,333,820 on the Welland Canal.

The report of the Minister of Education for the year 1878 gives as the expenditure for public schools in Ontario $3,889,347, a decrease from the previous year's expenses of $184,142; the total number of children of school age, five to sixteen years old, was 492,360, a decrease of 2,444; the number attending school was 467,433 within the school age, and 9,582 of other ages; the average attendance was 234.588. The number of schools was 4,990, of teachers 6,473, 3,060 male and 3,413 female. There were 177 Roman Catholic separate schools, with an average attendance of 14,173 pupils, an increase of 623.

The report of the Minister of Justice for 1879 shows a marked increase in the number of convictions over those of the preceding year. The total number of convictions in the penitentiaries was 1,159 on June 30, 1878; during the next twelve months, 568 were received under fresh sentences, and 1,318 remained in confinement on June 30, 1879—an increase of 159. Want of employment is assigned as the principal cause for the continued increase of criminals. The sanitary condition of the prisons is as good as could be desired, only eight deaths having occurred during the year. J. G. Moynan, Inspector of Prisons, in his report, defends the employment of prisoners and the teaching of useful trades in the reformatory, saying that convicts should be instructed in order that they may earn an honest living after their release; that they could with propriety be employed upon articles used in the public service; that the desire among them is strong to learn trades, and permission to be taught is held out as the reward for good conduct; that the competition of convict with free labor is not noticeable, except when a large number of prisoners are suddenly engaged upon a branch of manufacture employing a limited number of hands, as an instance of which he cites the employment of convicts in New York State in the hatting trade; that many convicts maintain themselves before conviction, and that, in the cases of such, their productive labor in prison can not disarrange the labor market; and that it is in the interest of the whole social body that convicts should be made to reimburse by their labor the expense caused by their punishment.

The paid-up capital of the chartered banks in April was $60,558,822; notes in circulation, $19,884,343; total liabilities, $106,005,581; assets, $179,551,651.

The deposits in the Post-Office Savings-Bank show a gratifying rate of increase. By the terms of the law, no depositor is permitted to place more than $300 in the bank in any one year, or to increase the amount of his deposits beyond $1,000. In the year ending June 30, 1880, the total amount on deposit was $3,943,669, the highest total of any year since the establishment of the system, and $740,000 more than the next highest, which occurred in 1873. The amount on deposit in the fiscal year 1879 was only $3,105,061. The number of depositors has increased from 27,445 in 1879 to 31,365 in 1880; the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was $125.80. The annual interest allowed is four per cent.

The Superintendent of Insurance reports that there are 63 active companies, with deposits in the hands of the Receiver-General amounting to $6,479,092. The fire-risks covered aggregated $407,567,985, of which Canadian companies have taken $265,799,425. The average rate of premium charged in 1879 was $10.01 on $1,000 of risk; the average losses paid on the same, $5.62. Owing to competition, the percentage of the amount received for premiums paid out for losses rose from 54 per cent. in 1878 to 66 per cent. in 1879. Life-risks covered aggregated $56,973,702, 38 per cent. in Canadian, 29 per cent. in American, and 23 per cent. in British companies. The deaths were 6,94 per thousand—a low rate. The insurance paid was $50 on every $100 of premium; 11 per cent. of the policies were forfeited by lapse.

In the speech from the throne, at the opening of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, April 5th, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed satisfaction at the commencement of the Columbia Division of the Pacific Railway, and stated that demands had been made upon the Dominion Government for the construction of the section from Esquimalt to Nanaimo, and also for a subsidy toward the completion of the Graving Dock at Victoria, but without success. He requested that measures be taken to restrict Chinese immigration.

The Parliament of the Province of Manitoba met January 29th. The Lieutenant-Governor then delivered the speech from the throne. Among the measures were an act to complete municipal organization throughout the prov-
ice, an act to provide for the drainage of low lands, and a bill relating to electoral lists.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec was opened by Governor Robitaille, May 28th. The entire line of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway has passed into the hands of the Provincial Government. The cost of building the Provincial Railway has consumed the consolidated railway fund and a considerable sum beyond. The liabilities incurred in this and other public works have been partly funded and converted into a loan, which has been successfully negotiated in the Paris market. This loan of $4,000,000, bearing five per cent. interest, was disposed of at two per cent. below par. The Government brought forward several measures imposing taxes on licenses, mining privileges, the public offices, etc., the object of which was to increase the revenue without resorting to direct taxation, which is regarded with great aversion in the Canadian provinces. Steps were also taken to somewhat reduce the cost of the civil service. The new loan had increased the debt of the province to $11,000,000, and an additional loan was yet to be raised which would make it $15,600,000. The principal part of the large debt of Quebec, which presents a striking contrast to the handsome surplus of Ontario, is owing to the larger subsidies granted in Quebec to railways, and the expenses incurred in constructing public institutions and local improvements, which, in the other province, are borne chiefly by the municipalities. Of the cost of construction of the twenty-three railways, aided in Ontario, with a total mileage of 1,937 miles, which amounted to about $24,000,000, the subsidies granted by the Legislature amounted to less than $3,000,000; the municipalities aided them to the extent of $7,000,000, and private capital furnished $14,000,000. In Quebec, on the other hand, there were twelve roads built, with a total length of 877 miles. The total cost was about $20,000,000, one half of which went into the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, now in the hands of the Government. Of the total amount, nearly half was paid by the Government, $7,000,000 by municipalities, and only $7,000,000 by private capitalists. A proposed means of extracting the province from its financial difficulties is to transfer the North Shore Railway to the Dominion Government.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on March 5th, after a two months' session. The measures passed embraced the consolidation of the superior courts of law and equity, alterations in the jurisdiction and practice of the Division Courts, the readjustment of the rights of lumberers and settlers on free-grant lands, and the abolition of priority among execution creditors. The jurisdiction of the Division Courts was extended to claims on written evidence of liability up to $200, instead of $100 as before, for the settlement of which judgment is given by the Court upon the written vouch-
Prince Edward Island advanced a claim for $1,250,000 as its share in the fisheries award, basing it upon the relative importance of its mackerel fisheries, and pleading that it was a separate party to the Washington Treaty, and that it did not abandon its right to a separate share by entering the Confederation. This claim was refused by the Privy Council.

Newfoundland is the only part of British North America not now under the Dominion Government. The revenue of the colony in 1879 was $962,921, of which a surplus remained of $14,648. The deposits in the savings-bank at the beginning of 1880 were $1,134,505, having nearly doubled in ten years. The profits of this institution go into a reserve fund for discharging the debt of the colony. A general duty of 15 per cent. has been imposed upon imports.

DU MOTAY, CYPRÉN TASSÉ, was born in 1815, of an old Breton family. His education was received at Nantes. His opinions were molded by the celebrated D. Lamonna, who was on intimate terms with his friends in Brittany. Du Motay's academic course completed, he went to Paris and devoted himself to literature. His poems gained him admission to the salon of Madame Récamier. He was thrown into association with Alfred de Musset, Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, Dumas, and other writers of that day. Troubles induced him to leave Paris. His attention was turned chiefly to industrial chemistry at Bordeaux, and he secured patents for several inventions. He became consulting chemist to the London apothecary a simple bleaching wax, for which he received a large patent. He invented a system of producing light by oxygen in an engine, which he was enabled to resume work, he invented and produced light by oxygen in an engine, which he was enabled to resume work, and it was adopted for the illumination of the city of Paris. He was the engineer and chemist of the Company of the English Electric Light Company. He suffered from a disease induced by his devotion to science and poetry. On the 6th of June he died in the asylum, at the age of sixty-five.

EARTH, THE. Comparative Statistics.—We present below, as in some former volumes of the "Annual Cyclopedia" (1875, 1876, 1877, 1878), comparative statistics of area and population, as well as of some other subjects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Area in Square Kilometres</th>
<th>English Square Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>594,601</td>
<td>229,992,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>10,112</td>
<td>8,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>17,152</td>
<td>6,615,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>144,000</td>
<td>55,720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and Polynesia</td>
<td>1,588,000</td>
<td>598,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>188,085,000</td>
<td>72,630,171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures now given exceed that of the fifth volume of the "Bevölkerung der Erde" by 1,000,000 square kilometres, or 62,000 square miles. The increase is owing to extensions of land which have been added to the area of the earth. The following table, giving the area of the large continent, produces figures given by Behm and Wagner, except in the case of America, where we have added 3,000,000,000 square miles, and 50,000,000.

Europe... 594,601
Asia... 10,112
Africa... 17,152
America... 144,000
Australia and Polynesia... 1,588,000
Total... 188,085,000

The estimates made by Behm in his former volumes, of the area of the earth, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area in Square Kilometres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>594,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>594,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>594,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>594,601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For an account of former estimates of the area of the earth, beginning with Isaac Newton's "Cyclopedia" for 1713, see article LXXXV.
The claim of the above population statistics to accuracy becomes better from year to year, as the number of countries which take an official census steadily increases, and the method of taking the census continues to be improved. However, the aggregate population of all the countries in which an official census is taken was in 1880 estimated at only 626,000,000, and for the majority of the total population of the earth we are still dependent on mere estimates.

(See Censuses.)

II. Religious Denominations.—In most of the European countries as well as in their colonies, in which an official census is taken, the religious denomination of the inhabitants is among the inquiries which have to be made by the census-taker. There has been of late a tendency in several countries to omit the religious feature of the enumeration, but we have for nearly every country at least one census which includes the religious denomination of the inhabitants. As it can be shown that the percentage of the religious denominations in the European countries has not been materially changed during the last fifty years, the results of one census containing the religious statistics of a country are sufficient to form an estimate of the present strength of the religious denominations, which may be accepted as nearly correct. In the United States the bishops furnish annually an estimate of the Catholic population, while nearly all the Protestant denominations publish the statistics of their actual (adult) members. For the non-Christian countries, the number of the Christian inhabitants can be ascertained with tolerable accuracy from missionary accounts. As the immense majority of the Christian population lives in countries where statistical investigations are steadily improved, we are on the whole well informed on the statistics of the Christian population of the globe. A revision of the religious statistics published in former volumes of the "Annual Cyclopaedia," on the basis of the official statements above referred to, gives the following results in regard to the numerical strength of the Christian population of the globe at the close of the year 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVISIONS</th>
<th>Roman Catholics</th>
<th>Protestants</th>
<th>Eastern churchers</th>
<th>Total Christians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America (exclusive of Greenland)</td>
<td>49,730,000</td>
<td>45,900,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>95,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (exclusive of Iceland)</td>
<td>154,470,000</td>
<td>78,810,000</td>
<td>71,400,000</td>
<td>304,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>2,529,000</td>
<td>2,586,000</td>
<td>9,420,000</td>
<td>12,535,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>5,140,000</td>
<td>1,095,000</td>
<td>8,300,000</td>
<td>14,535,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and Polynesia</td>
<td>705,000</td>
<td>2,294,000</td>
<td>2,999,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>215,848,000</td>
<td>130,705,000</td>
<td>84,007,000</td>
<td>430,858,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Christianity is the prevailing religion in every state of Europe, except Turkey; in every State of America, in the Australian colonies, and most of the Polynesian Islands. In Africa, the independent Christian states are Abyssinia, Liberia, Madagascar, and the Orange Free State; while Christianity prevails in the European colonies. The largest empire in Asia—Russia—is also a Christian country. India, the third Asiatic country in point of extent and the second in point of population, is under the rule of a Christian government, and so is a large portion of Farther India.

As regards non-Christian forms of religion, the number of Jews can be ascertained with about the same degree of accuracy as that of Christians, and is now generally estimated at from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000. The number of Mohammedans is conceded to be much larger than that it is represented in former estimates, and may be assumed as not falling short of 230,000,000. (See Mohammedanism.) No trustworthy statistics can be given of Buddhism, which prevails in Farther India, China, and Japan. Recent reports from Japan claim, however, nearly the entire population of that country for Buddhism. (See Japan.) Brahmanism is the prevailing religion in British India.

III. Statistics of Sex.—According to the latest accounts, the number of females for 1,000 males was in the countries from which statistics on this subject could be obtained as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain and (</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Empire</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servia</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EUROPE | 1,094 | 977 |
| Lagos | 1,181 | 944 |
| St. Helena | 1,056 | 944 |
| Natal | 1,060 | 944 |
| Egypt | 1,091 | 944 |
| Cape Colony | 978 | 944 |
| Gambia | 943 | 944 |
| Mauritius | 994 | 944 |
| Mayotte and Nosal Be | 619 | 944 |
| Reunion | 606 | 944 |

| AFRICA | 990 | 944 |
| Dutch West Indies | 1,200 | 929 |
| Ecuador | 1,189 | 929 |

| ASIA | 944 |
| Australia, New Zeal | 812 | 812 |
IV. Railroads of the World.—The following table shows the aggregate length of railroads in the several large divisions of the earth in the years 1875, 1877, and 1879, the length being expressed in kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVISIONS</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1879</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>142,969</td>
<td>152,954</td>
<td>164,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>183,574</td>
<td>186,383</td>
<td>190,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,706</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>4,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>2,439</td>
<td>2,897</td>
<td>4,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>363,785</td>
<td>380,830</td>
<td>420,893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. Postal and Telegraph Statistics.—The following table shows how many millions of letters were mailed in the principal countries during the last year of which the statistics could be obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Letters.</th>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Letters.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austro-Hungary</td>
<td>977,000</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>936,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>79,800</td>
<td>Argentine Republic</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>52,500</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>419,300</td>
<td>British India</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>657,000</td>
<td>British India</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>British India</td>
<td>115,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>2,125,200</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>34,700</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>180,900</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servia</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>Australia (in</td>
<td>17,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>17,600</td>
<td>Australia (in</td>
<td>17,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>17,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>17,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>17,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The "world's Postal Union" was established by an international postal treaty concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874, and enlarged by the Paris Treaty of June 1, 1878. It embraces at present a territory of 78,000,000 square kilometres (1 square kilometre = 0.39 square mile), with a population of 755,000,000. The following countries belong to the Union:

In Europe: All the countries.

In Asia: Asiatic Russia, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, British India, Japan, the British, French, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies, and the British post-offices in China.

In Africa: Egypt, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Liberia, Zanzibar, the French, Portuguese, and Spanish colonies, and a part of the British.

In America: The Argentine Republic, Brazil, Canada and Newfoundland, Chili, the United States of America, Greenland, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Salvador, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, San Domingo, the Danish, French, Dutch, and Spanish colonies, and a part of the British.

In Australia and Polynesia: The French, Dutch, and Spanish colonies.

The rapid progress of the electric telegraph all over the world is illustrated by the following table giving the aggregate length of lines in all the important countries from which reports have been received:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Miles.</th>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Miles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austro-Hungary</td>
<td>60,893</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>8,410</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>4,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgariay</td>
<td>2,007</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>1,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2,878</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>1,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>29,500</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>13,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>60,079</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2,965</td>
<td>Porto Rico</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>14,924</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>15,840</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>8,161</td>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>1,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>Servia</td>
<td>1,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>8,711</td>
<td>Serrvia</td>
<td>1,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>10,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>70,892</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>70,892</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>70,892</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>70,892</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>70,892</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Russian Federal Government instructed Sir Henry Layard to make an energetic representation to the Porte on the subject of the reforms promised in the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and, when a British fleet was ordered into Turkish waters, the Turkish Government deemed it necessary to appoint Baker Paasha to a mission of inquiry in Asia. Two important provisions of the Berlin Treaty remained, however, unexecuted at the close of 1879. Neither Greece nor Montenegro had at that time obtained the territorial concessions which were promised at Berlin. The accession of a Liberal Government to office in England seemed to deprive Turkey of its only protector among the great powers of Europe, and to hasten the reorganization of the Balkan Peninsula. Lord Granville's appointment to the Foreign Office was, however, generally accepted as a pledge that the Liberal Government would be cautious and moderate. Mr. Goschen's mission to Constantinople, preceded by a visit to the capitals of some of the great powers, was the first step toward the formation of a European concert.
for the execution of the unperformed parts of the Treaty of Berlin, which Lord Granville's circular on assuming office had indicated as the immediate object to be aimed at by the friends of international peace. Two main questions were to be settled. The Porte had not given effect to any of the numerous compromises suggested for solving the Montenegrin frontier difficulty, on the pretense that the opposition of the Albanians made it impossible to execute the transfer of territory acknowledged in principle to be a part of the settlement imposed by the treaty; and had all along refused to accept as binding the recommendation of the protocol adopted at Berlin, that a large part of Thessaly and Epirus should be ceded to Greece. Both questions were taken in hand by the powers shortly after the change of ministry in England. On June 15th the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople handed to the Porte the following identical note, which bears date of June 11th:

M. LE MINISTRE: The delay which has occurred in the execution of certain of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin has led to an interchange of views between the signatory powers. The result of this step has been the recognition on their part that it is an object of European interest that an end should be put to this delay, and the conclusion that the union of their efforts would be the surest means of securing the objects aimed at by the act of the 18th of July, 1878.

Convinced of this twofold necessity, and in complete agreement with the Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Rome, and St. Petersburg, her Majesty's Government have instructed me to communicate with Excellence with the point of view from which they look at the various questions raised by the non-execution of certain clauses of the Treaty of Berlin.

As regards the rectification of the Tureo-Greek boundary, the Porte has for some time had before it a proposal made by the Marquis of Salisbury, which had received the assent of the other powers, that an international commission should proceed to the frontier provinces to determine this rectification.

Although the Government of the Sultan have pointed out the difficulty which might be encountered by such a commission in the execution of the arrangement to which they were asked to agree, they have not yet given a definite reply. The mediating powers have consequently found themselves under the necessity of treating this silence as a refusal, and they have been obliged, as the next step, to consider the means by which the solution of the Greek-Turkish frontier question—a solution which the powers had in vain tried to arrive at in concert with the Sublime Porte, and which the interests both of Turkey and of Greece require—might now be secured as speedily as possible.

They have accordingly decided that their representatives at the court of his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor should meet in conference at Berlin on the 16th inst., in order to decide by a majority of votes, and with the assistance of officers possessed of the necessary technical knowledge, the line of frontier it will be best to adopt.

They have likewise agreed that, when a decision shall have been come to by the conference, a commission may proceed to the frontier to settle the questions of detail arising out of the general plan.

The state of things created in another quarter by the question of the Montenegrin frontier requires, in the opinion of the powers, more pressing attention and an immediate solution.

The Turkish authorities have failed to carry out the engagement entered into between the Porte and Montenegro, and adhered to by the representatives of the powers in the protocol of the 15th of April, 1880. They have compromised the agreement accepted by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, by allowing the Albanians to occupy certain frontier positions assigned to the Montenegrins, and a collision may at any time occur between the Montenegrins and the Albanian forces opposed to them.

The powers, therefore, consider themselves abso-
lutenly bound to request the Government of his Imperial Majesty to state in the most explicit terms that their intentions are as regards the Montenegrin frontier, and to put into immediate execution the arrangement come to between the Sublime Porte and Montenegro. The present Head of the Sublime Porte responsible in advance for the grave consequences that might be produced by a further delay in giving satisfaction to this request, and to make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, who are to superintend their implementation.

So far as her Majesty's Government are aware, nothing has been done by the Sublime Porte to make known the steps which it may have taken in order to meet the representations addressed to it by the Powers, and nor have any measures been adopted by the Porte for the superintendence to be exercised by the Powers.

All the reports furnished by the agents of the powers show that the state of these provinces is deplorable, and her Majesty's Government cannot admit that the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin relating to the amendment of this state of things should remain any longer a dead letter. They are convinced that only united and incessant pressure on their part will induce the Sublime Porte to fulfill its duties in this respect. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, as one of the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin, must demand the complete and immediate execution of Article LXI of that treaty, and call upon the Government of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to state explicitly what the steps are which they have taken in order to fulfill the provisions of this article.

In bringing these views to the knowledge of your Excellency, I consider it my duty to call your most serious attention to the grave responsibility the Porte incur by any fresh delay in the execution of the measures which the powers agree in considering to be essential to the interests of the Ottoman Empire and of Europe.

I have, etc.,

G. J. GOSCHEN.

The conference, as indicated in the preceding note, met at Berlin, on June 16th, under the presidency of Prince Hohenlohe, the Russian plenipotentiary. The other members of the conference were Count Szechenyi, ambassador of Austria-Hungary; M. de St. Vallier, ambassador of France; M. de Saburoff, ambassador of Russia; Lord Odo Russell, ambassador of England; Count de Lannoy, ambassador of Italy. The work of suggesting to the plenipotentiaries a new frontier between Greece and Turkey, in accordance with the geographical idea thrown out in the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin Congress, was intrusted to a so-called 'Technical Commission;' a majority of the German general staff and War Office, and at the time commanding the Thirty-sixth Brandenburg Fusiliers, was unanimously elected president, a post which was also conferred upon him by the Technical Commission which sat in Berlin during the conference. The conference had its last sitting on July 2d, in which a collective note which had been drafted by the French ambassador was unanimously adopted. The text of the note is as follows:

The undersigned, ambassadors or ministers accredited to the courts of his Majesty the Sultan of Turkey and of his Majesty the Emperor of the German Reich, have the honor, in accordance with the wishes of their respective Governments, to submit to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte and of Greece the following note: The Congress of Berlin having indicated in its thirteenth protocol the principal points of the frontier line which it deemed necessary to establish between Turkey and Greece, the powers have, in the first place, called attention to the direct negotiations on this subject between the two states. At the further meetings of the conference at Potsdam and Constantineople, the Turkish and Greek commissioners, after several long powerfultakes had taken place, on a mode in making more apparent the differences between them. In view of these unfruitful attempts at a solution of the question, the Powers named by the Congress of Berlin have considered it necessary to intervene in their mediation. This mediation, in order to be effectual, it was necessary to exercise in all its fulness, and the Cabinets, in view of the reciprocal disposition of the two interested states, have authorised their representatives assembled in conference in Berlin to according to the general indications of the thirteenth protocol, a line which would form a good and solid boundary between Turkey and Greece. The plenipotentiaries, after long, and earnest deliberation, the conferences of the two countries, have assembled in Berlin, in conformity with the instructions of their Governments and after a long, and earnest deliberation. Acting by the spirit of the thirteenth protocol of the Treaty of Berlin, have adopted unanimously the following line of demarcation: The frontier line, beginning in the valley of the Kalamas from the mouth of that river, in the Ionian Sea, to its source in the neighborhood of Kalavrita. It will proceed to the north of the Vomos, the Haliacmon, and the Mavroneri and their tributaries, and to the south of the Kalamas, the Larta, the Agiopatmos, and the Salamis, their affluents, and the Grecian Sea, over the Olympus, the crest of which is divided as far as its extreme extremity on the Grecian Sea. This line leaves to the south the Lake of Jannina and all its affluents, and also Metsovo, which remains in the possession of Greece. The Governments of Austria, Germany, and the British, of France, of Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, therefore invite the Governments of the Sultan and of the King of the Hellenes to accept the frontier line as indicated in the above document. The mediating powers thus assembled in conference have ascertained that to be in strict conformity to the terms of the Treaty of Berlin and of the thirteenth protocol of the conference.

(Here follow the signatures.)

The territory which, according to this collective note, is to be ceded to Greece, has an area of 6,000 square miles, with about 53,000 inhabitants. This would be an important accession to a kingdom whose present extent does not exceed 20,000 square miles. Of these 53,000 inhabitants about 57,000, or 88 per cent., are Greek Christians, 60,000 are Mohammedans, and 4,000 Jews. But few of the inhabitants are unable to speak Greek. The Berlin Congress of 1878 had vaguely indicated the rivers Kalamas and Salamis (Peneus), the
In the mean while the powers had dealt more peremptorily with the Montenegrin question. Separate attempts to bend the Sultan’s will having failed, a collective note was presented, which was met with dilatory pleas. Ultimately the powers decided upon insisting that the town and district of Dulcigno should be peacefully surrendered to Montenegro by a fixed date, and, when Turkey still held back, a con-joint squadron, under the English admiral, Sir Beauchamp Seymour, assembled at Ragusa. As the admirals of the squadrons were, however, not empowered to give active aid to the Montenegrins, the Porte, on October 4th, issued a defiant note, but when England proposed to send the squadron to Smyrna with a view to putting pressure upon the Sultan by the sequestration of the customs revenue, the menace sufficed to bring the Turks to a sudden submission, and only four days after the issue of the defiant note, it was announced that the Porte would unconditionally surrender Dulcigno. Again new difficulties were raised by the Turks, when they found out that the powers would not have proceeded to coercion, but at length Dervish Pasha handed Dulcigno over to the Montenegrins. (See MONTENEGRO and TURKEY.)

EASTERN ROUMELIA, an autonomous province of Turkey, created in 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin; area, 85,387 square kilometres; population in 1880, 815,518, of whom 578,281 are Bulgarians, 144,759 Turks, 45,516 Greeks, 12,554 Gypsies, 4,177 Jews, and 1,066 Armenians. According to an estimate made by the Servian statistician Jakabitch, about three fifths of the population are Christians. The Governor-General is Prince Alexander Vagorides (Aleko Pasha), appointed May 18, 1879, installed in office May 30, 1879.

According to the Constitution of 1879, drawn up by a national convention, and consisting of fifteen chapters, with 495 articles, the legislative power is in the hands of a single Chamber, called the Provincial Assembly. It is partly official, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Governor. The official members are the chief judicial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, to the number of nine; the elective members numbering thirty-six, and the nominated ten. Half of the elected members vacate their seats every two years. The electoral body consists of all men of Roumelian nationality who are of full age and of a certain property qualification, either individually or through their parents. The minimum age of candidates for election is twenty-five, but otherwise their qualification is the same as that of electors, public functionaries being excluded. The Assembly meets annually on the second Monday in October, at the capital. During the administration of Eastern Roumelia by the Russians, till the end of March, 1879, a reserve of 12,000,000 lei, or 24,050,000, was set aside, and handed over to the new Government, to be expended in the execution of public

ISTAMOY TO THE IONIAN, THE OTHER TO THE SEA, AS FORMING A SUITABLE BASE FOR OPERATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS PRINERCE. BUT WHILE TURKEY OBJECTED TO THE Premium, a small area of the Gulf of Volos, Greece, encouraged, not only claimed the whole of the territory drained by the two rivers referred to in the Berlin Treaty, but also several districts to the south of those basins. The area claimed by Greece in December, included a territory of 9,400 square miles with a population of 650,000 souls. It was estimated that Greece claimed about 900 villages, with 115,000 inhabitants, more than the Berlin conference was found willing to concede. Greece, however, is to be put in possession of Janina, which lies within the basin of the Pamisos. Its lake, draining into that huge underground channels, has been linked with Greece, but not the main road from the capital of Epirus with the coast of Corfu. The district of the upper Voussos or Viossak, which since 1850, in the enjoyment of autonomous institutions, is cut in twain by the new law. In Thessaly, on the other hand, the Austrian government has obtained nearly all the demanded territory, the valley of Tempe and the lofty ranges on either side are to lie within the territory of Greece. According to nationality, there are 350,000 in the area with the Berlin conference, about 60,000 in Zinares, 50,000 Albanian Turks, and 4,000 Jews. In Thessaly plains extending between Larisa and Volos are almost wholly in the possession of Turkish agriculturists. The Albanian Pindos, which separate Thessaly and the Ionian islands from the rest of Greece, is inhabited by Zinjaris, Kutsos, Wallachians, a Latin race akin to the Turks, and, like them, supposed to be the descendants of Roman legionaries. These Zinjaris, a mysterious people, who readily amalgamate with the Greeks. In Epirus, though the majority are Albanian, there exists a strong Greek element. The Mohammedan Albanians number not exceeding 15,000 in number, seem to be severed from their countrymen, but not so the Christian Gypsies. None fought more vigorously for independence than the Albanian Sulikos is universally understood through the whole of the area. At the Berlin conference, by directing Turkey to divide its disputed districts to Greece, it was hoped that a new in the Ionian Sea and the Gulf of Volos, the Greeks, encouraged by the seeming probability of their claim, undertook to make every effort to secure the whole of the disputed territory. The Turkish Government, however, refused to accede to the award of the conference, and the question remained undecided for five years. (See GREECE and TURKEY.)
works. It is estimated that the public revenue in future years will amount to $2,606,000 lei, or $4,884,000 per annum, and the expenditure to $21,000,000 lei, or $4,074,000, leaving an annual surplus of 1,608,350 lei, or $310,000.

Eastern Roumelia was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed June 13, 1878. It was ordered that the province to be formed south of the Balkans should remain under the direct authority of the Sultan, but should have a Christian governor-general. It was further ordered that no irregular troops should be used in the defense of the province, while internal order was to be maintained by native troops. According to the Constitution of 1879, the legislative power is in the hands of a single Chamber, called the Provincial Assembly. It is partly official, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Governor. The official members are the principal judicial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, nine in all; the elective members number thirty-six, while ten are nominated by the Governor. The Assembly meets annually.

The agitation for a union of the province with Bulgaria grew in importance in 1880. The gymnastic societies, which had been organized during the Russian occupation, were the principal promoters of this movement, and in their ardor committed some great excesses on the Mohammedan population. As early as September, 1879, the International Commission had advised their dissolution, and Aleko Pasha, before his journey to Constantinople in November, 1879, issued an order to that effect. But the societies continued to exist, new outrages were perpetrated, and the Pan-Bulgarian movement increased daily in importance. In consequence of the new complications of the Porte in the Greek and Albanian question, in the spring of the year, the movement began to assume formidable proportions. A tax was openly collected from the inhabitants, Russia sent money and arms, and Bulgaria loaned forty thousand imperialists. The gymnastic societies drilled their members in the use of arms without any attempt at concealment, and large numbers of armed men gathered at Aitodes, in the north of the Balkan Mountains, for the pretended object of suppressing the Circassian robbers. On May 29th the East Roumelian and Bulgarian leaders of the movement had a secret conference at Silvano, at which it was even proposed to thank Aleko Pasha for his Bulgarian sentiments, to request him to leave Philippopolis, and to call upon Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to take possession of Eastern Roumelia. It was resolved to organize a "Union Committee for Southern Bulgaria," and to prepare a rising of the Bulgarians in Macedonia. At a public meeting held in Philippopolis in August, a Macedonian aid society was organized, ostensibly to collect money to build Bulgarian schools in Macedonia, but in reality to prepare everything for the rising decreed in Macedonia, for which Bulgaria was to furnish the arms and ammunition, and Eastern Roumelia the money. Aleko Pasha did nothing to check these movements, and, feeling his impotence in the matter, asked to be relieved from his post. His petition, however, was not granted.

The Legislative and Executive bodies in East Roumelia have been engaged chiefly in maturine measures for the material organization and development of the province. The people have been disturbed considerably by the agitation for union with Bulgaria which was incessantly promoted by the gymnastic societies and political emissaries, and by jealousies between Bulgarians and Greeks and Turks, which provoked frequent conflicts and an insurrection of the Turkish population in the Kirdjil district. Much suffering prevailed during the winter on account of the scarcity of provisions, and attracted the continued sympathy and activity of foreign committees for relief.

An antagonism arose in the Provincial Assembly at the beginning of January against the Governor-General, Aleko Pasha, because he had refused to sanction certain measures which had been voted for reducing the expenditures of the Government. Aleko Pasha threatening to resign, the difficulty was arranged by a compromise. Orders were issued by the Governor-General a few days afterward for the partial demobilization of the militia, the greater part of which had hitherto been on a war footing. The measure was intended to secure economy, and at the same time to consolidate the military organization of the province.

The Provincial Assembly met in extraordinary session March 21st, and was opened by the Governor-General, Aleko Pasha, with a speech, in which he invited the deputies to give careful consideration to the provisions of the budget, to the projected railway line, to the press law, and to the proposal for the establishment of an agricultural bank. The House elected M. Osechoff President, and M. Strazlly and M. Grounell Vice-Presidents. An income-tax law was passed, declaring that every native of the province—excepting the clergy, teachers, soldiers, policemen, paupers, and widows who had lost their husbands during the war—should contribute to the revenue according to a fixed scale. Besides the classes of persons mentioned above, churches, mosques, schools, orphans, and charitable institutions were also exempted from taxation. Foreigners were required to pay on income accruing from real estate, the annual yield of the same being estimated at six per cent. on the market value of the land. Due provision was made for the assessment of income in each commune, and a double appeal was allowed against an unjust assessment. The tax was made payable in monthly installments of one-twelfth, and each commune was permitted to retain three per cent., on the ground collected as its commission. The tax-payers were divided into twelve classes, of which the first class includes
persons whose incomes are less than $81 per annum, who will pay a tax of $0.98 each, and the twelfth class includes those who receive more than $1,216, who will be assessed at the rate of one dollar per cent. The intermediate classes will be assessed at fixed rates. A vote of censure was passed against M. Schmidt, Director-General of the Finances, in consequence of which he resigned his office. M. Strankya, Bulgarian, was appointed to succeed him. Among the recommendations which the Governor-General made to the Assembly was one for a vote of a loan of $14,500,000 for the construction of a railway from Bourgas to Philippopolis and Yambol. The proposition was not acceptable to the Porte, for the reason that the distance of such a line would make it easier for Russian troops to enter the province; and the question was suggested as to the right of the Asiatic Roumelians to construct railways without special permission.

A number of the items of the budget as laid before the Assembly were objected to by the arish Grand Visier, on the ground that the governor-General had included in the revenue a sum of 4,000,000 piasters (one piaster = four cents), resulting from the sale of old property, crops, and effects belonging to Musulman refugees, and that he had allotted a subsidy of 1,000,000 piasters to the Bulgarian schools, while nothing was granted to the Turkish schools. The Grand Visier further objected to the sum for the relief of the poor in the province of Rossia. Without any mention being made of the proportion in which the Musulman refugees should participate in its distribution; and he opposed the insertion in the budget of a clause respecting telegrams and telegraphs of the province, on the ground that those works belonged to the Turkish Empire.

The Provincial Assembly was again opened October 26th, with a speech by the Governor-General, who, after announcing that several bills would shortly be submitted, said that the present peaceful condition of the country was the best pledge of a happy future in store for the province. About thirty projects of law were presented before the 1st of December, some of which had been submitted to preliminary discussion. The most important of these bills related to four classes of subjects, viz.: 1. Improvement of the law courts and of the municipal and rural police; 2. Land-law reform, including the secularization of ecclesiastical property; 3. Changes in the system of taxation; 4. Public instruction.

The Eastern Roumelian Commission held its first sitting in Constantinople, June 17th, and constituted its bureau, electing four secretaries of Turkish, Russian, English, and French nationalities. Petitions were presented to the commission from Greeks asking that the nationalities of the Turkish, Hungarian, German, and French nationals be respected as far as practicable in determining boundaries. At the end of July the commission had adopted financial provisions determining that the revenue from all the provincial taxes should be paid into the branch offices of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It further decided that all the costs of local administration—excluding the expenditure for the gendarmerie and police—should be a first charge upon the revenue, after deducting which, the revenue, exclusive of the indirect taxes on salt, tobacco, silk, fisheries, and spirits, and the customs duties, should be divided into two parts, of which 15 per cent. should be devoted to public works and education in the province, and the remaining 85 per cent. should be sent to Constantinople. The General Assemblies of the vilayets were given control over the budgets. By the middle of August the commission had virtually completed the project of reform for those parts of European Turkey which are not included in the principality of Bulgaria or East Roumelia, and had still to consider the means of applying the reforms.

A disturbance took place between Bulgarians and Greeks at Philippopolis on the 6th of January, when the Bulgarian militia forcibly seized the church of St. Petka, belonging to the Greek community, on the ground that it had formerly been wrested from the Bulgarians by the Greeks. The Governor-General took possession of the keys, but the church was on the next day returned to the Greeks, pending the investigation of the question of title. A party of Greeks, rejoicing over the restoration of the church, and some Bulgarians being engaged, in the afternoon, in a slight riot, which was promptly quelled.

An insurrection of Musulmans broke out in the latter part of February in the district of Kirije, where the insurgent bands gained a strength of three thousand men. The Governor-General consulted with Recuf Pasha, Governor of Adrianople, concerning measures to put down the rising, and two battalions of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a detachment of local militia were sent against the insurgents. Four Musulman villages were burned by order of a Russian officer of the militia, and a number of Musulman families were compelled to emigrate from the province in consequence of the rudeness to which they were subjected. The proceedings of General Strecker, the commander of the militia, were not satisfactory to the Governor-General, and he addressed a report concerning them to the Turkish Government. A commission, consisting of four Bulgarians, Colonel Borthwick, the commandant of the gendarmerie, and three Turks, was dispatched into the disturbed district early in April, to investigate the complaints of the Musulmans and examine into the losses which they had sustained. The report of the commission was presented in June, and, in consequence of the conclusions embodied in it, three officers of the Bulgarian militia, two of whom were Russians, were dismissed from the service of the province, and a num-
ber of other persons who were implicated in offenses were remanded to the local tribunals for trial.

**ECUADOR (Republica del Ecuador).** For comprehensive statements of area and population, and for territorial division, reference may be made to the "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1876 and 1877.

The President of the Republic is General Ignacio de Veintemilla, inaugurated in December, 1876.* The first Designado was Señor L. Salvador; and the second Designado, Señor J. Novoa. The offices of these Designados correspond respectively to those of first and second Vice-Presidents, and were created by the Convention of Ambato in 1878.

The Cabinet was composed of the following Ministers: Interior and Foreign Affairs, General C. Bernaza; Finance, Doctor Martín Ioaza; and War and Marine, Colonel C. F. Bolota.

The Governor of Guayaquil was General J. Sánchez Rubio. The armed land-force of the country is returned at 1,200 rank and file, and the navy consists of three small steamers.

In the absence of official reports, little is known of the condition of the national finances. The revenue in 1876 amounted to 2,317,000 pesos, and the expenditure was set down at 3,390,000 pesos; thus leaving a deficit of 1,048,000 pesos.

The average yield of the custom-house of Guayaquil—the chief port of entry—in the years 1879 to 1876 was about 1,450,000 pesos, or considerably over one-half of the entire revenue of the republic for the last year of the septennial period mentioned. The receipts at that port in 1879 may be estimated at about 1,300,000 pesos, assuming 25 per cent. as the average rate of duty on imports of all classes.

The national debt of Ecuador was reported, on January 1, 1877, at 22,980,000 pesos, of which 10,150,000 represented the home debt, the remainder being the proceeds of a loan contracted for in England in 1855. Interesting particulars concerning this debt have been recorded in our volumes for 1874 and 1875.

The exports (exclusive of precious metals) and imports through the port of Guayaquil in 1879 were of the approximate values of 7,500,000 and 8,684,350 pesos respectively. Chief among the articles exported were cacao, 31,584,137 pounds, of the value of 6,937,510 pesos; Peruvian bark, of the value of 691,891 pesos; ivory-nuts (tayuga), 573,875 pesos; India-rubber, 145,344 pesos; jipijapa (or the so-called Panaman) hata, coffee, skins, etc. The precious metals shipped were of the value of 668,598 pesos.

The year 1879 was one of unusual prosperity for the province of Guayas, of which Guayaquil is the capital. The cacao-crop was particularly abundant, having reached 51,265,819 lbs., against 10,580,900 lbs. for the year previous. The crop of 1879 was of the value of 7,000,000 pesos. Large shipments of ivory-nuts were also made, of the aggregate value of some 1,000,000 pesos. The province named produces also large quantities of woods, sugar-cane, rubber, and hides. Straw hats are extensively exported. Fruits constitute an important article of commerce with Peru, while many other articles of the production of the country bring up the value of the miscellaneous exports of Guayaquil to over 1,000,000 pesos. Taking into consideration the exports of hata, cacao, India-rubber, tobacco, etc., etc., from Manta, Bahía, and Esmeraldas, products of the province of Guayas alone, the value of the exports to the different markets of the world was over 10,000,000 pesos—a splendid reward certainly for the labors of a district containing only 180,000 inhabitants. In addition to this, Peruvian bark, almost the sole product shipped from the interior, increased the value of exports from the port of Guayaquil alone by at least 1,500,000 pesos.

The import trade of Guayaquil increased considerably during the year 1879 by the war between the three more southerly republics of the continent, in which that port has been used as a sort of intermediary between Peru and Chili, more particularly during the brief period in which the commercial interdictcies between those two republics continued. This trade was formerly done directly, and since the late decree of President Pitróla has returned to its accustomed channels.

The shipping movements at the port of Guayaquil for 1879 were as follows: Entered, 226 vessels (of which 115 were steamers), of an aggregate tonnage of 21,881; cleared, 221 vessels (including 115 steamers), with a total of 216,056 tons. The Yaguchi Railway is reported as being completed.

The following decree was issued by the Municipal Council of Guayaquil under date, November 18, 1879:

**AUTH. I.** Craft loaded with any class of merchandise which may arrive at the port of Guayaquil will pay duties in accordance with the following tariff: Small canoes, twenty-five cents; covered canoes, fifty cents; large canoes, two pesos; boats, fifty cents; launches, two pesos; rafts, one peso; small rafts, fifty cents; small sloops, one peso; sloops, two pesos; launches discharging cargo from ships or steamers (each voyage), two pesos; small river-steamers (each voyage), two pesos; medium river-steamers, two pesos; large river-steamers, four pesos. Sailing-vessels or steamers not exceeding one hundred tons register, three cents per ton; from one to five hundred tons, two cents per ton; of larger tonnage, one and one-half cent per ton.

**AUTH. II.** Craft which are loaded only with provisions for general consumption, or goods from the province of Guayaquil, are excepted from the foregoing duty.

**AUTH. III.** The present order will come in force from the 1st day of January, 1880.

It would be particularly gratifying to record the progress of the country in political and...
EDMUNDS, GEORGE F. 231

onal matters, as well as in its commerce. Several years Ecuador has been under
rule, and has passed through various
ions, with successive changes of rulers,
careless than his predecessor. The
vote has rarely been consulted, and
try is as much tyrannized over as is
or Russia, although it has nominally a
ant who assumes to be a constitutional
agistrate." The principal activity dis-
by the military ruler of Ecuador ap-
to have been in improving as much as
his own personal interests and those
friends, while the only reward of merit,
opposed to his principles, has been either
omment or exile.
though the Treasury," writes a journal-
's said to be in a flourishing condition-
ing after the style of the Costa Rica Trea-
which is always overflowing, according to
accounts—yet colleges and schools are
up because the teachers are unpaid. The
of San Vicente and the Schools of Law
doctrine are in a condition of complete
and sustained only by the voluntary
of the professors, many of whom are
men. The School of Medicine, in which
are thirteen classes, subsists on the pitia-
ese of 120 pesos; one professor, whose
are divided between lectures and the-
al, receiving but 12 pesos per month.
Government, it is said, is a debtor to the
in a large amount, which if paid would
it in a condition to maintain its service-
ly, and to the immense advantage of
munity." A Guayaquil newspaper pub-
under date of January 34, 1860, a se-
arrangement of the Government on this
it: "And as the Government appears
composed of Veintimillas and his tools, it
are more interested in becoming rich and
hemselves than in dividing the blessings
widence with the people, the evils com-
of are likely to continue until the hand-
ny scatter to the winds the contemptu-
ition that rashly assails private rights,
rupt interference, muzzles the press, dis-
the claims of education, and does its best
the country a by-word among nations."
EGYPT. A tributary of Turkey in North-eastern Africa. The ruler of Egypt, who has the title of Khedive, is Mohammed Tewfik, born in 1852, the eldest son of Ismail Pasha, who resigned June 26, 1879. The eldest son of the Khedive is Prince Abbas Bey, born July 14, 1874.

The area of the entire Egyptian territory is estimated at 2,987,000 square kilometres, with 17,400,000 inhabitants. Egypt proper has about 1,021,854 square kilometres with a population of 5,517,697. The number of foreigners, in 1878, was 89,656, of whom 29,968 were Greeks, 14,524 Italians, 14,310 French, 3,705 English, 2,480 Austrians, 1,008 Spaniards, 879 Germans, 752 Persians, 598 Russians, 139 Americans, 127 Belgians, 119 Nederlanders, and 204 others.

The movement of population is shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Surplus of births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>188,657</td>
<td>182,908</td>
<td>5,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>178,559</td>
<td>188,608</td>
<td>10,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886-1887</td>
<td>4,000,958</td>
<td>8,651,500</td>
<td>1,650,542</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total value of Egyptian commerce was estimated, in 1865, at 275,000,000 of Egyptian piasters (one piaster = four cents); in 1870, at 1,086,000,000; in 1875, at 1,385,000,000; in 1877, at 1,275,000,000; and in 1878, at 1,544,-000,000.

The value of the principal articles of import and export in 1879 (in piasters) was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>147,600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>75,281,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton-seed</td>
<td>63,968,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>67,589,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liqueur</td>
<td>13,822,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles</td>
<td>7,860,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>62,718,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>6,112,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hide</td>
<td>1,025,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich feathers</td>
<td>10,014,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinning material</td>
<td>81,657,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and ivory</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarns</td>
<td>11,937,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woven goods</td>
<td>183,506,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes and boots</td>
<td>5,757,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>22,305,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats, oils, etc.</td>
<td>82,200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aggregate length of the railroads was, at the end of the year 1879, 1,494 kilometres.

The number of post-offices was 83, the number of letters mailed 3,896,000; the aggregate length of the telegraph lines was 8,569 kilometres.

The Suez Canal extends from Port Saidu to Suez. Its total length is one hundred and sixty kilometres, or ninety-seven miles. Its width varies from fifty-eight to one hundred metres, and its depth is eight metres. The total cost for building and opening the canal, inclusive of repairs, etc., amounted at the close of 1878 to 479,175,688 francs. The buildings and property of the company were estimated in 1874 at 21,795,546 francs.

The state of the capital account was as follows at the close of 1879:

- 400,000 shares, of 200 francs each
- 200,000 obligations, of 100 francs each, bearing interest at 5 per cent.
- 800,000 "bons lombards," issued at 100 francs each, bearing interest at 5 per cent, and redeemable at 100 francs each
- Less 90,000 still unissued

- 400,000 "bons de compte," or of bonds of 5 francs each, bearing 5 per cent. interest, issued for the consolidation of unpaid coupons on shares

The year 1872 was the first to show a surplus, which amounted to 2,071,797 francs; 1879 the total receipts amounted to 30,166,000 francs, and the expenditures to 28,500,000 francs. The dividend paid to the share-holders for the year was five per cent. to the sinking fund according to the statutes, amounted to 7,150,000 francs.

In 1879 the number of vessels below each nationality, and their tonnage, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITY</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>2,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian and Swedish</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of travelers passing through the Suez Canal in 1879 was 82,144.

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers with the English and French Compt General, held in June, the Khedive asked me to institute a Constitution, open a Parliament. This I am ready to do when I feel that I do not possess the confidence of the people with their country, that there are pashas who can nothing but their own interests— I leave the welfare of my country; it is in my hands. I hope, however, that when the population is instructed, the necessary steps will be taken, and then, to the believe me, I will grant a Constitution.

Council of Ministers thanked his Highness his kind intentions, and the Ministers wished to cooperate with him in every
order to finish the reforms in the interior of the country.

Riaz Pasha, the Premier, spoke at a dinner given him at Cairo in reference to the work that had been accomplished in reform as a good beginning, but declared that more remained to be done before the object sought could be attained than it was in the power of the present generation of officers to perform. He said: "We have before us a task which will tax the energies, and which needs the hearty cooperation of all that is best and most honest among us. Our force lies in our union. We have to build up an organization which shall be strong because based on principles of justice. We have to introduce institutions which shall resist, so far as may be, the shocks and vicissitudes of time. By this means only can we assure the future; but the work, to be of use, must rest, not on hasty and partial reform, but on real and solid foundations."

In the budget for 1880, published in January, the receipts were estimated at £8,561,628. The expenses were estimated: for administration, pensions, civil list, etc., £2,491,544; tributes, £68,148; reserve fund, £150,000; leaving a balance available for the public debt of £2,338,592. The Comptrollers proposed to apply this balance contingently upon the approval of the Council of Ministers, in round numbers, as follows: to the unified loan, including the conversion of the short loans, £590,000; to the privileged loan, £884,000; to the Suez Canal, £200,000; to the Diara Khassa, £85,000; to interest on the floating debt, £200,000; balance, £419,592, available for the creditors.

The report of the casias of the public debt stated that the capital of the unified public debt amounted on the 31st of December, 1879, to £6,085,000, that of the railway preference stock to £16,880,000, and that of the stocks of 1854, 1865, and 1867 to £800,000, £216,000, and £833,000 respectively. The report of the English and French Comptrollers-General, containing their definitive scheme for the settlement of the financial situation of the country, was presented to the Khedive in January. It proposed to fix the interest on the unified debt at four per cent.; in case the revenue from the provinces set apart for the service of the debt should be insufficient to pay four per cent., the deficiency should be made up out of the general revenue; if, on the other hand, the taxes assigned should yield more than four per cent., the surplus should be paid to the holders of the unified debt up to a maximum of five per cent.; and any further surplus above that amount should be applied to half-yearly purchases of stock in the open market. It provided also that any surplus of general revenue, if a surplus should accrue, should be applied, one half to the administration of the other half to the service of the debt. The Comptrollers considered this to be a fair arrangement, and believed that the higher rate of interest would be resumed before long, but entertained no hope of ever being able to pay the sums owing on account of former coupons or the suspended half-yearly purchases of stock in the open market. Other provisions of the report were: that the unified stock held by the Paris syndicate should be exchanged for a special stock redeemable in a certain number of years; that the Moukabalah tax should be abolished, and in compensation for the rapid amortization of the short loans levied upon it, those loans should be exchanged at the price of eighty per cent. against bonds of the unified debt at their current market value; that the rate of interest on the railway preference stock should be undisturbed; and that the tribute to the Porte should be a first charge upon the revenue. The Comptrollers expressed confidence in the sincerity and rectitude of the Khedive, and averred that they had reason to believe that, if the present state of progress continued, affairs would be before long return to their normal condition. Past experience forbade an optimistic view of the future, but never before had the hope of a final arrangement of the financial situation of Egypt been so well founded. That these anticipations might be realized, a distinct line of demarkation must be drawn at December 31, 1879, and all prior debts must be settled by liquidation, the terms of which would be embodied in a law, whose conditions shall be binding on all concerned, so that the Egyptian Government can never be sued for claims accrued before 1880. Such a law would be submitted to the European powers, and pending their decision would be applied to those accepting it. The Khedive accepted the report in a letter in which he thanked the Comptrollers for preparing it, and declared that complete harmony existed between himself and his Ministers, who accepted the report with the same degree of responsibility as himself. The Khedive had already signed decrees abolishing the Moukabalah tax as well as certain other taxes amounting to about six hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, which had been declared by the committee of inquiry to be of a vexations and unproductive character. Some of the holders of the unified debt protested against the proposal in the report of the Comptrollers-General with regard to the non-payment of the arrears of the half-yearly coupons of that debt, and were answered that as the report contained only a provisional scheme drawn up for the purpose of affording the creditors an opportunity of making the Egyptian Government acquainted with their views before a definitive settlement was effected, the discussion of the subject by the casias of the public debt must be deferred until the decree of liquidation had been submitted to it, when it would state what sacrifices it considered necessary, without, however, interfering with the personal action of the creditors, should
they disapprove the proposed arrangement. A contract was concluded with the Imperial Ottoman Bank, providing for gradual yearly advances on general revenue not specially set apart with the exclusive object of insuring the future punctual payment of the tribute to the Porte, and generally facilitating the administrative part of the budget. An arrangement amicably settling the claims of the Paris Syndicate was concluded in February. An International Committee of Liquidation was appointed with the concurrence of the great powers, and the consent of the Khedive given in March, for the purpose of effecting by mutual concessions a final settlement of the Egyptian financial situation binding on all parties. The committee was organized to consist of representatives of the English, French, Italian, Austrian, German, and Egyptian Governments, with Sir Rivers Wilson, English, as President. As defined by a decree of the Khedive, its duty was, after examining the whole financial situation of Egypt, and hearing the observations of the parties interested, to draft a law of liquidation between Egypt and its creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors. The conditions of the issue of the domain loan were excluded from its deliberations. The committee was directed to work upon the basis furnished by the report of the committee of inquiry, and to sit for three months after the presentation of its own report in order to watch, in concert with the English and French Comptrollers-General, the execution of the decisions arrived at. The law of liquidation would be binding on all concerned. The sittings of the committee would be attended by representatives of the international tribunals. The five Governments represented in the committee having declared their acceptance of the law of liquidation, would collectively request the adhesion of the other powers represented on the international tribunals. The commission completed its labors on the 18th of July, and the law which it had prepared for the liquidation of the Egyptian debt was immediately signed by the Khedive and officially promulgated. It consists of ninety-nine articles, and is divided into five sections concerning respectively the consolidated debt, the Daira Sanieh, the non-consolidated or floating debt, and the general provisions. The interest on the unified debt was fixed at four per cent, to be paid from the revenues specially set apart for the service of the unified debt—namely, the customs revenue and the revenue from the provinces of Minoulih, Garbieh, Behera, and Siout—and the coupon or the unified debt was guaranteed by the Egyptian Government on the general resources of the country. Any surplus from the revenue set apart for the service of the unified debt would be applied to open-market purchases. The Daira Sanieh was declared to be a state domain under the Egyptian Government and the English and French Comptrollers-General, the latter officers having their powers extended; and provision was made for the payment of the old claims of the Daira Sanieh against the Egyptian Government and of the next coupon. An indemnity was allowed to the creditors of the Monoubalah tax. The floating debt was allotted thirty to forty per cent. in cash, the remainder in new privileged bonds, and the short loans were directed to be converted into unified stock, about two millions nominal. The privileges of the railway preference loan were maintained as under the Geschen-Joubert decree of the 18th of November, 1876. A new issue of £6,744,000 was authorized, to be in all respects identical with the existing preference stock, the interest of which should date from the 18th of April, 1890. The preference stock was secured on the revenues of the railways and telegraphs, and was made also a first charge on the revenues specially set apart for the service of the unified debt, and the revenue of the harbor of Alexandria. The commission had also before the case of the claim of Halim Pasha, whose pension had been reduced by a decree of the Khedive from £60,000 to £15,000 a year. The Pasha's application for a restoration of his full pension was rejected, the decree of the Khedive was confirmed, and the pension was definitely fixed at £10,000. Halim Pasha was, however, admitted as a creditor of the floating debt in the amount of £150,000.

The adhesion of the United States and of Russia was given to the decision of the commission when it was made known.

The annual report of the directors of the Daira Sanieh, published in August, stated that in virtue of the law of liquidation that domain entered upon a new phase. The European system of public accounts would be introduced in order to facilitate the task of the directors in protecting the interests of the Daira bondholders. The Daira Sanieh was now for the first time free from debt; and its revenue undoubtedly admitted of a considerable increase, which was principally dependent upon the carrying out of administrative reforms. The abolition of the Monoubalah tax, however, involved an increase of the taxation payable by the Daira to the amount of £98,000 Egyptian, so that for the future the same revenue would be required to give a return of five per cent. which formerly yielded six per cent.

The amount encashed for the public debt up to the end of September was £1,820,000 for the unified debt, and £278,000 for the privileged debt. According to the statement of the Cassa made at that time, the revenues specially set apart for the service of the unified debt would be directed to be applied to the payment of the floating debt falling due on the 18th of October; but after the payment of the coupon of the unified loan on the 1st of Novem-
ber, fully £150,000 would be available for open-
market purchases for the redemption of the
debt.

The publication of the budget on the 29th
of December showed a surplus of £111,000.

The Khevide, in February, on the proposal
of the Council of Ministers, issued a decree
fixing dates for the payment of the land-tax, to
correspond with the ripening of the crops in
the different provinces. At the same time,
the Minister of Finance ordered the governors
of the provinces to acquaint the tax-payers
with the exact amount of the yearly taxation.
The British consul-general in July sent home
reports which had been made by his subordi-
nates concerning the condition of the country
and the effect of the administrative changes,
which were of a highly favorable character.
The agricultural population, released from
many odious and vexatious oppressions, ap-
ppeared more contented, and were working
more industriously than ever before. The
people were voluntarily offering their taxes,
and the astonishment of the tax-collectors.
Land was rising rapidly in the market, and
in some districts owners were asking one hun-
dred per cent. more than they had asked
twelve months before. The chief remaining
subject of complaint was the forced labor, a
certain amount of which was still exacted for
the public works, and which bore hard on the
poor, who were not able to commute.

The sovereignty of Egypt was proclaimed,
in March, along the coast of the Red Sea to
Cape Guardafui. Ali Riaz Pasha was ap-
pointed Governor of the Red Sea coast. Af-
after notice had been given to the powers of the
annexation, the Italian Government occupied
the Bay of Assab as a naval station. To pre-
vent any lapse of its own authority, the Egyp-
tian Government addressed a note to the Ital-
ian Government, expressing its willingness to
allow the Rubattino Steam Navigation Com-
pany to establish a naval station at the bay
under condition of its applying for authorization
and submitting to the laws of the country.

Notwithstanding an announcement was made
from Khartoum, on the 3d of January, that the
slave-trade in the Soudan had entirely ceased,
the traffic still continued to such an extent as
to excite the remark of Europeans and at-
tract attention of the Government. It ap-
ppeared, however, that although the trade had
not been wholly broken up, a check had been
given to the great slave-owners in the region
over which Colonel Gordon had ruled; and
the new Government professed to entertain
an earnest intention to put an end to the traf-
fc within the four years allowed for that pur-
pone by the Anglo-Egyptian Convention, for
which object full powers were given to Riaz
Pasha, the Premier, to deal with the evil.
During three weeks in April five convoys of
slaves arrived from Kordofan, Sennar, and
Darfur. From 20th to 25th, April, a caravan
composed of five hundred and ninety-eight
camels and more than nine hundred slaves
openly entered Siout. No notice appears to
have been taken of the arrival by the officers
whose duty it was to look after the matter, but
Mr. Roth, a Swiss and a teacher in the Amer-
ican Mission School, took upon himself to re-
port the fact to the authorities at Cairo. Two
officers were sent up by the Government, with
a company of infantry, to investigate the affair
and bring the guilty parties to punishment.
They arrested thirty-six of the dealers, but
most of the slaves had already been disposed
of. The Council of Ministers on its own ini-
tiative, with the assent of the Khevide, dis-
missed the governor of the province and
ordered him, his lieutenant, and the head of
the special department for the abolition of the
slave-trade to be tried by court-martial for
having failed to seize the caravan. A special
European slave commission was appointed to
prevent the repetition of the traffic and insure
the execution of the slave convention; the
Count de la Salle, an ex-officer of the Austrian
army, was appointed Governor-General at
Siout, with whom the Governors of Upper
Egypt were ordered to cooperate, and a force
of six hundred troops was furnished to sup-
port the commission. At the beginning of
August a modification in the Anglo-Egyptian
Convention, to make it more stringent, was
agreed to by the Minister, and a circular was
issued, declaring that persons buying slaves
should be subject to the same punishment as
those selling them. Dr. G. Schweinfurt, the
African traveler, published a communication
in June, calling attention to a defect in the
convention, in that it recognized "the impos-
sibility of sending back slaves to their homes.
This is not impossible," he said; "to liberate
slaves after the Egyptian manner means to con-
fi scate smuggled goods and distribute them
among friends." Colonel Gordon took a simi-
lar view when he wrote from the Red Sea,
September 29th, concerning the commission at
Siout: "Now, as Siout is three hundred
miles from Cairo, and the districts where the
slave-hunters are at work are three thousand
miles from Cairo, any captures made at Siout
mean simply the handing over of slaves from
individuals to the Egyptian authorities; it
can have no effect on the capture of slaves;
and in my opinion, when once sent away
from their homes, it would be better for the slaves
to remain with their original masters than that
they should be taken possession of by the
Egyptian authorities"; and he accused the
Egyptian Government of bad faith, saying
that the provisions of the slave convention
and the decree of 1877 had never been made
known to the people, but to satisfy Europe
they had been put in the European papers.
The evidence that the trade was continued ac-
cumulated. The Secretary of the British and
Foreign Anti-Slavery Society caused to be pub-
lished, in August, a communication showing
that an increase in the slave-trade in the
Soodan and the Red Sea had followed Colonel Gordon's departure, that the trade was carried on in the most open way, and that every steamer that left Somalim had slaves on board. One dealer, known to the correspondent, went backward and forward regularly, and he was only one of many. A report from the Deputy-Governor of the Soodan to the chief of staff was published in the "Official Journal" of October 18th, denying that the traffic in slaves had increased since the departure of Colonel Gordon, and averring that the work of repression was still actively carried on by the same European officers who were appointed to the command of the distant provinces by Gordon Pasha himself. This was immediately met by the publication of a letter from an Austrian officer who had just passed through the Soodan to the Victoria Nyanza to Dr. Schweinfurth, containing accounts of the open manner in which the slave-trade was carried on in Khartoum and on the Upper Nile, to which Dr. Schweinfurth added the comment, "Since the ever-to-be-deposed departure of Gordon Pasha, every post from the Soodan is but another Job's messenger for the cause of humanity." In answer to the letters of Gordon Pasha and the criticisms of a part of the English press respecting the continuance of the slave-trade, the Government caused to be published in the official "Moniteur" the details of the measures which had been adopted for the suppression of the traffic since the resignation of Gordon Pasha. During November, Dr. Schweinfurth published another letter from Cairo, which described the trade as still increasing, and said that all the efforts which had been put forth for the last ten years for its suppression, the convention with Great Britain, and the fighting that had taken place, remained fruitless. Sahel Bey, the Governor of Faloshia, is said, continued to levy the tax of two dollars a head; slaves were disembarked at Kassa and Kalakia with a view to avoid Khartoom; at Metemmeh gauge of slaves were to be met who were being taken up the Nile country to Berbex; and a wholesale importation of little negro children took place every week into Jeddah in spite of the English and French consulate. In December the Khedive received an acknowledgment from the British Government of his efforts to abolish slavery.

The relations between Egypt and Abyssinia bore an aspect at the beginning of the year promising peace; but the accounts of the disposition and movements of the Abyssinian King were conflicting. Colonel Gordon, who had visited King John as an envoy from the Khedive, returned to Egypt in December, 1879, dispelling by his return some apprehensions that had begun to be felt lest he should be detained, and bearing a letter from the King recommending that he would make peace with the Khedive. He described King John as a sour, ill-looking man of about forty-seven years of age, and of a fanatical disposition, himself hating and hated by all who came in contact with him. The country was surrounded by discontented tribes and rulers; to the east, was King Menelek of Shoa, sullenly opposing King John, but afraid to show open hostility; in the south, Rasadall was in almost open rebellion; and in other quarters, six or more other chiefs were in actual revolt. Placed in this position, Abyssinia could not attack Egypt, and could not in any case do it material harm. The troops of King John might, it was true, plunder the frontier tribes, but the latter were naturally warlike, and would certainly make counter-incursions and pillage the land of their aggressors. Indeed, if the Khedive would only supply the malcontent tribes with arms, the second son of King Theodore would soon be placed on his father's throne. The majority of Abyssinians believed that King John would fall in the course of two or three years by his own dullness and folly. If England and France were to send envoys to him, they would be treated with the same insolence as he had been subjected to. The King now regretted the exorbitant demands he had made upon the Egyptian Government, and had written explanatory letters to the Governments of England and France, casting the blame for the present crisis upon Gordon Pasha.

A belief was expressed among some of the Egyptian officers that King John had wished to entice the Egyptian Government into undertaking offensive operations, but had desisted on finding that his endeavors were not successful. The chief Rasaula was recalled, and this was regarded as a sign of more peaceful intentions toward Egypt, for that chief had favored an aggressive policy. The King was afterward troubled by a revolt of several of his chiefs, which ended in the defeat, with capture as prisoners, by the royal forces, of two bodies of insurgents, followers of Rasaula. Toward the end of March, the Egyptian Government informed the Forte that it might possibly be forced to undertake another expedition against Abyssinia. Evidence of the desire of King John for peace continued, however, to come in. Colonel Gordon gave to the public a letter from one of his former officers of the date of the 18th of January, relating that he had asked the King, "If the Christian nations of Europe should ask you to suspend for a time all idea of making war upon Egypt until they have been paid the sums due to them by Egypt, what should you do?" and that his Majesty had replied, "I should probably be obliged in that case to wait, because I do not wish to vex the monarchs of Europe, who are Christians like myself." "After this answer," said the writer of the letter, "I think we may look for peace between Abyssinia and Egypt for at least ten or twelve years to come." Nallah, the bearer of a letter from the Queen of Great Britain to King John, without, however, pos
any authority to enter into negotiations, and to Cairo in July, and represented that he had given him a favorable reception, informed him that he was desirous of establishing friendly relations with Egypt. In October the Government was dissolved, and sixteen hundred troops to relieve the position of the Abyssinian frontier. The official, a few days later than this, confirmed rumors of a fresh outbreak of hostilities against the frontier, and said that the relations between the two countries were not of a harmonious nature. The Egyptian Government, however, had made every effort, especially since the accession of Tewfik Pasha to the throne, to all causes which might lead to a rift in the meeting of the Egyptian Judicial Commission was held December 6th, under the presidency of Riaz Pasha. Thirty-one of the powers who are represented by international tribunals were present. It was decided that the status quo would be maintained until the 1st of February unless the work of the committee was concluded at an earlier date.

**TRIO LIGHT, VEGETATION UNDER ELECTRICITY, AND THE CASE OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS**

The vegetable growth under the electric light differs essentially from that of the action of light in promoting growth, which is owing to properties favorable to changes which are peculiar to solar illumination. The life of the leaves is not, however, the same as the chemical processes in animal life. The hemoglobin of the blood is an active agent in oxidation: when I from the associated albuminoid and crystalline state, it is capable of combining with oxygen and again liberating it, precisely as it does in the living plant. The analogous process in vegetation is evident upon chlorophyll; but the part played by chlorophyll is more mysterious. It is shown that green leaves with alcohol or other organic solvents yield a coloring matter of the plant-cells by the same complex spectrum, the color exhibits no deoxidizing power deriving from the vegetable protoplasm.

The fact that the rays of light which are reflected by chlorophyll are not those to which the living plant is sensitive in exciting cell-formation, but which has passed through a solution of chlorophyll has been found just as efficient in vegetable growth, and from this it is suggested that the absorbed rays have the capacity of causing an excessive oxidation of protoplasm. Pringsheim, in the absence of any proof of the action of the green substance in decomposing carbonic acid, that this simply acts as a protective film against the too vigorous action of the sun's rays which promote oxidation. It is evident that it is the living protoplasm which is the subject of the transmitted rays, and effects the functions of liberating O from CO2, and uniting the elements of the starch-cells.

Siemens propagated quick-growing plants, such as cress and mustard. For the purposes of comparison they were separated into lots, one of which was exposed to electric light alone, one to daylight alone, one to daylight and to electric light in the night-time, and one kept in darkness. He experimented in the open air, and afterward in a heated greenhouse, with a lamp constructed for continuous currents with two carbon electrodes, equal to 1,400 candles. The light was demonstrated to be equal or nearly equal to daylight in exciting chlorophyll-formation and deoxidation of carbon dioxide, and in promoting all manifestations of healthy vegetable life. Where the normal exposure to sunlight was supplemented by electric lighting at night, the plants thrived more luxuriantly than under the influence of sunlight alone. The electric lamp was observed to excite the phenomena of heliotropism, the erection of leaves after they had drooped for exposure at night, the opening of flower-buds, and all the effects of sunshine. In a palm-house the lamp was placed in a position corresponding to that of the sun at mid-day, and lighted for eleven hours each night for a week. The plants under the double illumination assumed a more vigorous appearance, the leaves took on a darker and fresher hue, and the coloring of the flowers appeared to be more brilliant than usual. The electric light seemed to be more efficacious in bringing out colors than sunlight. The effects of the light were most striking upon the plants which were nearest.

Dr. Siemens drew from his experiments the following conclusions: Electric light is effective in causing the formation of chlorophyll in leaves and in exciting vegetable growth; an electric lamp of 1,400 candles' brightness, placed at the distance of six and a half feet from growing plants, is equal in its effects to average daylight; the carbonic acid and nitrogenous compounds generated in the electric arc are not sufficient in quantity to injure plants in an enclosed room; plants under the influence of electric light appear to be able to sustain a degree of heat which would otherwise wither them; plants exposed to sunlight during the day and to electric light during the night, show an increased vigor and rapidity of growth, proving that a period of rest during the twenty-four hours is not required in vegetable life. The latter deduction is confirmed by prolonged observations made by Dr. Schübler, of Christiania, upon the effects on vegetation of the uninterrupted sunlight of the Arctic summer. He found that plants from lower latitudes acclimatized in Norway develop a larger and more rapid growth, that they bear heavier seeds, and that the pigments of their flowers and leaves acquire deeper and richer hues. The aromatic properties of plants and fruits are also augmented to a remarkable degree; a much larger percentage of essential oils can be
ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The armature of this magnet is carried on the end of a lever, and when it is drawn up in contact with the pole the current has a path from one terminal of the lamp, through the primary coil of this magnet, through two contacts then together, and through a resistance out to the other terminal. The secondary is connected with the corresponding coil of the regulating bobbins. Should the arc fail from any cause, a greater part of the current circulates through the secondary coil. The cut-out magnet is magnetized and draws the armature, allowing the main current to pass through the primary coil of this magnet out to line. Each of the remaining lamps becomes proportionately brighter, but, by means of a simple instrument at the distributing post, resistance-coils are automatically added in the circuit, restoring their normal brilliancy. By these simple contrivances the Brush is enabled to operate any desired number of lamps from one machine with the economy of one, a necessary condition of an extended introduction of this light for trial use. The light-machines are built in different sizes, the standard operating six lights of two thousand candle-power each and absorbing fourteen horse-power. The lamp yet built maintains forty lights of the candle-power, and uses thirty-six horse-power. Some five thousand of these lamps are in use in this country, and extensive preparations have lately been made to introduce the London. The carbons used in the lamp are twelve inches long and seven sixteenths inch in diameter, one pair burning eight hours. The lamps are also made with two sets of carbons, the current being switched to the other when the first pair are consumed. The method of doing this is simply an extension of the feeding-device employed with the single bulbs. The tilting washer by which the carbon holder is gripped and raised, is placed on one carbon than the other. When the helix of the carbon is drawn upward by the inner end of the current in starting the light, the carbon with the higher washer is moved too great a distance to form the arc, so that it is established between the two. This relation is maintained until the first pair of carbons is burned down, when the current passes through the second pair.

The incandescent light has made great progress, and now appears to be in a stage of going into use at an early date. Edison has finished his experimental work and is ready to enter upon the general production of his invention. The general form differs from that described in "Annual" of 1879, only in the employment of a strip of carbonized bamboo instead of a roll.
Extended trial showed that carbon strips varied greatly in quality, and hence became uniformly heated when the current passed through them, with the result of soon becoming disintegrated. The bamboo is much more homogeneous, and has therefore been adopted. For general use, it is found to make the lamps of any size, the carbon strip in one five inches in length and in three fourths. Eight lights of a candle each of the former, twelve lights of eight candles of the latter, can be maintained. Mr. Edison states, with an admixture of one actual, or one a quarter indicated, horse power. As in the best gas-engines y-five feet of gas an hour will in actual horse-power, and as much of gas will only supply lights of sixteen candles there appears to be a gain in ratio of eight to five, in first raising the energy of the gas for electricity and this into light, burning the gas direct as an antiseptic. Electricity has, however, on this basis, a somewhat advantage than is shown in the figures, in that the lamps give the full sixteen-candle as long as they last, while burners gradually deteriorate, with consequent lessening of the light.

The life of the carbon strip is greatly with the different gases. Some will last but from thirty to hours, while others have remained intact any as twelve hundred, the average of a number of trials being three hundred. The incandescent lamp, quite similar to that shown in Fig. 1, and a regulator of apparatus, have been brought out quite recently. Mr. H. S. Maxim, the inventor of the lamp which bears his name. The carbon made from cardboard or wood, is bent to form the letter M, or a Maltese cross, and of a simple loop. The globe contains a red atmosphere of gasoline, the object of it is to build up the thinner parts of the carbon by the deposition upon them of the free carbon of the dissociated vapor. This action takes place within a few hours after the lamps are burning, so that the result is an intense strip in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The inventor states that the carbon is rendered dense and homogeneous by this process, and durability considerably increased. The lamp is done by inclosing the wires in a semi-cement, instead of fusing them into the lamp.

The regulator, which is designed to materially vary the current in accordance with the number of lamps in circuit, is of quite simple construction, and has been found to be fairly satisfactory in use. It operates by increasing and decreasing the intensity of the field magnets of the machines furnishing the current, through the medium of an electromagnet placed in the lamp-circuit. When any considerable number of lamps are operated, the current is furnished by a number of generators, whose magnetic fields are maintained by a separate machine, and, in order to vary the current furnished the lamps, it is only necessary to increase or decrease the current supplied by the latter. This is done by shifting the commutator-brushes to and from the neutral points, the current varying with each change in their position. The mechanism by which this result is accomplished is shown in Fig. 2. The train of gearing in the lower portion of the apparatus consists of two ratchet-wheels, on the shaft of each of which is a spur-wheel, meshing into an intermediate one. This latter is mounted upon a shaft which moves the commutator-brushes of the machine, through the medium of the bevel-gearing to the right. Between the ratchet-wheels there is a reciprocating pawl, operated by the machine. In its normal position this pawl moves freely between
the ratchet-wheels; but when the current increases, from the turning out of any of the lamps in the circuit, the electro-magnet shown above the gearing becomes strengthened, and draws down its armature. By means of the connecting-rod from the lever carrying the armature to the reciprocating pawl, this latter is depressed, and then engages with the lower ratchet-wheel, which is moved one tooth with each vibration of the pawl. The spur-wheel on its shaft turns the intermediate one, causing the brushes on the machine to be shifted toward the neutral points, lessening the current. When the strength of the lamp-circuit diminishes, the armature of the electro-magnet is drawn away by the spring on the farther end of the lever, and the pawl then engages with the upper ratchet-wheel, which shifts the commutator-brushes in the reverse direction, increasing the current furnished the field of the generator.

The lamp known as the Sawyer-Man lamp, illustrated in the "Annual" of 1878, has been further improved by Mr. Sawyer, and is now pronounced by him to be perfected. The change in the new lamp consists in substituting for the small piece of carbon a thin pencil, some eight inches long, which is slowly fed upward as it wastes away. The waste is stated by Mr. Sawyer to be from one hundredth to one fiftieth of an inch per hour, giving the carbon a life of from four hundred to eight hundred hours. When entirely consumed it can be replaced at a small expense. By means of a switch, operating so that the current is gradually admitted to the lamp, the light can be varied, as with a gas-flame. Four lamps, each giving 27½ candles, the inventor states, can be maintained per horse-power. Mr. Sawyer has also designed a lamp-regulator (shown in Fig. 3), which acts by inserting a greater or less number of resistances in the circuit as the number of lamps in use varies. He states that it works satisfactorily, but is of the opinion that such devices are not of sufficient value to have a place in a system of general lighting. Resistance-coils are placed in the base and connected with the studs F, so that the current which enters at the base of the insulated contact plate E, and traverses the arms H and G, will pass through a greater or less number of them as the arms G and H rise and fall. This movement of the arms is effected by the cylinder A, which moves tightly in the cylinder B. Water is admitted by the tube D, and flows out by the pipe O. A tightly fitting piston, C, M and N, which are closed by the lever L, operated by the electro-magnet K. When the core is not magnetized, the valve N is opened, and water enters above the piston and raises the cylinder A. When the core is magnetized, the armature is attracted, and opens the valve M, allowing the water to flow out and the cylinder A to fall.
ELIOT, GEORGE.

With the exception of the Maxim, which has introduced in some places of business in New York City, none of the incandescent lamps yet gone into use; but, as they have had a commercial form, the next few years probably witness their somewhat extended adoption.

ELIOT, 1809, the nom de plume of the Irish novelist Marian Evans, was born on December 28, 1809. As she was herself curiously reticent on all biographical details concerning herself, the actual facts of her early life are but little known. It is certain that the published sketches abound in inaccuracies. It was disputed whether her original name was Anne or Marian, and the exact date and place of her birth have never been authoritatively made known. She was not, as has often been stated, the daughter of a poor clergyman, and it is true that she was adopted in early life by another clergyman of greater wealth, who gave her a first-class education. She was born about 1809. Her father, Robert Evans, a land agent and surveyor, who lived in the neighborhood of Nuneaton, near Coventry, and for many years as agent for the estates of a more than one old Warwickshire family, is still remembered as a man of rare worth in the character by many neighbors in the Midlands. The father of George Eliot is the proper name of more than one character in the writings of her daughter. Of these, Caleb Garth, Middlemarch, will be recognized as the example; but the same name of character as the craftsman's keen delight in perfect work struck in Adam Bede, and the little man of Stradivarius. George Eliot's early years were spent in the country of Shakespeare, and it is not very clear when she left her father's home, or where her education was acquired, she seems to have come to London almost at once, and to have devoted herself to serious literature. She became associated with many of the writers in the Westminster Review, John Stuart Mill, Mr. Herbert Spencer, George Henry Lewes, Mr. John Chapman, and others, and was herself a frequent contributor to the Review. Her first serious work was the translation of the celebrated Strauss's Life Jesus, published in 1846, when she was about twenty-six years of age. In 1858 Miss Evans published a translation of Feuerbach's Essence of Christianity, the interesting period being that of her greatest activity as contributor to the Westminster Review. The nom de plume, George Eliot, she used for the first time in her contributions to Blackwood's Magazine. The manuscript of her first imaginative work, Scenes of Clerihew, which was sent anonymously to Blackwood's Magazine in 1857, by George Henry Lewes, and eagerly accepted by the editor, was the result of the labors of that eminent genius. Her next work, Adam Bede, which was published in 1859, is probably the best known and most widely appreciated of all her works, and impressed the world at large with the conviction that a new novelist of the first rank had appeared. Adam Bede made the name of George Eliot a household word throughout England and the United States, where it was at once republished, and, like others of her late books, it was quickly translated into French and German, and subsequently into Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and German and other languages. Although George Eliot was anxious to conceal her name and her sex, the secret soon leaked out, and before The Mill on the Floss, the second great novel of the series which has immortalized her name, was published in 1860, it was well known, in literary circles at least, that George Eliot was none other than Marian Evans, the contributor to the Westminster Review. To her intimate friends she was already known as Mrs. Lewes, for by this time was established that close association and literary friendship with the gifted George Henry Lewes, which only terminated with the death of Lewes in 1878. As Mr. Lewes had been unable to obtain a legal divorce from his first, erring wife, the quasi-marital union between the philosopher and the authoress could not be legalized by either church or state, but it was sanctioned by the approval of a large circle of personal friends. In 1861 she published Silas Marner, the shortest but, as many think, the most perfect of all George Eliot's novels. "Romola," a masterful study of Florentine life in the days of Savonarola, originally written for the "Cornhill," followed in 1868; "Felix Holt, the Radical," in which she returned to the description of English life, in 1866; and Middlemarch, the most popular of all her works, in 1871. Meanwhile she had given to the world a poem, "The Spanish Gypsy" (1868); and another was issued in 1874, entitled "The Legend of Jubal." After another long interval of silence she published her last novel, "Daniel Deronda," in 1876; the profound and instructive character of this work was generally acknowledged, but as a novel it was thought to have committed the unpardonable sin of failing to entertain. Her last work, published in 1879, "The Life and Opinions of Theophrastus Such," disappointed the public. After eighteen months of virtual widowhood, she was married, May 6, 1880, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, to Mr. John Walter Cross, a lawyer and scholar, and she moved to Weybridge, Surrey, a London banker, formerly resident in New York. Mr. Cross was many years younger than his bride, and had long been an intimate friend both of herself and of Mr. Lewes. The attainments of George Eliot were almost universal. To the chief classical and modern tongues she added an acquaintance with Russian and modern Greek. She knew all the physical sciences, all arts and philosophies, and was deeply versed in the history of the human race. She was one of the most vital topics. In her literary avocation she was extremely laborious, often injuring her health by intense application. She composed
with rapidity, but corrected with great care. She was modest and unassuming in social life, never spoke of herself, nor used any of the ordinary arts of popularity, and had comparatively few intimate friends. Like many other authors, she oddly preferred her poems to her novels. The later works of George Eliot were extraordinarily successful in a pecuniary sense; while she received only $1,000 for "Scenes of Clerical Life," "Middlemarch" gained her the enormous sum of $40,000, and "Daniel Deronda" nearly as much.

ENGINEERING.

The renewed impetus which abundant crops and restored prosperity have given to railroad extension in the United States has called this branch of engineering connected with railroad-building into unusual activity. The progress of the art in some of the most important departments is little noticed except by the practically interested. There have been 7,150 miles of new railroad constructed in the United States during the year 1880. This is the largest construction of any one year except 1872, which exceeded it by 190 miles. Of the total length built in 1880, 79.5 per cent, or 5,698 miles, was west of the Mississippi River. The total length of railroad in the United States amounts to 93,637 miles. The increase in the railroad mileage, taking the extension of the year 1880 as a basis of calculation, is 81/2 per cent. per annum, while the increase in population in the United States is only about 2½ per cent. annually. In the construction of iron railroad-bridges American engineers stand foremost in the world, as might be expected when it is known that the American network of railroads is nearly as extensive as the combined railroad systems of all Europe. There are 900 miles of bridge-structures in the United States, of which 300 miles are of iron or stone. The details of two of the most recently completed railroad-bridges, which are typical iron long-span truss structures, illustrating the most improved practice of American bridge-builders, are given below. O. Chauncey, a Western engineer, has collected the statistics of some of those fields of engineering whose achievements are too familiar to be esteemed at their true value. There are, according to his computations, 2,257 miles of canal in the United States. He also states that 569 towns and cities of the United States and Canada are supplied with water-works, which have 13,000 miles of water-pipes, 10,000 miles of these being of cast-iron; and improvements have been wrought in the methods of water-supply within a quarter of a century which reduce the cost 50 per cent. The gas companies of the country have increased in number from 50 in 1850 to about 900, representing a capital of as much as $500,000,000. The success of the Suez Canal and the project of the Panama Canal have directed attention to the Isthmus of Cape Cod, through which a tide-level canal is being cut which promises to benefit coast navigation to an extent incommensurately greater than the cost in labor and capital outlay. This labor is undertaken by private capitalists; but from Government initiative still greater works of a similar character are called for in many quarters. The latest matured project of this kind is for a ship- canal with locks across the Florida Peninsula. Very valuable service is being done in the regulation of the changeable currents of the rivers of the West, in the study of which admirable skill has been shown, and original methods evolved. Engineers are more and more convinced that no scheme for river improvements is efficient unless it embraces the entire course of the river; and that, if the regimen of the river throughout its entire length is not taken as a whole into consideration, any local improvements, whether digging or the rectification of deepening of channel-beds, may do more harm than good. (The much-needed improvements of the Sacramento River, just commenced, with the plans proposed for their execution, are described in CALIFORNIA.) Great Britain several important harbor improvements have been completed in 1880, chief of which are the great Victoria Dock extension in London, and the enlargement of the Hartlepool Docks, by which a completely landlocked harbor is secured for a port whose situation is favorable for a commercial development in other directions besides in the timber-trade, which is now its main business. The extension of ocean telegraphy proceeds at an augmenting rate. Only fifteen years after the two great commercial nations of kindred race which face each other across the single ocean of the land hemisphere were enabled to send instantaneous signals over the first Atlantic cable, each and every land nearly of all the six continents, which has sought to contribute or receive in the world's market, or takes any active share in the busy interchange of economic services, is joined by these vital nerves of commerce, whose iron threads wind over the hills and valleys of the ocean's bottom. The first American cable was wisely intended to link the United States to the sister republics of the same continent, with which intercourse and trade have been slighter and less frequent than with the antipodes, while other industrial nations have known how to turn their peculiar and invaluable organic and mineral products to a profitable account.

The bridge across the Missouri River at Plattsmouth, built to connect the Iowa and Nebraska divisions of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, lately consolidated with the
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, replaces the ferry by which passengers and freight have heretofore been transferred. The selection of the location for the bridge was a difficult problem, on account of the varying channel of the river at this point, affected by the irregular volume of the Platte, which flows into it about a mile above the town. Opposite the town the river-bed is a mile wide, though the narrow channel-bed alone is occupied by the river at low water. The channel is constantly shifting from one side of the river-bed to the other opposite the town, but some distance below the river flows through a narrow passage between a dike and a high bluff. The width here is only 800 feet; but below the river widens, and the variations in the position of the channel above throw the channel now against one bank and now against the other. It was necessary, therefore, to place the bridge as near as the configuration of the banks would allow to the narrow passage in which there is the least variation in the position of the channel. The shifting nature of the current also necessitated the adoption of a high-bridge instead of a drawbridge plan. At the point selected the width of the river, except in the flood season, is about 800 feet. The bridge crosses this in two spans, 50 feet in clear height above high water. On the east side are three deck-spans of 200 feet each, crossing the sand-bar, which is submerged in the spring floods; beyond which is an iron viaduct, 1,440 feet long. On the west side an iron viaduct, 120 feet long, reaches from the extremity of the high bridge to the western approach, which is a cutting, 80 feet deep at the deepest point, leading in a curve to Plattsmouth. The bridge is 8,000 feet long from abutment to abutment. The main bridge-structure measures 804 feet between the centers of the outside piers. The foundations of the three piers of the main structure are carried down to bed-rock, 30 to 50 feet below extreme low water. The first pier on the flat also has its foundation laid on the solid rock, and the second one rests on piles. The work on the bridge was commenced in July, 1879. The pier on the west shore was sunk by blasting through a mass of boulders 28 feet deep. The two other river piers, and the one on the sand-flat resting on piles, were sunk by the plenum pneumatic process. The caissons were of a new pattern, designed and furnished by William Sooy Smith. The entire space above the roof was filled as they were sunk by Portland cement concrete, the foundation being thus built downward; but the walls of the caisson were inclined inward, so that little of the weight rested on the roof of the working chamber, and the caisson was sunk by continuous pressure, instead of intermittently blowing off the compressed air, as is usual. The concrete foundation extends from the solid rock, which is horizontally stratified limestone, nearly up to the low-water mark. The piles under the pier on the east side of the river-bed have a penetration of 28 feet, the masonry commencing three feet below low water. All the rest of the masonry has concrete foundations. The stone used is the finest kind of marble limestone, and it is laid in Portland-cement mortar. The sides of the three main piers, from the foundation up to seven feet above high water, have an incline from the perpendicular of one in twenty-four. At the top their thickness is eight feet, their length 33 feet. Both ends are circular arcs, meeting and forming an edge, the radius of the arcs being about three fourths of the thickness of the pier. The arch with circular sides of these dimensions is expected to meet best the conditions of the Missouri River, which carries down great quantities of drift-wood. The extreme variation in the level of the river at this point is 17 feet. The superstructure of the iron viaducts and of the deck-spans over the sand-bar is of iron; but in the channel-spans steel was largely employed. The bridge was designed throughout to bear a running load of 3,000 pounds per linear foot, and to resist a wind pressure of 30 pounds per square foot when a train is crossing, equivalent to 50 pounds per square foot when empty. The iron viaduct, of riveted-plate girders resting on wrought-iron posts, has forty-eight spans on the east and four on the west side, each of 80 feet, is constructed entirely of wrought-iron, except the cast-iron bed-plates. The three deck-spans, 30 feet deep and 16 feet apart between the centers, are of the single-system Pratt truss, with inclined end-posts, and eight panels of 25 feet in each truss. The wrought-iron trusses, secured with steel pins, rest on cast-iron pedestals anchored in the masonry. The superstructure of the main bridge was made by the Keystone Bridge Company. The two channel-spans are just 402 feet each between the centers of the piers. The trusses are 50 feet deep, and placed 22 feet apart from center to center. The plan is the double-system Pratt truss with inclined end-posts. Each span has sixteen panels of 25 feet each. The top chord, the tension-members, end-posts, the jaw-nuts on the bottom chord, and all of the smaller parts are of steel, except the rest of the nuts, which are of iron. The main ties and the bars of the bottom chord were rolled by the Klamath process, the motion of the rollers being reversed while the steel is between them. The intermediate posts are formed of two channels laced to the sides, and are pinned in the center to the diagonal bars, as well as to the top and bottom chords, the pins in the center being also connected with transverse struts between opposite posts, braced by diagonal rods extending to the top lateral struts. The open-hearth steel used in the structure, specified to contain not over 0.35 per cent. of carbon, was tested by making $\frac{1}{2}$-inch bars bend 180 degrees around their own diam-
ers, elongate 19 per cent. of their length, and sustain a pulling strain of 80,000 pounds. The tests disclosed the same superior strength in bars of small section as compared with larger ones which is observable in wrought-iron bars. The chief engineer was George S. Morrison. The floor of the bridge, which is uniform throughout, is constructed with iron guards of angle-iron, within oak guard-timbers. These angle-bars with the broad side flat will, it is expected, carry a derailed car or train for any distance.

A railroad-bridge over the Ohio River at Beaver, Pennsylvania, consists of six spans over the river and an iron viaduct across the flats on the north side of the river, 1,000 feet long. The first span on the south side is a plate-deck-girder, 30 feet long; the second span over the channel is 446 feet, crossed by a double-intersection Pratt through truss; the next truss, 200 feet long, is of the same pattern; the third, 180 feet long, is a Pratt deck-truss, as are also the fifth and sixth, 230 feet each. The bridge is for a single track. The bridge proper has a length of 1,376 feet, and the iron viaduct of 1,080 feet, divided into thirty-six spans of 30 feet each. The piers for the channel-span were built up from the solid rock, in coffer-dams. They are 90 feet high from the low-water mark, and are 12 feet thick, and 30 feet long under the coping, sloping outward one in 24 to the foundation courses. The next pier, at the north end of the 290-foot span, has the same height. The next two piers, supporting the first 230-foot truss, are 60 feet high above low water, and eight wide by 24 feet long at the top. The channel-span is formed by two trusses, 18 feet apart and 42 feet high. The end-posts are inclined, and the intermediate posts, which are double, each half being formed of an eight-inch beam with plates riveted on the flanges, are stiffened by a longitudinal strut, formed of two channel-bars, fastened to them at their centers, and running the whole length of the bridge. The trusses are divided into 21 panels of 21 feet two inches each. The channel-span was erected in the river upon a temporary bridge of three spans, 135 feet each, of Howe trusses, resting on timber piers, 35 feet high, and these upon columns of rough masonry, ten feet high above low water. Under these temporary spans the river-traffic was conducted without interruption. The shorter span of double-intersection trusses was raised upon a wooden trestle-work. The viaduct rests upon iron trestles, each formed by two legs inclined one in eight, and braced by four panels of cross-struts and diagonals. The height of the viaduct is 60 feet from the ground. Each leg of the iron columns is anchored in a masonry foundation. The longitudinal bracing is a line of struts communicating through the trusses fastened to each leg at its center, and strengthened by diagonals. Every third span was left unbraced to allow of expansion.

The Tay Bridge disaster led to a long Parliamentary investigation. This resulted in the adoption of plans for an entirely new bridge by the side of the old one, which is still standing unimpaired, except the thirteen long spans over the main current. This number was adopted by Sir Thomas Bouch, in place of fourteen spans of shorter breadth, in order to hasten the completion of the bridge. This broke down in a high gale of wind on the 28th of December, 1879, while a passenger train was passing over, causing a terrible loss of life. (For description of the bridge see Engineering in "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1877.) In the report submitted to Parliament the commissioners say: "The conclusion to which we have come is that the bridge was badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained, and that its downfall was owing to inherent defects in the structure, which must sooner or later have brought it down." The engineers stated that 20 pounds on the square foot of wind-pressure had been allowed for, although maximum pressures of 40 to 50 pounds have been observed, and the locality of the bridge is subject to storms of extreme violence. French engineers usually allow for 50 or 55 pounds per square foot of lateral wind-pressure, or more. It transpired that the customary allowance for wind-pressure made by English bridge-builders is much less than observed maximum pressures, though invariably greater than the allowance made in the iron piers of the Tay Bridge, and that the only reason why such disasters had not before occurred was that a far greater lateral stability is usually secured than is nominally held in view.

The new Thames Dock in London, which was called while building an extension of the Victoria Docks, but was opened on the 24th of June, under the name of the Royal Albert Dock, is the largest in the world. It was built to provide for the greatly enlarged shipping traffic of London, and to furnish accommodations for the steamships of colossal size which are replacing the smaller vessels for which the existing dock facilities were intended. The improvements were commenced in 1875, with the channel which was begun between the old dock and Galleon's Reach, a work which was only intended originally as a new entrance below two troublesome bends in the river. This plan was abandoned in favor of a new dock, which it was foreseen would have to be constructed before very long, and which would render the expenditure upon the canal in a large measure superfluous. Instead of the depth of 27 feet, as was intended for the canal, the depth of 30 feet was seen to be necessary in the new dock to accommodate such vessels as the Orient. The new dock is connected with the Victoria Dock by a channel 80 feet wide. At its lower end it has another entrance, communicating with the large basin, connected with it by a lock, and connected by another with the river. The new dock and the old one run in one straight line,
from which the two entrances slightly deviate. The total distance between the old entrance at Blackwall Point and the new one at Galleon’s Reach, below Woolwich, is two and three-quarter miles. The new entrance joins the docks to the river at its widest part. It is protected by two concrete jetties, opening outward, timber leading-jetties ending in curves presenting a wide mouth guiding into the entrance-lock. The entrance-lock to the basin is 80 feet long and 80 feet wide. It has three pairs of wrought-iron gates. The distance from the outer to the inner gate is 650 feet. There is 30 feet of water over the sills at high tide, and any of the ironclads of the British navy, as well as the largest merchant vessels afloat, can enter the docks. The entrance-basin into which this lock conducts has an area of 9 acres. From this a channel, which is 300 feet long by 80 wide, leads into the main dock. This passage has a pair of gates similar to those of the entrance-lock. The main dock has an area of 75 acres, and is one and a quarter miles long. It has a uniform breadth of 400 feet between the copings. On the south side of the dock are two large dry docks, one larger one 510 feet long and 84 feet wide, and the lesser one 420 feet long and 68 feet wide. Their sills are 23 feet below high water. The largest ironclads can be admitted into the dock. Beneath the passage connecting the two wet docks the double track of the Great Eastern Railway passes through a tunnel, 1,800 feet long, the gradients of which are one in fifty from both sides, the level of the track in the tunnel being four feet below the high-water line. Another double-line railway, as well as a roadway, is carried over the connecting canal by one of the largest swing-bridges yet made. It spans 90 feet, and weighs over 860 tons. The Royal Albert Dock-works are remarkable for the extensive use of Portland-cement concrete. The dock-walls of the whole of the main dock and its entrances from the Thames and from the old dock, as well as the two great graving docks, are constructed almost entirely of this material, which was made and deposited on the spot. The aggregate length of the dock-walls and the walls to the passages is about three and a half miles. These walls are about 40 feet high, five feet thick at the top, and 15 or 19 feet thick at the base. They required in their construction about 500,000 cubic yards of concrete, for which some 80,000 yards of Portland cement were used, besides about 20,000,000 brick. Upward of 4,000,000 cubic yards of material were excavated and raised and averaged height of seventeen feet, which was accomplished by steam-excavating machinery of the most advanced type. The steam-engines, used were capable of moving 500 cubic yards a day each. The number of steam-engines constantly employed for various purposes was 70, the number of workmen 2,000 to 8,000; 43,000,000 gallons of water a day have at times been pumped out. All the lock-gates, swing-bridges, cranes, capstans, etc., used in connection with the docks are worked by hydraulic machinery; and an extensive system of pressure-pipes and water mains, with fire-hydrants attached, surrounds the whole dock. The numerous hydraulic cranes are supplied with water under high pressure from the pressure-mains through jointed pipes made of gun-metal. The total area of these docks, including the entrance-basin to the new dock, which can be employed as a landing dock if desired, is about 175 acres. They belong to the St. Katherine Dock Company. There is a complete and direct connection with the whole system of British railways. The transfer of goods to or from the manufacturing districts or the London warehouses is very perfect and economical. The docks will also be largely employed for the transfer of passengers. The cost of the dock extension would have been much greater if the gravel excavated had not been used in making the concrete. The total cost was about £1,000,000.

The harbor of Holyhead, on the island of that name, adjacent to the Island of Anglesey, at the northwest corner of Wales, is important, as being the regular landing of the Irish steamship traffic, lying directly opposite Dublin. The harbor is formed by the great breakwater which was begun by J. M. Reedel, in accordance with an act of Parliament passed in 1847, and completed after his death, by Sir John Hawkshaw, in 1873, the plans having been changed and the pier extended so as to inclose 400 acres of deep water, in addition to the 267 acres of water space originally intended. The outer end of the breakwater was constructed with extreme difficulty, owing to the great depth of the water, which was 55 feet at the extremity, and the heavy seas which washed out of place the huge blocks of stone which were employed, and the rubble foundation 200 to 400 feet wide. An extension of this harbor and new landing docks have been dredged out within the shelter of the breakwater for the London and Northwestern Railway Company. The new docks were opened on the 17th of June. The railway company commenced the harbor extension in 1862, adding ten acres to the area of the harbor, and in 1865 they built the quay wall which forms the west side of the new harbor. The quay on the east side was commenced, as the beginning of the extensive improvements just completed, in 1874. The harbor, which has been excavated for the traffic of the railway and its sixteen steamships employed in the Irish packet service, is 2,000 feet long and 600 wide. The cost has been about £500,000. In connection with this large open dock is the graving dock, with an entrance 70 feet wide, a floor 395 feet long, and a depth of 27 feet. Important dock and harbor works are being constructed at Milford Haven, South Wales. The docks, which are being constructed after the plans of J. M. Toler, will have an area of
62½ acres. They include a graving dock 710 feet long and 96 feet wide, in obtaining the foundations for which some of the deepest excavation ever accomplished under tidal water has been done. In the construction of the sill, which is 34 feet below high water in ordinary spring tides, a large iron caisson was used in excavating for the foundation. The sill or entrance is in the form of a groove, the object being to enable the dock to be used as a wet dock for very large vessels when desired. The sill-stones are blocks of granite placed directly on the solid rock, which was excavated to the average depth of eight feet. The gate to the entrance is a floating caisson, the largest ever made of its kind. A large caisson-chamber for receiving the caisson when opening the dry dock, with heavy walls of limestone and concrete, is 100 feet long, 45½ deep, and 15½ wide. This chamber was excavated in the rock to the depth of 15 feet. Some of the deep foundations were obtained by sinking a kind of cofferdam formed by a huge monolith of concrete. This was built up on the surface of the ground to be excavated, and the inclosed earth dug out, the weight of the mass causing it to sink, the sides being built up above the water-level in the beginning or progressively while it was sinking. The largest of these monoliths, used in digging for the foundation of a breakwater at the lock-entrance to the graving dock, is 86 feet by 24 feet, with side-walls averaging six feet in thickness. This had to be sunk 57 feet below the surface of the ground before reaching the solid rock. This mode of tidal excavation has not before been tried in England. It promises to be a valuable method for sinking the foundations of piers, breakwaters, or lighthouses. A channel, 100 yards wide, giving 84 feet of water at high spring tide, has been cut from the graving dock to deep water in the haven. The dry dock has an entrance at both ends, communicating with the wet dock and with the haven, allowing it to be used as a tidal basin or as a lock. A small graving dock, 200 feet long, and capable of accommodating ships of 50 feet draught, is within the area of the wet dock. In this new graving dock the Great Eastern steamship was recently docked for repairs. Of the 62 acres of dock area in the haven, one half will soon be opened for use, affording 5,000 feet of wharfage, with quays of an average depth of 200 feet. When the whole of the wet docks are completed the wharfage-room will be about 7,000 lineal feet, with 26 feet of water in the basin. The entrance-lock will be 506 feet long and 70 wide, with 34 feet of water on the sills at spring tide. A low breakwater will protect the entrances to the tidal lock of the basin and to the graving dock. Close to the docks is a deep-water iron pier, with three lines of railroad-track leading to the coal-fields. There are several hydraulic cranes and an hydraulic elevator attached to the pier, which are capable of discharging 1,000 tons of coal in twenty-four hours. The pier can also be used for landing passengers, as it is approachable at all states of the tide. This pier is of a novel design. It is nearly 1,000 feet long and 40 feet wide, and is built of solid wrought-iron bars, or screepiles.

Extensive dock accommodations have been added at Hartlepool, which is the only harbor of refuge along an extensive stretch of dangerous coast, and has now been made one of the most accessible and commodious ports on the eastern coast of England. The docks have been extended by successive additions since the first one was commenced in East Hartlepool in 1846, until they now embrace an area of 176 acres. The east harbor is connected with the harbor of West Hartlepool, which has too shallow an entrance for large craft, by a deep channel. A large flat which was covered at high tide has been excavated to form the new dock. A tidal basin connects this with the deep-water channel, letting into East Hartlepool Harbor, which is open to the sea. The tidal lock or basin, which is 450 feet long and 26 to 27 feet deep, is provided with a double set of gates, the outer pair of which are constructed of wrought-iron, with air-tight compartments large enough to enable them to float on water. They are operated by hydraulic machinery. The bridges for railroads over the entrance passage are remarkably easy action; though containing 300 tons of wrought-iron and 300 tons of cast-iron each, they revolve upon a system of wheels of pure steel as though they were of the lightest construction.

The boring of the St. Gothard Tunnel has been completed, the latter part of the work having proceeded with increased rapidity. The Belgian system of tunneling by top-headings adopted by the late engineer, Louis Faidherbe, and the use of compressed-air drills of the latest types, compressed-air locomotives, and improved methods of ventilation, have enabled the work to be done at quicker rates than would have been possible if the engineers had not so readily availed themselves of new inventions. (See Entomologico, in "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879.) Before the two sections of the tunnel met, the temperature had become almost insupportable in the headings. Two serious hindrances were encountered in the latter portion of the work: a large index of water occurred at one point, and at another the tunnel passed through a mass of disintegrated feldspar with alumina and gypsum, which swelled very rapidly upon contact with air, and was pressed out by the weight of the superincumbent rocks with a force sufficient to crush every kind of arched lining which could at first be devised. Granite arches capable of withstanding the enormous pressure were finally made, though the heavy lining of five feet thickness was sometimes broken down, and had to be reinforced with side-walls also of granite, about 6½ feet thick. The two headings met on the 30th of April; the calculations
as to grade and direction proved surprisingly accurate, and the deviation was almost infinitesimal. It is proposed to connect the tunnel with Andermatt by a sloping tunnel 700 metres in length. Andermatt lies almost midway between Goechenen and Airolo. This slight extension of the scheme would, it is thought, not only prove profitable by increasing the receipts, but would make the ventilation of the main bore as good as could be desired, and also prove extremely useful in case the tunnel should cave in and become temporarily impassable on either side.

The Mont Cenis route passed through the same stratum of decomposed felspar and gypseum which proved so serious an obstacle in boring the St. Gothard Tunnel, crossing it in an open cutting in the Replat section, near Moane. The sides of this excavation have been continually crumbling, and the cutting has only been kept clear at great expense and by the exercise of constant vigilance. The cutting is consequently being replaced by a tunnel 1,583 metres in length, which enters the mountain about 1,000 metres from the mouth of the great Fréjus Tunnel, and joins the latter about 200 metres from its terminus. The Colladon machinery and perforators, worked by compressed air, have been used in boring this tunnel.

A new tunnel, which is being made through the Arlberg, is intended to connect the Swiss and Austrian railroad systems without crossing German territory, and requiring to use a link belonging to the German system, as at present. This tunnel, which is intended for a double line, will be six and a half miles in length. The railroad line will follow the right bank of the Inn, passing Innspruck, Landeck, and Bludenz. A shaft is to be sunk from the height of 1,540 feet near the middle of the tunnel, to accelerate the boring, and to secure the ventilation of the tunnel.

A ship-canal across Cape Cod is a project which has been brought forward from time to time ever since the first settlement of the American colonies. During the War of the Revolution a military commission examined the ground and reported in favor of such a cutting. In the next war its need was strongly felt, and in the succeeding period the route was surveyed, first by order of the Commonwealth authorities, from 1818 to 1824, and then by command of the Federal Government. The latter survey was carefully made by Major Perring, an engineer of the army, in 1825, who reported the results to Congress the following year. In 1828 the Board of International Improvement adopted a route and plans, and the Government was about to execute the project; but it was abandoned, together with other public works, upon the advent of a new Administration, with a different policy regarding internal improvements. In 1832 Mr. Ware revised the scheme, and obtained a favorable report upon it from the Coast Survey. After lying dormant for twenty years more, the project has been taken up as a commercial enterprise, and the canal is being made by private means. An association of Boston and New York capitalists obtained an unexpiring charter granted for this object, purchased a strip across the isthmus 1,000 feet in width, and arranged with contractors to commence the cutting immediately, and complete the canal in two years. The engineer is George H. Titcomb, with whom P. Elbert Nostrand is associated as assistant engineer.

The canal is to pierce the interior neck of Cape Cod at its narrowest part, connecting Buzzard's Bay, the deep indentation in the southern coast of New England, which gives to Cape Cod its peninsular form, to the arm of Cape Cod Bay, called Barnstable Bay, which hollows the other shore directly opposite the extremity of Buzzard's Bay. The route of the canal is marked out by nature. Two shallow watercourses, the Monument and Scusset Rivers, coincide with a line straight across the isthmus at its narrowest point for seven eights of the way across. The summit of the ridge which divides them is only 55 feet above the average low-water level of the bays on each side. This narrow ridge crosses the route, which follows northeast and southwest bearings, five miles from the Buzzard's Bay entrance. The length of the canal will be a little less than eight miles. The material to be removed is very easy of excavation, consisting principally of gravel. The canal is to have the depth at mean tide-level of 25 feet, a surface width at mean tide of 225 feet, and at bottom of 66 feet. Its width at bottom is six feet less and its depth one foot less than the Suez Canal. The New Amsterdam Canal is 21 feet broader at bottom, and two feet shallower; the Canadon Canal is not within 16 feet as broad nor within five feet as deep. The capital stock of the joint-stock company which is digging this canal is $5,000,000, of which $1,500,000 was paid in at the commencement. The actual distance saved to coasting-vessels by the Cape Cod Canal will be 90 miles; the saving in time at least eight hours. The advantages of this route will prove more greater and the saving more, owing to the storms and fogs encountered in rounding Cape Cod. The canal will afford a safe and protected passage between New York and Boston; and the Sound steamers, which now transfer their passengers to Stonington and Fall River, will be able to sail, just as smoothly, all the way to Boston Harbor. The navigation around this most dangerous point along the Atlantic coast is of immense magnitude. This coasting traffic, it is estimated, employs 40,000 vessels annually, carrying cargoes of $80,000,000 aggregate value. The saving in insurance, time, wages, etc., which the canal will effect at the start is calculated to amount to $1,500,000 a year. The tonnage which is expected to pass through it the first year is 4,000,000 tons. The canal will facilitate commercial intercourse not
only with New York and the Sound ports, but will render the coasting-trade speedier and safer between New England and all the rest of the seaboard. The final survey of the route was made in July, and work was commenced the middle of September, 1880. The northeast end of the canal is about one third of a mile north of Sandwich. Here two parallel jetties will be carried out into deep water, forming a prolongation of the canal-banks. An interior basin of ten acres' area, made by excavating a salt marsh within the line of the shore, will serve as a harbor. It connects with the canal and the channel between the jetties at their point of meeting. Breakwaters will be so constructed that vessels can run up into the basin from Cape Cod Bay in all weathers. At the head of Buzzard's Bay and at the mouth of Monument River is an excellent natural landlocked harbor. The engineer employed by the same company in 1878, Clemens Herschel, estimated the cost of the canal at $2,500,000, allowing only 15 to 20 cents per cubic foot for excavation, which estimate was only one quarter of that first made by the present engineers. The former schemes for a canal over this route all contemplated a greater or less number of locks. The bolder plan of an expeditions, free channel cut below the level of the tide was first adopted by the company which has now taken this work in hand, and is the result of the vogue for ocean-level canals brought about by the great achievement of Lesseps and his still greater new enterprise. A serious drawback to a tide-level canal across Cape Cod may be encountered in the strong tidal current, which Herschel calculates will run through at the rate of four knots an hour. Navigation against such a current must be attended by expense and delay. Whether it would also injure the banks and bed of the canal, or entail expensive works for their preservation, can not be clearly calculated beforehand. In the second and third weeks of September several hundred Italian laborers were set to work clearing the ground and commencing the excavation at Sagamore Hill. The Cape Cod Ship-Canal Company was incorporated in the year 1870, and would perhaps have completed the undertaking some years ago had it not been for the financial panic of 1873 and its effects. They were compelled by statute to expend $100,000 on the canal and collect $400,000 into their treasury before the 1st of November, 1880, or to forfeit their charter. A second company was chartered April 24, 1880, who should succeed to the privileges of the old one in default of their fulfilling these conditions. The route of the ship-canal which it is proposed to dig across the peninsula of Florida has been surveyed under the direction of General Q. A. Gillmore. If constructed, this canal will effect a saving in distance between Atlantic Gulf ports of about five hundred miles, besides the escape from the terrors of the passage through the Florida Straits. The route recommended starts from the St. Mary's River on the east, and descends to the Gulf of Mexico through San Pedro Bay. Its length from the bar opposite the mouth of the St. Mary's to deep water in the Gulf is 160 miles. From the bar to the mouth of the river the distance is 54 miles. There are 34 miles of ship navigation in the St. Mary's to Camp Pinckney, the eastern terminus of the canal proper. The length of canal to be excavated from here to Ellaville is 129 miles, and from this point to deep water in the Gulf 74 miles. The summit-level is 105 feet above tide-water. The plan is to ascend the St. Mary's River to the summit-level by means of seven locks of 15-feet lift each. The summit-level commences with Okefnokee Swamp, 114 miles above Camp Pinckney, and is 92 miles in length. It runs 22 miles through the swamp, and 14 miles beyond the point where it emerges it meets the Suwanee River, which is to serve as the feeder of the canal. The waters are to be raised to the level of the canal, and diverted into it by means of a dam, which will produce an artificial lake near Beaufort Ferry. From this lake to the end of the summit-level the distance is 18 miles. It descends on the Gulf side by two locks of 10 feet lift, then five of 15, and one of 10-feet lift. The line crosses the Altamaha and Withlacoochee Rivers, and is carried through the center of San Pedro Bay. A channel must be dug, and protected with jetties, for 74 miles to deep water. The drainage area tributary to the summit-level is 1,200 square miles, in which the average annual rainfall is about four feet six inches. The cost of the canal, according to the plans proposed, would be about $50,000,000. These plans contemplate a canal 30 feet in minimum depth, 80 feet wide at the bottom, and 108 feet wide at the water-level. The locks are to be 55 feet deep on the sill, and to have a width at the gates of 65 feet, and a length of 500 feet in the chambers. They have the same dimensions as those of the projected Panama Canal, and differ from them only in the lifts. They are to be dual locks, a reserve lock being placed by the side of each working lock so that traffic may not be arrested while it is being repaired. To enable ships to pass each other the canal is to be widened to 155 feet at bottom and 255 feet at the water-surface, for 1,000 feet above and below each pair of locks; and other basins for the same purpose are to be placed at intervals of six miles along the line. To earn current expenses and 5 per cent. interest on the cost of construction, estimated at $50,000,000, 10,714,000 tons must pass through annually if the canal-toll is fixed at 28 cents per ton, and a traffic of 1,750,000 tons would have to pass through in order to enable the current expenses and cost of maintenance to be met. The actual tonnage which passed through Florida Straits in 1879 was about 2,400,000; but this traffic will probably be much larger in the future as a result of the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi. It has been computed that the
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ving upon present rates of freight and insur-
ance between the Gulf States and Atlantic and
Caribbean ports, which would be effected by a
oceanic ship-canal, would be at least 25 per cent.
The drainage area available for the water-supply
amounts to 1,500 square miles. The aver-
gean annual rainfall is 54 inches at St. Mary's,
and somewhat greater in the interior. It would
allow some 1,200 cubic feet of water per sec-
d available for feeding the canal, sufficient
to supply the canal if it can be all utilized.
About one fourth of this, the actual sup-
ply, or one sixteenth of the total precipitation,
would be stored away in reservoirs during the
summer season for use in the dry season. The res-
ervoir could only be economically constructed
by embanking the margins of Okeefenokee
swamp, and thus forming two vast shallow
pools, one on each side of the canal.
New lines for canals have been surveyed in
Germany to connect all the principal navigable
waters. The canalization of the Main is pro-
ceeding, between Frankfurt and Mayence, a canal
connecting the Rhine with the Weser and Elbe,
from Elbe to the Saale, two others connecting the
three with the Elbe and with the Oder, one
connecting the Oder with the Danube, and
several between Berlin and the cities of Rostock
and Stettin. Another project is the Bal-
can and North Sea Ship-Canal, planned by Dahl-
trom, to go from the Bay of Kiel to Bruns-
seit in the estuary of the Elbe. It is to
have a minimum depth of 20 feet, a width at
the surface of 160 and at the bottom of 64 feet.
A peculiar system of reservoirs and locks has
been designed to increase the depth at will to
35 or 25 feet, so as to float the heaviest iron-
clads in the German navy. It is estimated that
this canal can be completed in six years, at a
cost of about $18,750,000.
The constant shifting of the channels of the
Western rivers, owing to the erosion of the light
prairie soil of their banks, causes the double
erosion which has long been felt: that of uncer-
tainty and insecure navigation, and that of the
inability and frequent destruction of riparian
property, evils which increase with the growth
of population and prosperity in the Mississippi
Valley. The rapidity and extent of the dis-
placement of river-beds increases in geomet-
rical progression with the swiftness of the cur-
rent. The erosion of the banks and the deposit
of the material washed out causes the deflection
of the current, and the gradual formation of
meander bends. The river returns, after a circuit,
sometime of many miles, to its old bed at a
point not far below the spot where it deviated.
The narrow neck of land between is eaten away
by the impact of the current on the lower bank
at the first bend, and bars are formed in the
channel until a cut-off is formed; and then the
sediment increase of slope disturbs the regimen
of the river for many miles above and below;
levee banks are washed away, new berms
are formed, and bars deposited, the formation
of new loops hastened, and the same transforma-
tions of the channel and alterations in the ve-
locity of the current reproduced farther down.
The report of Captain Hanbury, of the Engi-
neer Corps of the Army, on the condition of
the Missouri River near Omaha, describes sim-
ple and inexpensive devices, by the skillful
application of which the mutable regimen of
these rivers can be controlled, their channels
rectified and conserved, the navigable way kept
clear, and the farmsteads and urban sites along
their banks rendered secure. This is accom-
plished by arresting the sediment carried down
by the river, and causing the deposits to take
place where they will preserve or improve the
channel, and either increase or lessen the slope
of the bed, according to the requirements. The
most effective contrivance for filling up a chan-
nel-bed when it is desired to deflect the chan-
nel into a new course, is a floating-brush dike,
technically known where it is used as the
"weed.") It is made by nailing or wiring
scrappy brush made up of saplings 30 or 30 feet long,
and four to eight inches in diameter. The brush
is sometimes made fast to a length of
rope instead of to saplings. These weeds are
anchored from 10 to 20 feet apart in the
stream where the bed is to be filled up. The
anchor is of sufficient weight to withstand
the force of the current. To the down-stream
end is attached a buoy to prevent the weed
from being driven to the bottom by the press-
ure of the current. The action of these float-
ing dikes is to retard the current and gradu-
ally check it, causing a portion of the solid
matter which is rolling along the bottom, or
held in suspension, to be arrested and pre-
cipitated. The sedimentation caused by these
dikes is remarkably rapid, a single season often
sufficing to build up the area over which they
are situated to the ordinary high-water
level. Another device for the same purpose
is the willow curtain. This is made of will-
ows an inch or more in diameter, fastened
parallel to each other, six or eight inches
apart, with wires. The curtains are anchored
against the current by rows of weights at-
tached to the bottom edge, and are held up
against the current, in a perpendicular or in-
clined position, by floats fastened to their up-
er edge. A screen made entirely of wire has
been used in the same way as the willow cur-
tain, with very satisfactory results. The wire
is woven like a seine, and entangles rootlets
and vegetable filaments, which accumulate and
form a mat dense enough to check the velocity
of the current. These curtains perform the
same service as the brush-dikes. The protec-
tion of banks exposed to the impact of cur-
rents is another important task in this branch
of hydraulic engineering. The bank is graded
to a slope of two in three, or a less grade. This
is inexpensively performed by hydraulic force-
pumps. Wattled mats of brush or willow are
then spread down the slope from the flood-
line, and along the incline of the river-bed,
far enough out to prevent the bottom from being scoured out below the screen. The total width of the revetting is usually about 100 feet. The portion which is carried out into the river is sometimes anchored with pieces of rock; but usually it is held in place by the action of the current, and is soon imbedded under a deposit of sediment. The varieties of revetment which have given the best satisfaction are the brush-blanket, in which the brush is bound together to form a mat with wire; the woven brush revetment; and the willow screen, in which the willows are bound close together with wire, instead of at a distance apart, as in the willow curtain. Where the bank is protected with revetting, instead of being worn away by the current, a deposit of sediment forms on the screen which drives the current farther and farther out. The cost of these protective screens is $2.25 to $2.50 a foot, measured along the bank. The brush-dikes cost $1 a running foot.

The removal of Flood Rock in Hell Gate, the entrance to New York Harbor from Long Island Sound, will widen the channel from 600 feet, its present width, to 1,200 feet. About three acres had been undermined and were ready to be blasted in August, and between five and six acres remained to be excavated. The clearing away of this obstruction will enable the largest ships to enter the East River, giving from 28 to 32 feet of water at low tide through this channel. The velocity of the tide will probably be increased by the destruction of this reef. There were over two miles of galleries, four or five feet broad and seven feet high, excavated at the beginning of December, and 782,000 feet of rock taken out, more than the whole excavations at Hal-let's Reef. The entire reef is to be blown up with a single blast, in which over 200,000 pounds of the highest explosives will be used. There are ten tunnels, already 600 feet long, running parallel with the current. The tunneling progresses at the rate of 500 feet a month. The excavations are approached through a shaft, sunk from the crown of the rock, and 60 feet deep. The top of the reef is below the high-water line, and to sink the shaft a cffer-dam had to be used. With the excavated material an island was built up on the surface of the rock, upon which stand a blacksmith's and repairing shop, a boiler-house, etc. The final explosion will probably take place about the middle of the year 1883.

The removal of Diamond Reef in New York Harbor, situated midway between the Battery and Governor's Island, a serious obstruction to navigation, which received its name from the wreck of the ship Diamond upon it, was completed on the 9th of July. The excavation of this large and dangerous rock was accomplished by a dredging scow, invented by General Newton for submarine mining. (See Hill Gate Improvements in "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1876.) Diamond Reef was entirely submerged, and was about four feet in extent. The surface-blasting system of submerged rocks proposed by Mailferte was tried upon this reef; and before him contractors had attempted to clear it all but abandoned the undertaking. These attempts were made under the authority of city government, which entertained the idea of building up the reef into a small island. The average depth of the holes drilled by the rods of the drilling scow was 100 feet below the surface of the rock. As many as 21 holes, charged with 1,140 pounds of nitro-glycerine, were sometimes fired in a single blast. A part of the material of the reef consisted of deposits of glacial clay, pebbles, bowlders. General Roy Stone, the superintendent of the work under General Newton employed an hydraulic jet for removing lighter matter, and the deposits of silt and bowlder rubbish which overlaid it and the surf of the rocky portions of the reef. Where rock was not homogeneous, but was mixed with the clay and loose pebbles, boring the scow was impracticable, and some deposits required to be removed by blasting. Powerful streams of water with a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch, projected upon the surface, when consisting of soft material or mixed hard-pan and detritus, which penetrated the mass of the foot a minute, producing a hollow three feet in diameter, in which bowlders up to 20 pounds' weight would be suspended by force of the stream. The cost of removing the reef by these methods amounted to $309,400.

Appropriations have been voted by Congress to survey a route for connecting Hudson and East Rivers above Manhattan and by a navigable channel. The project canal is to be 18 feet in depth, allowing tide to pass freely from one river to the other, and from 350 to 400 feet wide. The route has been conducted by General John New. The beds of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek will be utilized. The canal is to be 1,000 feet wide on the east side at the mouth of Harlem River, which it follows as far as Dyckman's Head, where it turns westward to join Spuyten Duyvil Creek, a cutting having to be made through a ledge of rocks and through dry ground some distance beyond. The route then lows the creek to its mouth, considerable excavation having to be made in its bed. A passage would save vessels going to New York land with freight taken on in the North River the distance around the Battery, about 14 miles, and would relieve the crowded river of the extent of this traffic. The cost of the improvement is estimated at $2,000,000.

The French Paris-New York Telegraph Company, with a drilling scow, invents the laying of cables across the Atlantic, is the fourth transatlantic cable which has been established. The three others in operation, but have all been bro
control of the Anglo-American Com- 
pioneer association, which in spite 
and disasters first linked the conti- 
nent hemispheres with two cables in 
666. The initial capital of that com- 
pany is 4,000,000. The large profits acquired 
by the Anglo-American Company, during the 
decades, when it possessed the monopoly 
and fixed the tariff at 
screetion, first at $20 a word, then at 
fterward at $2.50, induced French 
under the lead of Baron Erlanger 
rival line. In 1869 the French At- 
bism was laid between Brest and the 
and of St. Pierre, adjacent to New- 
, and thence to Duxbury, near Bos- 
茅riband was not severe enough, 
e line would have been sufficient for 
ess, to prevent the new company 
ning good revenue. The situation 
ach cable was particularly favorable 
tribution of messages. Competition 
 combination; both companies pooled 
ings, establishing a uniform tariff, on 
ion of the French company's having at- 
of the joint gross receipts. To 
plete control over the traffic, 
company afterward bought out 
any by agreement 
for every share of 500 francs. A 
up immediately in the Direct 
es Cable. The single cable of this 
was carried from Ireland to Torbay 
otta. This new company, which 
y acquired 30 per cent. of the 
was also merged in the Anglo Amer-
ng its line to that company for twen-
t. The new French cable, recently 
entered the field as the sole rival 
ginal company. Its published aim 
ablish a complete double-cable line 
he continents, and to efficiently com-
the British cable combination. The 
 west of the second French cable 
ayer-Quartier. One of the cables 
nectance with the United States 
without touching foreign territory, 
to unite England with her American 
The total length of both lines is a 
0,000 geographical miles. The first 
a Brest to Louisburg, on the Island of 
 400 miles long, has been laid; 
dation from St. Pierre to Rye Beach, 
ashire, 880 miles. Of the Brit-
only the section which was to con-
 the Continental land lines, running 
ance, on the Scilly Isles, to Brest, 
was put down. The total length of 
by the French company is, there-
1 miles. The cable which was to 
 the Scilly Isles with St. Pierre would 
 of 2,285 miles, and the exten-
ray of 270 miles. From the latter 
es would have to be constructed to 
the Pacific. The cable land sys-
 cable was to have a double termi-
nation on the European side, a cable 30 miles 
 long from Penzance to Land's End, connecting 
it with the British lines, and the one already 
laid joining it to the Continental land system at 
Brest. The company was already provided 
with a repairing-ship before the cable was laid. 
The communication has been interrupted twice, 
once by a break in the main cable, which oc-
curred May 22d near the Island of St. Pierre, 
which was repaired the same month, and a 
second time by a break in the section between 
St. Pierre and Cape Cod, which occurred 
November 21st.

A cable connecting England and Norway has 
been laid between Newbiggon and Gröderig, 
ne Arndal, Norway, a distance of 424 miles, 
and thence to Marstrand, Sweden, a distance 
of 99 miles. The core is 120 pounds of copper 
and 200 of gutta-percha per mile. It is 
 shredded with 12 wires, for a part of the dis-
ance No. 0, and for a part No. 8. Both sec-
tions have heavy doubled shore-ends.

The third cable of the duplicate line be-
tween Marseilles and Algiers has been laid. 
It has a length of 525 miles, and is of the same 
type as the new Australian cable, described 
below.

A cable, 525 miles in length, has been made 
by the India Rubber Telegraph Works in Eng-
land, for the Mexican Telegraph Company of 
the United States, to be laid in the Gulf of 
Mexico between Vera Cruz and one of the 
coast islands in Texas, near the mouth of 
the Rio Grande. It has a core with 107 pounds 
of copper and 186 of gutta-percha per mile. 
The main portion is sheathed with 12 No. 0, 
and the shore-ends with 14 No. 1 galvanized 
iron wires. The whole cable is thoroughly 
protected by compounds and tapes. The line 
is to run from Brazos Santiago to Tampico, 
and thence to Vera Cruz, 525 miles in all. By 
arrangement with the Mexican Government it 
will transmit all the foreign messages of the 
Mexican lines. This cable will reduce the dis-
tance between the United States and Brazil, 
or the west coast of South America, by over 
6,000 miles, and the cost in proportion, as all 
messages must now be sent by way of Lisbon 
and the Madeira Islands.

The duplicate Australian submarine cable 
consists of four sections: Penang and Malacca, 
275 miles; Malacca and Singapore, 116 miles; 
Singapore to Banjoewangi, 920 miles; Ban-
joewangi to Port Darwin, 1,181 miles. The 
cable was all laid but the last section in 1879. 
The core of this cable is 107 pounds of copper 
and 140 pounds of gutta-percha per mile. The 
deep-sea portion has eleven No. 13 homogeneous 
wires covered with two layers of protecting 
tapes. In the intermediate and shore-end 
portions the core is protected from insects by 
being wound round with brass tape. The 
cable was all down on January 29th.

A cable between Hong-Kong and Manila, 
which was put down in April, has a similar 
core to the above in the deep-sea section, cov-

These cables were laid by the Telegraph Construction Company, of England, which also laid for the Anglo-American Company an Atlantic cable, 2,073 miles in length, between Valencia, Ireland, and Heart's Content, Newfoundland, utilizing for 170 miles from Heart's Content, and 94 miles from Valencia, the shore-ends and a portion of the intermediate section of the 1866 cable. The new cable has a core with 300 pounds of copper and 800 pounds of gutta-percha per mile. The deep-sea portion has ten No. 18 homogeneous wires, each one covered with Clifford's compound, a new protective, and separately tapeled, alternating with hemp yarn, the whole being incased in tape. About 190 miles of the cable made for the Brest-St. Pierre line were used in the deep-sea portion; this has 400 pounds of copper and gutta-percha per nautical mile in its core. At the shore-ends the cable was made with steel wire for short distances, so that it may be grasped and raised without breaking in case it may have to be taken up for repairs. The cable was laid in the month of August, by the steamships Scotia and Seine. This cable is the restoration of that laid in 1866, of which the two shore-ends were utilized. It is called the cable of 1880. The 1866 cable was broken January 15, 1877, and finally abandoned July 27, 1878. Its renewal has cost about $1,100,000. The 1866 cable was broken March 11, 1873, and abandoned finally February 1, 1877. The third cable laid by this company, in 1878, was broken April 2, 1879, but is still in operation, as well as that laid in 1874, in which no break has occurred. The Anglo-American Company has, consequently, three cables of its own in operation between Ireland and Newfoundland, with extensions to Sydney, 300 miles.

The Erlanger cable, which was purchased by the Anglo-American Company from the first French Company, was broken in May, 1870, the year after it was first laid, and has been broken and repaired several times since. The last time it was repaired was in August, 1879, the break having occurred on the 32d of the preceding February. It was worked until December, 1880, when it broke again. The company then declared their intention of abandoning the cable, as it was too rotten to warrant any further attempts to keep it in order. The cable of the Direct United States Company, which was laid in 1874, has twice been broken, once near the Torbay end of the main cable, January 4, 1878, and once in the section between Torbay and Rye Beach, in February of the same year. The cable was repaired, and is supposed to be in good condition. The working of the Maritim head system of duplex telegraphy in the Direct United States line has fully doubled the capacity of the cable. Brown and Allen's improvement enables this line to send messages direct from Torbay to New York without transmitting at Rye Beach.

There are six cables, between 15,000 and 16,000 miles in aggregate length, now working between Europe and America. Their total cost has been about $55,000,000. The three cables of the Anglo-American Company have an aggregate length of about 8,450 miles; the old French cable is 7,329 miles long; the Direct United States cable from Ireland to Torbay and Rye Beach is 2,850 miles long; and the new French cables have a total length of 3,461 miles. A project has been mooted of a double cable line, to be built with American capital, and used in connection with the United States lines, remaining under the control of one of the American telegraph companies. The projected cable was to extend from Cape Cod to Cape Breton.

The danger of overhead telegraph-wires in cities, and the occasional stoppages of electric communication by breakage of the wires caused by storms or incrustations of ice, have impressed both the public and the directories of the companies with the necessity of soon adopting some method of underground insulation, especially in inhabited places. In England gutta-percha has been used for several years, not with entire success. In Germany there are long lines of subterranean telegraph similar to ocean-cables, and these have been worked satisfactorily for periods long enough to prove them, though the insulation is less perfect than in overhead wires. The Western Union Company has a cable of 60 wires running under the North River, and one of 80 wires under the streets of New York City, the wires being inclosed in iron pipes of 2½ inches aperture. Brook's underground system has been tried with success in a section across the St. Louis suspension bridge, and is also employed for telephone wires. This cable is made by drawing copper wires, wrapped in cotton or jute, through iron pipes filled with liquid paraffine, every particle of moisture being carefully excluded from the materials, so that air enters to EXCEPT.

EUROPE. The area of Europe was estimated in 1880 at 9,710,840 square kilometres,
EUROPE. 253

313 square miles. With regard to population, the countries of Europe (includ- ing their European dependencies) held a very varied position in 1890: (inclusive of Finland) 14,000,000

Italy 13,500,000

Hungary 8,000,000

Britain (inclusive of Malta, Gibraltar, Heligoland) 5,000,000

Venetia 8,500,000

(exclusive of Bulgaria, East Rumelia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina) 4,000,000

(al inclusive of Azores) 4,000,000

constituent islands 2,000,000

Portugal (exclusive of Feroes and Is- lands) 2,000,000

Ireland 1,000,000

and Herzegovina 1,000,000

Albania 500,000

Bosnia 300,000

Montenegro 200,000

Bulgaria 100,000

Rumania 60,000

Serbia 30,000

Montenegro 10,000

Monaco 10,000

Total 8,484,000

The Eastern question kept Europe thorough- out the year in a state of excitement, though the same degree as in 1879. (See Eastern Question.) Of the two provisions of the Congress of Berlin which had not been carried out—the cession of territory to Montenegro and Greece—only the one relating to egadi was disposed of toward the close of 1880; the other, the Greek-Turkish question, being carried over into the new year, with the consent of the great powers, included a special treaty with Montenegro, in which Turkey kept the territory it had given to Montenegro in exchange promised tocede to egadi the town of Dulibog and some ring villages. In the execution of this treaty, the Turkish Government was so severe, that the European powers, by sending a fleet into Turkish waters, made a joint declaration against Turkey. In October the stations of the German, Austrian, and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople were evacuated by the Government to order the evacuation, as effected in November, after the report of the Albanians to the Emperor had been overruled. (See Montenegro.) For settling the border with Greece and Turkey, the great powers arranged another conference of plenipotentiaries at Berlin, on June 16th. The conference agreed upon a new frontier between Greece and Turkey, which the Turkish Government refused to accept, and which Greece determined to conquer if necessary of arms. (See Eastern Question and Greece.) At the close of the year no real progress toward the permanent settlement of the question had been made. In the mean while the condition of Turkey continues as hopeless as before, and a further disintegration of the empire becomes more and more probable. (See Turkey.)

In England, public attention was engrossed by the change of government and the threatening attitude of the Irish Land League. The general election which began at the close of March, led to a crushing defeat of the Conservative party, and to the formation of a new Liberal Government under the leadership of Gladstone. It was to be expected that England's influence in the great international questions, especially in the Eastern question, would be weakened by this change, and so the new Government, at the close of the year 1880, could not point to a single success in its foreign relations. In home questions the successful progress of the Irish Land League was a cause of still greater embarrassment. All parties in the United Kingdom agree in the opinion that in Ireland the leaders of the Land League possess a much greater influence than the English Government. No one expects that the result of the trial, which the Government in the last days of the year instituted against the leaders of the League, can in any way determine the further development of the Irish question, which bids fair to occupy a very prominent position in the history of the year 1881. (See Great Britain and Ireland.) The war in Afghanistan intensified again some severe losses upon the British army, and at the close of the year no definite agreement between the English and Afghan governments had been arrived at. (See Afghanistan.) In South Africa, the English Government had to face two new wars, the rising of the Basutos, who refused to deliver up their arms, and the attempt of the Boers of Transvaal to restore their republic. (See Cape Colony.)

In Russia the Nihilists again scared the Government by a new plot against the Emperor's life, which was followed by the appointment of an executive commission, with General Loris-Melikoff at its head. The commission was clothed with very extensive powers for the purpose of rooting out Nihilism. The effect of the terrorism which prevailed in Russia in consequence of the bold operations of the Nihilists made itself felt at the gloomy celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. In the course of the year Melikoff succeeded, however, in checking the demonstrations of the Nihilists, and in allaying, to some extent, the growing discontent of large classes of the Russian people. The negotiations with China on the retrocession of Kalgan were not yet concluded at the close of 1880, and the war against the Tekke-Turkomen was to recommence. (See Russia.)

In Italy, the resignation of the Ministry of the Interior led to the dissolution of the Chambers,
and a new general election, at which the Ministry again obtained a small majority. The Ministry successfully repressed the impetuosity of the party of Italia Irideenta, which clamors for the annexation of the Italian districts of Austria to Italy, and thereby endangers the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries. Republican sentiments are gaining strength, and are well represented in the Italian Parliament. (See Austria.)

In France, the republican form of government is making from year to year greater progress. The supplementary election of members of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as the election of general councils, resulted in a signal victory for the Republican party. A violent conflict between the Government and the Catholic party arose, when the former, on March 29th, issued a degree, which enjoined upon all religious communities the duty to apply for a recognition by the state, and to submit to the Government their rules for approbation. The members of all the communities which failed to comply with the demand of the Government were sent out of the country. When the Prime Minister Freycinet hesitated to carry through this policy, he had to give way to Jules Ferry, who announced to the National Assembly, when it reassembled in November, that a complete compliance with the law of the country had been enforced. The relations of France with all foreign countries were of a peaceable character, and some warlike utterances which Gambetta ventured to make in a speech at Cherbourg were promptly disowned. (See France.)

In Germany, the new protective policy of Bismarck was fully carried through, without, however, producing the favorable result which the Government expected from it. The rate of taxation is higher than before, because the Government demanded and obtained from the Reichstag an increase of the military budget for the next seven years. The exceptional laws aiming at the repression of the Social Democracy were allowed to remain in force until 1884. In April, Bismarck again tendered his resignation, because, in the discussion of a new stamp-tax by the Bundesrath, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony had been ontvoted by the smaller states under the leadership of Wurtemberg. The resignation was, however, revoked, as the Bundesrath complied with the wishes of Bismarck, who remained at his post, although the Reichstag rejected a number of the measures proposed by him. The Government of Prussia showed itself willing to make some concessions to the demands of Rome, but a full reconciliation was not obtained; and at the completion of the Cologne Cathedral the Catholic party kept aloof from the celebration in so demonstrative a manner that the Conservative party of the Prussian Diet cut the alliance which had hitherto existed between the two parties. (See Germany and Prussia.)

In Austria, the Cabinet of Count Taaffe drifted more and more into the ranks of the Federalist party. The representatives of liberal ideas resigned in the course of the year, and the new members were either mere functionaries, without any political convictions, or members of the Federalist party. An important concession made to the Croats in regard to the official use of their language, widened the breach between the Ministry and the bulk of the German population of Austria, and called forth on the part of the latter several enthusiastic manifestations of attachment to the German nationality. In the foreign relations of the empire there was no notable change, and the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Ischl was regarded as a confirmation of the German-Austrian alliance, which both parties appeared equally desirous to keep intact. (See Austria.)

**EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.** The following is a summary of the statistics of the Evangelical Association, as they are given in the "Christian Family Almanac" for 1861:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONFERENCES</th>
<th>Itinerant preachers.</th>
<th>Local preachers.</th>
<th>Members.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Pennsylvania</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>14,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Pennsylvania</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>11,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>3,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Indiana</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>16,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>10,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>6,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>608</strong></td>
<td><strong>560</strong></td>
<td><strong>118,391</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whole number of churches, 1,477, having a probable value of $3,115,299; number of parsonages, 435, having a probable value of $485,816; number of Sunday-schools, 1,978, with 131,237 scholars; number of baptisms, 1,466 of adults, and 7,494 of children; amount of conference contributions, $5,098; of contributions for missions, $64,911; of Sunday-school and tract contributions, $2,108.

The annual meeting of the *Missions Society and Board* was held at Cleveland, Ohio, October 8th. The total receipts for missions had been, for the year, $79,561, of which $13,800 had been contributed to the principal treasury for home and European missions, $8,020 for the heathen missions (in Japan), and $35,849 had been received by the conference treasuries. The expenditures had been $80,860, exceeding the receipts by $8,298. The subject of establishing a harbor mission in New York City was considered and referred to the bishop. The proposed organization of a Woman's Missionary Society was approved.
FAVRE, JULES C. G.

FINANCES, UNITED STATES. 255

F

E, JULES CLAUDE GABRIEL, a Frenchman, born in Lyons, where his father was a paper manufacturer. He was born March 31, 1809; died January 19, 1884, in Versailles. M. Favre is known in the annals of French and European history as a man of high principles. He was a member of the French Academy, as successor of M. Victor Cousin. On this occasion, as well as in several speeches made in the National Assembly, he strongly declared his belief in God and Christianity, and was looked upon as a devoted member of the Catholic Church. An action for defamation, which, though resulting in a condemnation, had laid bare domestic irregularities, confirmed him in his desire to withdraw from political life. A widower since 1870, he married in 1874 a Protestant governess, and finally became a regular attendant at Protestant worship. His two principal works were "Rome et la République française" (Paris, 1871), and "Le Gouvernement du 4 Septembre" (2 vols., 1871-72), both of which have been translated into English.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been marked during the year by a large increase in the receipts, especially from duties on imported goods, while the expenditures, except for pensions, have increased but little, as will be seen by the following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NET ORDINARY RECEIPTS</th>
<th>YEAR ENDING JUNE 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duties on Imports</td>
<td>$187,300,047 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal revenue</td>
<td>113,700,010 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of public lands</td>
<td>1,200,000 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on national banks</td>
<td>7,747,000 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid by Pacific Railway Companies</td>
<td>2,707,000 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sticking fund for Pacific Railway Companies</td>
<td>750,000 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees, fines, etc., customs</td>
<td>1,700,000 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees, consular patents, and lands</td>
<td>2,200,000 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of Government property</td>
<td>1,100,000 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits on cologne</td>
<td>2,999,900 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues of District of Columbia</td>
<td>1,741,441 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3,501,501 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$278,527,184 46</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURES</th>
<th>YEAR ENDING JUNE 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War</td>
<td>$40,497,560 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>13,150,000 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>5,040,000 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>2,191,400 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>109,200,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>65,141,500 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$298,947,583 33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts from duties on imports have been derived chiefly from importations of sugar, and of wooden and silk goods, as will be seen by the following exhibit:
The internal revenue receipts, largely increased over those of the previous year, are derived principally from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, adhesive stamps, banks and bankers, as will be seen by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRINCIPAL ARTICLES</th>
<th>RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>$72,570,394 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>40,180,062 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, and manuf.</td>
<td>10,729,092 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks and bankers</td>
<td>5,660,884 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive stamps</td>
<td>3,612,458 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be noticed that the net expenditures were less than the net receipts in the amount of $65,818,535.20, and this surplus represents the actual reduction of the debt, taking into account the cash in the Treasury.

The surplus, together with $8,084,634.91, drawn from the cash balance of the Treasury, was applied mainly to the purchase and retirement of interest-bearing obligations of the United States, which will reduce the future annual interest charge $4,132,797.50. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, will amount to $350,000,000, and the total expenditures to $250,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $100,000,000.

The receipts to December 31, 1880, one half of the fiscal year, have amounted to $179,985,584.30, and the payments during the same period to $139,618,839.87, leaving a surplus for the half-year of $40,366,744.43. This indicates that the surplus of $90,000,000, estimated for the year, will be maintained, should the relative increase of the receipts as compared with last year be maintained.

The expenditures as stated, however, do not include any amounts to be applied to the purchase of the debt for the sinking fund as required by law. Section 5 of the act of February 25, 1869, provides as follows:

Section 5. And it be further enacted, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public debt, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: 1. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States. 2. To the purchase or payment of one cent of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1867, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall be in manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct. 3. The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

While the war continued, and the expenditures exceeded the receipts (excluding loan), the second of the above requirements was not carried into effect, as it would have been absurd to purchase outstanding debt for a sinking fund, and at the same time to issue bonds to meet current expenses.

In August, 1865, the debt reached its maximum. Every year since that time there has been a surplus revenue, and a consequent reduction of debt, as follows:

Statement showing the net receipts, net expenditures, and surplus revenues of the Government for each fiscal year from 1866 to 1880, inclusive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR ENDING JUNE 30</th>
<th>Net receipts</th>
<th>Net payments</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>$515,686,229 06</td>
<td>$512,256,416 29</td>
<td>$3,429,813 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>$490,796,102 27</td>
<td>$517,548,675 16</td>
<td>$27,882,373 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>$425,856,569 83</td>
<td>$517,548,675 16</td>
<td>$91,292,093 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$720,943,474 21</td>
<td>$823,593,671 40</td>
<td>$97,650,923 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$413,730,477 63</td>
<td>$609,628,590 73</td>
<td>$100,938,113 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$838,925,449 99</td>
<td>$977,172,185 25</td>
<td>$81,753,264 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$714,918,427 06</td>
<td>$777,517,862 87</td>
<td>$96,390,565 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>$332,798,248 07</td>
<td>$299,343,245 80</td>
<td>$33,455,003 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$290,478,375 74</td>
<td>$257,183,857 11</td>
<td>$33,294,518 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>$550,666,000 10</td>
<td>$748,828,992 84</td>
<td>$198,162,992 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$2,742,809 16</td>
<td>$550,426,377 80</td>
<td>$2,192,341 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$2,742,809 16</td>
<td>$550,426,377 80</td>
<td>$2,192,341 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$2,742,809 16</td>
<td>$550,426,377 80</td>
<td>$2,192,341 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$2,742,809 16</td>
<td>$550,426,377 80</td>
<td>$2,192,341 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$2,742,809 16</td>
<td>$550,426,377 80</td>
<td>$2,192,341 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $5,526,782,042 10 $4,573,669,042 19 $973,113,000 01

The surplus arising from 1866 to 1869 was partly held in the Treasury, increasing the cash balance from $88,218,055.13 to $149,562,471.60; the remainder was applied to the purchase of various kinds of securities mainly issued during the war of the rebellion, some of which after purchase were held intact, the interest accruing thereon being reinvested in the purchase of the debt, as required by the sinking fund act. By this means, the principal of the debt was reduced from $2,544,649,026.56 to $2,588,645,218.94.

The bonds purchased still appeared on the books and in the reports of the Treasury as outstanding, though in fact owned by the Government.
The idea exists as to the effect of these laws—that they provide in some way a method by which, without the debt to be extinguished. This was no "new way to pay old taxation to such an extent that the real excess the expenditures is the only which the debt can ever be paid. These a pledge that the Government will such taxes that its revenues after paynt expenses shall be sufficient to purcgy year one per cent. of the entire certain additional amount equal to a rate which would have accrued on all is purchased had they remained out-
##ment setting forth the requirements inking fund, from May, 1868, to June, as interpreted by the Treasury, and the purchases made to meet such res-
ta., is published with the annual re-
the Secretary of the Treasury. From ent in the last report, it seems that lasses within the period mentioned were 128.78 less than the amount required by at the purchases been kept up as the und law appears to direct, the current of the Government could not have t. From the same report it appears the year ending June 30, 1881, the law the purchase during the present year, which, added to the predi-
ction above stated, makes $98,619,013.26 ases to be made during the present alance the sinking-fund account. As as revenues for the year are estimated 00,00, this will probably be done. lation is set forth in the statement asount required by law to be purchased inking fund during the years 1862 to or of the redemptions made, though s of large amounts; and the statements qunt years show that in no year have rrent terms of the acts been complied
owing is the Department's estimate requirements of the sinking fund for the years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount principal</th>
<th>Amount interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>$48,904,845</td>
<td>$45,122,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>48,929,055</td>
<td>49,924,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>50,758,388</td>
<td>52,419,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>56,797,947</td>
<td>57,989,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>60,917,410</td>
<td>61,728,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>53,200,977</td>
<td>53,200,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>58,904,845</td>
<td>58,904,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total     | $330,904,707    | 330,904,707     |

The Secretary of the Treasury in his last an-
mal report calls the attention of Congress to the advantages which would arise from redu-
g at lower rates the bonds which be-
rate redeemable in 1881, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan and August, 1861</th>
<th>Rate per cent</th>
<th>Redeemable.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan and August, 1865</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>June 30, 1861</td>
<td>$148,746,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1865 (1868)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>June 30, 1861</td>
<td>172,745,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1865 (1868)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>May 31, 1861</td>
<td>400,050,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and he recommends that authority be given for the issue of $400,000,000 of Treasury notes bearing interest not exceeding 4 per cent, maturing from one to ten years, the amount maturing in
any one year not to exceed the amount required for the sinking fund for that year; and also $40,000,000 of bonds of the character of the outstanding 4 per cents, but bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 1/4 per cent, per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years. Under this plan the Secretary believed the outstanding bonds could be refunded, and the interest of the public debt thereby reduced $12,000,000 per annum.

The proposition was at first favorably received in Congress, but owing to the continued advance in the market value of outstanding United States bonds, that of the 4 per cents having reached a point at which purchasers could realize only about 3 25 per cent, the belief soon became general that the interest could be reduced to 3 or 2 1/2 per cent.

The changes in the character of the public debt during 1880 will be seen by the following comparative table, compiled from the monthly debt statements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER OF DEBT</th>
<th>AMOUNT DECEMBER 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest-bearing debt:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds at 6 per cent</td>
<td>$272,490,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds at 5 per cent</td>
<td>508,420,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds at 4 per cent</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunding certificates at 4 per cent</td>
<td>758,490,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy pension funds</td>
<td>2,255,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt on which interest ceased at maturi-</td>
<td>14,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt bearing no interest:</td>
<td>14,901,855.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand and legal-tender notes</td>
<td>346,712,506.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of deposit</td>
<td>10,075,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractional currency</td>
<td>15,874,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold and silver certificates.</td>
<td>21,000,010.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>31,911,908.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,219,792,605.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less cash in the Treasury</td>
<td>207,226,808.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net debt</td>
<td>$3,012,765,806.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table below is also of interest in connection with the national finances as showing the principal items of assets held by the Treasury on January 1, 1879, the day of resumption of specie payments, and the first day of each year since.

The monetary transactions have been conducted through the Treasurer, nine assistant-
treasurers, one depositary, and one hundred and thirty national-bank depositaries. The gross receipts for the fiscal year amounted to $545,840,713.96, of which $114,039,506.51 were received through the depositary banks. The deposits of public moneys in these banks are at all times amply secured by deposits of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, and no loss has been suffered by the Government on account of such deposits of money since 1866. The moneys thus received by a depositary bank are paid out upon Treasury drafts, or transferred to the credit of United States disbursing officers, and by them disbursed to public creditors; or, if not needed for disbursement by these methods in the vicinity of the bank, they are without expense to the Government transferred to an assistant-treasurer in a locality where they are needed for such disbursement. At the close of the fiscal year there stood in the depositary banks and sub-Treasury offices to the credit of the United States Treasurer, subject to draft, the sum of $204,863,886.34, and to the credit of United States disbursing officers $28,061, 290.93.

As agent for the redemption of national-bank notes the Treasurer of the United States redeemed during the year $61,585,675.66, as against $157,655,644.96 in 1879.

It is worthy of notice that the amount of gold coin held by the Government, as before stated, is the largest accumulation of such coin in the world. In addition thereto the banks held of coin on October 1st, $108,000,000, of which about $100,000,000 was gold. At the same time both gold and silver coin was circulating freely in the hands of the people throughout the entire country; and, thus far, since resumption, all the several kinds of currency have been kept at par with gold coin.

The monetary transactions of the country, other than those handled by the Government, have been conducted mainly through national banks, State banks, private bankers, and trust companies, supplemented by clearing-houses in several of the large cities. During the year ending November 1, 1880, fifty-seven national banks have been organized, with an aggregate capital of $357,170,700; three, having a total capital of $780,000, have failed; and ten, with a total capital of $1,070,000, have voluntarily discontinued business, leaving in operation 2,095 banks, with a total capital paid in of $486,385,085.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS</th>
<th>AMOUNT HELD JANUARY 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold coin and gold bullion</td>
<td>$185,962,799.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard silver dollars</td>
<td>10,374,529.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractional silver dollars</td>
<td>9,449,481.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver bullion</td>
<td>4,021,804.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States notes</td>
<td>62,850,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National-bank notes</td>
<td>6,089,159.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractional currency</td>
<td>557,808.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits handled by banks</td>
<td>28,958,929.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel and minor coin</td>
<td>1,398,566.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Of this amount $41,996,846.67 was on account of subscriptions to refunding bonds.
It will thus be seen that in the United States there were 6,551 monetary institutions, involving an aggregate capital of $660,501,910, and holding of deposits $2,203,525,139, an amount considerably greater than the entire public debt.

National banks before declaring dividends are required to set apart a certain percentage of their earnings in order to create a surplus fund with which to meet possible losses. This surplus fund can be loaned or invested like the capital or other moneys held by the banks, and can be paid out in dividends to a limited extent. On September 1, 1880, this fund amounted to $120,145,549.

During the year ending September 1, 1880, the national banks paid in dividends $36,411,473, or 892 per cent. on their capital. Their earnings, however, amounted in the same period to $44,186,084. In the first dividend period 226 banks, with a total capital of $30,407,200, and in the second dividend period 228 banks, with a total capital of $36,834,150, passed their dividends, showing that about one fifteenth of the entire national bank capital was unremunerative. The average number of banks passing dividends for the previous five years has been 279, with a capital of $42,366,344, or about one tenth of the entire capital.

National banks are also required to keep in reserve a certain percentage of their deposits, being 25 per cent. in certain large cities named in the law, and 15 per cent. in all other localities. They must keep of this with the Treasurer of the United States, in lawful money, 5 per cent. of the amount of their circulating notes, to meet the redemption of such notes. On October 1, 1880, these banks held $988,000,000 deposits, on which there was a required reserve of $201,000,000. The reserve actually held, however, amounted to about $322,000,000, of which $108,000,000 was in specie (an increase since 1879 of about $60,000,000), and $54,000,000 in United States notes (a decrease since 1879 of $31,000,000). It is to be observed that the banks are doing business upon a special basis, and that specie is being rapidly substituted for United States notes in the bank reserves, thereby increasing the currency to that extent. At the above date the banks also held with the United States Treasurer, to meet redemptions of their notes, about $15,900,000 in lawful money.

The amount of circulating notes of the national banks, on January 1, 1880, was $342,887,236, and on November 1, 1880, $343,884,107. A national bank can issue of circulating notes only a certain percentage of its capital, viz.: On a capital of less than $500,000, 90 per cent.; between $500,000 and $1,000,000, 80 per cent.; between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, 75 per cent.; and above $2,000,000, 60 per cent. For the United States bonds deposited to secure circulation, the bank gets 90 per cent. of the amount in circulating notes; and it can at any time withdraw the bonds by placing

The following table shows the geographical distribution of the national banks, trust companies, and private banks in the United States.
with the United States Treasurer lawful money for the redemption of the notes for which the bonds are held as security—not, however, reducing the deposit of bonds below $50,000.

The restriction in the issue of notes, as above stated, would seem to be needless, as the banks have not called for the maximum by about $70,000,000 of the circulation to which, under existing laws, they are entitled, though probably in certain individual cases banks have been embarrassed by the restriction, and the country thereby deprived of a temporary increase of circulation when much needed. Experience shows, however, that the volume of circulating national-bank notes is not regulated so much by the necessities of business as by other causes, principally the market rate of interest and the market price of the bonds deposited to secure the notes. The lower either of these, the greater the profit on circulation will be, and the more inducement for banks to expand their issues, and conversely for a higher rate or price. The profits realized by a national bank, on its circulation, may be calculated thus: Take for illustration $100 of capital to be thus invested, the market rate of interest being 6 per cent. per annum, with 4 per cent, bonds at a premium of 12 per cent. The interest on the $100 4 per cent. bond on which the circulation is issued would be $4. The circulation received would be $90, from which, however, must be deducted $10, premium on bond, and $4.50 for 5 per cent. reserve, leaving of loanable circulation $75.50, the interest on which at 6 per cent. is $4.44, making a total interest of $8.44 on the original investment of $100. From this, however, should be deducted 1 per cent. on $90 for tax on the circulation, and nine cents approximate cost of redemption, and there remains $7.49 or 7.49 per cent. net interest realized. Had the $100 been loaned directly at 6 per cent., there would have been realized $6, making a net profit by taking out circulation of 1.42 per cent. It will be readily seen that with a decreased premium on the bond the profit on circulation would have been correspondingly larger.

The following table, prepared by the same method, shows that, with the price of the security bonds remaining constant, an increase in the market value of money lessens the profit of bank circulation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>circulation issued on</th>
<th>2 per cent.</th>
<th>4 per cent.</th>
<th>6 per cent.</th>
<th>8 per cent.</th>
<th>10 per cent.</th>
<th>12 per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 per cent. bonds at 12 per cent. premium</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>.89</td>
<td>.68</td>
<td>.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 per cent. bonds at par</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 per cent. bonds at par</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This demonstration is well confirmed by the existing distribution of the currency. In the New England States, containing about one twelfth of the population of the country, the market rate of interest as compared with that of other sections of the country is uniformly low, and that section consequently furnishes more than one third of the national-bank circulation of the entire country. In the Western States, where the rate of interest is usually high, capital has more generally sought private banking as more remunerative, there being in those States 1,883 private banks, with a capital of $45,743,007, against 536, with a capital of only $12,016,578, in New England; while of national-bank capital the New England States have $168,070,420, against $68,137,045 in the Western States. Of national-bank circulation the New England States have $1,250,000,000, and the Western States $630,000,000.

Assuming the market rate of interest to remain unchanged, or to have a tendency to increase, an increase of national-bank circulation would naturally occur only with a fall of the market price of the bonds; and this was well illustrated during the past autumn when the market value of bonds was increasing. At that time the pressure for an increase of paper circulation was so great, that the Government floated $45,000,000 in silver certificates issued mainly upon deposits of gold—the banks meanwhile diminishing instead of increasing their circulation, and not heeding the demand for more currency. It is very evident that no elasticity of the currency through free banking has been secured by the present banking laws. On the contrary, as currency becomes scarcer and the market rates of interest advance, the tendency of the banks will be to withdraw, rather than to increase, their circulation, and the needed currency must be supplied from other sources, if supplied at all.

Whatever defects in this system of national banks may exist, it is generally conceded that no better system of banking has ever yet been devised. Many of the bank charters will soon expire, however, and the question of their renewal must be met.

The rapid reduction of the public debt, if continued at present rate, will in less than twenty years retire all the interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and the question of supplying a sound paper currency to the country in place of the present bank issues will soon be of serious importance.

The foreign trade for the calendar year 1880 has been greater than ever before in the history of the country, the exports of domestic produce alone being larger than the entire exports of any year previous to 1870.

The following tables show the rapid growth and colossal amounts of this trade. Whether these figures are to be kept up to their present proportions may admit of doubt; but while we
FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the value of the total trade (mercantile and species combined) of the United States for the three fiscal years ended June 30, 1875, 1876, and 1880.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Years</th>
<th>1875-76</th>
<th>1876-77</th>
<th>1877-78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>$249,727,021</td>
<td>$250,700,016</td>
<td>$250,790,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>$250,790,016</td>
<td>$250,790,016</td>
<td>$250,790,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total trade</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in the business of the country is also indicated by the following statement showing the value of the imports and exports of the United States carried in American vessels and foreign vessels from 1866 to 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Years</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1868</th>
<th>1869</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
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<tr>
<td>In American vessels</td>
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<tr>
<td>In foreign vessels</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In American vessels</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>In foreign vessels</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this table it will be seen that the total value of imports for 1880 was $745,481,765, and of exports $845,990,829—a total of exports and imports of $1,590,472,093.

Gratifying as is this large increase of our foreign trade, and its great value for last year, it is worthy of note that, with all our resources and trade, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1879 had a total foreign trade of more than $3,000,000,000, the exports of British products alone for that year amounting to more than $1,000,000,000.

While the trade with foreign nations has been increasing at this remarkable rate, the internal commerce and industries of the country have probably increased in greater proportions, but no statistics pertaining thereto are at present available.

The results of the tenth census, which will soon be published, will present interesting information on this matter.

The following statement shows the number of failures throughout the United States by geographical divisions during the years 1879 and 1880, together with the amount of liabilities as shown by the report of the Mercantile Agency of New York:

...
### FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### DIVISION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>1879: No.</th>
<th>Amount of Liabilities</th>
<th>1880: No.</th>
<th>Amount of Liabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England States</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>$15,577,928</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>$4,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle States</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>42,084,191</td>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>28,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern States</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>11,978,788</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>14,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western States</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>81,907,219</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>11,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific States and Territories</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>9,029,356</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>5,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,655</td>
<td>95,149,005</td>
<td>4,720</td>
<td>92,175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be seen that in the number of failures, as well as in the amount of liabilities, there has been a great falling off during the last year, which indicates a corresponding increase of prosperity.

The following table shows the tonnage of the various nationalities entered at sea ports of the United States from foreign countries during the years 1856 and 1880, respectively:

#### NATIONALITY OF TONNAGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended June 30,</th>
<th>1856</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>900,180</td>
<td>7,908,059</td>
<td>6,977,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>106,007</td>
<td>1,999,740</td>
<td>9339,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>50,022</td>
<td>1,294,129</td>
<td>1,274,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>15,817</td>
<td>612,546</td>
<td>601,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian and Swedish</td>
<td>20,990</td>
<td>592,974</td>
<td>572,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>62,318</td>
<td>2,477,408</td>
<td>2,415,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,477</td>
<td>209,049</td>
<td>207,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>280,069</td>
<td>279,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>16,965</td>
<td>1,215,050</td>
<td>1,205,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>5,083</td>
<td>109,581</td>
<td>104,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>4,727</td>
<td>36,449</td>
<td>31,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>14,519</td>
<td>1,26,094</td>
<td>1,11,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total foreign</td>
<td>1,200,067</td>
<td>13,113,100</td>
<td>12,013,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total American</td>
<td>5,194,818</td>
<td>2,158,814</td>
<td>496,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate</td>
<td>4,494,828</td>
<td>5,230,984</td>
<td>7,777,057</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be seen that the annual aggregate of our exports has increased during the last twenty-four years from $641,604,850 to $1,589,473,098. In 1856 75 per cent. of this trade was carried in American vessels; in 1880 only 17 per cent. was thus carried. While the increase in the value of this trade is very gratifying, the decrease, meanwhile, in the amount of American tonnage engaged in the trade is viewed in some quarters with considerable alarm. It will be seen that since 1856 the tonnage of British vessels engaged in the American carrying-trade has increased from 985,160 to 7,908,059 tons. Meanwhile the tonnage of American vessels has decreased 65,901 tons. It will be remembered, however, that in 1856 the carrying-trade was mostly done in wooden vessels; and, owing to the abundance of ship timber in this country, and the absence of duties upon articles used in ship-building, the United States was able to compete successfully in this branch of industry with any of the nations of Europe. About that time, however, the material for large vessels began to be changed from wood to iron, and the motive power from sail to steam, making the element of labor a far larger percentage of the cost of the vessel, and giving the British ship-builders, with low wages, a great advantage over American ship-builders with labor at the high which have been general in this country; this disadvantage were added the desire of our vessels by rebel privateers during the war, and also the imposition of duties on iron and other articles entering into the construction of vessels. Through these means United States have lost foreign carrying-trade worth perhaps $100,000,000 per annum, it is worthy of note that although Great Britain has taken the lion’s share of this trade, the balance of our trade with that country during the last year was in favor of this country; the large amount of $297,569,386.

There is, however, much hope that the United States may recover a portion of the foreign carrying-trade. The difference in the cost of ship-building material, and the price of labor between this country and Europe, is less formerly; and the fact that our artisan mechanics have been enabled to cope successfully with those of other nations in the manufacture and sale of many articles, is due to labor-saving inventions, leading us to hope that in a few years a successful competition in ship-building may also be realized.

While there has been a considerable decrease in the aggregate tonnage of the United States on the 30th day of June from 1,213,100 to 7,908,059 tons, the following table shows that there has been but a slight decrease in sail and steam tonnage since 1873 being principally in that of canal-boat and large tonnage. Records previous to that date do not show the class of tonnage separately.

#### Statement showing the amount of tonnage of United States on the 30th day of June from 1856 to 1880, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sail</th>
<th>Steam</th>
<th>Canal-boat cations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>3,415,087</td>
<td>1,109,415</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>3,399,973</td>
<td>1,162,586</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>3,260,068</td>
<td>1,073,060</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>2,946,154</td>
<td>1,067,087</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>2,933,015</td>
<td>1,131,500</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>2,933,015</td>
<td>1,131,500</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>2,745,716</td>
<td>1,136,446</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>2,554,910</td>
<td>1,136,446</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>2,763,081</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>2,554,910</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>2,763,081</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>2,554,910</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>2,763,081</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>2,554,910</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>2,763,081</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>2,554,910</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>2,763,081</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2,554,910</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>2,763,081</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2,554,910</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>2,763,081</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,554,910</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2,763,081</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2,554,910</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>2,763,081</td>
<td>1,173,573</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prosperity and credit of institutions is apparent from the market value of stocks. During the year the values of all kinds, public and private, have as
increased, as will be seen by the follow-
ing showing the closing prices of the
1 bonds and stocks in New York City
rst business days of the years 1880 and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER OF INVESTMENT</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States Bonds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cy., 1890, registered</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad and miscellaneous stocks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albumin and Quincy</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilians and St. Paul</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; preferred</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad North Western</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; preferred</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Island and Pacific</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; preferred</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul and Minneapologies</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and St. Joseph</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; preferred</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straipl</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Hudson River</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Telegraph</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a further indication of the great increase
of business and monetary transactions, the fol-
lowing table is presented, showing the average
daily exchanges in the New York Clearing-
House from 1874 to 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Average daily exchanges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$28,189,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>$49,901,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$64,786,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$65,441,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$63,194,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$79,971,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$121,016,273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the resumption of specie payments
the office of the United States Assistant Trea-
urer at New York has been connected with
the Clearing-House Association in that city,
the rules of the Association being modified for
that purpose sufficiently to keep the operations
of the Government within the requirements of
law. For the year ending November 1, 1880,
the transactions between this office and the
Association were as follows:

- Exchanges received from the Clearing-House: $34,692,825
- Exchanges delivered to the Clearing-House: $7,918,825
- Balances paid to the Clearing-House: $96,357,858
- Balances received from the Clearing-House: $95,819

The largest amount in balance in any one
day was $11,208,025,20, and of this amount
$3,800,000, weighing about fifteen and a half
tons, was paid in gold coin.

There has also been, during the year, a large
demand for gold coin, especially of the smaller
denominations, and the transactions of the
mint have been greater than those of any pre-
vious year.

The following statement shows the value
of coinage, by denominations, at the mints of
the United States, for the last three years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE COINED, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$21,406,940 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,490 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650,660 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171,830 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,075,010 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,075,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,700,027 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700,591 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,566 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$81,120,692 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There seems to be no reason to anticipate any
 diminution of this prosperity, unprecedented
in the history of the country. Of course, a
failure in the agricultural products of the coun-
try for a few years would greatly disturb ex-
changes and draw upon the accumulated re-
sources of the people to meet current expendi-
tures; but the country is so large, embracing
so many different climates, and having such diversified products, that a failure of all the crops in any one year is a contingency too remote to be considered. There is, however, in monetary circles some apprehension of a disturbance before long in the currency of the country, the condition of which is not wholly satisfactory.

The gold coins of the United States are issued under the authority of section 3,511 of the Revised Statutes, taken from section 14 of the act of February 12, 1873, which provides as follows:

Section 3,511. The gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight tenths grains, shall be the unit of value; a quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half-dollar piece; a three-dollar piece; a half-eagle, or five-dollar piece; an eagle, or ten-dollar piece; and a double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece. And the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be twenty-five and eight tenths grains; of the quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half dollar piece, sixty-four and a half grains; of the three-dollar piece, seventy-seven and four tenths grains; of the half-eagle, or five-dollar piece, one hundred and twenty-nine grains; of the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, two hundred and fifty-eight grains; of the double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, five hundred and sixteen grains.

Sec. 3,505. Any gold coin of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by the date of coining, and at a reasonable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury and its officers, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices.

Sec. 3,512. Any gold coin in the Treasury of the United States, when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, shall be recoined.

Sec. 3,585. The gold coins of the United States shall be legal tender for all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerances, shall be a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight.

Section 3,525 of the Revised Statutes, taken from section 36 of the same act, provides as follows:

Sec. 3,555. In adjusting the weights of the gold coins, the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the double-eagle and the eagle, one half of a grain; in the half-eagle, the three-dollar piece, the one-dollar piece, one fourth of a grain. And in weighing a number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiners to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositors, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one hundredth of an ounce in five thousand dollars, in double-eagles, eagles, half-eagles, or quarter-eagles, in one thousand three-dollar pieces, and in one thousand one-dollar pieces.

And section 3,519 also provides that any owner of gold bullion may deposit it at any mint, to be formed into coin or bars.

It will be seen that the law fixes the one-dollar gold-piece as the unit of value in the United States, and makes all gold coins of full weight a legal tender in payment of all public and private. As the gold coins are coming into more general circulation, it should be noticed that when they are reduced slightly by abrasion to a certain extent, as mentioned above, they cease to be a legal tender for nominal value, and become a legal tender for their value as bullion. To determine curately whether such light-weight coin has been abraded below the limit of tolerances, delicate weighing and an intricate calculation; but in making tender in disheartened cases, the precise law on the subject must come of vital importance, and should be understood.

The law having declared the gold dollar to be the unit of value in our currency, nothing would require all other denominations of currency to bear to this unit certain natural fixed relations; but, in the various acts authorizing the other currencies, no attempt seems to have been made to pay this important attention to.

The silver dollar is made to contain grains, nine tenths of which are to be pure, and this coin is also made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, equally with gold coins. As the market value of the silver in this dollar is about onefourth of the market value of the gold dollar, the currency system provides for dollars having equal legal power in discounting, but bearing in market value a ratio to each other of about 100 to 90. But the law on the coinage of the silver dollar is free to depositors of silver bullion, as in gold to the depositors of gold bullion. The coinage of silver dollars the Government is required to purchase the silver on the terms obtainable, and to coin not less than $2,000,000 or more than $4,000,000 per month. By means of these restrictions, the coinage, the silver dollars have thus far kept in circulation on a par with gold. November 1st the difference between the market value of the silver bullion, as paid by the Government, and the nominal value of the coins made therefrom, was $8,520,871.48. This amount may well be called flat at the material cost of nothing, as it had been from the bullion purchased, and necessary to make the silver coinage equal in intrinsic value to the gold coinage. It will be seen that the currency of the country is based upon either a double or a single standard.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommends the suspension of the coinage of all foreign dollars, and negotiations for the adoption of an international ratio between the gold coins; or, as an alternative, such an increase in the number of grains of silver in the dollar as to make it equal in market value to the dollar, its coinage to be left to be determined by the demand for it, as in the case of gold age.
The importance of early action in this matter cannot be over-estimated. At the present compulsory rate of coinage of the silver dollar, it is only a question of time when the silver dollars will banish the gold coins from circulation, and reduce the whole currency of the country to a silver basis.

Indications already appear that gold is being hoarded by the banks and other parties with a view of taking advantage of this anticipated change in the standard; and it is possible within the power of a Secretary of the Treasury, with no greater amount than the present reserve of silver, to bring about such a change at any time. Until legislation can be had which shall in some way cure these evils, the country can hardly be said to have a sound currency.

There is also a needless diversity of currencies. In addition to the silver dollar the law authorizes the coinage of half-dollars, quarters, and ten-cent pieces in silver of the same standard, but not of proportionate weight with the silver dollar. A dollar of these coins weighs but 383 1/3 grains, or nearly 4 per cent. less than the standard silver dollar. At the present market rates of silver a dollar of these fractional coins is worth about eighty-two cents. They are a legal tender in payment of debts only to the extent of ten dollars, and are redeemable in lawful money at the Treasury of the United States. These coins were intended only as a convenience for making change, but their circulation has become so redundant that the Government has been obliged to treat them as a debt and redeem them; and on January 1, 1881, they had accumulated in the Treasury to the amount of $24,769,057.32. Owing to their limited legal-tender quality, the Department is unable to pay them out; and, while the Treasury holds and owns them, they are as unavailable for all purposes of currency as if still remaining in ingots or bars.

In addition to these silver coins, there are also afloat to a greater or less extent the so-called trade-dollars issued under authority of the coinage act of 1873, under which any owner of silver bullion was authorized to deposit such bullion at any mint, to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of 420 grains Troy, the expense of the conversion to be paid by the depositor. This trade-dollar was made a legal tender to the amount of five dollars; but this legal-tender quality has since been taken away. As its name indicates, it was intended for trade purposes only, and the Government had no interest in its production. It has none of the attributes of a circulating medium except, perhaps, its form; and it was not intended to circulate as money in this country. At the time of the passage of the act the silver required to make a trade-dollar could not be purchased for less than one dollar and four cents in gold; consequently, there was no object in having the silver coined into dollars of this kind for circulation here, and, for a time, they were exported as intended.

Owing to the depreciation in the price of silver in the fall of 1877, the amount of silver required for the manufacture of one of these coins could be purchased for less than a dollar in paper currency; and speculators, taking advantage of this condition of affairs, stopped the shipment of the coins abroad and turned about three millions of them into the channels of circulation. Their further coinage for any purpose was peremptorily stopped; but, though their circulation is a constant annoyance, the Government seems unable to furnish any further relief. Should authority be given to purchase them for coinage into the standard legal-tender dollar, dollar for dollar, the foreign holders of the $50,000,000 of this coin would find it greatly to their profit to send them all back to this country for the coinage proposed, providing, of course, that the standard silver dollar should circulate as it does now at a gold valuation. Should the silver dollar ever circulate upon its own valuation, the trade-dollar, containing more silver, would be worth more than the standard dollar and would of itself disappear, being more valuable for bullion than for circulation.

Besides the silver coins, there are the minor coins made of copper and nickel issued by the Government for lawful money, and redeemable therein. Only the inconsiderable amount necessary for making change remains outstanding.

In addition to the metallic currencies above enumerated, the country has also several kinds of paper currency, the most important of which are the United States notes issued under the act of February 25, 1862, and subsequent acts. They are by law made a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. By act of January 14, 1875, they have been redeemable in coin since January 1, 1879, at the sub-Treasury in New York, but up to November 1, 1880, there were presented for redemption only $11,963,386. During the same period these notes were received in lieu of coin in payment of duties on imports, to the amount of $143,823,601, and the notes thus received were paid out in lieu of coin for interest on the public debt and for other purposes.

The Government, however, reserves the right to exact coin in payment of duties, and will doubtless enforce it whenever holders of bonds object to receiving United States notes in payment of interest. The amount of these notes outstanding is fixed by law at $346,681,016. As they are redeemable in "coin," they can be redeemed either in silver dollars or gold; and their value consequently depends upon which standard is maintained. A change from the gold to a silver standard, the price of silver remaining as at present, would at once reduce the purchasing power of the notes about 10 per cent.

The national banks also furnish a large portion of the circulating medium of the country. Their notes are redeemable in lawful money,
and are receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.

No limit is fixed to their issue, and, though they are not a legal tender in payment of debts between parties, they circulate as freely as legal-tender notes. At present their purchasing power is the same as that of gold, as they are redeemable in lawful money by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C., or by the respective banks of issue, and lawful money is now at par with gold. There was outstanding of this circulation on January 1, 1881, $344,355,303.

There were also in circulation on January 1, 1881, $668,860 of gold certificates, issued under the authority contained in section 5 of the act of March 8, 1883 (reproduced in section 254 of the Revised Statutes), as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any assistant-treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates thereof, in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit may be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. And certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed twenty per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury; and the certificates for coin and bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports.

In no case has the amount of these certificates ever exceeded the amount of coin in the Treasury, although authority for the issue of an excess is specifically given. It will be noticed that for these certificates the Government receives only gold, and that gold must be held in the Treasury to meet their redemption. They are not a legal tender, except for payment of interest, and are receivable by the Government only in payment for duties on imports. Since the resumption of specie payments, none of these certificates have been issued, though much demand has existed for them as a circulating medium.

There were also in circulation at the same time silver certificates in the amount of $45,582,130. These certificates are issued under authority of the third section of the act of February 28, 1878, which provides as follows:

That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant-treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be redeemed.

These certificates cannot be issued in excess of the amount of the standard silver dollars held for their redemption. During the fall of 1880, the demand for an increase of the paper circulation of the country was so great that holders of gold bullion deposited it with the mint for coinage, asking that they might be paid therefor in standard silver dollars, which dollars they immediately converted into certificates. In this way about $30,000,000 of silver certificates were issued, as before referred to, leaving only about 3,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury unrepresented by certificates outstanding. For the present they float at par with gold, and will continue to do so as long as the silver dollars into which they are converted float at their present current valuation.

There were also on the 1st of January, 1881, $7,005,000 of certain certificates of deposit known as clearing-house certificates, issued under authority of the act approved June 8, 1872, reproduced in the Revised Statutes, as follows:

Sec. 5, 158. The Secretary of the Treasury may receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from any national banking associations, in sums of not less than ten thousand dollars, and issue certificates therefor in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, and payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits were made. The notes so deposited shall not be counted as part of the lawful-money reserve of the association; but the certificates issued therefor may be counted as part of its lawful-money reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits thereof were made.

Sec. 5, 184. The power conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, by the preceding section, shall not be exercised so as to create any expansion or contraction of the currency. And United States notes for which certificates are issued under that section, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the Treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

It will be seen that no increase of circulation arises from the use of these certificates, and their circulation is not of much importance to the country.

In addition to these several forms of currency, there are also in circulation a small amount of old demand-notes, one and two years notes, compound-interest notes, and paper fractional currency, all of which are redeemable at sight on presentation at the Treasury, and the amount of which is continually growing less; also a small amount of State-bank circulation.

Leaving out all kinds of fractional currency, and the old and State-bank notes which are practically out of circulation, it will be seen that we have legal-tender notes, national-bank notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and clearing-house certificates, all having different properties, but adding to the paper circulation...
The metallic reserve, as above stated, includes, in addition to the reserve for circulation, such portion of the required reserve for deposits as may be in specie. The publicly announced policy of the Treasury of the United States, since the resumption of specie payments, January 1, 1879, has been to hold in specie 40 per cent. of the amount of outstanding United States notes, for the purpose of redeeming such notes upon their presentation. The amount of reserve held, however, has usually been in excess of 40 per cent. of the notes, and the Secretary of the Treasury has ample power at any time to increase this reserve to the full amount of the notes outstanding, by the sale of bonds of the description authorized by the Refunding Act of 1870, if necessary. The specie reserve of the Bank of England since 1820 has seldom been over 40 per cent. of the demand liabilities of the bank, and at times has been as low as 17 per cent.

Great Britain, with a trade exceeding probably that of any other nation, has a paper currency of but little over $300,000,000. This currency is mainly issued by the Bank of England, and is a legal tender only so long as that bank shall redeem the notes at par in coin.

The following statement shows the increase of paper circulation in France:

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The following statement shows the increase of paper circulation in France:

FLORIDA. The receipts of the State Treasury from all sources for the year ending December 31, 1880, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue From</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>License-tax</td>
<td>$41,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State tax</td>
<td>$112,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General sinking fund tax</td>
<td>51,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special sinking fund tax</td>
<td>9,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aids to education</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecutions and costs</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway net returns tax</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurors and witnesses refunded</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission tax</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees, insane asylum fund</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance insane refunded</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public school fund, Etc.</td>
<td>3,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for general revenue</td>
<td>$276,914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The current expenses of the State for 1880 were $217,047; for 1879 they were $215,047. The appropriations fell short of the expense for the years, $33,755.

The total disbursements during the year 1880 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures For</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, judicial department</td>
<td>$21,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, executive department</td>
<td>15,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurors and witnesses</td>
<td>66,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue collection expenses</td>
<td>28,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of lunatics</td>
<td>15,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>3,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Immigration</td>
<td>2,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenditures</td>
<td>2,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on bonds of 1871</td>
<td>20,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on bonds of 1873</td>
<td>52,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total payments</td>
<td>$346,543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the payments, $43,540 were for the year $79, and $33,059 for previous years.

There was a cash balance in the Treasury at the close of 1879 of $10,353; and at the close of 1880 a balance remained on hand of the sum of $39,683. There were warrants and certificates outstanding to the amount of $31,286, besides about $42,393 of juror and witness certificates, issued prior to 1877, a great part of which has been paid by counties; and there is a balance of appropriations to meet, probably sufficient to cover all which may be presented. The estimate of the appropriations to be made for the ordinary expenses of government for the year 1881 is $353,073, including $35,000, estimated expenses of the Legislature; the estimate of deficiencies required to be made up for 1880 and previous years is $33,755.

The funded debt of the State consists of the seven per cent. loan of 1871, $320,000; six per cents. of 1873, $923,000; eight per cent. Convention bonds, $1,500,000; they were $1,500,000. They are $4,000, and interest on the same, 4.76%; making a total of $1,285,250, from which are to be deducted $50,700 of 1871 bonds and $100,000 of the bonds of 1873, bought up by the sinking funds; making the bonded debt $1,134,500, of which $345,900 is in the school funds, $35,000 in the seminary funds, and $191,600 in the agricultural funds; leaving in the hands of the private holders $681,000. There has been a reduction in the bonded debt of $40,800 during the administration of Governor Drew. There are besides $192,000 of the 1887 bonds held by the Indian Trust Fund of the United States Government, with accrued interest, making a debt of $307,000. The State has a claim against the United States for an amount more than sufficient to cover this debt. This is an old demand based upon the costs incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities.

The retiring State government has made efforts to have this matter brought to a settlement, since the bonds held by the Indian Trust Fund bear seven per cent. interest, which is more than the United States would allow upon the counter-claim if it were granted; and also because the State is at a disadvantage from the fact that moneys due to the State from the United States from sales of public lands or any other sources can be stopped and applied to the State's indebtedness. An attempt was made in 1880 to obtain an adjustment of the State's claim; and a bill was introduced in Congress for the purpose, which was referred to a committee, but never reported upon. Colonel S. I. Wailes, of Washington, was appointed by Governor Drew, in 1879, with the request that he take as an associate Colonel W. K. Beard, of Tallahassee, to represent the State before the proper department; and these agents were commissioned to procure a settlement, their fees to be a contingent one of fifteen per cent. of the total amount collected.

In investigating the records to establish the case, important documents were found to have been displaced during the military occupation of the Capitol.

Having completed the examination as far as it was practicable, Colonel Beard went to Washington in September, 1879, to present, with Colonel Wailes, the claim at the proper department, where he expected to find documents and other evidence bearing upon the claim, and to put the claim in such definite form as to be reported to Congress for the necessary appropriation. On arriving in Washington, Colonel Beard, with Colonel Wailes, went to the Treasury Department, and there they were met with the objection that no State claim could be adjusted or examined without special authority from Congress. On the meeting of Congress these gentlemen prepared, and Senator Jones and Representative Davidson introduced in the Senate and House respectively, a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and adjust the claim of the State of Florida, and to pay her any balance that might be found due after providing for her bonds held by the Indian Trust Fund. The resolution was referred to appropriate committees and amended in committee, by making the reference of the claim to the Secretary of War instead of the Treasury, and requiring that department to examine the claim and report to Congress such amount as might be found due. The resolution, as amended, passed the Senate on the 28th of May, and was on the same day certified to the House, but failed to pass that body at that session. It
was brought up again in the House during the next session. Until this resolution passed, thus giving the agent of the State access to the files and records of the War and Treasury Departments, a definite statement of the claim of the State can not be made. As far as can now be ascertained, the amount of the principal of the State's claim is about $280,000, of which there are about $48,000 for which the vouchers and evidence are not complete, but for which additional evidence is expected to be found in the departments at Washington.

The value of the State bonds in the market has greatly improved in the last four years. At the commencement of this period the six per cent. bonds were selling at 80 cents, while at present they are scarce at par; and the seven per cent. bonds, then selling at 84 cents, can hardly be obtained for $1.06. The late Governor recommends a law permitting the Treasurer to buy in bonds at market prices, instead of being restricted in the purchase of State or national bonds to their face value, as he is by the present law, which virtually excludes the State from the market.

A sliding-scale rate of taxation was recommended by the Governor in private interviews with members of the late Legislature, on the ground that, as was expected, the assessment was largely increased, the rate could be diminished; but, if it failed to increase, a sufficiently higher rate of taxation could be fixed to raise enough money for the current expenses of the State and to meet the interest charge. The Legislature did not act upon this suggestion, but fixed the rate at seven mills, calculating upon an increase in the valuation, which they expected would run up to $35,000,000 or $40,000,000. Instead of this, it reached only $30,352,209, making it necessary for the Governor and his Cabinet to borrow money on their responsibility, for the purpose of maintaining the credit and keeping the Treasury on a cash basis, to meet the interest on the debt for January, 1880. A law is recommended, similar to those in operation in Georgia and other States, by which the Governor and Comptroller can fix the rate, after the assessment is made, high enough to yield money to pay interest and the appropriations. The Governor in his message to the last Legislature called for an amended revenue and assessment law by which the evils of undervaluation should be avoided and less opportunity afforded for escaping an equitable assessment. "Under the present system of assessment," he said, "a great deal of property is assessed at a greatly less valuation than the usual selling price" the annual crop would sell for in the market, and in some instances at less than half the value of the crop, and scarcely one tenth of what the owner would demand for the property were he to offer it for sale. This is a great injustice to those taxpayers who return their property to the assessors at a legal and just valuation." The new assessment act, which was approved March 7, 1879, has proved entirely ineffectual to establish equalization of assessments and uniformity of taxation. The valuation has not been increased, as was expected, and the less conscientious tax-payers take the same advantage over their more scrupulous fellow-citizens in returning their property to the assessors. This the Governor, in a final message addressed to the new Legislature, ascribes to the fact that no penalty was attached to the practice of making false returns of the value of property sufficient to carry out the intention of the law.

In order to remedy this want of uniformity in assessments and this imposition upon the State the present law should be repealed, and in its stead an act passed "requiring the county commissioners of each county to appoint two appraisers, whose duty it shall be to accompany the assessor on his rounds, and with him to fix the valuation of all lands subject to taxation, and whose valuation shall be final, and shall stand for four years. In this way a spirit of improvement of all real estate will be developed, and property will be assessed at something like its cash value, and, though largely increasing the value of taxable property, it will give uniformity of assessment."

Governor Drew's message, summarizing the achievements of his administration, explains the policy which he had pursued, and recommending certain measures to be taken by the Legislature in furtherance of the objects which he had aimed to bring about in his official term, was an innovation upon precedent; it was an elaborate and lucid exposition of State affairs, and was left with the incoming Governor, who delivered it to the Legislature at the opening of the session. The Governor suggested also that the section of the revenue law which places the power of issuing the second warrant for the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in the hands of the county commissioners be changed, and this authority transferred to the Comptroller. According to the existing law, the commissioners may arbitrarily suspend the collection, as was done in one county last year.

Governor Drew recommends that an amendment to the Constitution should be made, exempting manufacturing establishments from taxation for five or ten years after the commencement of operations, in order to incite the influx of capital for manufacturing purposes, and to foster the development of industrial interests, in which he deems Florida is lagging behind other States, though keeping pace with them in many other respects. The present road laws are found to be ineffective, and in most of the counties the roads are badly neglected.

The total tax valuation of the State is $31,137,846. The State tax assessment for 1880 amounted to $112,579; the general sinking-fund tax assessment to $62,408; the special sinking-fund assessment to $31,317; and the school fund tax assessment was $31,317; making
the total gross assessment $237,420. The total
net tax assessment after deducting insolvencies, etc., was $208,107; and the license-taxes
amounted to $62,337. The county tax proper
amounted to $125,084; the county school-tax
to $73,537; the special county tax to $37,592;
making the total taxes for county purposes,
$291,474. The amount of auction-tax col-
lected was, as stated in the revenue exhibit,
only $781. In many counties no reports of
auction-tax are made at all. The Comptroller
suggests that the law be either repealed and
the license of auctioneers be made uniform
with those of other merchants, or that it be
modified so as to be made effective. The tax on
sales by land agents is also inoperative, no re-
ports being made at all. The Comptroller con-

diders that the right of assessment of lands held
ter the homestead laws of the United States
cannot be more clearly defined. Assessors
have usually been instructed that, when the
occupant is entitled to a patent, his land is
liable to assessment. Even though the home-
steader is taxed as soon as the legal time has
eassembled which is necessary to secure a patent,
his land is often improved and rendered valua-

ble in the interval, and he remains exempt from
taxation, while his neighbors are assessed regu-
larly, and under such circumstances are taxed
unequally. A smaller amount of land was sold
for taxes and bought in by the State in 1880
than in 1879, and a larger amount was re-
deemed, indicating that the collection of taxes
is more efficient, and that the fraudulent or
vexatious claims that the tax-books, which discourage bidders,
have been better guarded against. Many of
the collectors and assessors of the taxes for
1878 and previous years had not yet settled up
their accounts with the State at the beginning of
Governor Drew's term for office, owing to
the fact that the appropriations for the pay-
ment of commissions for the collection of the
revenue had been exhausted, and an account-
ing at the regular time was thereby prevented.
The assessors could not be paid off until the
collectors had made a final settlement; and
these officers did not press for a settlement,
having, as they did in most cases, in their pos-
session funds of the State more than sufficient
to balance their claims. In order to close up
the accounts of these delinquent officers, war-

tants were issued in excess of the appropri-
tions during the last and the preceding admin-
istrations, which in many cases were paid into the
Treasury on account with balances due the State. These warrants run through four
years, the largest number having been issued in
1877, and were $15,708 in excess of the ap-
propriations of those years for the collection of
taxe. The Comptroller has been much
embarrassed by the presentation of accounts from county officers, who have been denomin-
ated such by a decision of the Supreme Court,
and therefore paid by the counties. This decision was cited by a letter from the Attor-
ney-General to the Comptroller in reference to
these accounts. The last Legislature enacted
that coroners, etc., should be paid by the State;
but there was no appropriation made to meet
such payments. They also enacted that the
expenses of justices' trials, in cases of felony,
should be paid by the State, but there was no
specific appropriation made to pay them, and
the appropriation for paying jurors and wit-
hnesses has been construed as only applicable
to jurors and witnesses of the circuit courts.
Under these circumstances the Comptroller has
not felt authorized to issue warrants for such
expenses.
The sales of public lands have continued to
increase. In regard to the entries and sales of
State land the retiring Governor, in his part-
ing message addressed to the new Legislature,
offered the following suggestions:
The law, as it now stands, requires the payment of
the purchase-money in cash, upon the entry of any
public land, and many of our citizens and some of
the poorer immigrants are unable to do this, and
there they settle upon these lands without entry. And
there these squatters remain. They make only such
improvements as are essentially necessary to health
and life; frequently they live on in this way for
years, exhausting whatever fertility there may be in
the land, and when worn out they move off, leaving
only worn-out land and dilapidated improvements,
while, in the mean time, the State has received not
one cent of tax or remuneration in any way for the
use of the land. Then, again, it checks and kills the
spirit of improvement among the class of people set-
tling on these lands. It asked why they do not build
more comfortable houses, plant fruit-trees and make
other improvements, the reply invariably is: "This
is State land; I am not able to buy, and I don't know
how soon I may be entered out." And on this ac-
count many a poor man is prevented from becoming
a landholder and a tax-payer. To obviate these diffi-
culties in the way of their becoming tax-payers instead of
squatters, and to increase the revenue from the public
domain, I think every settler or intending settler upon
State land should be allowed to pay for his homestead
(say one hundred and sixty acres or less), in three in-
stallments—one third of the purchase-money in cash,
upon entry, one third in two years, and the other in
three years, after date of entry, in the mean time the
land to be assessed and taxed as the property of the
setter. In this way not only a considerable revenue will
be brought into the Treasury from lands which, under
the present system, are of little or no benefit to the
State, but a door will be thrown open for the encour-
agement of settling and improvement among the poorer
classes of our citizens and immigrants which will, in
the course of years, prove of incalculable benefit to
the State of Florida. A home will be placed within
easy reach of the poorest, and a feeling of protection
and security will be produced among the settlers on
public lands that will develop the thrift and economy
necessary to secure the means with which to buy the
land.
Governor Drew was instrumental in procur-
ing the conveyance to the State of a large
quantity of land from the United States Gov-
ernment which was claimed under the acts of
Congress relating to swamp and overflowed
lands. Learning, upon entering upon the gov-
ernorship, that a considerable area of swamp
and overflowed lands existed in the State, for
which the General Government had refused to
issue patents to the State, he vis-
itled Washington, and, upon convincing himself that the facts were as reported, he entered into an arrangement with Colonel S. I. Wailes, who agreed to examine into the claims of the State and to act as agent on behalf of the State government before the department at Washington. Upon receiving the report of Mr. Wailes, the board of trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund engaged him to obtain an adjustment of the claims, which he did, obtaining the patents and turning them over to the State for 1,761-880 acres. The trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund have determined to relinquish all claims to the swamp-lands lying within the former Palatka, military reservation, and they and the Governor thus advise the Legislature. This tract has been in part entered by settlers under the homestead laws, who have compiled with the requirements of the acts in good faith; other portions of it have been disposed of at private entry in the United States Land-Office, or located with military land-warrants. Regarding the internal improvement policy of the State government, and the public fund for promoting the extension of the facilities of communication, etc., known as the Internal Improvement Fund, Governor Drew says:

The board of trustees of this fund, recognizing the wisdom and soundness of that policy which would tend to encourage and foster such improvements as would promote the interest of the State and its citizens, have over been willing and ready to countenance and aid any legitimate, bona fide scheme looking to this end. During the past two years several propositions and proposals for the internal improvement of the State have been presented to the board, which were not accepted, as it was believed the material interests of the State would not be advanced by them. Several railroads, canals, and other corporations have been incorporated under the general act, and are now pushing their works, some of which are seen for railroad in the eastern part of the State, which are now nearly completed.

The affirmation by the Supreme Court of Judge Bradley's decree in the "Florida Railroad cases" promises to help greatly to bring about the much-desired disencumbrment of the Internal Improvement Fund. This fund is pledged for the payment of interest on guaranteed railroad bonds. These interests have accumulated until they amount $6,000,000 in seven hundred thousand dollars. The interest, running since 1860, on some bonds of the Pensacola and Georgia and Tallahassee Railroad, forms an important part of these obligations, amounting to some $440,000. By the final decision of the United States Supreme Court, this interest becomes a charge upon the property of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. If the fund is relieved to the extent of this amount, the remaining liens upon the extensive area of land belonging to the fund, aggregating nearly 18,000,000 acres, will not exceed $300,000.

The railroad decision of Justices Bradley, which has been affirmed by the Supreme Court in full bench, settled three points in the involved and much-litigated affairs of the Florida railroads: that the North Carolina claimants, the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, have no rights as against the Dutch bondholders, who brought their suits in either the Central or the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad; that the trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund have a first lien upon portions of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad for $468,175, being the balance of the unpaid purchase-money of $100 per mile, with interest at eight per cent. from March 20, 1869, amounting altogether to some $900,000; and that the Dutch bondholders have a second lien on the same property, and a first lien on the Florida Central from Lake City to Jacksonville. The Dutch bondholders, through agents, selected the roads by virtue of the decree, and bid them in on their own account in September, 1879; but the sale has not been confirmed. In case it should be, they would be bound to pay off the lien of the State within one year from the confirmation of the sale.

The number of convicts in the penitentiary on the 1st of January, 1879, was 163; the number of convicts during the year, eight; escaped, seven; died, eight. The number of convicts on hand on the 1st of January, 1880, was 151; pardoned, six; escaped, six; died, nine. The State convicts were let out for the years 1879 and 1880 to H. A. Wyse, of Live Oak, who contracted to keep and clothe them, provide medical attendance, etc., paying into the Treasury the nominal sum of $100 per annum. After the arrangement effected a net saving to the State of $4,000 over the expenses of the penitentiary in 1878, and of more than $21,000 over the expenses of 1876. A few days before the expiration of the contract, bids were received for the labor of the convicts for the next year. They were let out to the East Florida Railway Company, and a contract was entered into for two years, whereby the company agreed to take the convicts on hand, and all who should be convicted during the period of the contract, receiving them at the jail of the county in which they are convicted, paying all costs accruing after conviction, and furnishing their maintenance and all the requisites for their health and comfort, and to pay to the State a hire of $18 a year for each convict. The act of the last Legislature appropriating a sum for the arrest of criminals and fugitives from justice has not yet proved effective in insuring the capture of fugitives, since several rewards have been offered for the arrest of persons accused of murder, but none of the criminals have been caught and delivered into custody. On extradition papers ten prisoners have been handed over by the constabulary of other States.

The number of patients in the Insane Asylum on the 1st of January, 1879, was 36. During the two years 93 have been admitted, 88 have been discharged, and 14 have died, leaving 96 in the asylum at the close of 1880.

The digest of the Statutes of Florida, made in accordance with the act passed in 1879, the
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separation of which was intrusted to Colonel F. McClellan, was completed by him in the dry part of the summer of 1880. The task rendering this work was confided to P. W. bice, John A. Henderson, and George P. may; but, as the members of the commis-

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant for President, as long as his name was before the Convention, and to vote for Thomas State, of Florida, for Vice-President.

The Conservative-Democratic Convention met at Gainesville, June 10th. William D. Bloxham was nominated for Governor, the principal opposing candidate being Governor Drew; L. W. Bethel, at the time Secretary of State, received the nomination for Lieutenant-Gov-

The Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition at Tallahassee, which was held in 1880, was summarized as follows: Theл ар

November 9th, 1880, a new militia bill was introduced by Representative John B. H. Crenshaw. This bill provided for the establishment of a state guard, which was to be a volunteer force, to be organized into companies of fifty men each. The bill also provided for the training of this force, to be held annually for a period of three weeks. The bill passed the House and was referred to the Senate Committee on the Military, but no further action was taken on it.
pleased, and to utter and publish his sentiments undisturbed by menaces of violence and threats of disfranchisement, and so recognizing and sustaining this right, we denounce and arraign the Republican party for its systematic appeals to mob violence over the colored people of this State, and for the systematic terrorism over them which has been a regular appliance of its political machinery. We pledge ourselves to protect every citizen in the exercise of his rights against all lawlessness, to the fullest possible extent.

Resolved, That the Conservative-Democratic party of Florida condemn and inveigh in unqualified language the frauds in elections which have been so frequent of late years. We arraign the Republican leaders, and charge them with being the authors and instigators of these crimes against the purity of the ballot-box; but whether perpetrated by Republicans, or men calling themselves Democrats, we condemn these acts as dangerous to our political institutions and subversive of our system of government.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal public-school system, exempt from all sectarian influences.

Resolved, That we favor the disencumberment of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State at the earliest practicable moment, and the appropriation of the public lands, as far as may be necessary, to the construction of a railroad through South Florida, and the completion of the road from the Apalachicola River to Pensacola in west Florida.

Resolved, That we deem it of the utmost importance to the commerce of the whole country that a ship-channel be constructed across the peninsula of Florida, and we request our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States to use such means as will most effectually accomplish the construction of that very important public enterprise.

Before the election a spirited controversy took place between the rival parties upon the importance of the amendments to the State Constitution and the laws upon the statute-books, which deprive persons who have been convicted of crimes of the right of suffrage. In the Constitution of 1868 one section declares that no person convicted of felony shall be qualified to vote unless restored to civil rights; and another section requires the Legislature to pass laws excluding from public office and from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery, perjury, larceny, or of infamous crime, as well as any person convicted of betting upon the result of elections, or of being party to a duel, which provision was duly carried out in an election act defining the classes of persons who are not entitled to vote. The clause in the statute relating to the disqualification of criminals defined this class of non-voters as follows: "Persons hereafter convicted of felony, bribery, perjury, larceny, or other infamous crime."
The Republicans contented that the law did not include petit larceny or any grade of larceny below a felony, and that conviction by a justice's court did not take away the right of suffrage. The Attorney-General, George P. Raney, in answer to a question put to him by Governor Drew, expressed the opinion that no person is entitled to vote who has been convicted of the crime of larceny since the date of the approval of the general election law, August 6, 1868, unless subsequently pardoned or restored to civil rights, whether the larceny be a felony or a misdemeanor. The reasons for this interpretation he stated at length, at the request of the Governor, in an opinion delivered on the 2d of October. The clause of the Constitution disqualifying persons convicted of felony needed no act of legislation to give it the force of a law. The subsequent section of the same article, empowering and commanding the Legislature to pass an election law, depriving persons who should be tried and convicted of certain specified crimes of the elective franchise, must have contemplated other crimes than felonies. Neither the Constitution nor the statute limits the disqualifying power to any particular grade of larceny. The statute follows closely the wording of the Constitution in declaring the disqualifications for the franchise, using the same words, or terms of exactly equivalent meaning, excepting that, instead of saying "persons convicted of bribery, perjury, larceny, or of infamous crime," it has "bribery, perjury, larceny, or other infamous crime." This phrase is capable of two different constructions: it either infers that larceny of all grades is to be rated among infamous crimes; or it might be construed to signify that the degree of larceny which disfranchises is only that which amounts to an infamous crime. If this less obvious construction is put upon it, the question arises as to what constitutes an infamous crime. Legal authorities define a crime to be infamous which subjects a person to infamous punishment or incapacitates him from being a witness, and a person to be infamous who may be challenged for a juror propter delictum. According to the statute-law of Florida, the offenses which exclude a person from giving evidence in court are murder, perjury, piracy, forger, larceny, robbery, arson, etc. This declaration is contained in an enactment which was passed in the year 1846, and which remains still in force. It is a general statute, and includes all grades of larceny, whether felonies or misdemeanors. In the Bill of Rights is a provision that no one shall be tried for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on an indictment by the grand jury, excepting in cases of impeachment, in cases of the militia, or in cases of petit larceny, thus indicating that the framers of the Constitution regarded petit larceny as an infamous crime.

The conclusion, then, is, even if the Legislature meant that no conviction of larceny should prevent a person from voting, unless the larceny was an infamous crime, that all larcenies are infamous crimes, and therefore the conviction, by any competent court, of a person of any larceny, prevents the person convicted from voting, unless he shall have been pardoned or restored to civil rights. "A conviction of a person of larceny by a justice of the peace's court, acting within its jurisdiction under the provisions of the general election law, as well as convictions on criminal proceedings before justices of the peace, approved March 2, 1877, is as affectual to produce the disability as a conviction by a circuit court acting within its jurisdiction."
A considerable excitement was aroused by the publication, by the Democratic National Committee, of copies of telegrams signed by the chairman of the Republican National Committee, one of which, dated at New York, October 12th, and addressed to the collector at Key West, contained the words "City of Dallas took 150, City of Texas 100, Colorado 100 for Key West," which were presumed by the Democrats to signify that fraudulent negro voters were being imported into the State, but which were explained by the Republicans to be a warning against men suspected of being Democratic repeaters.

In counting the vote, "sneak-ballots" and ballots in small form, known as "little jokers," were discovered to have found their way into the boxes in several precincts, though not in numbers sufficient to have changed the issue. In some instances the inspectors defeated the fraud by the device of tightly compressing and slightly twisting with their fingers every ballot before dropping it in the box; so that the multiple ballots were found inclosed in the larger one which concealed them when the vote was canvassed, in which cases no vote was counted. A number of Democratic ballots were found unmarked in Republican ones, and both were cast out in the canvass; these were supposed to have been deposited by negro voters who had promised and intended to vote for the Democratic ticket, but were closely watched by their own people, of whom the vast majority are intolerant partisans, who resent with anger any deflection from the Republican party among the people of their own race, and were therefore afraid to vote as they desired, but secretly inclosed the Democratic voting slips within Republican tickets. Great complaints were made on the part of the Democrats of the terrorism and petty persecutions to which colored citizens were subjected by their own party for abandoning the Republican party. After the election a large number of arrests were made by United States marshals for illegal voting. At Madison a number of prisoners, in charge of a deputy-marshall, were forcibly released while entering a railroad train, apparently against their own will, by a band of masked and armed men. The arrested parties protested against the interference, and took the next train for Jacksonville, and there delivered themselves up to the United States authorities, publishing a statement in the newspapers denouncing the act of their self-constituted protectors as hurtful to the State at large, and unkind to themselves.

In the election for Governor, Bloxham received 28,878 votes, and Conover 23,297, giving Bloxham a majority of 5,581. In the first Congressional district Davidson was elected Representative by 14,971 votes, against 11,982 votes for Conover. Finley received 13,105 votes, and was elected. Bisbee received 11,923. At the same election the ballot was taken on the question of calling a convention for the revision of the Constitution, in accordance with the terms of a joint resolution by the Legislature, approved March 4, 1879.

The vote of the people on the Constitutional Convention was adverse, 14,713 votes being cast in favor of holding one, and 28,281 against it.

The total population of the State of Florida, according to the schedules returned to the census-office by the enumerators, is 268,566. Of this number 134,061 are males, 131,815 females, 256,871 native, and 9,695 foreign born; 141,219 white and 125,817 colored. This shows a white preponderance over colored of 16,032. The increase over the population of 1870 is 78,618, or about 42 per cent. The population of the city of St. Augustine is given in the preliminary returns as 29,350, against 11,750 in 1870.

FOG AND CLOUDS, GENESIS OF. A theory of the formation of clouds and mists has been propounded by John Aitken, a Scotch physicist, who offers strong experimental evidence to support it. He considers the condensation of watery vapor into the minute drops which make up clouds and fogs to be due to the presence of dust-motes in the atmosphere, and that without dust there would be no mists or clouds, and probably no rain. That particles of water vapor do not combine to form a cloud-particle unless they find a nucleus of solid matter upon which to condense was proved by experiments. Steam was admitted into two receivers, one filled with common air, and the other with air from which all dusty impurities had been removed by filtering through cotton-wool. In the first the well-known cloudy form of condensation took place, while in the other there was no condensation and no mist, the air becoming supersaturated and remaining perfectly transparent. Vapor in pure air consequently does not condense, but the air becomes supersaturated; and, if there were no floating dust in the atmosphere, condensation could only take place on the surface of solid bodies on the earth. Every object would then become a condenser which would be constantly covered with the water deposited by the supersaturated air. When there is much dust in the atmosphere but a small quantity of water condenses on each, and they float easily in the air; but when the air is very free from dust each particle receives a greater quantity of moisture, and becomes heavier and more quickly acted upon by gravitation. The dusty state of the atmosphere is revealed by the mist formed by the breath in frosty weather, and by the cloudy appearance of steam when escaping into the air. The particles necessary for the accumulation of vapor may be finer than those visible in a sunbeam, as air in which the visible motes had been destroyed by burning was still found to be capable of giving a mist. The true color of the air is supposed to be due to these excessively fine particles. The sources of this cloud-generating dust are probably many. Anything capable
of breaking up matter very minutely can contribute a share. The spray from the ocean is probably an important source. Meteoric matter, it is likely, furnishes a considerable proportion. The process of combustion produces copious quantities of very finely divided matter. If there is an excessive quantity of these particles in the air, they remain floating with a film of water condensed upon each of them, giving rise to the dense but light form of condensation called fog. This explains the prevalence of fogs in large cities and in factory districts. The experiments made by Aitken showed that simply heating a substance, for example glass, iron, or brass, gives rise to a cloud of dust of this nature. By collecting the air in which bodies had thus been heated into a receiver, he obtained a very dense mist by the injection of steam. A particle of iron weighing only 1/34 grain when heated in pure air gave off enough dust to cause a distinct dulness. An experiment was tried with combustible gas and air, both thoroughly filtered. Their combustion in the receiver gave rise to an atmosphere in which an exceedingly thick mist was formed by the admission of steam. When purified air and ordinary air were compressed successively by an air-pump with a little water to produce saturation, upon removing the pressure a foggy appearance was presented by the common air, but no change was visible in the filtered air. When air containing a small quantity of dust was placed in the receivers the cloud-particles were heavy and fell to the bottom like fine rain; but when there was much dust a permanent white mist formed. Experiments with different substances with the view of finding out their capacity for emitting dust showed common salt when burned in a fire, or in the flame of a spirit-lamp, to be one of the most active fog-generators. The air of the laboratory in which gas was burning gave a much denser fog than the air outside, and no difference could be detected in the density of the fog produced by burning gas with a bright or a smoky flame. The products of a perfect combustion and of a smoky combustion of fuel in a fire were also compared, without any difference in their fog-producing qualities being noticeable, while both were much more active than other air. Sulphur when burned gave rise to the most dense fog given by any substance, it being impossible to see through a thickness of five centimetres of the atmosphere thus produced. The vapors of other substances, such as sulphuric acid, alcohol, benzoë, and paraffin, acted in the same manner as watery vapor, condensing in a dust-laden atmosphere but remaining perfectly clear in filtered air. The fogs of London and other large cities would not be averted by more perfect combustion, but would only be rendered whiter and purer. The quantity of sulphur burned in the coal in London is estimated to amount to 200 tons a day in winter. This would account for the density of the London fog. The sulphur may serve a good purpose as a disinfectant and deodorizer, as the air during a fog is perfectly stagnant, and is probably full of the germs of disease, which would more frequently cause infection were it not for the antiseptic action of the sulphur, and also of the smoke-particles with which the fogs of London and such cities are filled, and which make them so much more disagreeable. Smoke descends during a fog because the particles of soot are good radiators which soon cool, and then form nuclei on which the water-vapor condenses more readily than on the other dust-particles, by which they become heavier and fall. This is the reason why the phenomenon of falling smoke, caused by a saturated condition of the atmosphere, often indicates the approach of rain. Experiments with rain-drops have been made by Professor Lister, who found that they produced great numbers of living organisms in sensitive solutions. It is therefore probable that the germs of disease and putrefaction form a part of the fog-generating dust.

FOOTE, HENRY S., was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in September, 1860. Having graduated at Washington College, Lexington, he removed to Tuscumbia, Alabama, where he practiced law and edited a Democratic newspaper, and then to Jackson, Mississippi. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1847. In 1848 he was chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. In 1849 he advocated the compromise measures. In 1851 he became the Union candidate for Governor of Mississippi. General J. A. Quitman was his opponent, but a short time before the election his defeat became evident, so that he withdrew, and Jefferson Davis was substituted for General Quitman. Foote was elected. At the close of his governorship he moved to California. In 1858 he returned and resided at Vicksburg. He was a member of the Knox ville Convention, strongly opposed to disunion, yet he took the Southern side at the outbreak of the war. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and was a thorn in the side of his compatriots. Finally, he left Richmond and went to Washington. Mr. Foote was irascible in temperament. He had a personal encounter on the floor of the United States Senate-Chamber with Thomas H. Benton, when they were both Senators. He was involved in several duels, one with Winston, of Alabama, another with Sargent S. Prentiss, and a third with Claiborne, of Mississippi. He was a firm believer in the “code of honor,” but a wretched shot, so that his various affairs were bloodless. Mr. Foote filled the post of Superintendent of the United States Mint in New Orleans in later years. His health induced him to return to his home in the neighborhood of Nashville, Tennessee, where he died May 20th, in the eightieth year of his age.

FORSTER, WILLIAM E., the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the new English Cabinet of
Mr. Gladstone, was born at Bradford, Dorsetshire, July 11, 1818. His father, William Foster, was a minister of the Society of Friends, who made extensive travels in the cause of religion and philanthropy all over Europe and the United States; his mother, Anna Buxton, was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. He was brought up to business, and was a worsted-manufacturer at Bradford, in Yorkshire, some years before the death of his father, who resided latterly at Norwich, and died during an anti-slavery mission to Tennessee, in 1853. In December, 1846, during the Irish famine, he accompanied his father to that country, to administer relief from a fund raised by their religious society. In 1850, having quitted the formal connection with the Society of Friends, he married Jane Martha, eldest daughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. In 1859 he was a candidate, but without success, for the representation of Leeds in the House of Commons. In February, 1861, he was elected for Bradford, which constituency he still represents. His first speech was a very short one upon the American civil war, but that subject frequently drew from him questions and suggestions addressed to the English Government in favor of a just neutrality, and especially of prohibiting the equipment of privateers for the Southern Confederacy in British ports. In 1862 he came forward as the Parliamentary champion of a thoroughly efficient and widely extended system of national education. From November, 1865, to July, 1866, he was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Russell's Administration. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, in 1868, he received the appointment of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, in which position he rendered his party signal service by the Elementary Education Act through the House of Commons. In 1871 he introduced the bill to establish vote by ballot at Parliamentary elections. The bill was thrown out by the Lords, but in the session of 1872 it became law. He was also made Fourth Charity Commissioner. When Mr. Gladstone resigned the Liberal leadership, Mr. Forster was named by a section of the party as his successor, but declined to attempt the task, on the ground that he did not expect to obtain that general support without which the arduous duties of the position ought not to be undertaken.

FRANCE, a republic in Europe. President, François Paul Jules Grévy, elected January 30, 1879. The French Cabinet was at the close of 1880 composed as follows: M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council and Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts; M. Barthélemy St-Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Constanis, Minister of the Interior, and of Worship; M. Cazot, Minister of Justice; M. Magnin, Minister of Finance; General Farre, Minister of War; Vice-Admiral Clouet, Minister of Marine; M. Sadi Carnot, Minister of Public Works; M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce; M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

The President of the Republic is elected by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. The term of his office is seven years, and he is eligible for re-election. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom 75 hold their seats for life, the vacancies being filled by the votes of the Senators. The remaining 225 seats are divided by lot into three classes of 75 each, one class going out at successive periods of three years.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage under the scrutin d'arrondissement adopted by the National Assembly, November 11, 1875. The law orders every arrondissement to elect one deputy, and, if its population is in excess of 100,000, an additional deputy for each 100,000, or portion thereof.

The area of France, according to the latest official calculations, is 204,092 square miles, or 528,572 square kilometres. The population, according to the census of 1876, was 36,906,728. The movement of the population from 1869 to 1875 was as follows:
### France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Mariages</th>
<th>Marriages promoted</th>
<th>Mariages to the 100 habitants.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1771</td>
<td>82,046,077</td>
<td>286,476</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1772</td>
<td>84,108,281</td>
<td>332,734</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>85,250,283</td>
<td>321,288</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td>88,038,491</td>
<td>306,118</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>90,042,519</td>
<td>300,047</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>86,050,785</td>
<td>291,866</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1777</td>
<td>84,777,068</td>
<td>273,004</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts and expenditures in the general budget for 1880 were estimated as follows (value expressed in francs):

#### Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct taxes</td>
<td>877,491,000</td>
<td>Indirect taxes</td>
<td>1,082,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamps and registration duties</td>
<td>643,666,000</td>
<td>Produce of forests</td>
<td>82,108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duties on goods</td>
<td>811,409,000</td>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>190,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenue</td>
<td>2,475,416,000</td>
<td>Produce of telegraphs</td>
<td>311,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public debt and donations</td>
<td>1,197,783,498</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>34,449,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>14,989,900</td>
<td>Ministry of the Interior and Worship</td>
<td>123,926,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>75,168,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs</td>
<td>1,440,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>97,650,000</td>
<td>Ministry of the Navy and Colonies</td>
<td>194,990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts</td>
<td>53,490,926</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce</td>
<td>98,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Public Works</td>
<td>164,028,000</td>
<td>Cost of collecting the revenue</td>
<td>70,010,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawbacks and reimbursements</td>
<td>15,800,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,792,290,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The interest on the public debt, according to the budget of 1880, was as follows:

- Consolidated debt: 745,907,044
- Capital that may be called in: 819,870,950
- Debt securities: 181,647,819

Total: 1,197,783,498

On January 1, 1878, the new army law of July 27, 1872, went into operation. Its first article enacts universal liability to military service. Every Frenchman capable of bearing arms must serve for twenty years, namely, five years in the standing army, four years in the reserve of the standing army, five years in the territorial army (Landwehr), and six years in the reserve of the territorial army (Landsturm). By the law of July 24, 1873, on the reorganization of the army, France is divided into eighteen districts, each of which is occupied by an army corps. One army corps is also organized in Algeria. Each of the eighteen army corps consists of two divisions of infantry, one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of artillery, one battalion of engineers, one squadron of the train, a general staff and the subordinate staffs. By a law of March 16, 1880, the former general staff, which was a closed corps consisting of 513 officers, had been dissolved, and has been replaced by a new staff which is accessible to all officers who, after completing the course of studies in the École militaire de Guerre, have obtained the brevet d'état major on the ground of their final examination. In this examination, all captains may take part even if they have not visited the École. Moreover, officers of the staff may receive the brevet under special conditions fixed upon by the Minister of War. The Minister of War selects among the brevetted officers those who are to enter into the service of the general staff. In time of peace they remain in this service for four years, after which they return to their former position. They can not be recalled to the general staff until two years later. While serving in the general staff, their names remain on the lists of their own branch of the army, but they are kept there "hors cadre." The brevetted officers who are not called into the service of the general staff form a reserve. The new general staff consists of 300 officers and 160 archivists. Outside of this cadre a land-surveying commission has been established in connection with the war depot, consisting of twelve officers. The French army, on a peace footing, was in 1880 composed as follows:

#### Army

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Horse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry (156 regiments, 461 battalions)</td>
<td>1,917,300</td>
<td>9,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>69,011</td>
<td>59,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>76,931</td>
<td>75,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>10,990</td>
<td>7,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>8,322</td>
<td>7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>65,540</td>
<td>5,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie</td>
<td>37,014</td>
<td>10,067</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 502,560

According to an estimate of the "Journal des Sciences Militaires" for January 1879, the strength of the French army on a war footing would be as follows:

#### Army

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Horse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>1,917,300</td>
<td>9,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>69,011</td>
<td>59,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>76,931</td>
<td>75,290</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>8,322</td>
<td>7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>65,540</td>
<td>5,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie</td>
<td>37,014</td>
<td>10,067</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,900,000
The countries chiefly interested in the trade with France during the year 1879 are exhibited in the following table (value expressed in francs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>580,000,000</td>
<td>915,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>411,000,000</td>
<td>697,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>843,000,000</td>
<td>185,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>415,000,000</td>
<td>848,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>110,400,000</td>
<td>228,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>148,900,000</td>
<td>187,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>584,000,000</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>127,000,000</td>
<td>57,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>487,500,000</td>
<td>207,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>296,700,000</td>
<td>8,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>98,400,000</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French colonies</td>
<td>220,100,000</td>
<td>151,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The principal articles of import and export in 1879 were as follows (in francs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASSES</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Articles of food</td>
<td>1,968,970,000</td>
<td>890,775,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw materials</td>
<td>1,694,730,000</td>
<td>47,644,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured articles</td>
<td>48,000,000</td>
<td>78,995,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other merchandise</td>
<td>499,519,000</td>
<td>804,551,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total merchandise</td>
<td>4,304,287,000</td>
<td>1,828,905,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coins and precious metals</td>
<td>689,110,000</td>
<td>424,548,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,994,097,000</td>
<td>2,253,453,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The railroads of France are either main lines, which serve the general interest, or local lines. The former partly belong to the state Government, and partly to private companies. The latter will be assumed by the Government at the expiration of their charters. The number of kilometres in operation on January 1, 1880, was as follows:

| Main lines | 227,781 |
| Local lines | 3,186 |
| Total       | 230,967 |

The number of kilometres in the course of construction, on the same date, was 5,153, of which 2,178 were built by companies, and 2,975 by the Government.

The statistics of telegraphs are as follows:

| Length of lines in 1879, kilometres | 53,500 |
| Length of wires in 1879             | 472,100 |
| Stelions in 1879                    | 4,865 |
| Total dispatches in 1878            | 14,414,425 |
| Revenues                            | 81,179,250 francs |
| Expenditure                          | 80,590,400 |

An official inquiry into the production and consumption of sugar was instituted by the Government with a view of modifying the high duties upon sugar. The following table gives the particulars of the production and consumption in kilogrammes during the last ten years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870-71</td>
<td>279,000,000</td>
<td>279,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871-72</td>
<td>284,000,000</td>
<td>284,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872-73</td>
<td>284,000,000</td>
<td>284,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873-74</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-75</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875-76</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-77</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-79</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
<td>285,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The consumption has by no means kept pace with the increase of production—a fact which

ulation of more than a million and a half, the expenditure for the army has largely increased since the war with Germany. The rise is mainly due to the increase in the numbers of the army under the new organization.

The navy on January 1, 1879, comprised 258 vessels. Of these 66 were ironclads, 156 steamers (44 cruisers, 29 transport-vessels, 40 dispatch-boats, 36 gunboats, 7 torpedo-boats), and 33 sailing-vessels.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into "commerce général," which comprises the entire imports and exports, including goods in transit, and "commerce spécial," which embraces the imports consumed and the exports produced within the country. The following table exhibits the movements of French commerce from 1859 to 1879 (value expressed in francs):
is partly to be accounted for by the heavy and constantly increasing duties. These were in 1860—61, per 100 kilogrammes, 83.5; 1862—63, 46.6; 1864—70, 47.5; 1871—76, 61.5; 1877—80, 50.5; 1874—78, 73.9. Great Britain, on the other hand, with her constantly diminishing duties, which disappeared finally in 1874, has a consumption which increased from 450,000,000 kilogrammes in 1860 to 918,000,000 in 1879.

On December 31, 1877, there were 558 authorized savings-banks with 777 branches. The number of books out on December 31, 1877, was 2,882,283, and there was due to depositors 862,584,153 francs. According to a report of the Minister of Commerce on the savings-banks in France the number of depositors in 1870, before the war, was 2,193,000; in 1872, 2,016,000; in 1875, 2,642,000; in 1877, 2,863,000; and in 1878, over 3,000,000. The deposits in this interval rose correspondingly from 711,000,000 in 1870, to 1,019,000,000 in 1878. From 1851 to 1870 (eighteen years) the whole progress made was 1,590,000 in the case of the number of depositors, and 552,000,000 francs as regards the deposits.

The French colonies and dependencies had, according to the latest official reports, the following areas in square kilometres (1 square kilometre = 0.36 square mile) and population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES</th>
<th>Area sq. km.</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria (1877)</td>
<td>818,884</td>
<td>1,067,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. COLONIES.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Indiès; Pondichéry, Chandernagor, Karaikal, Mahé, Yanaon (1877)</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>290,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. French Cochinchina (1873)</td>
<td>56,455</td>
<td>1,090,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. New Caledonia (1876)</td>
<td>17,098</td>
<td>41,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Loyalty Islands (1876)</td>
<td>95,174</td>
<td>14,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Marquesas Islands (1876)</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>6,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tahiti, Moorea, Pétacou, and Hauricoa (1876)</td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td>8,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Norfolk Island</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>not inhabited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Capetown Island</td>
<td>6,544</td>
<td>6,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. DEPENDENCIES.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Senegal and dependencies (1877), (ducalité)</td>
<td>183,183</td>
<td>183,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Geboon (1877)</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mount St. Vincent (1877)</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Masoere (1877)</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nolofé and dependencies (1877)</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. St-Marie de Madagascar (1877)</td>
<td>7,013</td>
<td>7,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. St. Barbours (1878)</td>
<td>21-14</td>
<td>2,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. St-Pierre and Miquelon (1878)</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Martinique (1878)</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>181,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Grand-de-et-de dependencies (1877)</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>1,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. French Guiana (1877)</td>
<td>191,418</td>
<td>20,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total colonies.</td>
<td>920,897-9</td>
<td>9,674,775</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From a comparison of the above table with that given in the "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1870, it will appear that Tahiti, in Oceania, no longer belongs to the dependencies of France, but to its colonies. It was on June 29, 1880, formally annexed to France. (See article Australia, in the present volume.)

Special attention is given by the French Government to the extension of its rule and influence in Central Africa. The Minister of Public Works, in 1880, sent out a mission to study the plan of the proposed trans-Saharan Railway, and the plan of a railway connecting the colony of Senegal with the Niger is under consideration at the Ministry of the Marine. In 1879 the French built the fort of Bafulabé, and they brought their frontier considerably nearer the Niger. In 1880 they began to build a fort at Kita, which will advance their frontier 250 kilometres and bring them within 250 kilometres of the river. At the beginning of the year a mission, under the guidance of Captain Gallieni, was sent out to secure the friendship of the tribes through whose territory the railway is to pass. The expedition left St. Louis on January 30th, and arrived at Kita on April 27th, without accident. Captain Gallieni obtained all the concessions necessary for the construction of a fort, and made treaties of friendship with the neighboring chiefs. The caravan was then formed, and the mission proceeded eastward until May 11th, when they were attacked by the Bambarra and lost half their number. The rest escaped, and succeeded in passing the Niger on May 15th.

On September 16th the "Journal Officiel" published two decrees touching the question of bringing Central Africa into communication with the civilized world. There are two Central Africa two vast and fertile regions which are placed in a state of complete isolation by their distance from the sea and the difficulty of communications. One of these regions in the southern hemisphere will, perhaps, be some day connected with the Mediterranean by the Nile, with the Indian Ocean by a railway, and with the Atlantic by the Congo. The other region, in the northern hemisphere, may be connected with the Mediterranean by the proposed Sahara Railway, and with the Atlantic by several proposed lines of railway, one of which would pass through the French colony of Senegal, and put it into communication with the upper basin of the Niger, which is inhabited by independent tribes. This railway from the Atlantic to the upper basin of the Niger was proved to be possible by the explorations of Lieutenant Mage. The decree mentioned above were intended to organize expeditions for studying the details of the line, first of all between the upper basin of the Senegal River and the upper basin of the Niger.

The first change in the Ministry of M. de Freycinet took place on May 16th, when the Minister of the Interior, M. Lépère, resigned. The reason for this resignation was found in a
FRANCE.

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reluctance of the Minister to carry through the decrees against the religious communities with that degree of energy which his colleagues and the majority of the Republican party demanded. He was succeeded by M. Constans, the under-secretary in the Department of the Interior. On September 23rd the Premier, M. de Freycinet himself, with Admiral Jauréguiberry, Minister of the Navy, and M. Varroy, Minister of Public Works, resigned, and were succeeded by M. Jules Ferry, hero of the Ministry of Public Instruction, who was appointed Premier; M. Barthélemy St.-Hilaire, who in place of M. de Freycinet became Minister of Foreign Affairs; Vice-Admiral Cloûé, as Minister of the Navy; and M. Sidi Carnot, as Minister of Public Works. The new Ministers are all in favor of a more radical policy against the religious orders, and against the influence of the Church upon the national system of education, than their predecessors, and all are among the intimate friends and supporters of M. Gambetta. The new Prime Minister, M. Jules Ferry, declared at once, in a circular to the diplomatic agents of France, that there would be no change in the foreign policy of France. (For biographical notes on M. Jules Ferry, see "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879, p. 387, and, for a biographical sketch of M. Barthélemy St.-Hilaire, "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1876, p. 816.)

M. Jean Antoine Ernest Constans, the new Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship, was born in 1823, and was formerly Professor of Roman Law in Toulouse. M. Sidi Carnot is a member of a military family which has given to France a number of distinguished advocates of republican sentiments. He was heretofore under-secretary in the same Ministry of which he has now become the chief. Vice-Admiral Cloûé has heretofore not taken an active part in politics, and was at the time of his appointment, President of the Hydrographic Committee.

The National Assembly resumed its sitting on January 13th. Both in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the oldest member present acted as temporary president. In the Senate the presidency devolved upon M. Gaullier de Reumilly, who was eighty-seven years of age, and in the Chamber of Deputies upon M. Desseaux, who was ninety-one years of age. Both belong to the Republican party, and expressed a wish that the coming session might contribute to the strengthening of the republic. The Chamber of Deputies reflected on January 15th, M. Gambetta, and the Senate, on January 14th, M. Martel as president. In the Chamber of Deputies, of the 933 members, only 308 deposited voting papers, the Right, as usual, abstaining, and of those 308, 49 resorted to blank papers, or inserted names at random, so that M. Gambetta, though reflected, received only 259 votes, or slightly less than half the House, whereas a year ago he received 814. The Left comprises about 820 members, so that about 70 Republicans held aloof, while 50 virtually voted against him. The Extreme Left, with the aid of the Bonapartists, elected M. Madier de Montjau, a questor, to the exclusion of M. Gally, of the Left Center, and they also gained one of the secretariats at the expense of the Left Center. M. Martel received 168 opt of 208 votes. On January 16th the statement of the new Ministry respecting their intended policy was read in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Ministers say that the recent change in the Cabinet indicates no change in the prudent and measured policy which is best suited both at home and abroad to the condition of the country, but merely signifies that France may henceforth advance with decision in the path of necessary reforms and successive improvements. The Ministry propose to ask the Senate to go on with the Public Instruction Bills which have already been adopted by the Chamber; to proceed with the reorganization of the magistracy, and the reform of the personnel of the administration; to adopt the bill of their predecessors respecting the right of meeting; and to prepare a bill on the subject of the press. Nothing was said about an amnesty. The Easter vacation of the Chambers began on March 21st, and lasted until April 20th.

On May 25th M. Leon Say was elected President of the Senate, in place of M. Martel, who resigned on account of ill health. He presided for the first time on June 14th. His inaugural address, which reviewed the constitution and growth of republican principles in France, was received with applause.

On November 9th, at the first meeting of the Senate and the Chamber after the recess, M. Jules Ferry, the President of the new Cabinet which had been formed in September, read the declaration of the Government, in the course of which it was stated that the Cabinet did not intend to apply the decrees to the congregations of women. Among the first laws which the House would have to consider, M. Ferry mentioned those relative to education, the reform of the magistrature, and the laws on the press and the right of public meeting. The declaration of the Government was received with applause from the Left, and laughter from the Right, when M. Ferry pronounced the name of liberty.

The discussion of the Ferry Bill on the Supreme Educational Council, which had been introduced on March 15, 1879, and had created so great an excitement in that year, was begun in the Senate on January 23rd. On the next day the Duke de Broglie spoke against the bill, which would exclude the religious element from the Superior Council, and would be a first step in the path of revolutionary fanaticism. On January 26th M. Jules Ferry defended the measure, and read a secret memorandum drawn up by the framers of the bill of 1860, and which had been submitted to the

* See "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879, p. 820.
Pope, showing that the scheme was intended to swamp the university by a number of members not belonging to it, in order to increase the influence of the clergy in education. Several members of the Right objected to the reading of this document; and, after it had been read, a Senator asked who were its authors, to which M. Jules Ferry said, "I have no doubt M. de Falloux and Monsignore Dupanloup." On January 27th a powerful speech was made against the bill by M. Laborlats, who said that he was opposed to constant state interference in matters of education, and that the present measure did not suppress liberty, but virtually strangled it. He thought that by such bills the Republicans were paving the way for a dictatorship. M. Jules Ferry spoke again in favor of his bill on January 30th. He said that the bishops were excluded from the proposed Council because they had all joined the Ultramontane party. M. Jules Simon opposed the bill, and contended that the principle of free instruction should be fairly represented in the Council. An amendment, moved by M. Desol, in favor of giving the bishops and others seats in the Council, was rejected by 147 to 123 votes. On February 14th the Senate, by 165 votes to 126, gave a second and final reading to the bill. On February 19th the bill was returned to the Chamber of Deputies, which on February 21st agreed to the senatorial amendments. On February 28th the bill was promulgated in the official journal.

The second of the two educational bills of M. Jules Ferry, concerning the liberty of education, was begun in the Senate on February 23d. M. Chesnelong spoke against the bill from the Catholic point of view, maintaining that there is only one genuine kind of education, which is imparted by the Church, and most effectually by the religious orders. M. Pelletan, a member of the Left, made a vehement attack upon the Jesuits, and argued that the question at issue was not one of legality but of freedom. M. Dufournel, in speaking against the bill, was threatened with a call to order for a reference to M. Ferry's civil marriage, but he disclaimed any offensive intention. M. Jules Simon spoke against the bill, and maintained that clause seven, which excludes members of religious bodies not recognized by the state from the right of teaching in the schools, infringed the freedom of education. The general debate was then closed, and the discussion of the clauses began. On February 28th, M. Eyymard Duverney, of the Republican Left, proposed a counter-project. He objected to higher education in any but state schools, but proposed a similar system to the German private dozenten. He also demanded that Article VII should be struck out of the bill. The scheme was, after some discussion, withdrawn. On March 1st, Article I, which suppresses the mixed juries, with whom the conferring of degrees formerly rested, and restores that right to the state, was adopted after the amendment of M. Brun maintaining the old system had been rejected by 172 votes to 103. The Chamber then passed Articles II and III, the latter of which abolishes the fees paid by students on entering state colleges, and concluded by approving Articles IV, V, and VI. According to Article IV, the law recognizes two classes of schools of superior education: 1. Schools or groups of schools which are founded or supported by communities or the state, and which are called universities, faculties, or public schools; 2. Schools which are founded or supported by individuals or by societies, and which are not allowed to bear any other name than that of free schools. Article V provides that the titles of professor, doctor, licentiate, and baccaulaureus, can only be bestowed upon those who have acquired them by passing the prescribed examination before the state faculties. According to Article VI, the opening of special courses of instruction is exclusively regulated by the law of July 12, 1875. The most controverted article was Article VII, which has already been referred to. M. Bertaull, on March 5th, spoke strongly in favor of the measure, contending that the Jesuits had no legal right of existence, and ought to be excluded from the rights and privileges of French citizens. M. de Gavardie, after shaking his fist at M. Bertaull, and being called to order, continued to speak in very violent terms, and the President for some time was unable to restore order. M. Jules Ferry subsequently spoke against the measure, which he maintained was based on principles of public policy. He said that the Jesuits were in permanent conspiracy against the state, and that their position in France had always been illegal. He condemned the education given by the Jesuits, and the observations from several books, the teaching of which he regarded as dangerous and hostile to the established institutions of the country.

M. Jules Simon followed on the other side. He said that from the outset he had intended to oppose Article VII of the bill, but now it had become a question of defending the principle of liberty. The time had come for the country to know whether freedom was to continue to prevail in France or not. The law proposed by the Government was both useless and impolitic, and he reminded the House of the answer given by Henry IV to the university professors who complained of the success of the Jesuits—namely, "Make your schools better than theirs, and the pupils will come back to you." M. Simon concluded by saying it was by means of liberty that the Catholic Church must be combated. The Minister-President, M. de Freycinet, defended clause seven against M. Jules Simon, and maintained that it in no way violated liberty. A deep impression was made by the aged Dufaure, who is at the same time one of the honored champions of a Republican form of government and a devoted member of the Catholic Church. He declared that
the measure was an arm raised against religion, and had been brought forward without any serious reason. Following the leadership of Simon and Dufaure, a number of members of the Left Center and the Left voted with the Right against clause seven, which accordingly was rejected on March 9th by 148 against 129 votes. Great excitement followed the announcement of this vote. In the principal towns of France, meetings were held and petitions signed in favor of expelling the Jesuits in accordance with the existing law, which the present Government, like its predecessors, had ignored up to the present time. The reading on the second bill began on March 16th. M. Pelletan moved that clause seven should be restored, and the notion was rejected by 149 to 132. M. de Freycinet stated, with regard to M. Dufaure's suggestion of a compromise, that, despite the desire of the Cabinet for conciliation, and their deference for the illustrious orator who addressed them that appeal, they could not submit a fresh clause, the clause itself being in their eyes a compromise. The clause being rejected, it only remained for them to enforce the law. The bill, as amended, was agreed to by 187 to 103. On March 16th, the bill again came before the Chamber of Deputies, and was declared urgent. The Prime Minister, M. de Freycinet, again declared that the Government intended to apply, on its responsibility, the existing laws, and asked the Chamber for a declaration of confidence. An order of the day in this sense was then put and carried by a majority of 38 against 87. The bill, as modifyed by the Senate, was afterward adopted by 378 against 88. On March 30th, the "Journal Officiel" published the decrees of the Government respecting the religious congregations. The first article dissolves the Jesuits' Association, and closes the schools and novitiates within three months. On April 26th, M. Baragnon, a member of the Right, moved that urgency should be accorded to his proposal that all diplomas granted by the Minister of Public Instruction should be placed upon an equal footing in all examinations for prizes. This was granted, by 153 votes to 104. M. Baragnon's motion was directed against a recent circular of the Minister of Justice, which determined that, for the examinations for the posts of auditors of the Council of State, only those candidates could compete who had obtained their diploma from the state faculties.

Nearly all the archbishops and bishops of France issued a protest against the resuscitation of the laws against the Jesuits; and the Pope, in an address made to a company of French pilgrims, declared himself in the same sense. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Lamy, who is both a supporter of the Government and a zealous Catholic, brought forward an interpellation questioning the validity of the laws cited by the Government in support of the decrees against the Jesuits. M. Cazot, as the Minister of Justice, replied that the laws under which the Government had acted were good and binding, and the Ministry would enforce them according to their right and duty. After a long discussion, the order of the day pure and simple was voted by 362 to 167. Prince Napoleon issued a manifesto, in which he took the ground that the recent decrees do not amount to persecution, and that they are but a return to constitutional law. The Bourbons recognize that theocracy must give way to the state. The Prince declares it to be time that the fiction of a conservative union should be ended, as there is nothing in common between the Legitimists and the Bonapartists. He concludes by saying that the most fatal policy of the Bonapartists would be to adopt a retrograde policy.

After the reassembling of the Chambers in November, the Senate adopted M. Camille Sée's bill for the creation of high schools for girls, under the surveillance and responsibility of the state. Like the educational bills of M. Jules Ferry, this bill intends to weaken the influence of the Church upon national education, and to increase that of the state. The bill had previously been adopted in the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority.

Another measure directed against the influence of the Church was the proposed repeal of the army chaplains law of 1871. The Minister of War, General Farre, was much applauded by the Left when he stated that he should have himself proposed the repeal had nobody else done so, and that a chaplain's presence with a regiment was undesirable, from a military point of view, for, whatever influence he acquired would be at the expense of the officers. The repeal was adopted by 842 to 111.

No less than three Public Meeting Bills engaged the attention of the Chamber of Deputies. One of them introduced by the Government, a second by the committee, and the third by M. Louis Blanc—this last proposing the repeal, pure and simple, of all laws fettering the right of meeting and forming associations, whereas the others insist on notice being given to the authorities and on police regulations. On January 26th the Chamber rejected M. Louis Blanc's motion by 322 votes against 182. On January 27th M. Lépère, the Minister of the Interior, spoke in favor of the bill proposed by the Government. He maintained the necessity of the object of a public meeting being declared beforehand by its promoters. Despite the Minister's argument, the Chamber adopted the fourth clause of the bill, as proposed by the committee, by 810 votes against 167. A long discussion ensued upon clause seven, which aims at preventing political meetings. It was on January 29th adopted by 266 votes to 199. The other clauses having been agreed to, the bill was read a first time, when the subject came up again for discussion in May. M. Cazot, the Minister of Justice, moved, as a compromise, that the Commissioner of Police should have the right to at-
tend meetings and to issue warnings to those present, without, however, being entitled to dissolve such meetings. This was agreed to, and the whole bill was then adopted.

As the Government, in the statement of its principles, which was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies on January 16th, said nothing about an amnesty, M. Louis Blanc, on January 22d, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill for a general amnesty. The report of the committee on the proposal, which was read on February 8th by M. Perier, advocated its rejection, pure and simple. In the name of the Government, M. de Freycinet declared on February 12th that the Government considered it their duty to refuse the request for a plenary amnesty. The country was not in favor of the measure, and would not be until it ceased to be an instrument of political agitation. M. de Freycinet, therefore, urged the partisans of an amnesty to unite with the Government in establishing calmness throughout the country, and in giving effect to the reforms required. The Government would then, perhaps, be strong enough to propose an amnesty. After a debate the Chamber rejected M. Louis Blanc's proposal by 313 to 115. On June 19th the Government after long and careful deliberation thought the moment opportune for presenting to the Chambers a bill for granting a plenary amnesty to all persons who have been convicted of political offenses. The bill ran as follows: "An amnesty is accorded to all who have been condemned for crimes and offenses connected with the insurrection of 1870 and 1871, as well as to all who have been condemned for political crimes and offenses, or for press crimes and offenses committed down to June 10, 1880." Only two days later, the committee reported in favor of the acceptance of the Government's bill without modification. M. Gambetta left the President's chair, and when the moment came he rose from his seat and delivered an oration, which carried the House in favor of the bill. The amnesty was voted by 333 against 140, out of 473 voters. This was the first time that M. Gambetta appeared in the tribute of the Palais-Bourbon since September 4, 1870.

In the Senate, M. Jules Simon, on July 3d, made a brilliant speech against the Government bill, and the Senate, by 148 votes against 138, adopted a limited amnesty proposed by M. Bozérian which excepts assassins and incendiaries. The committee appointed by the Chamber to report upon the Senate's amendment to the Amnesty Bill, after hearing the views of the Ministers and of delegates from the different groups of the Left, adopted M. Labiche's amendment, proposing to grant an amnesty to whomsoever the Government shall pardon within the next three months. The committee, however, appended a proviso that all those who have undergone sentences for common-law crimes shall continue to be deprived of their political rights. The committee subsequently held a second sitting, when its former decision was, after a long discussion, partially reversed, and it was resolved to adopt M. Labiche's amendment in its original form, but limiting the period assigned for the granting of pardons by the Government to the interval between the present date and July 14th, instead of fixing it at three months. Finally, the Senate and the Chamber agreed upon the following wording:

All the individuals condemned for having taken part in the insurrectional events of 1870 and 1871, and in the posterior insurrectional movements, who have been or shall have been, before July 14, 1880, the object of a decree of pardon, with the exception of individuals condemned by judgment to the penalty of death or to penal servitude for life for the crime of arson or assassination, shall be considered as Amnesty. This exception shall not be applicable to the aforementioned condemned persons who shall have been up to the date of July 9th the object of a commutation of their sentence, etc.

On July 11th the "Journal Officiel" contained two decrees, dated July 6th and July 10th, rendering the amnesty practically plenary, and granting pardons and commutations of sentence to all the Communists who at that time were still in exile or in New Caledonia. The number excluded from the amnesty was seventeen. These seventeen were pardoned, and none of them were political personages.

The views of France are greatly divided on the subject of free trade and protection. The south, on the whole, favors free trade, the north protection. On January 31st the debate on the Customs Tariff Bill began in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Tirard, the Minister of Commerce, referred to the customs tariff established in 1860, and said that that tariff had not borne all the fruit which was anticipated from it, because it was not previously made the subject of an exhaustive discussion in the legislative body; but, at the same time, the reform then instituted had led to a considerable growth of trade. He replied to various objections that had been made to the Anglo-French commercial treaty, and asserted that France sent twice as much of her products to England as she received thence. He asked the Chamber to adhere to the present tariff as the basis of negotiations entered into with foreign countries for the renewal of the treaties of commerce. On February 10th, M. Allain-Targe traced an intimate connection between the question of customs duties and that of transport. The speaker objected to the system of octroi duties at the entrance of cities, saying that it is use abolishing customs duties if these are to be maintained.

One of the most important speeches was that by M. Rouher, on February 21st and 23d. He defended the empire against the charge of having concluded the treaties of commerce of 1860 by surprise, criticized successively the tariffs proposed by the committee, which had declared to be too high, and expressed his belief that the dangers of foreign competition...
had been exaggerated. He called attention to the increase of the national wealth of France and England since the conclusion of the treaties of commerce, and resounded upon the solidity of the French economical régime, which had maintained the credit of the country during the crisis of 1870, and had enabled it to pay an enormous war indemnity. He concluded by saying, "We have had many sufferings, but, if other countries have grown in breadth, we may grow in stature." The speech was much applauded. In the course of the discussion the protectionists made many efforts to impose higher duties than those recommended by the committees, but they were generally unsuccessful.

The administration of Algeria was the subject of a warm debate in the Chamber of Deputies on April 21st. M. Godelle, one of the leaders of the Bonapartist party, who represents one of the arrondissements of Paris, brought forward an interpellation respecting the allegations contained in a letter written by M. Jouhaux, the Secretary-General of Algeria, who had resigned his appointment in consequence of a disagreement between him and M. Albert Grévy, the Governor. M. Godelle charged M. Grévy with ruling in a most despotic manner, and moved for a parliamentary enquiry on the subject. M. Janvriot de la Motte, another Bonapartist, followed, and accused the Governor-General of corruption with respect to a railway contract. M. Albert Grévy, who, being a Senator, attended to make his defense by virtue of a special decree by the President, having replied, M. Godelle rejoined by pressing for a parliamentary investigation on the ground that "suspicion still rested on the brother of the President of the Republic." This provoked great uproar, and on the motion of M. Gambetta, who said that the President had been insulted, the Chamber passed a vote for M. Godelle's temporary exclusion. Censure was also passed on two Bonapartists, M. Cunéo d'Ornano and M. Baudry d'Asson, for their comments on M. Gambetta's severity. The Right then threatened to leave in a body, whereupon M. Gambetta declared that such a demonstration would bring on them a like punishment, and the threat was not carried out. A resolution proposed by M. Spuller, expressing satisfaction with the Governor's explanations, was supported by 387 deputies. The Right voted against it, and a few radicals did not vote at all.

On July 14th France celebrated, for the first time, the annual festival which the Government has introduced in commemoration of the removal of the Bastille (July 14, 1789). The Chambers had appropriated half a million francs for the festival. The participation of the masses of the people in Paris and the large provincial cities was general and enthusiastic. President Grévy distributed flags to 438 deputations of the army and navy, and a parade of 25,000 troops, with 96 pieces of artillery and 8,000 horses. The Government took occasion to distribute a few crosses of the Legion of Honor. Among those promted was M. Ernest Renan, who was now an officer of the Legion of Honor, after having waited twenty years.

The relations between France and England were throughout close and cordial. M. Léon Say's appointment as ambassador at the English court was generally thought to promise an arrangement for the renewal of the commercial treaty which had been provisionally continued pending the French general tariff legislations. Mr. Gladstone was willing to make an effort to compass this object, and his supplementary budget included a provision for the reduction of the wine duties demanded by the French. M. Léon Say, however, soon abandoned the London embassy, preferring the presidency of the Senate. He was succeeded as ambassador by M. Challamel-Lacour. The negotiations with respect to the treaty did not progress rapidly in France, and finally were postponed till 1884. The new ambassador in London is an ardent republican and an intimate friend of Gambetta. He is a pupil of the Ecole Normale. The first position he occupied was the chair of French Literature at Zurich. Then he returned to France, and became a journalist. In 1883 he joined Gambetta, Brisson, and Allain-Tarès in forming the "Revue Politique." In 1870 he entered political life and was elected Senator in 1876. He joined Gambetta again in founding the "Republique Francaise," in which he was one of the principal writers until he was appointed minister plenipotentiary at Bern. The alliance of Austria and Germany tended to bring France and Russia together, and this mutual approach alleviated the bitterness felt when the French Government refused the extradition of Hartmann, the Russian nihilist, who was arrested in February by the French police on suspicion of having been concerned in the attempt of December 24 to blow up the train by which the Emperor of Russia was traveling. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, is outspoken in favor of preserving friendly relations with all the European powers. In April he wrote, as Vice-President of the Senate, a letter to the editor of a paper in Berlin, in which he expressed his recognition of Prince Bismarck's policy as one "decidedly useful for the preservation of European peace." M. de Freycinet, while Prime Minister, ordered the foreign envoys of France henceforth to style themselves, not ambassadors or ministers of France, but of the French Republic.

In consequence of the Amnesty Bill adopted by the Chambers, the exiles returned to France. Rochefort and his family arrived in Paris on July 12th, and were escorted from the station by a crowd of 50,000 persons singing the "Marseillaise," and crying "Vive Rochefort!" "Vive la France!" and "Rochefort!" soon after his return, established a new radical organ, "Untransigent." In Octo-
ber, Félix Pyat, the director of "La Com-
mande," was condemned to two years' impris-
onment and 1,000 francs' fine, for having writ-
ten in his paper a rhetorical panegyric of regi-
cide, and originated the idea of a public
scription of five centimes to buy a plate
honor for Berezowski, who shot at the
peror of Russia while he was at Paris in 1

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GARFIELD, JAMES ABRAM, President-elect
of the United States, was born in Cuyahoga
County, Ohio, November 19, 1831. His patern-
al ancestors came from England and settled at
Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1835. His
father, Abram Garfield, was born in New York;
his mother, Eliza Ballou, in New Hampshire.

In 1830 they moved to Ohio, and settled in
the Orange Woods, then a dense forest, broken
only by occasional clearings of settlers. Here,
in 1833, Abram Garfield died, leaving a family of
four children, of whom James was the young-
est, dependent upon the exertions of a widowed
mother. His boyhood was spent in laboring
on the farm and wood-chopping during the sum-
er, to assist in the support of the family, and
in attending the pioneer district school about
three months each winter. When fourteen years
of age he learned the carpenter's trade. His
seventeenth summer was passed as a driver and
helmsman on the Ohio Canal.

His early ambition was to become a sailor,
but a three months' attack of fever and ague,
contracted on the canal, changed the current of
his life into literary channels.

In March, 1849, he entered Geauga Semi-
nary at Chester, Ohio, and at the close of the
fall term was competent to teach a district
school. He rented a room with two other
young men and boarded himself. Except sev-
ten dollars, which was all the aid his mother
could render him, he paid his own expenses,
working at his trade in Chester, mornings,
evenings, Saturdays, and the summer vacation.

After the first term he received no pecuniary
assistance during his entire school and collegi-
ate course. From 1851, three years of his life
were passed in the Eclectic Institute at Hiram,
performing at first the double duties of student
and janitor, afterward of student and teacher.
His earnings, which by the closest economy he
had saved at Hiram, did not cover his expenses
at Williams College, and he left college with a
debt of five hundred dollars, which he after-
ward faithfully discharged. Before leaving
college he identified himself with the Republi-
can party. On his return to Ohio he ac-
cepted the professorship of Ancient Languages
and Literature in Hiram College. The next
year, at the age of twenty-six, he was made its
president, which office he held till he entered
the army in 1861. During this term he made
frequent public appearances from the plat-
form and pulpit, but it never was his purpose
to enter the ministry. In the religious body
of which he is a member, called "Disciples of
Christ," but generally known as "Camp-
lices," any member is privileged to preach.

In 1858 he married Miss Lucretia Rudo
a teacher, whose thorough culture in the clas-
modern languages, and literature, has enal-
er to keep even pace with her husband in
literary career.

In 1859 he was elected to the Ohio Sen
His well-known characteristics as a legisla-
tor, his effectiveness as a debater, and his thor-
ness as a committee-man, were manifested
his career in the State Senate in 1860 and 11
He studied law while President of Hiram Coll
lege, and was admitted to the bar by the pre-
eminent Court at Columbus during his sec-
winter in the Ohio Senate. In 1866 he
admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of
the United States.

General Garfield's military services cove
period of two years and three months. A
the first battle of Bull Run, Governor Denl
offered him a lieutenant-colonel's commission
He was mustered into the service August
1861, and reported to General Hill at Ca
Chase for instruction in camp duty and dis-
line. He was soon after detailed to recruit
Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, a
was commissioned its colonel September 30.
December, 1861, he was ordered with his regi-
ment to eastern Kentucky and placed in com-
mand of the Eighteenth Ohio Brigade
where he conducted a winter's campaign against
the Confederate forces under General Jim
phrey Marshall. In recognition of his serv
President Lincoln promoted him to the rank of
brigadier-general of volunteers, dating its
commission from January 10, 1862. His regi-
ment, the Forty-second Ohio, was never as
under his command. He was ordered to re-
port to General Buell, who was hastening
effect a junction with General Grant at Pitt-
burg Landing, and was assigned to the com-
mand of the Twentieth Brigade, which reached S
loh on the afternoon of the second day of t
battle, April 7, 1862. The next day he mov
with General Sherman to the front, and shar
in a sharp engagement with the rear-guard
the retreating army. He participated in t
subsequent operations around Corinth, Decat
and Huntsville, Alabama. November 25th
was detailed as a member of the general com-
martial for the trial of General Fitz John P
ter. An official order dated January 9, 1863
sent him to the Army of the Cumberland, t
under the command of General Rosecrans;
was made his chief of staff, and participated
all the engagements of that army in Middle and Southern Tennessee. With the battle of Chickamauga General Garfield's military career closed. His ability and merit were recognized by the War Department in an order promoting him to the rank of major-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga."

He resigned his commission in the army on taking his seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress, December 5, 1868, having been elected, while absent in the field the year before, a Representative from the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio. He was reelected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses. He served on the Committee of Military Affairs during his first term, a committee which ranked all others in importance at that time. He opposed the giving of bounties to any but veteran soldiers who might reenlist, and was one of the two who voted against the Bounty Bill passed January 6, 1864. He made one of his strongest and most effective speeches in favor of granting to Mr. Lincoln the power which he asked for drafting men to fill up the ranks, and it was largely due to the influence of this speech that a resolution to that effect was carried through the House. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was assigned to the Committee of Ways and Means, and at once entered upon those financial studies that have made him a leader on American finance. He was chairman of the Military Committee in the Fortieth Congress, and of Banking and Currency in the Forty-first. On the 16th of May, 1868, he made a speech on "The Currency," which has been termed a sound money manual and a cyclopedia of financial facts. It proved for him the distinction of being elected an honorary member of the Cobden Club of London. His financial record in the House is that of an opponent of inflation and repudiation, an advocate of the payment of the national debt, and return to specie payments. Besides his regular committee work he has done much extra service upon special committees, making at one time a thorough examination of the affairs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department; at another, presiding at the meetings of special committees to inquire into the causes of the gold panic in 1870. While chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, during the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, he carried on the work of reform, begun by Mr. Dawes, in the method of making appropriations. Prior to the act approved July 12, 1870, there had been two kinds of appropriations—annual and permanent. Nearly one half of the expenses of the government had been provided for by these permanent appropriations, Congress having no direct control over them. Unexpended balances of appropriations had been accumulating in the bureaus from the beginning of the government. If any part of the money appropriated for a specific purpose remained unexpended at the end of the fiscal year, this balance stood on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the bureau by which it was earned, and might be drawn at any time for the purpose named. When these balances were covered into the Treasury in 1872, they amounted to $174,000,000. That law, made still more stringent by the act of June 24, 1874, requires that any surplus of appropriations remaining at the end of each fiscal year, except so much as shall be needed to execute contracts already made, shall go into the general fund of the Treasury.

A sudden reaction in politics gave the control of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress to the Democrats, December, 1875. In the three succeeding Congresses, the Republicans being in the minority, General Garfield was assigned a place on the Committee of Ways and Means. After Mr. Blaine's transfer to the Senate in June, 1875, he became and continued to remain, till the end of his Congressional career, the acknowledged leader of the Republicans in the House. His speech in June, 1876, in reply to Mr. Hill of Georgia, on the General Amnesty Bill, and his reply to the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, August 4th, added greatly to his reputation as one of the ablest and most forcible speakers in the halls of Congress. He was one of the Republican statesmen invited by President Grant to go to Louisiana to witness the counting of the votes for President, and was returned by the State Returning Board, November, 1876. While the Electoral Bill was pending in the House, he made a speech in opposition to its passage, holding that neither Congress nor the Commission could go behind the action of a State; yet, after the Commission was created, he was unanimously designated by the Republicans of the House, and was elected a member of the Electoral Commission. In the Forty-fifth Congress his most effective speeches were made on questions relating to finance, trade, and industry. His speeches during the extra session and the first regular session of the Forty-sixth Congress embrace these titles: "Revolution in Congress"; "Close of Debate on First Army Bill"; "Legislative Appropriation Bill"; "Second Army Appropriation Bill"; "Judicial Appropriation Bill"; "Nullification"; "Defense of Union Soldiers of Secessed States"; "Resumption and the Currency"; "The New Silver Bill"; "The Mississippi River an Object of National Care"; "The Revived Doctrine of State Sovereignty"; "Ancient and Modern Panics"; "Obedience to the Law the Foremost Duty of Congress"; "Pulp and Paper"; and "How News and Public Opinion are manufactured." At all times a forcible and elegant speaker, he is especially noted for making the most felicitous and appropriate speeches on commemorative and ceremonial occasions.

The year 1880 witnessed General Garfield's preference to two of the highest official positions in the gift of the American people. In
January he was elected by the Ohio Legislature Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1881, to succeed Allen G. Thurman. On the 8th of June, in the Chicago Convention, he was nominated, and on the 4th of November was elected to the Presidency of the United States. He resigned his seat in Congress November 5, 1880.

The life of James A. Garfield is the fullest exemplification of the possibilities of American citizenship on record. He began life in the Ohio forest, poor as the poorest, and by his own exertions, abilities, and character, he has made his way upward to the highest place.

The life of James A. Garfield is the fullest exemplification of the possibilities of American citizenship on record. He began life in the Ohio forest, poor as the poorest, and by his own exertions, abilities, and character, he has made his way upward to the highest place. His road has led him by the log-house district school, chopping fallow, tow-path, academy, and college, to the Ohio Senate, the Army, the House of Representatives, a senatorial election, and to the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

GEORGRAPHICAL PROGRESS AND DISCOVERY. The most attractive fields for investigation are the polar regions and equatorial Africa. The very completely equipped Arctic steam cruiser Jeannette, which sailed to the Arctic Sea in the summer of 1879, under Captain De Long, and which was spoken off Franz Joseph Land late in the season, has not been heard from, and doubts are felt as to the safety of the expedition, as they may have been tempted to enter one of the temporary fords which form in the ice pack, and closed in and carried off by the pack, which drifts steadily to the northeastward. The Corwin, which was ordered by the United States Government to search for her, returned without tidings; but in the exploration of the Alaskan coast this expedition accomplished very satisfactory results. Lieutenant Schwatka has gone over the region where the Franklin Expedition met its fate, and so thoroughly, that the search for the records of Erebus and Terror will probably not be again resumed. In Africa, the dangerous region between the Sahara and the Congo is every year the grave of some hardy explorer. The Italian Expedition under Chiari and Cecchi was stopped on its way to Shoa by one of the barbarous Mohammedan potentates, and the former died in durance. Kohls endeavored to penetrate to the Soudan from the Mediterranean coast across the desert, but was obliged to put back on account of the ferocity of the inhabitants. The withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons in Soudan and the remission of General Pasha's vigorous and successful efforts to subdue the slave trade, are discouraging for the exploration of the Soudan and the region of the Welle, as well as for the development of legitimate trade and the spread of civilization in this part of the continent.

The misfortunes of the Belgian expedition have not been a cause to the American Consul General in Cairo, who was engaged to introduce the Indian elephant for the Belgian Society into African transportation, and his associate Cademarre, have both been assassinated by the natives. In Asia the Russians have reached and already passed the boundaries of Thibet and China in their explorations. The British Indian officers and their invaluable coadjutors, or rather pioneers, the pundsia, have penetrated into Thibet from the south, and are every year including large tracts of new country in their very thorough reconnaissances.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The United States Coast Survey has extended its operations lately to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and commenced a new investigation of the Gulf Stream. Commander John H. Bartlett, on the steamer Blake, has discovered a remarkable depression in the Caribbean, the eastern end of which is opposite Santiago de Cuba. It extends in a westerly direction from between Cuba and Jamaica to the Bay of Honduras. Its length is about seven hundred miles, and its average width eighty miles. This submarine valley, which is estimated to have a total area of 55,000 square miles, shows nowhere a depth of less than 3,000 fathoms, except over the summits of submerged mountains in two or three places. The greatest depth sounded was 5,428 fathoms. It was first struck at its eastern end, where, only twenty-five miles off the coast of Cuba, the line suddenly sank to 3,000 fathoms. From the temperatures obtained, Commander Bartlett was led to the conclusion that the Gulf Stream enters the Gulf of Mexico through the Caribbean, and that it derives its temperature, which is higher than that of the equatorial current, by passing over shoals in the Caribbean, making perhaps the entire circuit of that sea. The equatorial current, striking against South America, is deflected north, and when it reaches the island of Tobago all that can flow between this island and the main land and south of Granada does so. This current is said to be felt along the Spanish Main. The greater part of the equatorial current, however, is deflected north between Barbadoes and the Grenadines, finding its way to the westward whenever it meets a passage. It would naturally be driven toward the Spanish Main by the trade-winds. The temperature down to 400 fathoms was found to be suddenly increased as Guadalupe was passed. The difference was so great that the most probable explanation seems to be, assuming the equatorial current to be the source of the Gulf Stream, that the current remains for some time in the Caribbean, traveling around the borders of the sea, and being warmed by passing over shoals and banks. The current said to flow along the Spanish Main would be deflected by the Isthmus and keep on flowing inside or to the eastward of the banks connecting Jamaica with the mainland, and so on south of St. Domingo, part passing north through the Moso Passage, and the remainder south of Porto Rico to the Antilles, part to join the current flowing north of Porto Rico and St. Domingo, which is helped through the Windward Passage by northeast trade-winds.

Another expedition for hydrographic explo-
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ratiot conducted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Arctic seas which wash the coasts of Alaska, has resulted in the discovery of evidences that the Kuro-Siwo, or Pacific Gulf Stream, does not pass through Behring Strait, or even enter Behring Sea. This conclusion, reached by W. H. Dall, may have been too hastily formed, since it is opposed by the counter-evidence of climatic conditions observed in the polar seas by former explorers, which indicate that a warm current does pass through the strait, and contradicts the theoretical conclusions of hydrographers based upon the laws of physics, which seem to show in advance that the recurrvation of the current occurs mainly south of the Aleuttes Isles, but passes in Behring Sea, and that a portion of the waters must force their way into the Arctic basin through Behring Strait. The expedition reached Plover Bay on the 16th of August, in the schooner Yukon.

On the 20th of August they touched Cape Lisborn, where various forget-me-nots, monkshood, and other flowers covered the shore. Proceeding nearly to Point Barrow, they observed on the land everywhere a profuse vegetation. Under the soil of the beach, about two feet below the surface, is a stratum of solid ice of unknown thickness, which extends all along the shore of the Arctic Sea. They observed in Kotzebue Sound, at Elephant Point, cliffs which seemed to be composed of ice with a layer of earth on top, a formation which was observed by Bering. The formation does not move, and has nothing of the character of a glacier. It rises to the height of several hundred feet above the sea in places, and must be very ancient, as it contains bones of the mammoth, the fossil horse, and others. The temperature of the ice varied from 45° to 38° Fahr., and was considerably higher on the American than on the Asiatic side of Behring Strait. The temperature at the surface and at the bottom was uniform, proving that there exists no lower layer carrying cold water out of the Arctic through Behring Strait. The northerly current through the strait depends chiefly on the tide. Its temperature is higher than the water south of St. Lawrence Islands, which is due to the warming of the shallow waters of Norton Sound and the Yukon and vicinity.

Asia.—Two expeditions started out in 1879, with the object of penetrating Thibet from the north, and both were compelled to desist from their original purpose after a vigorous and courageous attempt. The expedition of Count Sachevsky skirted the eastern border of the Thibetan plateau, traveling fifteen months through the inhospitable deserts of Mongolia and the fruitless mountain-voles of the Thibetan frontier, discovering in the bounding range of the plateau summits 25,000 feet in height, and emerging at last in Burmah at the end of February, 1880. The other expedition was undertaken by the accomplished and tireless Russian ex-
river, which is 420 to 490 feet wide here, and has a very swift current. Its elevation is 8,000 feet above the sea-level. Above here the river runs through many deep ravines, most difficult to pass. The travelers, called the Sifan, which is Chinese for Western barbarians, were unfriendly. The travelers traversed some large forests with a rich fauna. The blue pheasant was encountered at the altitude of 9,500 feet. The medicinal rhubarb is indigenous here, and the roots sometimes weigh twenty-six pounds. The Churmushy is a tributary which flows into the Yellow River, eighty-seven miles above Gomi. An enormous mountain-chain barred the passage above, the Burkhan-Buda, which is entirely destitute of vegetation. The chasms through which the river finds its passage became more and more arduous. Finding no passage over the mountains, and not even being able to cross the Churmushy, which is 300 to 380 feet wide, they returned to Gomi. He obtained leave to cross to the right bank of the Yellow River and explored in Houdie. After examining the rich flora of the mountains, he proceeded northward to Cheibeen, and afterward explored the country about Koko Nor. He came out at Ughi, passing over the Ala Shan and the middle Gobi, reaching there in October, 1880, having traveled altogether 4,800 miles.

AFRICA.—There is a renewed interest manifested at present in the regions drained by the Niger, and in the exploration of the upper Niger, its affluents, and its sources, and more particularly of the Benu branch of the Niger. The French people and their Government, and to some extent the Germans, as well as the ubiquitous English traders, are devoting much attention to the commercial and agricultural exploitation of this productive region and of the still more important basin drained by Lake Tchad, of which the Niger-Benu is the key; and a growing trade, already large, is carried on at the mouth of the Niger. In 1892 Major Lasin saw the place where the upper Niger, or Joliba, rises from the summit of a sugar-loaf peak twenty-five miles distant. The spot in the side of a lofty mountain, which was pointed out to him as the head of the river, appeared to have an altitude of about 1,600 feet above the sea. The Scotch explorer was not able to visit the fountain-head of the Niger on account of the superstitious fears of the inhabitants lest he should throw a spell over the spring and pollute the pure crystal waters of the river with sorceries. The river at its head bears the name of the Tembi. This stream, which by its length and its volume deserves to be considered the principal source of the Niger, has been lately visited by MM. Zwei fel and Moustier, two commercial agents of a house in Marseilles. Rising near the highest peak of the Loma range, in about 11° north latitude, not far from the source of the Senegal, but on the opposite slope, the Niger flows first northward, crossing the kingdom of Segou and passing near the city of Timbuctoo, turns to the eastward, and then takes a south-easterly course to the confluence with the Benue. This beautiful river is navigable throughout its course, except at the rapids of Bosam, which could be easily passed by a lateral canal. These rapids are situated a short distance above the confluence.

Zweifel and Moustier started from Port Loko, on the northern branch of the Rokelle, or Sierra Leone River, on July 11, 1879. They intended to proceed direct to Mount Loma, but found it necessary to go by way of Falaba. A party of Koranko warriors from Mount Loma arrived while they were there for the purpose of striking a peace with the King of Falaba, and the travelers were allowed to accompany these emissaries upon their return. They crossed several affluent of the Niger, and at last came to the Tembi, the principal head-stream, but were prevented from following it down to the Joliba by a war which was going on below. The Tembi rises in the neighborhood of the village Kulakoya, on the borders of Koranko, Kissi, and Kono. This is the main branch of the Joliba, and is reverently regarded by the natives as the source of the great river. They could only follow it up to the point where it issues from the granite wall of the mountain, being forbidden to enter by a man who seems to officiate as the guardian high priest of the fountain, and who lives on a small island formed by the stream a few miles farther down. The travelers left Port Loko July 11, 1879, and reached Falaba on the 16th of August. The forests which Reade encountered on this route ten years ago have given place to rice and grain fields. On the route from Falaba they first crossed three branches of the Joliba, the Tantara, the Tamicone, and the Falae, before reaching the Tembi. They passed the source of the Seli River, which is the upper course of the Rokelle. The natives opposed their progress when near the goal of their journey in every possible manner. The Korankos above were intelligent and hospitable, but those of Kissi and Kono are a wild, degraded race who have no intercourse with the neighboring peoples, except to trade for the powder they want. The Tembi is a mere brooklet at Kulakoya. The source is in 8° 45' north latitude and 10° 53' west longitude.

J. H. Ashcroft, in a small steamer built for the purpose of extending the work of the Church Missionary Society, which has a station at Lokoja, opposite the confluence of the Benue and the Niger, has ascended the Benue one hundred and forty-five miles beyond the point attained by Blasikie in 1854. The steamer Henry Venn is one hundred and twenty feet long, has fifteen feet of beam, and a capacity of sixty tons, with a draught of three and a half feet. Eduard Robert Flegel, a German trader who has gone up the coast, accompanied the expedition and sketched a map of the route, and took barometrical observa-
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as which indicate that the entire fall of the water between Djen and Ribago, the highest point reached, was not over six hundred and sixty-four feet, and that the descent from the scenes of the Mayo Kebbi to the confines of the Benue with the Niger does not exceed fifteen miles a week. The discovery of a Benue by Barth in 1851, who crossed it at a mouth of the Faro, led to the fitting out of an expedition under Dr. Blakie in 1854. He ascended the river in the steam-pleasure as Djen. Beyond that point the river had never been explored until the travelers on the river Venn ascended beyond the town of Rigo to 9° 20' north latitude and 18° 30' east longitude, numbers about 2,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a head-chief and an under-chief. Fan-palms grow thickly the foot of the mountains, and groves of cem here stud the plain around the village. The village consists of six groups of houses, each seventy-five to one hundred in each, which are shaded by fine trees and surrounded by fenced of plaited grass. Huts surrounded by cultivated patches form a semicircle around a place. Well-shaped water-jugs covered with painted ornaments are made by the women. The men wear a cloak of calico or a shirt of skin about the loins, and are armed with spears and daggers, carrying these in a sheath strapped to their forearms. They are frequently seen with whips having two or three tufts of the skin of the stag (Manatus Vogelii). Their ornaments are iron, or more rarely, ivory, sprays, and amulets, tip of stelopes-horns, pockets containing texts from Koran, or little bags of musk, suspended from their necks by leathern cords. The women go naked, wearing for ornament a braided colored straw around their arm or their waist. They do not follow the barbarous practices of deceiving their persons for the purposes of ornament, except to bore holes in their ears or the insertion of bright objects. The expedition, composed of Ashcroft, Kirk, another of the mission, and Fleiger, sailed from ojo on July 8, 1872, and reached Djen August 20th. The unexplored countries beyond this place are among the most populous in this part of Africa. The voyage led through the territories of the Massasas and Bulas, tribes all able to repel the Fulahs, who are gradually absorbing the whole of the Benue Valley, and are into lands occupied by the eastern branch of the Fulah invaders or under their dominion. Her first passed through the kingdom of the Massasas. They are a warlike race, strong and stealthy. The plain here and in the Bulas kingdom above was much of it under water. The soils spread to the very foot of some of the mountains, which, as elsewhere in equatorial Africa, raise their round, solitary forms directly from the plain, the process of erosion, that has been going on probably longer here than anywhere else on the globe, having eaten away all but these remnants of the central masses. The Massasas are a great deal upon the water. The river was thick with their canoes, which are made to hold three or four men, who manage them standing, as is the manner of all the tribes on the Benue. Their paddles are made by binding with thongs a spoon-shaped blade two to three feet long and seven or eight inches broad to an elastic staff about six feet in length. The paddles and the boats are covered with branded and carved ornaments. The men wear a breech-clout of skin or stuff, and have an elaborate and peculiar fashion of arranging their hair. The women wear an apron of five or six inches square. The large village of Habe was seen from the river lying at the foot of the mountains. The chief town of the country, which is called Basso, is said to be a very large place. The son of the king came to exchange courtesies with the travelers. He affected the Mohammedan costume partly, but the horsemen who accompanied him wore the national head-dress, weapons, etc. They carried a curious short sword with a broad end, hung at their hip in a scabbard adorned with leathern openwork or tassels, on which were often suspended finger-rings of copper or iron, and invariably a pair of tweezers used for extracting thorns. The Massasas brought lion and leopard skins and ivory to sell the next day, but upon the refusal of the missionary agents to trade these because it was Sunday, and because they did not pay a visit to the king, the savages became hostile and threatening about an hour or two. Pushing farther, the explorers passed large villages and fields of luxuriant grain. Umburu and Numun, on opposite banks of the river, contained, the first some five hundred, and the latter from three hundred and fifty to four hundred huts. Messengers from the former, under their chief, a large town in the south, brought presents, though it is not customary for African chiefs to take the initiative in giving presents. Their town is said to be a large place south of Numun. The messengers, dressed in scarlet clothes, remained on shore, as they are forbidden by the law of their land to cross the river. They were admirable horsemen and rode fine horses. Entering the territory of the Bula people between Numun and Umburu, the margins of the river were more marshy, and still more thickly populated. The people were exceedingly shy as they ascended the river, but on their return they were saucy and importunate. Wherever there was a dry spot and a grove of trees they planted their villages, and every fertile space was cultivated. Within a dozen miles five towns with five hundred to six hundred huts each were passed. The river swarmed with their canoes. This Bula people and their Bassama neighbors seem to be the last original occupants of these regions who have not yet passed under the yoke of the Fulah. The Bulas are a fine-looking, robust, warlike people, possessing an abundance of horses, sheep, and cattle. They are always on the
alert for enemies, and go fully armed with spears and shields, or with bows and poisoned arrows. They live even more upon the water than the Bassamans. Farther on they entered the kingdom of Yola, a magnificent country inhabited by Fulahs. The banks were beautifully wooded, resembling an English park. The population was numerous, but their dwellings were surrounded by gardens or stood in the midst of green corn-fields, and were not crowded together like those of the tribes below. The people showed more of the negro type than the Fulahs of Sierra Leone, but they possessed the surest mark of a developed race—a wide remove between the sexes in form and height. In dress and behavior also there was a marked difference between the sexes. Other evidence of a stage of culture beyond the common condition of Africans were the ample drapery of their light-colored garments and the skillful arrangements of their commodious houses. As might be expected, they are a peaceful people of pastoral habits. The travelers did not visit the town of Yola, as the king failed to make them return-gifts. These Adamawa Fulahs show much taste in making clay mugs and pipes. Passing through a mountain-region between the Bagela and Alainfa Mountains, where the current was exceedingly swift, they reached the confluence of the Faro. They could only observe that the Faro is a shallow stream. The Benue above the confluence is not more than one fourth as broad as below, but is much deeper, winding tranquilly through a thickly wooded country, its level banks rising only a couple of feet above the water. The natives say that the water never overflows these banks, even when the plains below the mountains are entirely flooded, but that in the dry season the bed at Gurga is quite bare, except in the pools. After passing the rapids they came upon Batta villages. These people are tolerably well clad in blue calico, and go unarmed. Their houses are shaped from a single piece of wood, not sewed together or fastened with iron staples, as in the lower river. Some of the places were independent, and others subject to Yola. On September 4th they anchored at Gurga, and explored as far as Ribogo, the first Bornu settlement. At Gurga they were informed that the Mayo Kebbi enters the Benue from the north at a distance of four days' march, and that the Benue, which is but a small stream above the confluence, rises in the mountains ten days' march toward the southwest. This tributary seems to carry the principal supply of water into the Benue. The Mayo Kebbi comes from the direction of the Tubori marshes, and it seems probable that an annual overflow from the Shary into the Benue takes place, since the second rise in the Benue which occurs in September corresponds in time with the period of highest level in Lake Chad. The Mayo Kebbi flows through an alluvial plain from a marshy district containing a sheet of water which according to Barth feeds the western branch of the Shary. Barth prophesied that within half a century there would be a navigable communication established between the Niger and Lake Tchad. An annual navigable passage seems easy to establish, if one does not already exist; and if the Welle is identical with the Shary, the Benue-Niger must be one of the principal portals of inner Africa. That the Welle is the upper course of the Shary, and not an affluent of the Congo as Stanley conjectured, can hardly be doubted when the extent of Lake Tchad is taken into consideration, and the evaporation in the lake and the river, not to speak of the absorption of water by the sands of the desert, which must be very great.

There is another physical reason on which the identity of the Welle and the Shary is based, besides the vast probable drainage needed to feed Lake Tchad. The rise of the Shary in March proves that its head-waters are situated near the equator, as it is only within a narrow equatorial belt that there occurs any considerable rainfall as soon as the latter part of February. The accounts of the people encountered on the Welle of men dressed in white and bowing toward the sun on the river far away to the westward are, therefore, not the strongest evidence that the Shary is the continuation of this river. An adventurous Greek traveler, Dr. Potagos, brings a report of an enormous river which he saw in this region called the Bere, which is unquestionably the same as Schweinfurth's Welle and the Babura of the brothers Ponsen. He followed it west as far as 33° east longitude, proving that it can not be identical with Stanley's Arowimi, which enters the Lualaba in 23° 40' east longitude, and 0° 55' north latitude. Schweinfurth at the capital of Munsa, the Monbutto king, was informed that the course of the Welle was due west from that place, which lies in 8° 55' north latitude. Potagos reports that for about one hundred and fifty miles west of Munsa's capital it keeps on that parallel, but that on this side of Bakangori, which village was visited by Miani in 1872, it turns southward, and then westward again in about 8° north latitude and 25° 40' east longitude, near the village of Ingami, from which point its direction is westerly as far as he followed it. Potagos passed several northern affluents of the Welle, or Bere, the most important of which were the Bomo, the Bok, the Ura, and the Tzigo.

Soleilhet, who departed from St. Louis, the capital of French Senegal, in 1878, with the intention of reaching Algeria by way of Timbuctoo, was not allowed by the Sultan to visit that pagan metropolis, and, for want of means, was unable to pursue his journey beyond Segon, the capital of the Bambara kingdom. He ascended the Senegal River to the factory of Podor, and journeyed overland thence to Bakret, Medine, and Komakary, which latter place is situated on an affluent which rises in Senegal on its right. From here he struck across the mountains and passed through the
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a of Kaarta, gaining the Niger at Gamina, 2,500 kilometres from its mouth. From lance he journeyed to Segou in a boat, and turned about and retraced his course to Niassa. This traveler reports, as products of a country explored, rice, millet, indigo, coffee, and cotton. The Kariiti Banna Por- thoe tree which yields the vegetable butter rica, abounds in the forests. The inhab- ped crushed the fruit and boil it to obtain the

This has been employed in Europe in manufacture of soaps and candles. Coffee is wild in the Fouta Diallon Mountains. caoutchouc-tree (Ficus elastica) is also present. Soleillet started out a second to reach Timbuctoo, in connection with the exploration of the route for a Saharan rail-

Oscar Lenz has succeeded in reaching actoo from Morocco, being the first traveler to ever penetrate to that place from the sea. He was kept from proceeding for a time by the Moorish authorities, who gave him guard across the Atlas to Terodant, but used to protect him farther, or to authorize advance, on the ground that the Sultan held but a slight authority over the fierce fanatical Shiloh tribes in the southern part of the dominions. After attempting in vain to have a caravan of merchants, being prevented from entering, he himself in the lands of some Howardish robbers, who conducted him with arm through the territory of their people. He did not feel perfectly secure until he entered in the territory of Sidi Hedjam. The area was everywhere well cultivated and populated. From Iler he passed over a plain and through a river valley, to the north of a range of mountains 4,000 feet in average height, with summits rising to 8,000 feet, stretches from southwest to northeast. He crossed, and followed the valley, which winds into a broad plain covered with palm trees, which the town of Temenit. People here, as well as at Iler, are chiefly berber race. A few miles farther south, mountains open and disclose the Sahara. He passed through other towns and arrived at el Hasean, the residence of Sheikh Ali of tarbida-Kabyles. The sheik received the stranger hospitably.

Several routes are marked out for excursion with reference to the projected Saharan railway: 1. Through the province of antine, into the desert by way of War- 2. From Algiers, by way of El Aghuat to Golea. 3. By way of Oron, Wad Sou- 4. By way of Tiarot, sia, and El Golea. Colonel G. Flatters the Wargla route, leaving that place 15th, at the head of a strong party. He used, by way of Ain El Tula, El Beyyoud, saman, and the Igharghar Valley, as far as he El Menkugh Tejjudel in the Wady Tedjudelt. On his return he came upon the ancient caravan route from Wargla to the Soo- dan, at In Lalen, and followed this through Tin Essedj el Beyyoud. Here the expedition divided into two parties, the one returning to Wargla by the road already traveled, the other proceeding eastward and taking down the course of the Igharghar, passing through Ain El Mokganza. The expedition examined a part of the El Erg. It established the practicability of a railroad with a firm bed from Wargla as far as In Lalen. Flatters intended, on his next expedition, to examine the Ahaggar country, visiting Sebcha Amsedghor, where the celebrated fairs once took place, in which the wares of Europe and Barbary were exchanged for the products of the Sooan. A well-known engineer, Choisy, conducted an expedition for the more thorough exploration of the two routes to El Golea from Biakra and El Aghuat. Another engineer, Pouyanne, conducted a reconnoitering expedition from Oran to Wad Sefana, on the Moroccan frontier, which met with extraordinary obstacles, yet gathered valuable data concerning the country visited.

The exploits of Major Serpa Pinto, of the Portuguese Central African Expedition, who crossed the continent diagonally, from Loanda to the Transvaal, through the basin of the Zambezi, were published to the world upon his return in the beginning of 1879 (see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1879). His associates, Brito Capello and Robert Ivens, separated from him when they reached the edge of the great central African plateau at Bihé, and struck out to the north, through a region as little known as that explored by Serpa Pinto. Between the marshy, malarial coast-region of Loanda and Benguela and the great plateau, whose elevation is 1,500 metres, lies a strip of hilly and wooded country, of an average elevation of 900 metres, which, on account of its soil, a very rich humus, and of the regularity of the rainfall, is the most fruitful region on this part of the continent, producing a superabundance of manioc, millet, yams, and sweet-potatoes, coffee, tobacco, and different leguminous, and bamboo, sycamores, Adansonia, and baobabs of prodigious growth. The central plateau is less productive, by reason of its thinner soil, and, on account of its altitude, is less rich in species. Coffee, the baobab, and other tropical plants do not grow, but leguminous plants thrive well. The climate is temperate and quite healthy. During the dry season a refreshing southeast breeze blows every morning early. The mean temperature during this season is 77° Fahr., with wide variations. The rainy season lasts from September to March. The heavy rains of October and November relax in December and January, and then reappear with the same violence in February and March. Bihé, once the slave metropolis, has so diminished in importance that the explorers would have had difficulty in finding men enough to carry their stores and apparatus, even if the
neighboring chiefs had not done all they could to hinder their departure, as they did. They finally set out with a small number of porters, taking only articles of absolute necessity, toward the end of May, for the Coanza River, whose head is a small lake. Just below its source it is sixty metres broad and three deep. To the eastward extends the broad dominion of the Ganguellas, tall, muscular people, who exchange iron and other minerals which abound in their country for calico, glass beads, and rum, at Bihé. In the absence of this beverage they prepare a mead by fermenting honey in water. The Loando, one of the chief affluents of the Coanza, was reached June 54th, after a troublesome march through an inundated country. It rises in the Quico table-land, and flows in a north-northwesterly direction into the Coanza above Quinda. Its average width is sixty or seventy metres. This river divides the Luimbe, Quimbands, and Ganguella countries on the south from the territories of the Songos and Quicos. It flows through an exceedingly fruitful region, and supports its fish a numerous population. The travelers visited the mountains in which the Coango, Chikapa, and Cassi rise. They were hospitably aided in their researches into the hydrography of this region by N’dumba Attemba, the large-minded Soba of Quico. The mountain-plain in which the three rivers have their sources close together, and which forms the parting between the Congo and Zambesi basins, has an absolute elevation of six hundred and twenty feet above the Quico, after receiving a number of affluents, descends by many rapids and waterfalls, some of these sixty metres high, into the Cassange plains. The Cassai, in its upper course an insignificant stream, flows eastward, and then northward into the Catumb or country. The source of the Chikapa lies northeast of the head-waters of the Coangó, and empties into the Cassai in 8° south latitude. The Quicos are a tribe of hunters whose wanderings extend as far as Imbarri, the residence of the Arab chief Tipo-Tipo. The other dwellers in the Cassai Valley are successively the Macocos, Matabas, Cauria, Pounsides, and Malacés, to the northward, and on the east the Sambos, Calundas, and Molulas, Cavandas, Casselanges, and Zuila Mavumos, the two latter tribes cannibals. The Quicos and the allied Sambos and Bangeloas are a branch of the Central African family.

The travelers separated to more thoroughly examine the Coango basin, Capello going east, while Ivens followed the west bank of the Coango through the dominion of Muene Coje or Mozul. Having only sixty or seventy carriers between them, they were compelled to abandon their provisions and a large portion of their equipments. The march along the river-side to determine the exact course was attended with great difficulties. The way led now through a narrow chasm 150 feet deep, now through a dense thicket of bamboo and thorny grasses; sometimes they were turned aside by a sharp abyss, and sometimes they had to find a crooked path over a flooded district. The food-supplies had to be brought from places twenty or thirty miles away from the route. The obstructing and extortionate of the chiefs through whose country they passed were a serious annoyance. Particularly insolent and exacting was the drunkard N’dumba Ohiquilla, into whose power Capello fell. Ivens, on the other hand, obtained much assistance from a female chief, named Mba Chandalla Dicuada, who placed at his service a company of female carriers. The Coango is a rapid river, sixty or seventy metres broad, with steep banks. The variation of the water-level is 2-8 metres. The vegetation along its banks is very abundant and luxuriant. Before coming to the Luale, the first large tributary of the Coango from the left, above which the country is very much broken, Ivens found himself deserted by the greater part of his carriers, and the Soba Muone-Lhinica exacted a portion of his effects as toll before permitting him to engage carriers and pass over his territory. He reached the confluence of the Coango and Luale near the end of August, traveling a northeasterly course, through the country of the old chief Chanfanas, and then northward along the river-banks. At the end of a long gorge, called the Tala-Mogongo, is the cataract of Opapangu, where the river, with a breadth of thirty-five or forty metres, plunges over an abyss fifty metres high. From an eminence the traveler could see the sinuous course of the river for sixty miles, through the plain in which is the village of Cassange in the Bangela country. This plain is 450 metres below the level of the country through which the river has been passing. On the way through the Quimbo and Manango territories to Cassange, Ivens heard that Capello was unable to advance for lack of carriers. He pushed through to Cassange, along the swampy margin of the Coango, crossing many tributaries, and visiting the lake Quibonda, which furnishes salt for the inhabitants of these regions. When there, he raised a force of carriers and dispatched them to his comrade. While waiting for the latter, he attempted, though the wet season had set in, to explore the country northeast of Cassange, but was obliged by attacks of marsh-fever and malaria to return. After a month’s illness he recovered sufficiently to conduct scientific researches, but did not venture on extended excursions. Toward the end of October Capello arrived. He also collected a store of valuable geographical data.

Notwithstanding the rains, which had transformed the plain of Cassange into a vast marsh, the explorers started eastward to reach the Coango again. The Soba Banza-o-Lunda opposed with arms their passage in this direction, and they were obliged to take a northwesterly route, striking the river about twenty-five miles farther. Following a sloping altitude, they discovered the N’zamba cataract, and a little below that of Joaza. Stopped by
ndal morass formed by the floods of the 10° 32' 30'' south latitude, 17° 38' east longitude, 17° 57' 37'' east longitude, elevation 990 metres; pass of the Tala-Mogongo, 9° 14' south latitude, 17° 38' 30'' east longitude, elevation 720 metres; Malange, 9° 30' 80'' south latitude, 15° 25' 30'' east longitude, elevation 1080-2 metres.

The reawakened zest which is displayed in recent African exploration is due as much to the munificent initiative of King Leopold of Belgium in founding the International Association for the Exploration of Africa, which was started in 1876, as to any other cause. The many national and other expeditions which have entered the dark continent from every side, and which have kept cartographers busy in filling out and rectifying the maps, and the interest in geographical studies manifested by missionaries, and even by traders, in the interior of Africa, date from the establishment of the International Association. Yet the efforts of that society, though admirably planned, intrusted in competent hands, and supported by abundant means, have met with nothing but disaster. Captain Creelp, the leader, and Dr. Maes, the naturalist, of the first expedition died in Zanzibar in 1878; and Cambier and Marno, who, after the successful experiment of the missionary Price, attempted to transport their goods as far as Mpwawwa in ox-carts, were obliged to return. In June, the reorganized expedition, composed of Cambier, Wautier, and Dr. Dutriex, started out. On the Mwomero the porters deserted and robbed them of the best part of their baggage. Cambier pushed forward, while the others remained to look after the transport of the remaining effects. To escape Mirambo, who had been playing a treacherous part, having been accessory to the murder of the missionary Penrose, Cambier changed his destination to Karema, instead of Ujiji. Wautier died, and Dutriex returned sick to Europe. Continued difficulties and delays prevented Cambier from reaching Lake Tanganyika before August, 1879; and when he had brought up all his baggage, September 15th, he set to work to build the first station of the Association at Karema. Owing to the untrustworthiness of the porters, Cambier had been over a year in reaching Karema from Bagamayo. Oxen and asses had both failed, and as some different method of transportation from the worthless porter-system was demanded, King Leopold determined to employ trained Indian elephants, a means of transportation which had been recommended by Dr. Petermann for the Loango expedition, and which had already been successfully tried by Colonel Gordon on the Nile, between Lado and Dubulé. It was proved by his experiment that they can feed and keep in good condition on the indige-
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uous plants, and that they do not require Hindoo mahouts to manage them. Leopold had the Englishman Carter bring four elephants with thirteen months' rations. They landed safely in May, 1879. While the elephants, which carried a load of five hundred kilos, were making their way through difficult jungles and morasses to Mpathwa, in company with a train of ninety porters and a guard of soldiers, Captain Popelin, lieutenant Tautals, and Dr. Van den Heuvel set out from Zanzibar to join the caravan. Dutilis sickened and returned, and, from the first caravan, Rankin, Carter's lieutenant, and several of the mahouts turned back. On September 8th they all set out from Mpathwa. The caravan reached Karema, having made the quickest journey between the coast and the lake ever accomplished; but on the way three of the elephants had died. Whether any one of the deaths was owing to climatic causes or to the hardships of the route is not known. In order to avoid the possible objections to the use of Indian elephants, a station was established at Simba for the purpose of training African elephants for the service. As it takes many years for an elephant to grow large enough to bear a burden, the experiment will be a long one. King Leopold bears the expenses, and has ordered trained elephants from India to serve as decoys. The elephants were not poisoned by the tentee-fly, and, although they winced at first, they soon became indifferent to it. At Tabora, Popelin purchased land for a station, and Dr. Van den Heuvel remained to erect the buildings. The loss of so many of their emissaries impelled the Association to fit out a third expedition, composed of the Belgians Burdo and Roger and the Englishman Cadenhead, the latter to assist Carter in the direction of the elephants. They left Zanzibar in January, 1880. Burdo succeeded in bringing several asses safely to Mpathwa, although this animal was supposed from former experiments to be too tender to bear the fatigues and unable to survive the tentee-bite. In April they reached the station at Tabora. Cadenhead went forward to join Carter. Burdo and Roger, leaving Tabora in May, were deserted by their carriers, and waited for relief from Karema. Carter and Cadenhead, on their march from Tanganyika to the coast, were set upon and killed by bands of Simba and Mirambo. Another expedition was sent out by the Association in June, under Captain Ramaeker, who is accompanied by Lieutenants Belen and Becker, Desmesne, a photographer, and three mechanics who are to put together and navigate a steamboat which the expedition takes with it.

The expedition organized by the British Geographical Society, which started from Zanzibar in May, 1879, under the direction of Keith Johnston, with Joseph Thomson as companion, and one hundred and fifty picked carriers, lost its leader, who succumbed to the malarial climate at the very start. Thomson continued the work of the expedition and accomplished more than was expected of it. Lake Nyassa was reached by an unexplored route through the lands of the tiger, where they passed the hostile Mahenge, and over deserts and lofty mountains. After a brief rest the explorer crossed an elevated plateau of rolling land from the north end of Nyassa to the south shore of Tanganyika. With a few attendants, Thomson visited the Lukuga, to determine the question whether it was an outlet or not. He explored this river in its downward course for several miles. After narrowly escaping death at the hands of the savage Warus, he rejoined the body of his followers, and sailing down the lake returned to Zanzibar by the caravan route, having occupied about a year in the expedition. The Lukuga flows out of the lake in a general west-northwest course as far as Mekoto, and there turns to the westward, entering the Congo at its great westernly bend. Mr. Thomson is a trained geologist, and gave especial attention to the geological features of the regions which he visited. The low country of the east coast of Africa is formed of two, or perhaps three, raised beaches, which have been lifted above the sea-level in recent times. The soil is red sand and clays overlying coral rock. The sand is derived, by erosion, from the coast ranges of mountains, which are composed of hornblende and ferruginous rocks. In the sands of the coast-region is found the valuable gum-copal. At Tabora, the most extinct. Behind the coast country, of recent formation, is a strip of carboniferous formation, extending from Mozambique to the equator. This belt, extending along the foot of the mountains, is of variable width, rising here and there into hill and small range and has a horizontal stratification. There are dark-red sandstones, interbedded with laves, limestones, and shale, and, on the Revuma, coal-beds. The coast-ranges of mountains are formed of schists, gneiss, and the highly metamorphosed rocks. The granite formation, which extends through the great interior plateau of Africa, commences on the other side of this coast-range, which extends from Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope, and rises in this region to the height of 7,000 feet. The plateau between these and the mountains of the lake-region has an elevation of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. This tract is marked by undulating hills and valleys and level stretches, where the Kafir-like Wabena, Warori, Waehehi, Wagogo, and Masai tribes hunt and herd their cattle. These races are constantly quarreling and warring among themselves. A higher plateau, 7,000 to 9,000 feet high, consisting of clay slates in horizontal beds, commences with what appears to be a great fault, revealed by intrusive rocks. In the upper plateau are smooth, round mountains formed by denudation. In the vicinity of Lake Nyassa the marks of gigantic disturbances, and even of recent volcanic action, are apparent. At ten miles' distance from the
lake was observed an ancient volcano; five miles farther commenced a series of volcanic rocks, porphyry, tuft, and agglomerates, forming mountains several thousand feet high, which skirt the northern end of the lake. At the northwest corner of the lake, in the plain through which the river Jumbaka passes, were seen a number of perfectly formed recent cones rising to the height of 300 feet. Between Nyassa and Tanganyika are first mountains 8,000 feet in height, then a level country, 4,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation, of clay slates and schists, with intrusive masses of granite. Near Lake Tanganyika are red and variegated sandstones, considerably disturbed. On the opposite side of the lake, near the southern end, is a sudden wall, which lowers the level from 5,000 to less than 3,000 feet. This is probably the continuation of the fault noticed above. Feldspar is the predominating rock from this point northward, huge masses of feldspathic rock forming mountains on the east and west sides of the lake. Beyond the Chanza range of metamorphic rocks with a feldspathic foundation, the sandstones are again found in the Uguha country. They spread over a wide area, extending down the Lukuga and the Congo Valley as far as Lake Moero. They probably mark the bed of an immense inland lake. When rounding the south end of Tanganyika, Thomson took occasion to explore the disputed lake Hikwa, or Likwa, as he calls it, from Kapuli, latitude 8° south, longitude 32° 23' east. This lake is sixty to seventy miles long, and fifteen to twenty wide. It lies two days east of Makapuli, in a deep depression in the Lumbalampi Mountains. A large river, called the Mkafa, which rises in Kavendi, and drains Mpimbe and most of Rhonongke and Fips, empties into it. Thomson is sure that it has no outlet. The debated question of the Lukuga outlet of Lake Tanganyika seems to have been finally settled by the exploration of Mr. Hore, an English missionary at Ujiji. This mysterious stream, which Cameron saw flowing out of Lake Tanganyika, with a distinct current in the direction of the Congo, but which presented itself to Stanley's view as a shallow water-course, half marsh, extending but a short distance from the lake, carrying an insignificant volume of water brought down by small creeks, with a feeble current, into the lake, was found by Hore to be a swift river proceeding out of the lake. The stream as it issued from the lake had a depth of from three to five fathoms. It narrowed soon, and the current became dangerously rapid. At the point where Stanley ceased his explorations, the stream-bed becoming smaller and overgrown with reeds, the current was too swift for the canoe. Half a mile farther the rapids end, and the river widens. Ascending an eminence, Hore saw the river flowing far away into Urna. It is a frequent phenomenon in Africa for the rivers to become concealed and lost to sight, accumulating for a number of years in such thick masses as to sometimes stop the current, the aquatic plants will decay, and at the next rise of the water will be carried down, leaving a clear channel. When Cameron visited the Lukuga, there was a bed of aquatic plants covering the river, but a current flowing between and underneath them; when Stanley saw it they had probably settled to the bottom, and as the lake was presumably at its lowest stage, there may have been little or no outflow. This mass must have since decayed, and been swept out in succeeding rainy seasons, forming a channel for the swift-flowing river seen by Hore. The growth of water-plants for twenty months unchecked, in the White Nile, formed an obstruction to navigation which it has recently taken the Austrian Marno five months of unremitting toil to remove, so as to reopen the river to navigation and trade. Thomson, the commissioner of the Royal Geographical Society, was carried across the lake by Hore upon his vessel. Thomson, on his homeward journey, came to the Lukuga, and endeavored to follow it down to the Lualaba. He succeeded in descending considerably beyond the point where Hore was obliged to leave the river, but was unable to accomplish his purpose, by reason of the hostile actions of the natives.

AMERICA.—One of the most interesting facts in physical geography which has been established by the geographical exploration of the Territories, conducted by Clarence King, is that the operations of nature which caused the great prehistoric sea, called by geologists Lake Bonneville, to dwindle down to the dimensions of Great Salt Lake, are now reversed, and that the filling up process has commenced. Great Salt Lake now loses by evaporation less water than flows into it, and has risen eleven feet since 1866. The natural basin of Pyramid Lake is now full, its level having risen nine feet; and Winnemucca Lake is being filled up from the overflow, having risen twenty-two feet, and doubled in area, within the same few years. The upheaval which has been detected on the shores of Hudson Bay extends far up into the region of the lakes of British America and the Mackenzie River basin. Abbé Petitot, a Canadian missionary, who has traversed the vast and little explored territory between Great Slave Lake and the Arctic Sea in every direction, found that several of the lakes and chains of lakes were drying up. The deep granite basin of one of the lakes he found completely bare, and in it he saw a yawning chasm shaped like a funnel, through which the waters had been drawn into some submarine channels. The Indians believe that there are several of these underground rivers in this region. The Mackenzie River district is not adapted to colonization, in the belief of Abbé Petitot and other travelers who have visited it; but its upper waters, the Liard, Peace, Elk, and Athabasca Rivers drain a fertile region, in which coal is found and petroleum is accumulating; reports have long been circulated in Cen-
central America, and repeated doubtful by travelers, of the existence of descendants of various warlike tribes who had escaped the Spanish conquerors by fleeing to certain rich valleys encircled by mountains and accessible only through narrow and difficult passes, which they have jealously guarded against the approach of strangers to this day. This forbidden land is, according to rumor, of considerable extent—it is said five hundred miles square—and lies between Tabasco, Guatemala, Peten, and Yucatan. Here the remnants of the Chimanaces, the Lancarones, the Itzaks, and other tribes, still maintaining the league of their forefathers, and allowing no white person to penetrate their stronghold, if the stories of the inhabitants of the neighboring regions are to be accepted, have kept their blood from mixture, and still preserve the customs and mode of living prevailing at the time of the conquest, retain the ancient religious observances, and speak the pure Maya language. Dr. Le Plongeon, who has spent several years in examining the ruins of Central America, has satisfied himself, from information received from the people of the adjacent districts, that these accounts are substantially true. The mountain region, possessed by them is called the Tierra de la Guerra. The members of these aboriginal communities are reported to have been more disposed to intercourse of late than formerly, descending sometimes to barter tobacco, cacao, and the products of their handiwork, for commercial articles, and occasionally hiring out for a season as farm-laborers, though not yet suffering strangers to enter their country. Le Plongeon expresses the hope that these people may retain the knowledge of the ancient hieroglyphics, and that the key of these writings will be disclosed as soon as they can be induced to relax the rigorous exclusiveness which must have served to rescue from oblivion, if not the graphic symbols of the ancient Mexicans, many other interesting relics of their lost civilization. On the borders of this interesting region the British colonial society in Honduras has discovered the existence of three ruined cities, and a building containing many mural paintings, which are in the possession of the Santa Cruz Indians. The expedition under Désiré Charnay, equipped by the French Government, and supported at the expense of Pierre Lorillard, of New York, and which is patronized furthermore by the United States Government, is commissioned to systematically and thoroughly explore the ruins of Central America and Mexico, and to take photographs and casts of every relic of the ancient civilization which can be found. Doubtless there are more antiquities yet to be discovered in Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, Guatemala, and Yucatan than have yet been brought under the eye of science. Monte Albán, Uxmal, Palenque, and the rest of the largest and best known of the ruined cities, have yet to receive a systematic examination, and scores of sites are known to exist which have never been viewed by a competent archæologist. It is more reasonable to expect that the materials collected by Charnay and his assistants will find some Champoillion to unravel the cryptography, than that the symbols should be yet understood by the retrograde, savage descendants of the Mayas in their mountain eyrie. The Lorillard expedition will endeavor to wring from these shy mountaineers whatever knowledge they possess, and will be protected in their excursions in these wild parts by a body of one hundred regular soldiers. 

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—The American Franklin search party under Lieutenant Schwatka returned in the bark George and Mary, on September 29th, from a two years' hunt for the log-books and other relics of the Franklin Expedition. During the first ten years after the loss of the Erebus and Terror, several finely equipped expeditions were sent out to discover the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions; but not a trace was seen until in 1859 Captain McClintock found clothes and other articles belonging to the lost crews on King William Land, and explored the country for records; but it was May, and everything was covered with snow and ice. In Captain C. F. Hall's two expeditions, 1860-1862, and 1864-1869, many relics were obtained from the Esquimaux, and the spot was discovered where the band of survivors from the Erebus and Terror made their last camp on their fatal attempt to return to civilization after wintering three years in the regions of perpetual ice. He was only able to examine the southeast extremity of the island. A skeleton was brought away which was identified as that of Lieutenant Le Vocescon of the Erebus. The natives informed him that books and documents had been found. In 1872 an American whaling-master, Captain Potter, who lay frozen up twenty-four months in Repulse Bay, brought to New York spoons, forks, and knives, engraved with the arms and initials of Sir John Franklin, Captain Crozier, and Fitzjames, which he had obtained from Netsilik Esquimaux, who related that a large number of white men had visited their country, which is distant a long way from Repulse Bay; that they had perished one after another of starvation many years before; and that the last one surviving had laid away papers and books in a cairn. In 1877 another ice-bound whaler, F. Barry, who had been one of the companions of Potter, brought back a silver spoon with Franklin's crest upon it, and repeated the tale of buried documents, presumed to be the ship's logs and notes of scientific observations. Messrs. Robinson and Brown, owners of the whaling-vessel, determined to fit out an expedition to land at Repulse Bay, provisioned for eighteen months, for a thorough search with the help of the I longing in the region, and to bring away whatever could be recovered from the ground on which the tragic scenes of the Franklin catastrophe had taken place. The schooner Eothen, commanded by Barry and fitted out for a whaling-cruise, bore the search party to the scene
of its labors. Lieutenant F. Schwatka, of the United States Army, was the leader of the expedition. Schwatka chose to land at Camp Daly, north of Chesterfield Inlet, and opposite Depot Island on Hudson Bay, finding Esquimaux here, rather than run the risk of not finding them at Repulse Bay. The party consisted of three white men besides the leader—Colonel W. H. Gilder, Harry Klotschak, and Frank Melms, and the Esquimaux, Joseph Eberbing, called Esquimaux Joe, for long years the faithful companion of Captain Hall, who acted as interpreter. Lieutenant Schwatka, convinced of the impossibility of conveying the usual stores in the sledging-journey of thousands of miles which was before them, determined to adopt the sensible but novel method in Arctic exploration of becoming inured to the life of the Esquimaux, of acquiring their habits, and learning the arts by which they are enabled to wring their scanty means of subsistence out of the clairy hand of Nature. Such an existence would be impossible to the natives of kindlier climes without the discipline of a period of habitation and acclimatization. The winter passed at Camp Daly was turned to account in acquiring experience in sledging and in becoming hardened and accustomed to the Esquimaux life and ways. Information was studiously sought of the best route to King William Land, and scientific observations were taken. Astronomical determinations showed that the west shore of Hudson Bay in this region is set down on the maps nearly two degrees too far to the west. The Esquimaux among whom they found themselves denied all knowledge of relics or buried documents. On April 1st Schwatka and his comrades set out on their way to King William Land, accompanied by thirteen Inuit and Netchillik men, women, and children. In three sledges, drawn by forty-two dogs, they made vast excursions to gather food for the winter. Every evening iglús, or snow-huts, were thrown up, in which they comfortably passed the nights. They guided their course directly for their destination over a route before untried by whites or by Esquimaux, seeking a path where possible in the frozen streams, thus taking advantage of the Connelly and Lorrillard Rivers, leaving the latter to cross the Hazel Hills, beyond which they traversed an undulating country, sometimes unhitching the dogs and gliding down the northern slopes by the force of gravitation. On April 21st they found that they were in latitude 65° 45', having crossed the bed of the Wager River without knowing it. Schawtka thinks that this estuary dries out in late summer after the melted snows have flowed down, leaving only a chain of small lakes. The route to the northwest from this point, through a billy country, became difficult, the land being nearly stripped of snow; until, May 9th, they descended a range of hills into a stream flowing northward, which they named Hayes River, and followed it 110 to 120 miles to its mouth in Cockburn Bay. On this river, May 16th, the travelers fell in with Esquimaux, a remnant of the Ukjliliks, who had been expelled from the western shores of Adelaide Peninsula and King William Land, and nearly exterminated by the Netchilliks. The chief had seen white men in his youth who had come down Bacont River in a boat, and had found a ship in the ice off the west coast of Adelaide Peninsula twenty-five or thirty years ago. There was a single corpse on board, and knives, spoons, and utensils were taken out by the Esquimaux by making a hole in the side, in consequence of which the vessel, which must have been the Erebus or the Terror, sank the next summer with the books and other things which were not removed. He had heard of other white men being seen by Esquimaux, and of carvings being opened and despoiled. Taking several of these Esquimaux into their company, they descended the river and crossed land until they reached Elliot Bay, arrived at their goal, entering the region tracked hither and thither by the fated followers of the most hopefully conceived and most disastrous of Arctic expeditions, who marked the path of their blind wanderings with the corpses of their dead. On May 22d a calm reported to have been made on Montreal Island was sought for unsuccessfully. On Adelaide Peninsula, by Barrow Inlet, they came across a large band of Netchilliks, several of whom recollected the Franklin party. Near their camp was the spot where, probably, the last survivors perished. The Esquimaux had here found skeletons of several people under a boat, and appropriated their effects, giving the books and watches to their children to play with. Meeting an old woman, who had been in the camp of the unfortunate explorers at Washington Bay, Schwatka determined to hasten on to King William Land before the ice broke. On the way he obtained some relics, and heard of another treasure of books and papers having been destroyed by Esquimaux children. The Esquimaux told a grisly tale of finding skeletons with saved bones, indicating that cannibalism, the last, desperate relief for the maddening pangs of hunger, had been reported to by some of the sufferers. They crossed Simpson Strait with a large following of natives, attracted by the promise of rewards, but left Esquimaux Joe and all but a single family of Esquimaux at Cape Herschel, June 31st. They were surprised at reaching Erebus Bay two days later. Cape Herschel was afterward found to be eighteen or twenty miles farther west than the position marked on the Admiralty chart. The snow became too soft to bear the sledges, and the ice was covered with snow; but in a few days the snow had nearly melted on the land, while a path was found for the sledges.
in the ice off shore. The weather was now so warm that when the wind was not blowing their clothes felt too heavy. At the site of the camp occupied by Captain Crozier, after abandoning his ship off Cape Jane Franklin, many articles were found, and in a grave, on the evidence of a medal inscribed with his name, were the remains of Lieutenant Irving, third officer of the Terror. On July 3d they reached Cape Felix, the northern extremity of the island, and the limit of the ground to be explored. On their return journey they more thoroughly examined the whole coast, when the snows had entirely disappeared. Graves were found in many places all along the coast, marked by heaps of stones which the gallowant hand had tenderly and reverently erected over the heads of their fallen companions; and fragments of boats, utensils, clothing, etc., were found, but no document or jotted minute; save a copy of the brief memorial left by Captain Crozier when he set out with the crews of the Erebus and Terror, 105 souls in all, for Back River, which was found by Lieutenant Hobson, of the McOlintock expedition, in 1859, and is the only record of the Franklin expedition which has yet been brought to light.

Difficult as had been the march ever since the snow began to melt, it became tenfold more so when the ice broke up, and all the stores and equipments had to be carried on the men's backs, while the dogs had all they could do to follow the empty sledges over the dry land. While the luggages were being thus transported to the camp at Cape Herschel, the explorers continued their researches. Meanwhile the cold season was again coming on: by the last of August the Esquimaux could build igloos of eight inches thick. No lack of food was felt, as the reindeer gathered at the southern end of the island at the approach of winter, waiting for the strait to freeze over. The ice was not safe for the heavily laden sledges before the 1st of November. While the main party made their way straight to Back River, after giving Starvation Cove, the last camping-place of the lost crews, another thorough examination, Schwatka and Gilder went around by the west shore of Adelaide Peninsula to seek the spot where that vessel sank, which was driven through Victoria Strait. Here, at the mouth of Sherman Inlet, they obtained from Esquimaux, among other relics, a portion of a boat which had landed from the lost ship. They had a hard journey up Sherman Inlet and across McCrory Isthmus to the rendezvous at the rapids of Back River. The heavy sledges were dragged with difficulty through the deep, new-fallen snow; icicles formed by the severe frost impeded them; the overworked dogs were poorly fed, and their strength failed rapidly; all were kept on short rations, the heat of morn was nearly exhausting, and there was no game to be found. Moreover, they had to pick their way in darkness and twilight, as the sun scarcely rose above the horizon, and it was growing bitterly cold, the mean temperature for November being 29° below zero, Fabr., the lowest reading 49° below. The journey took weeks longer than they expected; but when they came to the rapids, on December 5th, the main body had not arrived. On the 10th they came, and all started for Hudson Bay. This was the worst march of all, a constant struggle for life. The provision of fish which they took from Back River, salmon and a species of herring, soon ran out; and reindeer were so scarce that hunters were often absent several days before getting a shot at one. Farther south, where they were more plentiful, the travelers had to defend themselves from the wolves, and several times the hunters barely escaped being devoured. The reindeer-flesh was now too lean to afford good nourishment, and had to be eaten, moreover, not only raw, but when frozen so stiff that it had to be sawed into small bits and thawed in the mouth; and of hard and tallow they had only enough to light their igloos. More than half of their dogs died on the route. Snow-storms often kept them in camp several days. The cold was the most prolonged and severe ever suffered by a polar exploring party. The thermometric readings were so extraordinary that their accuracy has been called in question. The average temperature of the month of December was 50° F., and the minimum reading 69°; the mean for January was 68°; the minimum, observed January 3d, 71°; the mean temperature in February was 49°; the lowest 69°. The thermometer stood below 60° under the zero-point for twenty-seven several days, and for sixteen days it was below 69°. The natives said that the winter was an unusually severe one. Instances of lower temperature than Schwatka's minimum of 71° F. have been observed by other travelers. Nares read 74° F. on March 4, 1870, at Floeberg Beach, and Dr. Kane, Captain Parry, and several Russian explorers have experienced equally severe cold. In Siberia the thermometer has been known to fall to 76° F. In this very region Back's thermometer registered 70° in 1835, and Hall recorded 65°. After they reached Depot Island their privations were not ended. The Esquimaux there could furnish a small quantity of seal and walrus meat, but the supplies promised had not been left for them. They were reduced to chewing walrus-skins for nourishment before the weather allowed of good hunting. They were called for by Captain Baker, who had wintered there, at the end of his next summer's sealing-voyage.

The unexampled sledge-journey of Schwatka and his companions, lasting from April 1, 1879, to March 4, 1880, covered 3,250 miles. Important corrections were made by them in the map of the coast was nearly exhausted, going northeastward, the course of Back River is nearly due north for as far as they followed it up, about ninety miles. The coast-lines of King
am Land and Adelaide Peninsula are corded and completed, and long stretches of territory were traveled. The fate of the skin Expedition can only be read by the one old document and the graves of its members. Weakened by scurvy and the hunger and cold, the men and stores, their march southward, commenced April 26, 1848, was slow and painful, and they carried them off rapidly, and hunger and its ravages. They were succored for a while and then abandoned by Esquimaux at Victoria Bay. A detachment, probably lodging, seems to have thought of returning to their home, either to bring provisions, or to take chances for safety on board. A larger portion continued the march to the south. A few of the eunuchs seem to have tried to make use of the Strait in a boat, and to have cast anchor near Pfeffer River had reached the southern shore too late to start on the ice; but the following winter the fewer who survived crossed the Strait to the east and died at St. Lawrence. Perhaps discontented and famine-stricken, they had fallen upon and numbers of them murdered by Esquimaux who coveted their weapons or feared the destruction of their game.

The Arctic cruise of Captain Hooper in the U.S. revenue-cutter Corwin had for objects the discovery of the fate of missing vessels, and of tidings of the explorers. Jeannette; a visit to St. Lawrence and the entrance of Behring Strait, where the natives have perished of starvation and the suppression of the use of whaling firearms with the Indians of Alaska. Corwin sailed from San Francisco, May 20, and returned to that port, October 12th. different attempts to reach high latitudes of Wrangel Land were made by the Corwin. She came within twenty-five miles of Wrangel Land, September 11th, and within one mile of Herald Island, August 2d. No trace of the Jeannette or of the whalers was found. The first push for the north was made before the summer had well begun, after the Island of St. Lawrence. Several red Indians had started to death, owing to the unusually severe season, and improvidence were by their newly acquired habit of drinking. They were stopped in about latitude 72 degrees, and were not able to pack ice, July 2d. Herald Island was found by ice supposed to be at least two feet thick. This is said to rarely break up before this island and Wrangel Land. When Wrangel Land was sighted, the highest mountains, which seem to be 5000 feet distant, were entirely covered with snow, other lower ones were par covered, and others still lower were bare. Peaks were observed which were about 1000 feet apparently in height, the central conical and the others round-topped. These were a range of rounded hills, of which appeared to be about 1000 feet high. At a point farther north the gannets seemed to end. Captain Hooper doubted whether Wrangel Land is ever free from ice. He considers it an island, possibly one of a chain passing through the polar regions to stadium. The Corwin coasted the northern shore of Alaska as far as Point Barrow, the northernmost extremity of United States territory. The Indians who came down to St. Michaels with fur-traders, some of whom are located 2,000 miles from the coast, are described as superior in physique to the coast Indians. They are tall, erect, and muscular, with piercing black eyes, good-natured, and not as yet addicted to drink. They attack the fierce black bears with knives, deeming it cowardly to shoot them. The canoes, or kyacks, used by the Indians of the coast, are remarkably well and handsome. The nautical inhabitants of Point Hope have larger boats, called comicks, in which they travel. They are made of walrus-hide or seal-skin, drawn over a wooden frame, which is fastened with thongs with slit joints to allow of its giving in a seaway. They are flat-bottomed, about thirty feet long, six wide, and two and a half deep. The men use paddles and the women oars. The dogs follow along the beach, and are sometimes harnessed to the boat in a head wind. The Esquimaux of Alaska are very different in appearance from those of Labrador, being a remarkably tall and muscular people. This is due, in the opinion of Captain Hooper, to intermarriage with the athletic Indians of the interior. They have low, narrow foreheads, high cheek-bones, and large mouths with very thick lips. Their coarse black hair is cropped short on the head. The men wear in holes bored in the lower lip on each side of the mouth pieces of polished stone, glass, or ivory, round, square, or oblong in shape, three quarters of an inch to two inches in diameter and one eighth to one half inch thick. The women do not do this work. Their infants are carried under their sealskin tunics on their backs. The parents care for their children tenderly. Their marriages are not profligate. When a wife is barren the husband often brings a second one into the house. They are a good-natured people, always laughing. They call themselves Inuits. The seal is their main support. The flesh and fat of this animal is their chief food; its skin is the material of their clothing, their tents, and their boats; they also light and warm themselves in winter with its oil, and make fish and bird nets of thongs cut from its hide. They catch salmon and other fish in seines and gill-nets, and hunt the white whale, driving it into shallow water in their swift canoes, where it is speedily dispatched with flint spears. They also hunt the bowhead whale. They throw into the whale spears about six feet long with heads of flint or ivory tipped with iron. To these are fastened by thongs inflated seal-skin bags which prevent the whale from escaping by diving. They stalk the seal with the rifle in the spring and fall, and show great skill and patience in hunting the wary animal. They...
eat whale and seal meat raw, and sometimes quite putrid. They use no seasoning; and can not bear the taste of salt. All of them smoke—men, women, and children. They make their own pipes, the stems of two pieces of wood worked with the whalebone, the small bowls of different metals combined, very skilfully worked. Their superstitious belief in shamanism is so strong that the medicine-men deceive them with the most transparent tricks. They believe also in witchcraft. Blood-revenge is practiced, but murders are rare. The avenger may wait many years before striking the blow, which he usually delivers secretly and without exposing himself to danger. Aside from this custom they have no laws or punishments. When not in drink they are very kind-hearted, and in the opinion of Captain Hooper could be easily civilized.

Whales are found everywhere in this ocean, entering as soon as the ice breaks up and remaining until the sea closes again. They are said by the natives to be most numerous after the departure of the whaling-fleet. They are most frequently found in the vicinity of the ice, and the whalers watch for them in the wake of the ice-pack. The season is reported to have been remarkably successful, though the season before very few whales were killed in these waters; their average size this year was 20 per cent. greater than usual. The whale called the bowhead, a variety of Balaena mysticea, is the only common kind. The finback and California gray whales are rare, as is also the grampus. The Balaena carcharias, or white whale, frequents the mouths of rivers, and particularly Kotzebue Sound. The walrus enters the Arctic Ocean in the spring from Behring Sea, and returns when the ice closes the ocean. They collect in large numbers on the floes, not venturing on land, and feed for fear of the polar bear. Seals are found in all parts of the Arctic Ocean. The common hair-seal, the Phoca citulina, and the large hair-seal, probably identical with the Phoca greenlandica, are abundant; the leopard-seal is equally well distributed, but not common. Examples of an unknown variety, small and dark-colored, with a slender body and pointed head, were observed from the Corwin. The Seal Islands abound more than ever before with seals, and the beaches are swarming with their young. The party killed several polar bears ranging from 900 to 2,000 pounds in weight. Reindeer are usually most numerous between Point Belcher and Point Barrow, but are very migratory. Moose, though very common inland, do not visit the coast. The ibex is plentiful in the hills, but can seldom be killed. Muskrats and squirrels are very abundant. Among the birds which swarm on the islands and along shore the commonest were white gulls, and gulls with black-tipped wings, crested auks, lesser auks, two varieties of puffins, eider-ducks, murre, white owls, roller-birds, terns, and ravens, the latter being found all along the coast. Pigeon guillemots, spring-tail ducks, old squaws, two varieties of snipe, plover, sparrows, and a small bird called the bowhead bird by the whalers, were also met with, and many smaller birds. The only valuable fish is the salmon, which is smaller than the salmon of lower latitudes, but is of excellent flavor.

No icebergs, such as are found in the Atlantic near Greenland, are found in the Arctic Ocean. The highest ice observed did not rise more than fifty feet above the water. The main pack averages ten to fifteen feet in height, with hummocks twenty or thirty feet high. Ice does not form in the water in a thickness sheet than eighteen feet. The deepest formation in a single winter is nine and a half feet. The pack-ice formed by many sheets, crushed together and piled upon each other, is one hundred to two hundred feet in thickness. Drift-ice skirts the pack in summer, sometimes floating fifteen or twenty miles away when the wind blows off the pack. Large rifts open at times in the pack, which may be followed by many miles; but it is dangerous to enter the leads, or even to approach the pack, as long tongues of ice suddenly shoot out from the pack, and unless very alert and watchful the navigators may be locked in the ice. Since 1871 fifty-four whaling vessels have been lost in this part of the Arctic Ocean, thirty-three of which have been caught in the ice-pack. The pack has a slow but constant drift toward the northeast. Arctic ice is of four colors: snow-ice newly formed is white and opaque; ice formed in muddy and shallow waters, brownish gray, opaque, and often covered with sand and earth; ice containing salt is greenish; and clear ice which contains none is blue. Above the ice the air is colored yellow with reflected light. This appearance, called the ice-blink, can be seen thirty or forty miles ahead of the ice itself is in sight. Drift-ice can be distinguished at a distance from the solid pack by dark lines over the openings. The breaking up of the ice commences in the region of Behring Strait in May or June. By the first of September new ice begins to form, though the general closing does not occur until after the beginning of October. The perennial mass, called the barrier, varies a little in position from year to year, but generally may be looked for near Icy Caps during September. It extends westerly as far as Herald Shoal, where it takes a northerly direction to the vicinity of Herald Island. Here, in August and September, a lane of open water is generally found extending to the northward. This space is at first filled with broken ice. In the Corwin's second attempt to reach the island they steamed up this lane over fifty miles, with the pack as sight from the mast-head on both sides. The last twenty miles they were compelled to force a way through drift-ice. The icy barrier extends several degrees farther south between Point Barrow and Wrangel Land than in any other part of the Arctic regions.
A tentative excursion into high latitudes in the European Polar Sea by the route of the Austrian Expedition, which was strongly favored by Dr. Petermann, was made by Leigh Smith in a little steamer specially built for Arctic cruising. He sailed in his sloop cutter, the Eire, from Peterhead, Scotland, on June 19th, and after spending several days on Jan Mayen, seal-hunting, ran over to the east coast of Greenland, which he sighted for one hundred miles north of Cape Bismarck, the farthest point of the German Expedition, and then steered eastward, and finding King Karl Land, like Greenland, inaccessible on account of ice, turned to Franz Joseph Land, which came in sight August 14th. He reached the coast in latitude 80° 6', longitude 45° 50' east, found a safe harbor between two islands in latitude 80° 6', longitude 48° 50' east, and explored the islands and the fronds of the coast, which run up into the land in northerly and northwesterly directions. Many large and small islands were encountered, all covered with glaciers and snow-fields except on their southern exposures, which were bluff headlands covered with vegetation. Several Arctic flowers were collected. He followed the coast in these excursions eighty or one hundred miles farther westward than the Austrian expedition had gone. His farthest point was 80° 20' north latitude, 40° east longitude. He saw the coast stretching to the northwest for about forty miles farther, but was barred from following it by the ice. He visited on the east Cape Tegethoff and Wilikzeq Island, but his advance to the east and northeast was blocked by solid ice-masses stretching across between Hall, Salm, and Lamont Islands. He sighted King Karl Land, which was closed with ice in this direction also, on his return by way of Hammerfest, reaching this port September 27th. Both in his outward and return voyage he found Barents Sea free of ice.

The Dutch schooner William Barents, commanded by Captain Van Brockhuysen, in cruising around the coast of Nova Zembla ran upon a reef and was disabled. Thermometric and magnetic observations were made, soundings taken, zoological specimens collected, and the location and condition of the ice profitably studied; a barrier of ice stretched from Ice Cape across Kara Sea, which seemed to be filled with ice by the east wind, while to the north of Nova Zembla there was none to be seen.

GEORGIA. The enterprising and commercial spirit which has sprung up in Georgia since the war has enabled its thrifty citizens to develop the great natural advantages of their State so rapidly and extensively as to give it a more decided preeminence than it asserted in the days of slavery, and to earn it the name of the Empire State of the South. Governor Colquitt, in his biennial message, gives the following cheerful description of its present material and social condition:

There is everywhere, in the broad limits of the Commonwealth, progress, order, thrift, and contentment. All industries have thrived. All classes rejoice in an improved condition, and in the hopefulness of a bright future. Our resources have been multiplied and developed. The different sections of the State have grown in wealth and population. Our credit maintains its exalted standard; our public debt is diminishing; crime is steadily on the decrease. It is a matter of congratulation to all true patriots to observe the rapid progress of the State in moral and material development.”

The first session of the General Assembly opened November 8th, and closed December 2nd. James S. Boynton was elected President of the Senate, and A. O. Bacon Speaker of the House. The election of a United States Senator, and of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Solicitors-General, was the first business which occupied their attention. There was not time to mature many general laws; but much laborious committee-work was accomplished, and a mass of legislation was got under way to be attended to in the next session. The Legislature expected to receive the census returns in time to redistrict the State, but were disappointed. For this and other reasons it was thought necessary to hold an extra session to commence on the second Wednesday in July, 1881. A penal act was passed regarding the buying or selling of votes. An amendment was passed making an order of foreclosure not necessary for the postponement of a sale of mortgaged personal property. An act conferring additional powers on tax-collectors, making them ex-officio sheriffs in certain cases, etc., was repealed. An act was passed authorizing the Governor to furnish arms and accoutrements to colleges organized as branches of the State University. The question of appointing a joint committee inquiring into the constitutionality of repealing the convict-lease system was postponed to the July session. Some important railroad bills were passed. One of these was to charter the Atlanta and Alabama Railroad, the incorporators being A. Anstell, S. M. Inman, and other prominent Georgian capitalists. The road is to be built from Atlanta to some point on the Alabama line, in the direction of the coal-fields. The capital stock is to be $3,000,000, with the privilege of raising it to $5,000,000. The Rome and Chattanooga Railroad was incorporated, with the privilege of raising a capital of not more than $1,500,000. This road, if completed, will be an important connecting link in the Southern network. The only other charter granted was for the Buena Vista Railroad, with a capital stock of $300,000. This road will develop a tract of country which stands in much need of means of transportation.

Only one bill passed by the Legislature was vetoed by the Governor. This was the charter for a bank in Savannah, in which the stockholders were made liable only for the amount of the unpaid stock, which the Governor deemed
contrary to public policy, as they could contract unlimited liabilities for deposits.

In 1874 an act was passed by the Legislature taxing the property of all the railroads in the State as other property of the citizens is taxable. Many of these corporations claimed that they were entitled by their charters to a prescribed limited rate of taxation, and that it was a violation of the contract made with the State to impose a higher rate. The rate prescribed in their charters was generally one half of one per cent. upon their net income. The object of the act was to test the right of the State to tax the railroads beyond the limits prescribed, and a method was defined by that act, by which the railroads could avail themselves of all the privileges conferred by their charters. Suits were instituted against most of the railroad companies during the term of Governor Smith; and while taxes were collected against those roads which had no charter exemptions, yet in most of the leading cases the State the decisions of both the State courts and the Supreme Court of the United States were adverse to the right of the State to recover any taxes beyond its chartered rate. The *ferri facias* issued were generally for taxes due for the years 1874 and 1875. The Legislature, by re-enacting the act of 1874, in an amended form, continued to impose the tax, and made it the duty of the Executive to enforce it, if possible, under the law. The Attorney-General suggested, if suits were instituted against the railroads, a decision might be obtained from the courts, either declaring these exemptions unconstitutional, or else materially modifying them. General Toombs, who had been employed in the suits arising under the *ferri facias* for the years 1874 and 1875, was employed to aid the Attorney-General in reopening this litigation. The Comptroller-General, whose duty it was under the law to issue the *ferri facias*, declined to issue the writ without an Executive order requiring him to do so. This order was accordingly given by the Governor, and the *ferri facias* issued. The result of that reopened litigation was to obtain a decision from the court declaring the tax unconstitutional; so that from this source, apparently closed, there has been collected for the State the sum of $316,083.97. These collections embrace taxes from the railroads for the years 1874 and 1875, as well as subsequent years, with interest from the time when due. A principle has been established which will result in bringing a large amount of revenue into the State Treasury annually from this source. The Attorney-General recommends some legislation in connection with the tax on certain roads, and that, in order to secure a proper return of the taxable property of railroads, the duty of determining what taxes the roads should pay should be devolved by the Legislature on the Railroad Commission instead of the Comptroller-General.

A very important suit has been instituted, which involves the constitutionality of the act creating the Railroad Commission. A bill was filed by M. K. Jesup, surviving trustee of the bondholders, for the old Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, in the United States court, to restrain the Commissioners from executing the act to regulate tariffs, which bill Judge Bradley dismissed. A second bill was filed by one of the stockholders of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Company, which succeeded the old Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, and a preliminary injunction was granted pending the decision.

In conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly, *ferri facias* were issued against John W. Reafors, Treasurer of the State, and his sureties, for certain moneys received as interest on the public funds. Bills were filed in these cases by the defendants, and injunctions granted, and the cases are pending. The *ferri facias* are for the amount of nearly $26,000. The amount of interest which the principal and his sureties are sued for is over $20,000. It is contended by the State that the Treasurer illegally appropriated to his own use interest obtained from banks in payment for the use of the State's moneys which were deposited in them, in violation of an act which forbids the Treasurer "to use himself, or to permit to be used, the funds of the State." Six contracts were made with the banking companies by the Treasurer, each of which, and not each act of receiving interest, was construed by the Attorney-General to constitute a violation of the law, to which a penalty of $500 is attached. The question will, however, be submitted to the courts, it is said, whether or not each separate act of receiving interest is punishable, in which case the penalties will amount to $40,000.

In the case of the State against John Jones, Treasurer, and John T. Grant and C. A. Nutting, sureties, a judgment was obtained for $96,000, dated May 23, 1879. A motion was made to set aside the judgment. The suit was instituted during the term of Governor Smith, by the Attorney-General, N. J. Hammel; and Governor Smith employed to assist him General R. Toombs, McCay & Tripp, Will A. Hawkins, and William T. Newman. All of these lawyers advised the acceptance of $35,000 offered in compromise by Mr. Grant. The tax-books showed his available property to be but little in excess of this sum. Mr. Grant urged, and some of the State's counsel condescended, that he gave the bond to serve a temporary purpose, deemed important for the public service, and thought that the new bond given was legally a substitute for his bond. This constituted a strong equitable reason for accepting the compromise. Governor Colquitt under these circumstances acted upon the recommendation of the counsel for the State, and accepted the new bond, owing to the State's interest. This offer was accepted pending the motion to set aside the judgment. The Supreme Court afterward decided in favor of
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bate, but the decision, the Governor states, have not increased the chances of a recovery.

The close of the fiscal year ending Sept.
30, 1878, the first of Governor Col-
administration, there was a balance in es-
cassy of $295,789. The receipts of the
ending September 30, 1878, were $1,447,-
and the disbursements $1,212,671, leaving
ice at the close of the year of $950,908.
the fiscal year 1878 the receipts amount-
$4,589,015, making the total sum in the
cery $2,519,924; and the disbursements
4,839,685; leaving a cash balance in es-
cassy on the 30th of September, 1880,
,460. The issuance of $100,000 of four-
nts to meet bonds issued in 1856, was
rived by an act approved De-
14, 1878, will not be required if the
in the Treasury is applied for that
. The remaining $100,000 of $400-
on at $1,000, four per cent. can also be redeemed.
year's disbursements were attributed to the funding of seven per cent. en-
bonds of the Macon and Brunswick, the
and South, and the Memphis Branch
ads in six per cent. State bonds, in purs-
of an act passed in 1877. The Governor
April 14th directed the cashier, J. W. Renfroe, to apply $350,000
in the Treasury, over the requirements for appropriations and interest and the
ng debts, to the purchase of outstanding or called bonds, not due, at par.
Macon and Brunswick Railroad, which was
ized by the State on July 2, 1873, on ac-
of the non-payment of interest, was sold
on January 13, 1880. From Septem-
8, 1878, to February 29, 1880, the date
ich it was handed over to the purchasers,
ngs were $438,731, and the expenses
, making the net earnings for the seven-
ths $424,484. Since the foreclosure
State has discharged old debts resting the road to an amount exceeding $125,-
The act under which the road was sold, 
3d September 3, 1879, authorized the
of the road to the highest bidder, with
ile of purchase for $1,152,000. An
was held September 16, 1879; but the
was going on at the legal hour of closed such confusion prevailed that the bidders could not be recognized, while at the time the true value of the lease had not
offered, the highest yearly rental bid hav-
been $176,000. The sale was, therefore,
November 18th, on which date
knocked down to James M. Cooper,
also for Messrs. Hazelhurst, Lane, and
for the sum of $194,000 rent. They
ed the immediate sale and transfer of the road; but not being able to obtain from
or a warranty deed, they, after hav-
cepted a deed without an un-
ional warranty covenant, and, upon the
of $350,000 in State four per cent.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. Values in 1879. Values in 1880.

Improved land.... $38,029,165 $36,276,050
Wild land.... 1,005,877 1,749,294
City and town property.... 24,967,296 1,250,760
Building associations.... 1,101,669 1,100,474
Bank shares.... 2,467,590 1,761,408
Money and solvent debts.... 6,951,005 59,300,489
Merchandise.... 12,917,556 12,180,532
Shipping and tonnage.... 593,063 1,119,061
Stocks and bonds.... 4,209,944 3,027,294
Cotton-manufactures (not ex-
empt).... 1,660,000 1,968,425
Iron-works (not exempt).... 126,420 125,350
Mining capital.... 97,060 101,890
Household furniture.... 1,195,494 926,096
Watches, jewelry, etc.... 1,073,511 1,112,658
Horses, cattle, etc.... 10,077,564 20,175,170
Plantation and mechanical
tools.... 2,571,872 2,259,285
Cotton and corn crop.... 248,540 261,977
Other property.... 8,958,079 4,864,681
Deductions' property.... 80,040,276 80,010,276
Total taxable wealth.... $220,069,469 $295,568,129

bonds, received the title to the road. One of the conditions of the sale was the extension of the road from Macon to Atlanta within twelve months. The Governor was requested by the Legislature in a resolution to investigate the validity of some coupons of the first-mortgage guaranteed bonds of this road which fell due before 1873. These coupons are not valid claims against the State under the present law, the Governor reports, for the reason which Gov-
ernor Smith gave when he ordered that the $540,000 of bonds authorized in 1875 for the payment of back interest on railroad bonds should not be applied to any interest on the bonds of this road which were overdue before the seizure. The grounds on which the pre-
vious interest is declared to have been forfeited lie in the terms of the act of 1866 au-
thorizing the endorsement of the bonds, which requires the Governor to take possession of the road when the interest on bonds endorsed by the State is not paid when due, and apply the earnings to the payment of the guaranteed interest. The act only authorized the payment by the State of the defaulted interest for the non-payment of which the road is seized. This construction of the act is demanded by the principles of equity, because, if the notice of default, such as is required before the road can be seized, is not duly given, the State loses the opportunity to protect its own interests.

The valuation of the taxable property of the State, as given in the report of Comptroller-General Wright, is $13,840,727, greater than the tax valuation of 1879. The counties possessing the greatest amount of taxable wealth are Fulton, assessed for $20,308,525, of which $11,647,125 is in city and town property; Chatham, $17,672,222, of which $8,527,099 is urban property; Richmond, $13,738,433, of which the town property makes $7,001,650. The amount of property returned by colored tax-payers was $2,764,235, an increase of $281,990 over the returns of 1879. The aggregate amounts of the different species of taxable property in the State are given in the following table:

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The census returns make the total population of Georgia 1,559,986, a gain during the decade of 351,014, or 29 per cent. The population is divided into 761,193 males and 777,793 females; the white population numbers 814,318, the colored 724,765; the native-born 1,523,673, the foreign-born 10,810. In the returns of the colored population are included 21 Indians and half-breeds, one cabin, and 17 Chinese. The census of the African race has increased since 1870 from 545,142 to 724,654, or over 33 per cent. The increase of the colored population between 1840 and 1850 was 25 per cent.; between 1850 and 1860 19 per cent. It is suggested that the large increase of 38 per cent. in the last decade is an excessive estimate, as the returns of the census of 1870, which showed an increase of only 51 per cent. between 1860 and 1870, must have been defective. The same ratios of increase are reported in the other Southern States, and it seems probable that the true rate of increase in the colored population is not greater than that of the whites, or about 23 per cent. in all the States largely peopled by the black race. The population of Atlanta is 93,155, against 91,789 in 1870; of Savannah, 30,747, against 28,335; of Macon, 12,695, against 10,810; of Columbus, 10,182, against 7,401.

The attendance in the State free schools in 1879 was about 224,000, an increase of 14,000 over 1878. The total number of children of school age was 433,444. The growth of the free schools since the inauguration of the system in 1871 has been steady and rapid, as shown in the following table giving the attendance in the white and colored schools in each year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White pupils</th>
<th>Colored pupils</th>
<th>Total attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>43,914</td>
<td>6,854</td>
<td>49,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>95,328</td>
<td>6,594</td>
<td>95,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>95,167</td>
<td>6,214</td>
<td>101,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>100,020</td>
<td>5,014</td>
<td>105,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>113,414</td>
<td>5,287</td>
<td>118,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>125,986</td>
<td>6,410</td>
<td>132,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>131,217</td>
<td>5,210</td>
<td>136,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>141,195</td>
<td>5,045</td>
<td>146,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average attendance in 1879 was 123,000. The net amount appropriated for the support of the free schools in 1879 was $155,264; in 1880, $185,789. The increase in 1880 was due to the receipt of about $35,000, the yield of the new liquor-tax for a half-year. The poll-tax for the support of schools assessed in the counties is separate from this sum. The poll-tax collected in 1879 amounted to $120,484. About $150,000 additional is raised in certain cities and counties under local laws. The estimated revenue available for the public schools in 1880 is $375,273 from the State, or, with the local levies, $526,000 altogether. The schools have been maintained with $300,000 for from a month and a half to three months in the year; but a more liberal support is demanded in view of the growth and increasing popularity of the free schools. The appropriation from the State in 1879, including the poll-tax, rental of the State road, and other sources, amounted to $315,748, being 75 cents per capita of the total school population, $1.39 per capita of the enrollment, and $2.39 per head of the average attendance. The State University at Athens was attended in 1879 by 149 students, and in 1880 by 152. Of these, 88 were in the Literary College, 18 in the College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, and seven in the Law School. The available fund in 1880 was $40,035, including a balance from the preceding year of $7,271. The amount derived from tuition fees was $1,237. The expenditures were $32,138. In the branch college at Dahlonega were instructed 245 males and 80 females—together 325 students; in that at Thomasville 180 students, all males; and in the one at Milledgeville 185 males and 168 females—together 351. In these three colleges and the one at Cuthbert the total number instructed was 1,024; adding the 112 students in the medical department at Augusta, the total number of pupils instructed in the State high-schools was 1,838. The branch colleges which perform so conspicuous a part in the educational work are all of them of very recent establishment. The North Georgia College commissioned 79 teachers at the end of the school year in 1879, and from these is the following autumn 105,000 received instructions. The college at Thomasville, which has instructors, was first organized in September, 1879. It occupies a school-building which was already standing, and which was presented by the Methodist Church and improved with a sum subscribed by the citizens. The Milledgeville College occupies the old State Capitol. It was organized in January, 1880, and employs ten teachers. The Cuthbert College commenced operations in September, 1879, and has four teachers.

The number of convicts in the penitentiary at the close of the fiscal year 1879 was 1,534. In 1879 and 1880 the number received was 444; discharged, 332; deceased, 80; escaped, 32; pardoned, 42; leaving 1,187 in the penitentiary on October 1, 1880. The number received during the two years was 106 less than during the two years preceding. The desalination of the convicts has been lessened from 41, 41, and 41 per cent. in the three preceding years 1877 to 38, 39, and 39 per cent. in the three succeeding years. The present convict-leasing system was inaugurated under the administration of Governor Smith. Several reforms in the management of the system have been instituted. The leases which were entered into with contractors are for a term of twenty years. The grand juries in the counties where the convict-camps are kept watch over the manner in which the men are treated and cared for.

The State Lunatic Asylum contained in the year 1879 the average number of 748 patients, the whole number in the asylum during the year having been 951. In 1880 the average
The Commissioner of Agriculture remarks a gratifying advance in the agricultural prosperity of the State, improvements in home comfort on the farms, the general introduction of improved implements and machinery, and improved methods of culture. Steam-power has been largely utilized on the farms, especially in running cotton-gins. An increased demand has been made for improved seeds. Thorough-bred cattle and sheep have been bought. The dairying interest has received a decided impetus. Local agricultural organizations have been instituted in greater numbers, and there seems to be a general and practical interest taken by the farmers in the department of agriculture. The department has issued 148,000 copies of crop reports and circulars, and is publishing a manual on cattle. From the inspection of fertilizers, of which 119,583 tons, chiefly ammoniated superphosphates, of 162 different brands, were inspected in the season of 1879-80, there have been $50,791 received in fees, $10,853 of which were consumed in the cost of inspection. The present statute concerning the analysis and inspection of artificial manures needs revision. The Commissioner proposes that the revenue derived from this source may be applied to founding an agricultural college. The Superintendent of Fisheries stocked the Oconee, Ocmulgee, and Chattahoochee Rivers with shad in June, and has distributed German carp in small numbers for the stocking of ponds.

No appropriation was made by the last General Assembly for the payment of the State Geologist, and the field-work was suspended. The Geologist continued to some extent his office labors, however. He reports that the mineral districts are attracting a greater degree of attention than before. During the five years of the survey fifty gold-mills with nearly 500 stamps, representing nearly $500,000 of capital, attracted from outside, were set in operation. New mining industries which have sprung up during the year are the working of manganese-mines in Bartow County, of brown hematite iron deposits in Dade County, and copper mining in Haralson County. Other mineral interests of recent development are the manufacture of fertilizers from the potash deposits of Houston and Twiggs Counties, the shipping of soapstone from Murray and Fannin Counties, and of sabastus, barite, mica, and rutile from other parts of the State. Iron has been found in 71 counties in the State, granite in 45, and gold in 61, as shown in the collections of specimens made by the geological survey. The specimens also of valuable limestone from 48 counties, of quartz from 46, of soapstone from
29, of asbestos from 28, of copper-ore from 27, of corundum from 9, of kaolin from 11, of manganese from 18, of marble from 6, of serpentine from 11, and of other minerals of merchantable character. The U. S. Geological Survey has found 600 streams in the State affording water-power, ranging from 10 to 800 horse-power usually, though some of them are capable of giving as high as 30,000 horse-power.

The yield of gold bullion in the State is stated by Dr. Little, the State Geologist, to amount at present to over $1,000,000 per annum. There are said to be very rich veins of easily crushed quartz in the Georgia hills, and Dr. Little believes that the gold-mines of the State will prove as productive as those of California at present. In the gold belt in north Georgia the only powerful mines have as yet been worked, and many easily accessible lodes are left undeveloped for lack of capital. Extraordinary placer deposits have lately been found. The largest nugget but one ever found in the State was found with in the spring in the Naecochee Valley. It weighed over a pound. Gold dust and nuggets are said to be the common medium of exchange in northern Georgia, every storekeeper having a pair of scales to weigh the gold brought to him for barter. The Chattahoochee and other streams, which are known to contain gold in their beds, have never been worked.

Francis Fontaine was appointed State Commissioner of Land and Immigration under an act approved October 17, 1879. He opened an office in Atlanta and one in New York, and printed circulars and pamphlets containing information on the soil, productions, and climate of the State. Agents have been appointed at the North and in Europe. The Commissioner thinks that the best way to get immigrants for Georgia is to obtain them in Europe and bring them direct by steamship to Savannah. There are now no enmoulments attached to his office, and he asks that a salary for himself and a secretary, office-rent, and a fixed sum for printing, etc., be provided.

The area under cotton, reported in the census returns, is 2,579,969 acres, about 18% per cent. of the total crop of the country; the crop of 1879-80 is reported to have been 803,311 bales, less than 14% per cent. of the total crop of the country. Georgia has the largest acreage of any State devoted to cotton, but its product is exceeded by that of Mississippi, whose acreage is less than that of either Georgia, Alabama, or Texas.

An act was passed by the last Legislature, pursuant to a clause in the new State Constitution, for supplying soldiers who had lost an arm or a leg in the Confederate service with artificial limbs during their lives at the expense of the State. The sum of $99,870 has been paid out of the Treasury for this purpose. 960 amputated veterans of the Southern army. By means of skillful forgers a small portion of the fund was fraudulently obtained, but the criminal parties have been arrested, and one of them convicted.

A revision of the law in the State code relating to the electoral vote for President was discovered to be defective, and it was found after the Presidential election that a discrepancy exists between the code and the United States statute which rendered the electoral vote of Georgia in 1880 legally void. While the law of Congress requires the electoral college in each State to cast its vote on the first Wednesday in December, the Georgia code directs the Governor to summon the electors to meet at the capital on the first Monday in December to cast their vote on the Wednesday following. When therefore, the first day of the month, as in 1880, or the second, should happen to be a Wednesday, the electoral vote cannot be taken on the legal day under the code.

A murder of exceptionally heinous character occurred in Jonesboro, Clayton County, on the 29th of July, in which the victims were a family of negroes and the perpetrators a band of masked white men. The leader of the assassins was identified as a man who had been prosecuted and fined for whipping the negro whose family was murdered. As there were threats made of rescuing the suspected parties who were arrested, the Governor sent a company of militia, going himself to Jonesboro, and had the prisoners taken to Atlanta.

The squads of revenue officers, who, in accordance with the vigorous policy adopted by Commissioner Raum for the suppression of illicit distilling, secured the mountains of north Georgia for that purpose, were frequently assaulted and resisted in the execution of their duty. Special agents were sent out by Commissioner Raum to investigate the state of affairs reported by the officers, and a State Commissioner, Henry L. Clower, was appointed to participate in the inquiry, who, together with District-Attorney Farrow and Marshal Fitzsimons, accompanied the Government agents. Later a disposition was manifested on the part of those who had been engaged in the unlawful business to abandon the practice, and men against whom warrants were issued voluntarily came and surrendered themselves to the United States officers. The Georgia press and the representatives of the State in Congress indignantly denied the reports of a state of lawlessness in the northern counties, and a concerted resistance to the enforcement of the laws on the part of the citizens.

A revenue vessel was fired upon by a gang of five illicit distillers near Red Oak, Campbell County, and returned the fire, killing one and wounding another of the "moonshiners"; the fatal encounter occurred on the night of June 23d. The deputies were arrested on a justice's warrant; and, on application to Judge Wood of the United States Circuit Court, he took cognizance of the case and discharged the prisoners after an examination. One of the band who was in advance was arrested in the road,
The attorney for the German bondholders is O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, who has applied to Congress to submit to the people the question of the annulment of the eleventh amendment to the United States Constitution, which forbids legal process against a State in the suit of private parties. Judge Lochrane hopes to rally to the support of such a measure a strong party of the holders of repudiated Southern bonds and their sympathizers, and to bring pressure enough to bear upon Congress, and excite enough popular interest to secure the repeal of the amendment, the effect of which would be to bring the action of the repudiating States into the United States courts for review, to be tested by the ordinary rules of law and equity. The construction of the Brunswick and Albany railroad was commenced with Northern capital just before the war. About sixty-five miles had been completed, and some 1,400 tons of iron were lying on the wharves at Brunswick, when the ordinance of secession was passed. In the secession Convention a resolution was adopted granting immunity to public works from confiscation. Nevertheless, the property was seized as belonging to alien enemies. At the close of the war the owners made a claim upon the State for the material destroyed, and a compromise was effected by which they were to complete the road, and the State to pay a subsidy of $15,000 for every mile constructed. This measure was passed in 1869 by a Democratic Legislature. In October, 1871, the railroad was seized by Governor Bullock and placed in the hands of a receiver, being in a bankrupt condition, the President, J. C. Kimball, having no funds to pay the contractors, to whom about $1,000,000 were owing. Henry Clews, banker, of New York, was the Treasurer and financial agent of the road, and had the bonds of the road, bearing the warranty of the State, which he proceeded to negotiate in Europe. The seal of the State was attested by the British counsel in Savannah, and the bonds were purchased by German investors on the strength of the State's guarantee. Among these bonds were a number predicated upon a section of the road not completed. The refusal of the Treasurer to complete the road, and his failure to pay the contract debts, which were distributed among about eight hundred Georgia citizens, and entailed upon them great hardships, exasperated the people. The Legislature appointed the bond committee, in the winter of 1871, to investigate the validity of the bonds sold by Clews & Co., which reported that the company had not conformed to the charter in many respects, and had consequently lost its legal existence; that the bonds had been issued on sections before they had been completed, and were invalid under the authorizing act; and that there was irregularity in the recording of the deed of trust securing the bonds sufficient to vitiate them. The General Assembly passed the act declaring the endorsement of the State null and void on August 16, 1872. The law author-
izing the investigation was published in American, German, and English newspapers. On the 29th of May, at the instance of the Governor and Attorney-General, the State was allowed by an order of the Court to withdraw from the case which it had commenced against the company. Besides the claims of the contractors, that of the first-mortgage bondholders for $3,814,986 was entered in the complaint by Henry Clews & Co. Upon the withdrawal of the State, the bondholders, who had not been parties to the original bill, being supposed to be protected by the endorsement of the State, now took charge of the case, pressed their first lien, established their claim, and bought in the road under foreclosure for $350,000, thus shutting out all the claimants on simple contract debts, except those who had been paid by the court on laborers’ liens. This course of the bondholders in electing to assert their claim upon the property of the road instead of relying upon the security of the State, which was properly the mortgagee according to the act, and held the deed of trust of the road, and not the bondholders, is held to bar the bondholders from recourse to the State under the law of estoppel, since they prevented the contractors from recovering their debts from the assets of the road, even if the bonds were valid in form and substance. As the publication of the legislative investigation, the withdrawal of the State from litigating, and the passage of the act of repudiation were sufficient advertisement of the intentions of the State before and while the bonds were being sold, the State is considered released in law and in honor from the claims of the bondholders, which were vitiating by frauds and irregularities originally, of which defects the State had given warning in ample time; while, moreover, on the ground of the invalidity of the bonds and their repudiation by the State, the bondholders had stepped in and assumed the mortgage in the place of the State, to the prejudice of other parties. Judge Lockrane claims his clients that the bonds issued upon the road as far as now completed, $3,800,000 bonds on one hundred and ninety miles of road, are perfectly valid and regular, while the bonds last issued on sixty miles of road which was never completed were illegal, and should not be paid; that there was never any just reason for repudiating the former, which were issued in compliance with the law, and with the proceeds of which, obtained on the State’s guarantee, railroads, which have added to the wealth of the State, were built.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of State officers and Presidential electors assembled in Augusta on the 4th of August. An excited canvass had preceded the Convention, an organized and determined minority opposing the nomination of Governor Colquitt for the governorship. On the first ballot Colquitt was placed last, failing only 24 of the necessary two-thirds vote. The struggle over the governorship prolonged the sessions of the Convention for seven days, and on the seventh day, after taking thirty-two ballots, it adjourned without making a nomination for Governor in accordance with the two-thirds rule, in the place of which a majority resolution was adopted recommending Alfred H. Colquitt to the votes of the people. N. C. Barnett was nominated for Secretary of State, and William A. Wright for Comptroller. Clifford Anderson was proposed for Attorney-General after two or three ineffectual ballots for other candidates had been taken, and on the next ballot he received the nomination. The State Treasurer, J. W. Ronfroe, it was announced, would, in consequence of the failure to nominate a candidate for Governor, go before the people as an independent candidate for Treasurer; upon which D. N. Speer was nominated. The minority division of the party settled upon Thomas M. Norwood as the opposition candidate, although his name had not been before the Convention. The opposition to Governor Colquitt was ostensibly based upon his endorsement of the Northeastern Railroad bonds, to which, he asserted, the honor of the State was pledged, and upon other official acts which were held to have been unwise. This opposition was intensified by his appointment of ex-Governor Brown to the vacant senatorship left empty by the resignation of Senator Gordon. General John R. Gordon unexpectedly sent in his resignation on May 15th. To the request of Governor Colquitt that he would recall his resignation or postpone it until the meeting of the Legislature, he refused to accede, and the Governor was obliged to accept it and appoint another Senator for the interim. General Gordon stated, as the principal reason for his action, that he was too poor to support the hospitals which he felt bound to dispense as a Senator, and was unable in the position to obtain the means of providing to his satisfaction for his family, as he might in private employments. He subsequently accepted the position of attorney to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Joseph E. Brown, who was appointed in his stead, had been the earliest of the secessionists to accept the position in which the State was placed by the defeat of the Southern arms, and in inaugurating the movement, in which many of the leading men of the South soon afterward joined, he placed himself outside the pale of his party in 1868, acting and voting with the reconstructionists. His appointment to the senatorship awakened the resentment of the conservative wing of the Democratic party, of which he had constantly been an energetic opponent, and who regarded him with greater hostility than any of their other assailants. Many of the more moderate conservatives regarded Brown as a deserter of his party, half a radical, and altogether ineligible for the senatorship. Senator Brown and Governor Colquitt made common cause in the following two years, with the conservative Democracy being joined by other factions in opposing the re-election of Colquitt,
ny harsh accusations were brought dur-
campaign, among others that the retire-
t Senator Gordon was the result of a
and sale, by which he was given a
ative employment, and Brown made
return for his promised support of
In the preceding election Colquitt had
d over 80,000 majority. In this one his
though considerably less than those
associates on the ticket, reached over
The Legislature upon assembling elect-
governor Brown Senator for the unex-
term of Senator Gordon by a handsome

PH. EMERSON BROWN, the new Senator, born in Pickens County, South Carolina, 15, 1821. He commenced active life
yer in Canton, Georgia, in 1848. He
acted State Senator in 1849, and a Circuit
n 1855. In 1857 he was nominated for
ornorship, B. H. Hill, the candidate of
can, being his opponent, and was
He was relected in 1859, and again
remaining Governor during the war,
strongly opposed to the conscript and
ent acts of the Confederate govern-
is being contrary to the Jeffersonian
ies of Democracy on which the Con-
cedas to be founded. When Georgia was
by Sherman's army he raised a defence
of about 10,000, made up of State
youths and aged men, and other classes
from conscription, and when Jefferson
afterward made a requisition upon him
ers a draft, and ordered them out of
Upon being released from the pris-
which he was confined by the Union
ties after the war, he resigned the gov-
nip. In 1866 he visited Washington to
in the position of affairs, and on his
re- presents his views in the famous letter
which he advised the Southerners to accep-
tation and comply with the terms of
uction, and thus obtain representation
ss as speedily as possible. He found
almost alone in his position, and for
acted with the Republican party. He
art in the Constitutional Convention
nd was appointed by Governor Bullock
Justice of the Supreme Court, which
 resigned in 1870. He was chosen
at of the Western and Atlantic Railroa
d. President of the Southern Railway
anship Association, President of the Jool Company, President of the At-
board of Education, and has been one
most active promoters of the post-bel-
development of the material resources
. He voted for Greeley in 1872, 1
acted with the Democratic party ever
results of the election gave Colquitt
votes for Governor, and Norwood 54,
iking Colquitt's majority 54,345. Clif-
editor was elected Attorney-General,
A. Wright Comptroller-General, and
N. C. Barnett Secretary of State, by much
larger majorities.
A speech made by ex-Governor Brown be-
fore the Assembly, in answer to one by the
rival candidate, General Lawton, in advocacy
of his election to the United States Senate, was
accepted both in the North and the South as
defining the position of the progressive branch
of the Southern Democratic party. In this
controversy, Lawton, whose candidate was
favored by General Toombs and the conserva-
tive wing of the party, called Brown to account
for allying himself with the reconstructionists
in 1868. Brown showed that the Democratic
party in the next Presidential campaign, and
ever since, have gone beyond him by profess-
ing devotion to the constitutional amendments
and reconstruction, which he had merely ac-
tonized as the conditions of defeat. He quoted
private letter written by Robert E. Lee, dated
April 8, 1867, in which the late commander of
the Southern army counseled the same acquies-
cence in reconstruction and participation in
the constitutional conventions which he ad-
vised himself. General Lee's opinion, private-
ly expressed to one of his former subordinates,
was as follows:
I think there can be no doubt in the minds of those
who reflect that conventions must be held in the
Southern States under the Sherman bill; that the
people are placed in a position where no choice in the
matter is left them, and it is the duty of all who may
be entitled to vote to attend the polls and endeavor to
elect the best available men to represent them and act
for the interests of their States. The division of the
people into parties is greatly to be deplored, and
ought to be avoided by the willingness on the part of
every one to yield minor points, in order to secure
those which are essential to the general welfare. Wis-
dom dictates that the decision of the Convention should
be cheerfully submitted to by the citizens of each State,
who should unite in carrying out its decrees in good
faith and kind feeling.

His policy, Senator Brown declared, would be
to endeavor to obtain the advantages from
the General Government for his State which
the current theory of the Constitution makes
possible—harbor and river improvements, en-
couragement of agriculture and manufactures,
etc.; to cultivate friendly relations with the
Republican Administration, and to solicit the
appointment of honest and capable colored
Georgians to Federal offices where Democrats
are not acceptable; and to advocate a national
public-school fund to be derived from the sales
of public lands, and to be apportioned among
the States in proportion to the extent of illiter-
sy, a plan which he thought the wealthier and
better educated commonwealths of the North
would not, grudge for the improvement of the
South, which found itself hampered in its ef-
forts for progress by the mass of ignorant col-
cored citizens, who had been enfranchised as a
result of the war. The constitutional amend-
ments and the other results of the war must
be accepted finally, and the Democratic party
of the South must turn its back upon the Bour-
bons and reject the disaffected sentiments of
the former slaveholding aristocracy, and look forward to the building up of a prosperous South under the new conditions, seeking national and local advancement hand in hand with the other States, and fostering a general and superior education, such as that of New England, which gives its ideas their present ascendancy. The negroes must be assured absolute civil and political equality, while social equality must be left, as it is elsewhere, to itself.

GERMANY, an empire in Europe, re-established January 18, 1871. The Emperor, William I, was born March 22, 1797, and was married June 11, 1829, to Augusta, daughter of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar. The heir-apparent, Frederick William, born October 18, 1831, has the official titles of Crown Prince of the German Empire and Crown Prince of Prussia. He was married January 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, born November 1, 1840, and has six children, viz.: William, born 1859, married on February 27, 1881, to Augusta Victoria, Princess of Schwæwig-Holstein, born 1858; Henry, born 1861; Charlotte, born 1860, married in 1878 to Berhard, hereditary prince of Saxo-Weimar; Victo-ria, born 1866; Sophia, born 1870; and Margareta, born 1872. One son, Waldemar, born in 1868, died March 27, 1879. Imperial Chancellor (Reichskanzler), Otto, Prince von Bismarck-Schönhausen.

The German Empire consists at present of a dozen states, of which four are kingdoms, six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, three free cities, and one, Altona-Lorraine, an imperial province (Reichsland). The area of the German Empire in 1880 was 546,477 square kilometers, or 209,657 English square miles. The following table exhibits all the states of the German Empire, the area, the population according to the census of 1875, the number of representatives of every German state in the Federal Council, and the number of deputies who represent each state in the Reichstag:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Area in square kilometers</th>
<th>Population in 1871</th>
<th>Votes in Federal Council</th>
<th>Deputies to the Reichstag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Prussia (including Luxemburg)</td>
<td>249,426-58</td>
<td>575,525,404</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bavaria</td>
<td>149,710-49</td>
<td>9,025,390</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Saxony</td>
<td>14,992-94</td>
<td>5,799,090</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Württemberg</td>
<td>13,508-69</td>
<td>1,591,050</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Baden</td>
<td>1,107,83</td>
<td>1,007,119</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Hesse</td>
<td>1,060-88</td>
<td>879,320</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin</td>
<td>1,014,63</td>
<td>509,755</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Saxo-Weimar</td>
<td>2,568-24</td>
<td>202,263</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Oldenburg</td>
<td>2,592-56</td>
<td>819,814</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mecklenburg-Strelitz</td>
<td>2,464-44</td>
<td>819,678</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Brauniekt</td>
<td>8,650-43</td>
<td>821,468</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Saxi-Meiningen</td>
<td>2,458-41</td>
<td>194,494</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Saxo-Altenberg</td>
<td>1,281-51</td>
<td>140,546</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Saxo-Coburg-Gotha</td>
<td>1,067-74</td>
<td>102,569</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Brandenburg-Rudolstadt</td>
<td>924-18</td>
<td>76,678</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Brandenburg-Sondershausen</td>
<td>866-11</td>
<td>67,468</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Waldeck</td>
<td>1,181-00</td>
<td>54,549</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Senas-Greiz (older line)</td>
<td>816-89</td>
<td>46,990</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Senas-Schleiz (younger line)</td>
<td>809-35</td>
<td>47,075</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Schaumburg-Lippe</td>
<td>889-71</td>
<td>85,188</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Lippe-Detmold</td>
<td>1,149-75</td>
<td>112,424</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Lippe-Emmerich</td>
<td>709-72</td>
<td>66,918</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Bremen</td>
<td>520-06</td>
<td>142,900</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Hamburg</td>
<td>409-75</td>
<td>256,169</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Altona-Lorraine (Reichsland)</td>
<td>14,508-10</td>
<td>7,561,094</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 540,477-46 42,713,580 58 297

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 18, 1871. By its terms all the states of Germany "form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people."

The Statistical Bureau of the empire officially estimated the population of the empire for 1876 at 43,073,087, 1877 at 43,657,287, 1878 at 44,210,948. A new census was taken throughout the empire on December 1, 1880. According to a preliminary statement of the result, published in March, 1881, the population of the empire amounted in 1880 to 45,194,172. The following table exhibits all the cities of the empire which, according to the new census, have more than 100,000 inhabitants, and compares their present population with that of 1875:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>2,119,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>1,103,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>727,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breslau</td>
<td>273,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Düsseldorf</td>
<td>134,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>176,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leipzig</td>
<td>181,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Königsberg</td>
<td>224,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kustrin</td>
<td>172,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danzig</td>
<td>121,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfurt-on-the-Main</td>
<td>134,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halle</td>
<td>176,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halle-Stadt</td>
<td>119,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halle-Linden</td>
<td>120,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halle-West</td>
<td>100,193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the growth of the population of the German Empire within its present limits since 1816:
GERMANY.

The total number of electors inscribed on the lists at the general election of 1878 was 9,124,311, while the number of actual voters was 8,984,843 at the same election.

The following table gives a full exhibit of the governments of the particular states, including the names and titles of all the sovereign princes, their years of birth and accession to the thrones, and the names of the heirs-apparent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>When born and when succeeded to the government</th>
<th>Heir-apparent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sax.</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>William I.</td>
<td>Born 1717, succ. 1861</td>
<td>Frederick William, son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxe</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>Louis II.</td>
<td>1845, 1854</td>
<td>Otto, brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baye</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>Albert I.</td>
<td>1876, 1888</td>
<td>George, brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>Grand Duke</td>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>1822, 1846</td>
<td>William, cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxe-Weimar</td>
<td>Grand Duke</td>
<td>Frederick Charles I.</td>
<td>1830, 1856</td>
<td>Frederick William, son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxe-Coburg-Gotha</td>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>William</td>
<td>1808, 1808</td>
<td>August, son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxe-Weimar</td>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>Friedrich</td>
<td>1816, 1823</td>
<td>Charles August, son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxe-Coburg-Gotha</td>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>Friedrich</td>
<td>1806, 1808</td>
<td>Disputed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxe-Coburg-Gotha</td>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>Ernst</td>
<td>1806, 1837</td>
<td>Leopold, son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxe-Coburg-Gotha</td>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>Ernest</td>
<td>1805, 1844</td>
<td>Maurice, brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxe-Coburg-Gotha</td>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>1806, 1844</td>
<td>Prince Alfred, cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>1806, 1816</td>
<td>Bernhard, son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>George</td>
<td>1806, 1816</td>
<td>Henry V, son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>Prince</td>
<td>Waldermar</td>
<td>1816, 1845</td>
<td>Hermann, brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>Prince</td>
<td>Henry XII</td>
<td>1816, 1845</td>
<td>Henry V, son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>Prince</td>
<td>Adolf</td>
<td>1817, 1840</td>
<td>Georg, son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>Prince</td>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>1818, 1836</td>
<td>Cambr, second cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>Prince</td>
<td>George</td>
<td>1819, 1836</td>
<td>Leopold, brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>Prince</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>1819, 1839</td>
<td>Frederick, son.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be seen from the above table that the line of Brunswick is likely to become extinct by the death of the reigning Duke. In succession is disputed by the Duke of Cumberland (son of the late King of Hanover) and the Emperor of Germany. It is also interesting to note that the heir-apparent is the following of the reigning sovereign in the twenty-two sovereign houses which belong to the German Empire.

The legislative functions of the empire are divided between the Federal Council and the Reichstag or Diet of the Empire. The former represents the individual states of Germany, and the latter must have its consent to declare war which is not merely defensive. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the Governments of the individual states for each session. Both the Bundestag and the Reichstag meet in annual session called by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, and the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections take place within sixty days, and a new session opens within ninety days. The Bundesrat is presided over by the Chancellor of the empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies. Emigration from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg since 1832 has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Stillborn</th>
<th>Surplus of births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>207,718</td>
<td>1,048,028</td>
<td>78,487</td>
<td>24,584</td>
<td>24,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>26,365</td>
<td>91,123</td>
<td>7,290</td>
<td>5,275</td>
<td>2,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>24,797</td>
<td>125,857</td>
<td>9,021</td>
<td>5,143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wurttemberg</td>
<td>18,954</td>
<td>64,373</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandenburg</td>
<td>18,954</td>
<td>64,373</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alton-Lorraine</td>
<td>9,490</td>
<td>54,745</td>
<td>4,387</td>
<td>3,718</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>8,652</td>
<td>31,089</td>
<td>2,466</td>
<td>1,715</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other states</td>
<td>29,009</td>
<td>180,901</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>5,004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 840,018 1,753,896 1,225,007 70,847 504,478

Germany has twenty universities, of which nine are in Prussia, three in Bavaria, two in Baden, and one each in Wurttemberg, Hesse, Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg, and Alton-Lorraine. The number of professors and
of students in the German universities in 1879 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITIES</th>
<th>Professors</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Master's</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>4,308</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>5,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonn</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braunschweig</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erzherz</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freiburg</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giessen</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Göttingen</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greifswald</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halle</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jena</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiel</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Königberg</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leipzig</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>8,227</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>8,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marburg</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>1,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rostock</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuttgart</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tübingen</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Würzburg</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,329</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes the academies of Münster and Braunsberg, containing each the two faculties of Catholic Theology and Philosophy, are counted among the German universities. In 1890 Münster had 33 professors and 253 students. At the following universities outside of the German Empire the German language is exclusively or predominantly used, and in the province of literature they may be counted as German universities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITIES</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Professors</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Master's</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basel</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonn</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gottingen</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halle</td>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leipzig</td>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marburg</td>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>1,449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rostock</td>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stettin</td>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tübingen</td>
<td>Wurttemberg</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Würzburg</td>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget of the German Empire for 1880-91 estimates the revenue and expenditure at 539,252,640 marks each (1 mark = 23.3 cents). The revenue was derived from the following sources:

1. Customs and excises of consumption 807,194,470
2. Stamps on playing-cards 1,189,000
3. Stamp duty on bills of exchange 4,374,900
4. Statistical dues 899,000
5. Administration of postal affairs and telegraphs 16,649,045
6. Administration of railroads 10,977,600
7. Administration of the imperial printing-office 958,540
8. Imperial Bank and other receipts 1,206,000
9. Receipts of various descriptions 6,092,457
10. From the imperial funds for invalids 82,000
11. Stipends of younger years 13,663,974
12. Interest from invested capitals 4,718,985
13. Extraordinary receipts 72,970,915
14. Matricular contributions 81,670,950

Total 539,252,640

The expenditures of the empire were estimated as follows:

- In 1878.
III. Garrison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTILLERY</th>
<th>OFFICERS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>HORSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GUNS</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The military forces of the empire in time of war are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTILLERY</th>
<th>OFFICERS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>HORSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GUNS</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commercial navy was composed as follows in 1879:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>TOTAL VESSELS</th>
<th>STEAMERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NUM.</td>
<td>TOT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>8,229</td>
<td>491,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>215,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>4,109</td>
<td>1,086,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>119,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldenburg</td>
<td>679</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lübeck</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>9,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Sea fleet</td>
<td>2,714</td>
<td>793,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltic Sea fleet</td>
<td>2,505</td>
<td>464,095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The moving of ships in the German ports in 1878 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>TOTAL VESSELS</th>
<th>STEAMERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NUM.</td>
<td>TOT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>8,229</td>
<td>8,229,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>4,109</td>
<td>4,109,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
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<td>775,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lübeck</td>
<td>2,714</td>
<td>793,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldenburg</td>
<td>2,369</td>
<td>587,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>1,139,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,218</td>
<td>22,218,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The German Customs Union includes the entire German Empire, with the exception of the free ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Bremer-
The result of last agricultural census showed that there were in the Empire 3,352,231 horses, 13,515 mules and donkeys, 15,776,709 head of cattle, 24,999,706 sheep, 7,194,088 swine, 2,380,002 goats, and 2,333,484 bee-hives. The number of families possessing live-stock was found to be 5,028,023.

The total length of railroads of Germany, open for traffic, was as follows on April 1, 1880 (in kilometres—1 kilometre = 0.62 mile):

In regard to their administration and importance these roads were divided as follows:

The postal statistics of the empire, according to the latest official publications, were as follows:

The extent of electric telegraphs (in kilometres) and the amount of their business are shown in the following table:
from the throne that an increase in the contributions from the various states would be required, as well as a loan, to meet the most urgent items of expenditure. A large portion of the speech was devoted to the increase of the army, which was declared to be without prejudice to the pacific tendency of the policy of the empire. The Reichstag, it was added, would be asked to prolong for a sitting period the new Socialist law, which would expire in March, 1881. At the conclusion of the speech, Herr von Frankenstein, former Vice-President of the Reichstag, called for cheers for the Emperor, in which all the members heartily joined. Next day the Parliament elected its President and Vice-Presidents: Count Armim-Boitzenburg, belonging to the Imperial German party, was chosen President by 154 out of 344 valid votes; Herr von Bennigsen, National Liberal, receiving 89 votes. Herr von Frankenstein, of the Center, was elected first Vice-President, and Herr Hoelder, National Liberal, second Vice-President. As the latter declined, Herr Ackermann, of the German Conservative party, was elected, receiving 102 out of 202 votes.

The most important bill of the session was the Army Bill. It had been submitted to the Federal Council in January, and its contents had then become known. It demanded a prolongation of the military law of 1874 for seven years more, an increase of the army by eleven new regiments of infantry, one regiment of field-artillery, thirty-two field-batteries, one regiment of foot-artillery, and one battalion of pioneers, and besides the means for the regular convocation of the "Ersatz-Reserves" for several manoeuvres. The additional expenditures required by these changes would amount to about 17,000,000 francs annually, and to 27,000,000 more for the first introduction. The general discussion of the bill began on March 21st. The Minister of War positively denied that the proposed increase of the German army had its origin in the expectation of imminent war. Count Moltke spoke in the same sense. He delivered on this occasion one of the longest speeches he had ever made. Having briefly reviewed the causes of recent wars, he showed that Germany must yet bear for a long time the heavy burdens imposed upon it by its geographical position and historical development. Besides, there was the constant augmentation of the hosts of Russia and France, as, which had now a much larger peace force than Germany. He sincerely grieved that stern necessity compelled the imposition of fresh sacrifices on the German nation, but it was only by sacrifices and heavy labor that Germany again became a nation. The credit of a state repose exclusively upon the security of that state, and how would all the credit relations of Germany be shaken were the contraries of empire not at least probable? Since the decline of imperial German power, Germany had been the battle-field for all others. Sweden, Frenchmen, and Germans once transformed Germany into a desert for more than half a century. And were not the ruins which later still were heaped upon the Neckar, on the Rhine, and deep within the bosom of the land, permanent monuments of the previous weakness of Germany and of the masterfulness of her neighbors? Who would wish to recall the days when, at the imperious behest of an alien lord, German contingents took the field against Germany? "Let us defend," Count Moltke concluded, "all above things, the safety and honor of the empire, our long yearned for and finally achieved unity. Let us continue to be at peace as long as we may, and even also preserve it abroad as far as lies in our power. In this effort we shall, perhaps, not stand alone, but find allies. Therein lies a menace to no one, but surely a pledge rather of peaceful existence in our part of the world, always presupposing, of course, that we are strong and in arms. For with weak forces, and armies liable to quit on a given warning, this aim can not be reached, and the fate of each nation lies in its own strength." Herr von Bennigsen, leader of the National Liberals, declared, in the name of his political friends, that they would support the bill in its essential provisions. Professor Treitschke, the distinguished historian, wound up a patriotic speech with the words, "We will threaten no one, but our neighbors must know that if any one should dare to attack us, we are all one, a host valiant in arms, a strong people." Count von Frankenberg, a Conservative, referred to the dangers which threaten Germany from France and Russia, and to the Austro-German agreement which he said was "intensely popular in Germany as a pledge of European peace." Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic Center, declared his readiness to support all the reforms which were proved to be necessary, but this had not been done with regard to the proposed army reform. Herr Bebel, representing the Social-Democrats, declared on the crying evils of the military system. The bill was then, on motion of Herr Bennigsen, referred to a special committee of twenty-one, which adopted clause one, fixing the strength of the army on a peace footing from 1881 to 1888, with the proviso that, instead of one per cent. of the population, the number of men shall be fixed at 427,274. Clause two, increasing the cadres, was adopted without alteration; and clause three, requiring the reserve of the first class to come up for drill, was agreed to with some modifications. The second reading of the bill took place on April 9th and 10th, and the third reading on the 15th. The leading men of all the parties took an active part in the debate, which was the most important one of the session. The arguments against the adoption of the bill represented the foreign relations of the nation as danger, and regarded a bill which demanded a grant for seven years in advance, as a new in-
fringement of parliamentary rights, which even
now were more limited in Germany than in oth-
er constitutions monarchies; they also called
attention to the additional burden which its
adoption would impose upon a heavily taxed
people. The Progressist party and the Center
showed themselves unanimously opposed to the
bill, the chief speaker of the former being Herr
Richter, and of the latter Freiherr von Schor-
lemer-Alst. The Conservative parties were a
unit in favor of the bill. The declaration of
Herr Bennigsen, the leader of the National
Liberals, that a majority of his friends would
vote for the Government, assured the latter of
success. In the name of this party Herr Dern-
burg and Herr Rickert spoke eloquently for
the bill, but among the dissenters were some
of the most prominent and influential men of
the party, especially Herr von Stauffenberg,
Bamberger, and Lacker. Herr Richter moved
an amendment to the effect that the number of
men with the colors should be fixed annu-
ally in the military budget; that the one-year
volunteers should be included in that number;
and, finally, that the Imperial Chancellor should
be called upon to present a bill in the course
of next session limiting the term of service of
the infantry to two years. The motion was
supported by the Progressists, the Center par-
ty, and a few National Liberals; but it was ulti-
ately rejected. Herr von Stauffenberg next
proposed a reduction in the composition of the Army
Bill to three years, but this motion was also lost
by 183 votes to 104. Paragraphs one and two,
fixing the peace strength of the army to March
31, 1833, at 427,370 men, were then adopted
by 189 to 96 votes. During the debate Herr
von Kamecke, the Minister of War, declared that
the bill owed its origin not only to the present
political situation, but to reasons of a lasting
character. A permanent military budget could
alone give the army stability and confidence
in itself. Herr Rickert, who spoke at consid-
erable length, ended his address by declaring
that the strengthening of the army was of the
highest importance to the nation, and must
not be made a party question. There existed
in Germany no party which wished to weaken
the defensive power of the Fatherland, and it
was the desire of the whole nation to uphold
with a mighty hand the possessions which Ger-
many had acquired, and to maintain peace. A
resolution proposed by Herr Bühlcr, urging the
Imperial Chancellor to bring about a congress
of states with a view of promoting a general
disarmament, was almost unanimously rejected.
Herr Bühlcr had previously had a correspond-
ence on the subject with Prince Bismarck,
who wrote: "I regret being too much occu-
pied with urgent and practical concerns to
have any time left for the contingencies of a
future which I am afraid neither of us will live
to see. Only after you have won our neigh-
bors for your plans shall I or any other Ger-
man Chancellor be in a position to attend to
such suggestions in relation to this coun-
try and its purely and permanently defensive
position. But even then I fear nations will
find it difficult to abandon theories of their
own, and others' military preparations, and to create a board able and
willing to exercise and enforce an effectual mil-
itary control." On April 16th the bill was
adopted by 186 to 128 votes.
Next to the Military Bill, the Emperor's
speech had specified the bill for the prolonga-
tion of the anti-Socialist law of 1878 as one
which the Government regarded as important.
The committee appointed by the Reichstag to
report on the bill decided, by ten votes against
three, to prolong its operation until Septem-
ber 30, 1884, instead of 1886, as proposed by
the Government. The discussion of the sec-
ond reading was begun on April 17th. The
Socialists had allotted to each member of their
fraction the task of moving for the abrogation
of successive clauses of the bill. Foreseeing,
however, the protracted struggle which would
result from this mode of warfare, the Reich-
tag, on motion of Herr Winnigcrode, resolved
to combine all the seven motions of the re-
pealers, promising, however, to listen to their
sparsely prepared arguments. Accordingly,
Herr Wiemer spoke against the unfair applica-
tion of the Socialist law with regard to the
right of public meeting; Herr Frithae
claimed on the suppression of coöpera-
tories; Herr Hasenclever delivered an angry
philippic on the vexatious restraints which had
been imposed by the police on certain prints
alleged by them to have a democratic taint;
and Herr Debcl indignantly protested against
the contradictory way in which electoral meet-
ings had been either forbidden or scattered.
On a division the combined amendments of
the Socialists were rejected by an overwhelm-
ing majority, being only supported by a few
Progressists. The Reichstag also rejected two
separate amendments of the leader of the Cen-
ter, Dr. Windthorst—the first to the effect that
the Reichsgericht, or Imperial High Court
should be substituted for the Reichsbeschwerdes
Commission, or Tribunal of Appeal, for such
deemed themselves aggrieved through the op-
eration of the Socialist law; the second aiming
at exempting electoral meetings from its scope.
In support of the former, Dr. Windthorst point-
ed to England, where much sounder views on
the subject prevailed, full and free discussion
being permitted in the confidence that the pow-
er of truth would prevail. Hence, too, all ex-
pelled leaders of the Socialist movement fled
to London, whence he was convinced that the
whole agitation here was conducted—an asser-
tion which elicited an emphatic protest from the
ranks of the Socialists. The speaker then went
on to desist on the evils resulting from the
prevention of free discussion, winding up with
an allusion to the " Culturrampf," and the effi-
cacy of a free Christian Church in combating
the evils which the Government vainly sought
to exterminate by dictatorial force. Bebel
threatened with the imminence of a terrible
revolution if the people were deprived of all their rights, and debarred from the possibility of executing their plans by legal means. The act was then adopted by 191 against 94 votes, with some slight modifications, particularly one which protects Social-Democrats who are elected to any of the state Legislatures.

A bill introduced by the Prussian Government for granting a subsidy to the German Marine Commercial Company, lately formed on the ruins of the enterprise started by Messrs. Godefroy, of Hamburg, also called forth on April 21st an animated discussion, as it was regarded as a new attempt of the Imperial Chancellor to inaugurate a colonial policy. The bill empowered the Chancellor to guarantee a maximum sum of 10,000,000 marks to the shareholding company aforesaid, formed in Berlin in January, toward insuring a net annual profit of 4½ per cent. of the invested capital, but under the condition that the amount thus to be granted from the Imperial Treasury toward the payment of the dividends should not exceed three per cent. of the paid-up capital.

Deputy Mosel ardently supported the measure, in the interest of German commerce, navigation, industry, science, the monopoly enterprise, etc., making copious reference to long personal experience of things in the latitude of Samoa. Herr Meyer, also reposing on his knowledge of the South Seas, essayed to dissuade the House from countenancing the bill, scorning the apprehension that the English would seek to oust the Germans from the commercial footing they had already effected on the islands. Prince Hohenlohe, lately German ambassador in Paris, assured the Reichstag that the Government felt great stress on the measure, and would honestly regret its rejection. The numerous firms recently founded in Australia testified to the restless spirit of enterprise among the commercial classes of Germany. It was a well-known fact that trade with those South-Sea peoples only thrived on the savage tribes being impressed with the power of the nation with which they had to do. Trustworthy traders who had long lived among them asserted that the South-Sea Islanders had a very fine appreciative sense of the might of those countries having intercourse with them. The rejection of the bill would result in the German settlements in Samoa passing into other hands—settlements over which the German flag waved, and which came into life with a certain well-studied, and he might almost say well-justified, aim. This transition into other hands, the basing down of the German colors, and the boisting of the English, the American, or any other flag, would decidedly impress the population with the belief that Germany had suffered a defeat. This view might be erroneous, but it is a proposition that an unthinking man would receive this impression. Traders averred that this result would again react on all the South-Sea Islands, and even make itself felt in Japan. The approval of the bill would materially enhance the prestige of the empire and the commercial flag of Germany. The bill was also supported by Herr Georg von Bunse, a National Liberal, and Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, belonging to the Protestant branch of that family, of which the Paris ambassador is the Catholic head. One of the most effective speeches in behalf of the bill was made by Rouleaux, Federal Council Commissary, who had but lately returned from officially representing Germany at the Sydney Exhibition, and had ample opportunity while in Australia of gathering material on the subject of the South-Sea trade. Professor Rouleaux essayed to elucidate the commercial relations of Germany with Australia, and argued that vessels could only undertake successful voyages thither when, by the establishment and prosperity of the South-Sea Company, the opportunity of getting return freights was afforded them. Conversely, a firm connection being established with Samoa, German traders would be infinitely better able to compete with English exporters in Australia. On its becoming known out there that the Godefroy firm was tottering, all English houses expressed themselves more or less anxious to affect the time was now come for again snatching from the Germans the trade in Polynesia, but their joy was turned into anger when they heard that the Imperial Government thought of protecting and promoting the commercial interests of its subjects in the South Seas. All parliamentary proceedings on the subject were wired to Sydney and read with great suspense. After further describing the watchful jealousy of English traders in the South Seas, Professor Rouleaux wound up by saying that the bill, if passed, would stretch a net of commercial relations all over the archipelago, and animate their connection with Australia, while enormous difficulties in that respect would crop up if the company were not promoted and direct communication with the islands established. The most powerful speech against the Government bill was made by Dr. Bamberger (Liberal), who compared the present project to the notorious South-Sea Company, founded in London in 1710, and asked the House to reject it, which the House soon thereafter did by 128 votes against 112, the majority including the Center, the Progressists, and some of the National Liberals.

The revised Elbe Navigation Act, concluded between Germany and Austria on March 7th, led to complicated and angry discussions which involved the constitutional rights of the Federal Council and called forth a long speech from Prince Bismarck. The Government of Prussia had made a motion in the Federal Council to separate Altona and the suburb of St. Pauli from the territory of Hamburg, and to include them within the Customs Union. The Government of Hamburg regarded this as a danger to their free-port position, but all the efforts on the part of the Ham-
burg Senate and the deputies of the Hanse cities in the Reichstag to effect a compromise with the Chancellor proved unavailing. On May 8th Prince Bismarck addressed an angry note to all the representatives of Prussia accredited to the federal courts of the empire. Alluding to the conflict of opinion between Hamburg and Prussia which would inevitably result from a formal interpretation of Article XXXIV of the constitution, he said by a majority in the Federal Council, the Prince points out the detriment which would accrue to certain Prussian subjects from the present formation of the Hamburg free-port district. As Reichskanzler it was incumbent on him to be cognizant of the constitutional rights of the Bundesrat, and to represent all the allied Governments in their exercise thereof, and not only seek to counteract particular efforts on the part of the various states, but also centralizing tendencies of the Federal Council in abridging its constitutional rights in favor of Parliament. The Prussian Government, the Prince then proceeded to say, demanded the separation of Altona and other Prussian territory from the free-port district of Hamburg, its justification being that these parts were not necessary to the fulfillment of the ends of Hamburg as a guaranteed Hanse city, and there being apparent a unanimity on that point in the Bundesrat on the proposition of Altona to propose the new line of frontier which the Federal Council would have to declare invalid, and by a majority it would not be difficult to form such a resolution without creating a conflict over the interpretation of the Constitution. The Chancellor then said: "Those Governments which believe that, by the separation of St. Pauli from the free-port territory, a constitutional right is infringed, or even affected, can vote against this line; and the customs frontier, if they form a majority, will then coincide with the territorial boundary between Hamburg and Prussia. But should, in the opinion of Prussia, an erroneous interpretation of the Constitution be alleged in justification of the vote, it will also be necessary for Prussia, on the other hand, to stand up for the proper reading thereof; and in that case I can not advise my most gracious master, in his quality of German Emperor, to waive his undoubted duty of upholding the Constitution." Dr. Lasker wished to procure a declaration from the Reichstag that Article XXXIV of the Constitution did not permit the Federal Council to approve the proposal of Prussia without the consent of the city of Hamburg. The Reichstag would, however, not consent to his desire to bring in his motion on May 8th. On the other hand, the committee of the Reichstag to which the Navigation Act had been referred proposed a resolution that a change in the Customs Union frontier could only by constitutional right be effected by a law passed by Parliament in the usual way, and not by the Federal Council alone. On May 8th Prince Bismarck appeared in the Reichstag after ten months' absence, and made a long speech in support of the Elbe Navigation Act. He said that he had no wish to deprive the free port of Hamburg of its rights, and that he considered the arrangement of the customs boundary was exclusively in the hands of the Federal Council, and that the Parliament had nothing whatever to do with it. He complained bitterly of the attempts made to sow dissensions among the German states, and that such attempts endangered German unity, and concluded by asserting that he was tired to death of the opposition he had to meet with at every turn, and that, if the obstacles proved too great, he should beg the Emperor to relieve him of his post, and appoint some one who would be able to satisfy all parties. Dr. Wolfson, member for Hamburg, replied to Prince Bismarck, and defended the proposal of the committee. Herr von Windthorst said that the Center did not oppose the Government from a spirit of opposition, but they supported the empire on the bases of the federal Constitution. At the day sitting on Monday the debate on the second reading of the Elbe Navigation Act was proceeded with, and after a discussion extending over seven hours the House rejected, by 125 votes to 193, a motion of Herr von Bünningen to refer the bill back to the committee, and also threw out, by 138 votes to 110, the declaratory resolution of the committees to the effect that the Elbe frontier line could not be changed down the river, except by a special bill. The Reichstag finally agreed to the second reading, and resolved to take the third reading at an evening sitting. On the House reassembling, Herr von Windthorst, the leader of the Center, brought forward a motion in favor of referring the bill back to the committee, which was ultimately agreed to. In June, after the adjournment of the Reichstag, the Federal Council passed the resolutions moved by the Prussian Government for the inclusion of the lower Elbe in the Customs Union by an all but unanimous vote. The representative of the free city of Hamburg was the only dissentent.

On May 10th, after a review of the work of the session, made by the President, Count Arnim-Boitzenburg, Count Stolberg, the Vice-Chancellor, read a message from the Emperor closing the session.

A few weeks before, in April, Prince Bismarck had once more tendered his resignation as Imperial Chancellor, in consequence of a vote come to in the Federal Council on the Imperial Stamp Duties Bill. On this occasion Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony had been outvoted by a combination of the small states under the leadership of Württemberg. The Emperor William, in a Cabinet order, while recognizing the difficulties of Prince Bismarck's position, declined to accept his resignation, and called upon him to prepare proposals for bringing about a constitutional solution of such a conflict of duties as led to the recent resignation.
GERMANY.

On May 12th the German Federal Council adopted a resolution declaring receipts for post-office orders and remittances liable to a stamp duty, thus reversing the previous vote which led to the resignation of Prince Bismarck.

On April 20th an International Fishery Exhibition was opened at Berlin by the Crown Prince of Germany. The ceremony was attended by Prince Frederick Charles, several ministers of State, and many of the principal ucttories of the empire and members of the Federal Council and the Reichstag. Nearly 1 the members of the foreign diplomatic body were also present. The Prussian Minister of agriculture, Dr. Lucas, addressed the Crown Prince on the origin and aims of the Exhibition. The German Fishery Society, called into existence by his Highness, had in 1875 inaugurated a display of native achievements in piscatorial art; and, encouraged by the success of their endeavors, the committee had ventured on a bolder flight, and invited the participation of all nations in the scheme. In doing this they had an eye no less to the economic than to the scientific side of the question. He gratefully acknowledged that the Fishery Society had met with the most obliging support, not only in Germany itself but in nearly all the neighboring countries and even in the farthest zones of the earth. From the Baltic to the German Ocean, the coasts of Holland and England, from the Switzer alps, from the exhausting riches of the Mediterranean, from the Volga and the Black Sea, from North and South America, from the coasts of the East, from India, China, Japan, and the Malay Archipelago, the fauna of the waters had been brought in rare and wonderful profusion, with an endless variety of pears, shells, and corals. Alluding then to the innumerable kinds of instruments and devices for fishing, curing, and rearing fish used for exhibition, the Minister wound up with an eloquent peroration on the profit derivable from such an international competition, and trusted that, among other things, it might result in gradually directing the attention of all classes of the population in Germany to fish-products as the cheapest article of food.

Sections of the Exhibition were allotted to Germany, England, America (North and South), Italy, Holland, Russia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, China, and Japan, and each of these governments, with the exception of England, gave a government grant in connection with the competition of their fishing industries, sending one or two commissioners to Berlin to look after their interests. An idea of the extent and variety of the Exhibition may be obtained from the examination of the various classes, which comprised aquatic animals: fishing gear, craft, tackle, and machinery; pisciculture; appliances for keeping and conveying fish; the preparation and preservation of fish; fishermen's dwellings and costumes; physico-chemical researches; the history and the literature of fishing. The prizes awarded to the various exhibitors in the Fishery Exhibition at Berlin were distributed on June 17th by the Crown Prince. To the United States, which sent a fine national collection of piscatorial articles, a large share of honor fell, Professor Spencer Baird, of Washington, having also received the first honorary prize offered by the empire.

An exhibition of manufactures, agriculture, forestry, and the fine arts, was opened at Düsseldorf on May 9th. It was the largest ever held in Germany, and the products exhibited were of exclusively German origin. The opening ceremony was conducted by the Crown Prince of Germany. The entire Exhibition was divided into twenty-two groups, including agriculture with forestry, mines, smelting machinery, metallic industry, chemical products, alimentary products, earthenware and glass, timber and wood-work, small wares, textile industries, ready-made clothing, leather and India-rubber goods, paper manufactures, polygraphic trades, scientific instruments, musical instruments, building and engineering, educational books and appliances, and modern art industry, as well as a valuable collection of objects of old art industry, and finally one of the greatest exhibitions of modern paintings ever held in Germany or Austria. The number of exhibitors was altogether about four thousand. The building cost $200,000, and this sum did not include the eighty annexes, the construction of which was defrayed by the exhibitors themselves. Krupp's annex was among the more striking curiosities of the Exhibition; near it an immense one hundred-ton gun, with all the late improvements, attracted crowds of visitors.

The relations of Germany to all foreign countries were of a friendly nature. The alliance with Austria did not only remain undisturbed throughout the year, but was greatly strengthened. The meeting of the Emperors of the two countries at Ischl, on August 10th, was generally believed to have been highly satisfactory. Nearly all the political parties of Germany were agreed in regarding a close alliance with Austria as most profitable for the interests of Germany. In the further development of the Eastern question (see Eastern Question) Germany took a leading part, and the supplementary conference of the great powers, which was to settle the remaining difficulties of Turkey with Montenegro and Greece, again met at Berlin. The German ambassador at Constantinople, Count Hatzfeld, acquired by the successful management of difficult negotiations the reputation of a diplomatist of consummate ability. The commercial treaties with Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium were renewed until June 30, 1881.

The German military manoeuvres which took place in August were of the most imposing character. They were visited by Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, the King and Queen of the Hellenes, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and
Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and a number of distinguished foreign officers. The appearance of the troops was a subject of general admiration.

The birth of a son, on October 28th, to the Duke of Cumberland, the claimant to the throne of Hanover, caused great jubilation among the Guelphs. The Duke of Brunswick greatly displeased the Prussian Court by sending a congratulatory telegram to the Guelphs in the city of Hanover who celebrated the event.

The split which had for some time existed in the National-Liberal party with regard to the policy of Prince Bismarck, led in August to the secession of a considerable number of members of the Imperial Parliament and Prussian Diet from the ranks of the party. A declaration to that effect was published at Berlin, on August 30th, signed by twenty-eight members of the two Assemblies. The "Secessionists," as they were called, declared in their manifesto their intention to uphold the political liberties already achieved, and to adhere to the principles of freedom of commerce and reform of the imperial system of taxation, rejecting unnecessary burdens and indirect taxes, especially those which press heavily upon the poorer classes. They also insist upon ecclesiastical and religious freedom being guaranteed by independent state legislation, protecting the inalienable rights of the state. Among those who signed the manifesto were Herr von Forenbach, formerly President of the Reichstag, Herr von Staaffenburg, formerly first Vice-President of the Reichstag, Dr. Bamberger and Herr Rickert. At the close of the year the "Seccesionists" numbered thirty. Their political position is half-way between the National-Liberal and the Progressist parties.

On October 15th Germany celebrated the formal consecration and opening of the Cologne Cathedral. The Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, the King of Saxony, and several other German sovereigns were present on the occasion, but all the leaders of the Catholic party remained demonstratively absent. A petition of prominent Catholics of the Rhine provinces and Westphalia, for the recall of the exiled Archbishop of Cologne to his see on the occasion of the cathedral festival, was not granted.

Gifford, Sandford Robinson, N. A., landscape painter, was born in Greenwich, Saratoga County, New York, in 1823. His youth was passed at Hudson, where his mind must have been early imbued with those beautiful combinations of river and sky which he studied later to reproduce. He entered at Brown University in 1842, but during his second year he left college and went to New York to devote himself to art. He studied under John R. Smith, one of the best teachers and water-color painters of that day. His canvases show that he was a disciple of Cole. In 1851 he became an Associate of the National Academy, and in 1854 a member. In 1855 and 1856 he was abroad, and his careful study of the best models produced a steady growth in his own powers. The war interrupted his work. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment, volunteered with it, and shared its history in camp and field. Some fine sketches of bivouac and battle are reminiscences of this experience. His first exhibition at the Academy of Design was in 1847, "A Lake Scene on the Catskills." His last were, in this year, "Reins of the Parthenon" and "Sunrise on the Matterhorn"—well worthy of his mature fame. He sent to the Paris Exposition (1867) "Home in the Wilderness" and "Twilight on Mount Hunter." At the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, he was represented by "Lake Geneva;" "Pallanza;" "Fishing-Boats in the Adriatic;" "Sunrise on the Seashore;" "Tivoli," and a canvas glowing with golden tints, "San Giorgio, Venice," which was also shown at the Paris Exposition of 1878, together with "Mount Renier." In 1868 Mr. Gifford returned to Europe. In 1870 he journeyed through the Rocky Mountains. In the early summer of 1890 he traveled to Lake Superior in search of health, but the benefit was temporary, and after his return to New York he died, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Gladstone,* William Ewart, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Liberal Cabinet formed in 1880, was born December 29, 1809. After graduating at Oxford, where he took a double first class, in 1831, he contested in the following year Newark in the Conservative interest, and sat for that borough until December, 1845. He was only twenty-five years of age when Sir Robert Peel appointed him to a position in the Lordship of the Treasury, and three months later he became Under-Secretary for the Colonies, retaining that post until his ministerial leader went out of office, in April, 1835. On Sir Robert Peel returning to power in 1841, Mr. Gladstone accepted the appointment of Vice-President of the Council and Master of the Mint. In 1843 he exchanged the former office for the presidency of the Board of Trade in succession to the Earl of Ripon. In 1845 he succeeded the late Earl of Derby in the Secretariat for the Colonies; but shortly after resigned the office and his seat, and remained out of Parliament until the general election of 1847, when he was returned for the University of Oxford. Finding himself opposed to his colleagues on the questions of university reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities, Mr. Gladstone in 1851 separated himself from the body of the Conservative party, and at the general election of that year succeeded in regaining his seat only after a severe contest. In December, 1853, he joined the "Coalition" Ministry of Lord Aberdeen as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1857 he was published in the "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1851. In the following lines we reproduce the leading events in the political life of the new English Premier, and add an account of his life since 1857.
GLADSTONE, WILLIAM E.

Exchequer, which position he resigned in 1855, soon after the reconstruction of the Cabinet by Lord Palmerston. In the winter of 1858-59 he was employed on a special mission to the Ionian Islands. In June, 1869, Mr. Gladstone resigned under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and when Lord Palmerston died he retained the chancellorship under the late Earl Russell and also assumed the leadership of the House of Commons. At the general elections of 1868 Mr. Gladstone was rejected by the University of Oxford, but obtained a seat in South Lancashire. In June, 1868, the Government being defeated in committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. He lost his seat in Lancashire at the general election of 1869, but was returned for Greenwich by a large majority, and, on the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry, Mr. Gladstone succeeded him as Premier. In 1873 the Government sustained a serious defeat in the rejection of the Irish University Education Bill, and Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation; but Mr. Disraeli declining to take office, he was commissioned by the Queen to reconstruct the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone undertook the chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office as First Lord of the Treasury, retaining the dual position until the adverse verdict of the constituencies in 1874 caused the resignation of the Ministry. Soon after his retirement from office, Mr. Gladstone formally announced, in a letter to Earl Granville, his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party, which was transferred to the Marquis of Hertfording. He devoted the leisure thus gained to literature, and, by a number of controversial essays and newspaper articles, took an active part in the leading questions of the day. The pamphlets published by him in 1874 and 1875, on the conflict between the States of Europe and the Roman Catholic Church ("The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance"); "Vaticanism, an Answer to Reproofs and Replies" (1875); "Rome and the Newest Fashion in Religion," (1878), were translated into several foreign languages and found a wide circulation. In 1876 he published his famous pamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East," which exerted a decisive influence upon public opinion in England. About the same time he published a large work on Homer, entitled "Homer Synchronism; an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer" (London, 1876). At the general election of 1880 he was returned both for the borough of Leeds and for Edinburghshire. The former he resigned in favor of his son Herbert, who was elected in his stead. Mr. Gladstone married, in 1839, Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. By the decease of the late Baronet that mansion and estate became the property of Mr. Gladstone's eldest son. Several members of his family have also come forward in public life. Mr. William Henry Gladstone, the eldest son, was born in 1840, was elected member of Parliament for Chester in 1865, for Whithby in 1868 and 1874, and for East Worcestershire in 1880. He was also a Lord of the Treasury from 1869 to 1874. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the fourth son, was born in 1854. He is a lecturer on history at Keble College, Oxford, and was in 1880 appointed private secretary of his father. He was also elected in the same year to Parliament for the borough of Leeds. The second son, the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, is Rector of Hawarden, and a daughter of Mr. Gladstone is wife of the Rev. E. C. Wickham, Head Master of Wellington College. Mr. Gladstone's oldest brother, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Baronet, was Lord Lieutenant for Kincardineshire, and member of Parliament for Queensborough, 1830, Portarlington, 1832-1835, Leicester, 1835-1837, and Ipswich, 1842.

GRANVILLE, GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVINGTON GOWEN, second Earl, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the new English Cabinet, was born in London May 15, 1815. He took his degree at Oxford in 1834. He sat in the House of Commons for Morpeth (1838 to 1888), and also for Lichfield (1841 to 1846), previously to succeeding, in 1846, his father, the first Earl Granville, in the peerage. His official life dates from 1840, when he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. From 1848 to 1851 he was Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and from 1851 to 1852 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He has held various other official positions, having in turn been Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and President of the Council, which office he held in the two Cabinets presided over by Lord Palmerston. In 1868 he joined Mr. Gladstone's first Cabinet as Colonial Secretary, relinquishing that position in 1870 to succeed the Earl of Clarendon as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and also Chairman of the Commission for the Exhibition of 1862. He attended the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II of Russia, as the representative of England, in 1856. He is Chancellor of the University of London and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, a kingdom of Western Europe. The Queen, Victoria, was born May 24, 1819. She is a daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III; succeeded her uncle, William IV, in 1837; and married in 1840 Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Children of the Queen.—1. Princess Victoria, born November 21, 1840; married in 1858 to the present Crown Prince of Germany. 2. Prince Albert Edward, heir-apparent, born November 9, 1841; married in 1866 Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX.

The following princes and princesses are cousins of the Queen: 1. Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, born September 21, 1845, the grandson of King Ernest August of Hanover, fifth son of King George III; married December 21, 1875, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1856. Offspring of the union are a daughter, Maria Louisa, born October 11, 1879, and a son, born October 28, 1880. 2. Prince George of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III, Field-Marshall, commanding in chief the British army. 3. Princess Augusta, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1848, to Grand Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess Mary, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1823; married June 12, 1846, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1827, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg. Offspring of the union are one daughter and three sons.

The Cabinet was composed as follows at the close of 1880: First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P. (see GLADSTONE); Lord High Chancellor, Lord Seaborne (see SELBORNE); Lord President of the Council, Earl Spencer (see SPENCER); Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll (see ARgyLL); Secretaries of State: 1. Home Department, Right Hon. Sir Vernon Harcourt, Baronet, M. P. (see HARcourt); 2. Foreign Affairs, Earl Granville (see GRANVILLE); 3. Colonies, Earl of Kimberley (see KImBERLEY); 4. War, Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M. P. (see CHILDERS); 5. India, Marquis of Hartington, M. P. (see HARTINGTON); 6. First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Northbrook (see NORTHbrook); Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Right Hon. John Bright, M. P. (see BRIGHT); Chief Secretary for Ireland, Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P. (see FORSTER); President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P. (see CHAMBERLAIN).

The Parliament which assembled in April, 1880, is the twenty-second Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom. The House of Lords consists of all peers of Great Britain and of Scotch and Irish representative peers, and of most of the archbishops and bishops of England and Wales. The House of Lords, in 1880, was composed of 4 peers of the royal blood, 2 archbishops, 23 dukes, 19 marquesses, 134 earls, 32 viscounts, 24 bishops, and 83 barons. The Speaker of the House of Lords was Earl Selborne, the Lord High Chancellor. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the counties, boroughs and universities. Of the latter, Oxford elects 2, Cambridge 2, London 1, Edinburgh 1, Glasgow 1, and Dublin 2. England was represented in 1880 by 493, Scotland by 60, and Ireland by 108 members. The Speaker of the House of Commons was the Right Hon. Henry Bouvier William Brand; second president chairman of committees, Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair. The number of registered electors in 1880 was 2,501,676 in England, 237,586 in Ireland, and 605,614 in Scotland. The number of votes recorded at the general election of 1880 was 1,417,924 for the Conservative candidates, and 1,881,951 for Liberal candidates and Home Rulers.

The area and population of the British Empire in 1880 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Area in square miles</th>
<th>Population in 1881</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>121,508</td>
<td>58,994,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India and Ceylon</td>
<td>7,590,900</td>
<td>50,644,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total British Empire</td>
<td>7,712,408</td>
<td>59,199,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tributary states in India</td>
<td>557,808</td>
<td>4,445,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total empire and dependencies</td>
<td>8,260,216</td>
<td>63,644,848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table gives the area and population of the United Kingdom according to the census of 1871, as well as the estimates of the Registrar-General (who does not include the islands in the British waters, nor the soldiers and sailors abroad) for 1871, 1878, and 1880:
OWNING TABLES GIVES A COMPLETE LIST OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Square miles</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV. AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>468,399</td>
<td>210,520</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>800,060</td>
<td>668,178</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nor'viki...</td>
<td>98,451</td>
<td>668,178</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>246,735</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>975,000</td>
<td>93,185</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>104,073</td>
<td>402,233</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maoris in New Zealand</td>
<td>44,919</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham Islands</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland Islands</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Howe's Island</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji Islands</td>
<td>8,063</td>
<td>4,005</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natives of the Fiji Islands</td>
<td>119,973</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanning Island</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starbuck Island</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Island</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidlem Island</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotomah (annexed in 1888)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Australia</td>
<td>5,084,660</td>
<td>2,821,400</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| V. AMERICA | 3,093,844 | 2,586,564 | 1878 |
| New Brunswick | 45,724 | 1,917,874 | 1878 |
| Bermuda | 3 | 127,410 | 1878 |
| British Honduras | 0 | 66,128 | 1878 |
| Barbados | 97 | 2,040 | 1878 |
| Bahamas | 118 | 1,076 | 1878 |
| Jamaica | 4,357 | 358,566 | 1878 |
| Cayman Islands | 55 | 5,400 | 1878 |
| Antiqua and Barbuda | 70 | 1,176 | 1878 |
| Windward Islands | 800 | 800,304 | 1878 |
| Trinidad | 1,734 | 109,088 | 1878 |
| British Guiana | 60,405 | 320,000 | 1878 |
| Falkland Islands | 4,389 | 1,994 | 1878 |
| States Island | 3 | 1878 |
| Total Americas | 5,509,564 | 3,159,269 | 1878 |
| Total British colonies and possessions | 7,763,299 | 2,096,907,647 | 1878 |

The number of owners of land in Great Britain, exclusive of the metropolis, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of owners below 80 acres</th>
<th>No. of owners above 80 acres</th>
<th>Total No. of owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales, exclusive of London</td>
<td>708,219</td>
<td>972,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>118,005</td>
<td>19,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826,224</td>
<td>1,101,780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1879 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITY</th>
<th>To United States</th>
<th>To British North America</th>
<th>To Australia and New Zealand</th>
<th>To other countries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>18,085</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>52,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch</td>
<td>9,640</td>
<td>1,780</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>12,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>5,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>3,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,618</td>
<td>20,200</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>52,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom during the years 1853-1879 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>31,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>34,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom during the years 1853-1879 was 2,586,564.
### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITIES</th>
<th>To United States</th>
<th>To British North America</th>
<th>To Australasia and New Zealand</th>
<th>To other countries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>1,941,478</td>
<td>209,069</td>
<td>543,729</td>
<td>192,006</td>
<td>1,935,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch</td>
<td>155,025</td>
<td>13,581</td>
<td>184,977</td>
<td>17,511</td>
<td>316,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>1,699,235</td>
<td>126,409</td>
<td>144,968</td>
<td>144,968</td>
<td>2,093,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>2,040,009</td>
<td>94,393</td>
<td>82,500</td>
<td>20,986</td>
<td>2,257,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>190,173</td>
<td>28,665</td>
<td>30,999</td>
<td>101,396</td>
<td>341,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820-1829</td>
<td>2,069,555</td>
<td>257,260</td>
<td>945,295</td>
<td>240,294</td>
<td>3,511,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-1839</td>
<td>857,741</td>
<td>524,044</td>
<td>1,270,091</td>
<td>261,725</td>
<td>2,963,592</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts and expenditures from 1874 to 1880 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874-75</td>
<td>714,921,738</td>
<td>624,986,460</td>
<td>89,935,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875-76</td>
<td>77,185,431</td>
<td>65,961,921</td>
<td>11,223,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-77</td>
<td>78,305,387</td>
<td>63,125,327</td>
<td>15,180,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>71,162,390</td>
<td>62,409,485</td>
<td>8,752,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-79</td>
<td>58,118,972</td>
<td>50,670,786</td>
<td>7,448,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-80</td>
<td>81,065,065</td>
<td>64,100,744</td>
<td>16,964,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1890, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCES</th>
<th>Gross receipts</th>
<th>Delivered to the Exchequer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Customs</td>
<td>£219,801,553</td>
<td>£219,801,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Excise</td>
<td>25,961,360</td>
<td>25,961,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Stamps</td>
<td>11,281,940</td>
<td>11,281,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Land-tax and house-duty</td>
<td>6,799,084</td>
<td>6,799,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Property and income tax</td>
<td>9,336,528</td>
<td>9,336,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Post-Office</td>
<td>6,561,616</td>
<td>6,561,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Telegraph service</td>
<td>1,769,254</td>
<td>1,769,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Interest on advances for local works and the purchase of Subs Canal shares</td>
<td>1,251,764</td>
<td>1,251,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>4,016,857</td>
<td>4,016,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£620,560,812</td>
<td>£620,560,812</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The public debt of Great Britain was as follows at each of the periods mentioned:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARCH 31</th>
<th>Funded debt</th>
<th>Unfunded capital</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>£674,791,719</td>
<td>235,011,471</td>
<td>£909,803,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>714,057,317</td>
<td>11,911,977</td>
<td>725,969,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>712,621,830</td>
<td>49,809,508</td>
<td>762,431,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>710,948,090</td>
<td>65,252,599</td>
<td>776,200,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>699,405,360</td>
<td>42,778,147</td>
<td>742,183,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>710,470,509</td>
<td>60,291,978</td>
<td>770,762,487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditures were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>£682,991,000</td>
<td>£201,592,000</td>
<td>£884,583,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>865,771,000</td>
<td>192,419,000</td>
<td>1,058,190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>254,359,000</td>
<td>208,980,000</td>
<td>463,339,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>197,155,000</td>
<td>520,000,000</td>
<td>717,155,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>358,946,000</td>
<td>56,187,000</td>
<td>415,133,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882-75 (average)</td>
<td>851,148,000</td>
<td>68,140,000</td>
<td>919,288,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-74</td>
<td>844,987,000</td>
<td>284,777,000</td>
<td>1,129,764,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1775 the total charge for interest and management of the debt was less than 4 millions sterling, but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty years' warfare with France, from 1793 to 1814, added nearly £23,000,000 sterling to the annual charge, which had risen to £32,000,000 in 1817, the year of the consolidation of the English and Irish Exchequer. Since that date, the capital, and the annual charge for its interest and management, has steadily decreased.

The imports and exports of merchandise from 1875 to 1879 were as follows:
The table below shows the declared value of the imports and exports of precious metals, coined and in bars, in sovereigns, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>GOLD</th>
<th>SILVER</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£10,890,000</td>
<td>£11,575,000</td>
<td>£10,765,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,570,000</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
<td>21,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,442,000</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
<td>14,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25,472,000</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
<td>26,084,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,141,000</td>
<td>20,600,000</td>
<td>20,742,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value of imports and exports in the years 1879 and 1878 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>IMPORTS</th>
<th>EXPORTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Foreign Countries</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway and Iceland</td>
<td>£15,676,000</td>
<td>£17,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>£3,150,000</td>
<td>£3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. America</td>
<td>£8,894,000</td>
<td>£9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>£1,600,000</td>
<td>£1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China and Japan</td>
<td>£8,478,000</td>
<td>£8,479,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean countries</td>
<td>£158,887,000</td>
<td>£161,626,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West, North America and Mexico</td>
<td>£21,889,000</td>
<td>£22,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>£1,960,000</td>
<td>£2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Islands</td>
<td>£1,400,000</td>
<td>£1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China and Japan</td>
<td>£4,120,000</td>
<td>£4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of North America</td>
<td>£3,380,000</td>
<td>£3,190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Possessions</td>
<td>£9,869,000</td>
<td>£9,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. China</td>
<td>£11,045,000</td>
<td>£10,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese islands</td>
<td>£1,738,000</td>
<td>£1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>£1,691,000</td>
<td>£1,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Africa</td>
<td>£1,450,000</td>
<td>£1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodesia</td>
<td>£1,060,000</td>
<td>£1,060,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>£12,950,000</td>
<td>£12,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Possessions</td>
<td>£284,051,000</td>
<td>£270,580,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value of the principal articles of import and export was as follows in 1879:
The movement of shipping in the foreign and colonial trade was as follows (in tons):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>ENTERED</th>
<th>CLAISED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the finances, commerce, and movement of shipping of the British colonies in 1878, according to the "Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and Other Possessions in the United Kingdom in 1864-78" (London, 1880):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLONIES</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Debt</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Movement of shipping, ton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>£48,000</td>
<td>£13,000</td>
<td>£6,310,000</td>
<td>£15,285,000</td>
<td>£15,158,000</td>
<td>£3,108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>£13,000</td>
<td>£21,600,000</td>
<td>£21,585,000</td>
<td>£4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominions of Canada</td>
<td>£4,661,000</td>
<td>£2,160,000</td>
<td>£19,382,000</td>
<td>£19,882,000</td>
<td>£4,661,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>513,000</td>
<td>298,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>£1,831,000</td>
<td>£1,831,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>57,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Honduras</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>41,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey’s Islands</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>353,000</td>
<td>505,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>8,900</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Christopher</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicker</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Lucía</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Vincent</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>181,000</td>
<td>184,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>87,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobago</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>87,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad</td>
<td>470,000</td>
<td>455,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies total</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Guiana</td>
<td>409,000</td>
<td>410,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkland Islands</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India</td>
<td>5,926,000</td>
<td>6,312,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straits Settlements</td>
<td>366,000</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>1,240,000</td>
<td>1,144,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>154,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labuan</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Colony</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>546,000</td>
<td>427,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Helena</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagos</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fejee Islands</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The commerce of Gibraltar, Hong-Kong, and Labuan is with the United Kingdom only.
The commercial navy was as follows in 1879 and 1878:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>RAILING-VEHICLES</th>
<th>STEAMSHIPS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member of ships registered:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>20,586</td>
<td>4,268,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>21,025</td>
<td>4,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of vessels used in 1879 (exclusive of river steamers):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coasting and long-voyage:</td>
<td>10,709</td>
<td>708,000</td>
<td>1,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-voyage:</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>139,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1879:</td>
<td>4,281</td>
<td>8,058,000</td>
<td>2,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ships registered in British colonies, 1879:</td>
<td>16,448</td>
<td>8,019,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table gives the postal statistics for the year ending March 31, 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>England and Wales</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>£200,000,000</td>
<td>109,000,000</td>
<td>78,000,000</td>
<td>1,185,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-cards</td>
<td>£30,000,000</td>
<td>87,000,000</td>
<td>57,000,000</td>
<td>194,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers and printed matter</td>
<td>£30,000,000</td>
<td>87,000,000</td>
<td>57,000,000</td>
<td>194,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail order offices:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To United Kingdom</td>
<td>£144,000,000</td>
<td>£1,400,000</td>
<td>£1,000,000</td>
<td>£156,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To foreign countries and colonies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of money orders:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To United Kingdom</td>
<td>£1,925,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000,000</td>
<td>1,274,000,000</td>
<td>5,699,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To foreign countries and colonies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The railroad statistics for 1879 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>19,099</td>
<td>£3,085,150</td>
<td>£500,482</td>
<td>£258,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4,699</td>
<td>90,905</td>
<td>5,804</td>
<td>5,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1879</td>
<td>23,798</td>
<td>3,976,055</td>
<td>£500,482</td>
<td>£258,877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of telegraph-Offices in 1878 was 5,389, of which 1,401 were private and railway stations. The length of the government lines was 41,354 kilometres, or wires 188,554 kilometres. The number of dispatches sent, exclusive of press and official dispatches, was 25,589,416.

The British army is filled up exclusively by recruiting. The term of service is twelve years, after which a soldier can serve for nine years more. At the end of three years he can also enter the reserve, one year in the regular army being counted as three in the reserve. By the organization of 1879, the United Kingdom is divided into sixty-eight military districts. In each district there is one brigade depot of 182 men, two battalions of the regular army, which alternately serve abroad, two battalions of militia, and the volunteers of the district. Besides these there are the following organizations: In Ireland there is a police force under military discipline, consisting of 18,000 men and 4,000 horses; the Channel Islands have a militia of 300 officers and 7,000 men, subsidized by the British Government. India has a police force, under military discipline, of 190,000 men, the officers of which are Europeans; the colonies all have a militia and a volunteer corps of their own. According to the "Army Estimates" 1880-81, the army was composed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TROOPS</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Soldiers</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. REGULAR ARMY</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>16,402</td>
<td>17,321</td>
<td>11,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cavalry</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>19,502</td>
<td>18,521</td>
<td>24,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Artillery</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>4,407</td>
<td>4,823</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Engineers</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>4,071</td>
<td>4,487</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Infantry</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>3,685</td>
<td>3,008</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Colonial corps</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>3,685</td>
<td>3,008</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Administrative corps</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>5,997</td>
<td>7,791</td>
<td>1,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Reserve</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,185</td>
<td>258,749</td>
<td>269,934</td>
<td>33,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. TERRITORIAL ARMY</td>
<td>4,677</td>
<td>162,943</td>
<td>167,612</td>
<td>21,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Yeomanry and militia</td>
<td>7,680</td>
<td>185,000</td>
<td>195,680</td>
<td>21,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Volunteers</td>
<td>7,680</td>
<td>185,000</td>
<td>195,680</td>
<td>21,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,357</td>
<td>347,940</td>
<td>360,397</td>
<td>42,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. IMPERIAL ARMY OF NATIVES IN INDIA</td>
<td>8,292</td>
<td>238,574</td>
<td>246,866</td>
<td>24,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Gendar du corps</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cavalry</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>15,540</td>
<td>16,411</td>
<td>90,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Artillery</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Engineers</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Infantry</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>101,200</td>
<td>102,300</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Staff</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,359</td>
<td>238,574</td>
<td>247,933</td>
<td>24,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>26,667</td>
<td>627,954</td>
<td>725,621</td>
<td>49,659</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1878 the army was distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TROOPS</th>
<th>Great Britain</th>
<th>Colonies</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Regular army</td>
<td>147,063</td>
<td>97,376</td>
<td>80,346</td>
<td>225,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Territorial army</td>
<td>359,748</td>
<td>359,748</td>
<td>359,748</td>
<td>359,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Native Indian army</td>
<td>107,155</td>
<td>107,155</td>
<td>107,155</td>
<td>107,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>504,966</td>
<td>334,971</td>
<td>297,846</td>
<td>737,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Horses, elephants, and steers.  † English officers.  ‡ Native officers and soldiers.
The navy consisted of 72 ironclads, inclusive of those in the course of construction, about 880 steamers, and 120 sailing-vessels. Of this number 251 were in commission in August, 1890, 123 being at home, and 128 abroad. The navy is manned by 45,800 seamen, 13,000 marines, and 21,420 men belonging to the Royal Navy reserve.

The session of Parliament was opened February 5th by the Queen in person. Her Majesty said in her speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor:

My relations with all the powers continue to be friendly. The course of events since the prorogation of Parliament has tended to furnish additional security to the maintenance of European peace, on the principles laid down by the Treaty of Berlin. Much, however, still remains to be done to repair the disorder with which the late war has affected many parts of the Turkish Empire.

A convention for the suppression of the slave-trade has been concluded between my Government and that of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

At the close of your last session I expressed my hope that the Treaty of Gundamak had happily terminated the war in Afghanistan. In conformity with its provisions, my envoy, with his retinue, was honorably received and entertained by the Amir at Cabool. While engaged, however, in the exercises of their duty, he and those connected with the embassy were treacherously attacked by overwhelming numbers, and, after an heroic defense, were almost all massacred. An outrage so intolerable called for condign chastisement, and my troops, which, pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty, either had withdrawn or were withdrawing from the territories governed by the Amir, were ordered to retrace their steps. The skill exhibited in the rapid march upon Cabool, and in the advances upon the other lines of action, reflects the highest credit upon the officers and men of my British and native forces, whose bravery has shown with its wonted luster in every collision with the enemy.

The abdication of the Amir, and the unsettled condition of the country, render the recall of my troops impracticable for the present; but the principle on which my Government has hitherto acted remains unchanged; and, while determined to make the frontiers of my Indian Empire strong, I desire to be in friendly relations alike with those who may rule in Afghanistan, and with the people of that country.

My anticipations as to the early establishment of peace in South Africa have been fulfilled. The capture and deposition of the Zooloo king, and the breakings up of the military organization on which his dynasty was based, have relieved my possessions in that part of the world from a danger which has seriously impeded their advancement and consolidation. In Basutoland a native outbreak of considerable importance has been effectually quelled by my colonial forces; while the Transvaal has been freed from the depredations of a powerful chief, who, having successfully resisted the former Government of the country, had persistently rejected our attempts at conciliation. I have reason to hope that the time is now approaching when an important advance may be made toward the establishment of union or confederation under which the powers of self-government, which has already enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Cape Colony, may be extended to my subjects in other parts of South Africa.

The commission which, at the close of the last session, I informed you I had issued to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression throughout the United Kingdom is pursuing its labors. In the mean time, the serious deficiency in the usual crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered necessary special precautions on the part of my Government to guard against the calamities with which those districts were threatened.

With this view, they have called upon the authorities charged with the duties of administering relief to make ample preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, should such a step become necessary; and they have also stimulated the employment of idle by advances on terms more liberal than those prescribed by the existing law.

I feel assured that you will give your sanction to the course which has been adopted, where it may have exceeded the power intrusted by Parliament to the Executive Government.

A proposal will be submitted to you for providing funds required for these exceptional advances on the security of the property administered by the Church Temporalities Commissioners. I trust you will be able to resume the consideration of the Criminal Code, and of the improvement of the law of bankruptcy.

Bills will be laid before you for enfranchising the owners of settled land, for consolidating and amending the lunacy laws, and for simplifying the practice of conveyancing.

The address to the Crown was moved in the House of Lords by Lord Onslow, who defended the policy of the Government in Afghanistan and South Africa, and expressed the hope that the Government would be able to make good its promises of useful legislation to meet the agricultural distresses. Lord Rosse seconded the motion, speaking particularly of the distress in Ireland. Lord Granville urged a reform of the land laws, by simplifying the sale and acquisition of land. If Home Rule meant another and distinct Parliament for Ireland, he considered it an utter impossibility, though he had no objection to giving the sister kingdom such an amount of local control over its affairs as would really tend to an amelioration of its condition. The war in South Africa had not only been politic, but in the highest degree unjust and unnecessary, a cruel and inhuman contest, a disgrace to the honor and name of the nation. Not less without excuse had been the war with Afghanistan, where the British had been met with the most determined resistance on the part of all the natives. The Earl of Beaconsfield said it was disingenuous to blame the Government, not so much for what it had done, as for what it had been said it had done. He did not think it necessary at that time to defend the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin. The Government was seeing to their execution. To the strictures of Lord Granville on the wars in South Africa and Afghanistan, and the alleged atrocities there, he gave an indignant denial. The policy of the Ministers in regard to Afghanistan had never altered. It was not one of annexation, but purely of defense, and, having secured the military frontier, the troops would be withdrawn the moment the Afghans had obtained a ruler under whom they could live and be peaceful. Not more than one tenth of the people were hostile to the British. The Premier further declared that what the Home Rulers wanted would be equivalent to a dismemberment of the United Kingdom, and the man who favored that was false to his sovereign and his country. The Duke of Argyll denounced the proceedings of
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

General Roberts in Afghanistan, criticised the Treaty of Berlin as giving each of the powers a separate cause of quarrel with Turkey, and the Anglo-Turkish Convention as guaranteeing Turkey against the consequences of breaking its own promises, and charged that Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, had led the Government in its Afghan policy. Lord Cranbrook replied to the Duke of Argyll, and the motion for the address was adopted. The address was moved in the House of Commons by Colonel Drummond Moray, and seconded by Mr. J. P. Corry. Lord Hartington asked explanations from the Government on various points; first, as to the Greek frontier negotiations, and the progress which had been made in inducing Turkey to adopt the promised reforms. He deprecated any action on the part of England for the repression of the rising liberties of the Danubian principalities, and insisted that the threatening state of Europe should teach the lesson of making the country safe, by concentrating its resources and lessening its responsibilities. He complained that the speech from the Throne contained no reference to future policy in Afghanistan, and argued that the course of events had made it impossible to pursue the policy marked out in the Treaty of Gun-damat. He thought the annexation of the Transvaal in South Africa was effected under a mistake as to the views of the people, and might be revoked if that should turn out to be the wisest policy. He hoped the Ministers would take the earliest opportunity for explaining what steps they had taken to meet the distress prevailing in Ireland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in explanation of measures that had been adopted by the Government on subjects to which the opposition had directed their inquiries. The state of Turkey was such as to cause anxiety, but the Government were striving to bring about a better condition. Under existing circumstances, and in the armed state of Europe, England could not afford to abdicate its position and influence in the council of nations. The policy of the Government as to Afghanistan was not changed. A letter hoped from hitherto existed of bringing about a South African federation. The Chancellor also related what the Government had done with respect to the distress in Ireland.

In the course of the subsequent debates, Earl Beaconsfield several times announced that the statement the Government had released Persia from its engagement not to occupy Persia, was not true; and a letter was read from General Roberts denying allegations that Afghan prisoners had been shot for fighting against the British troops. On the 18th of February Earl Beaconsfield, in answer to a question from Earl Granville, said that he was not prepared to say that the tripartite treaty of 1856, by which Great Britain, Austria, and France guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, had ceased to exist, but that if the kingdom were appealed to by the co-signatories of the treaty to act under its provisions, there were certain circumstances he should take into consideration. Lord Selborne said that he considered the treaty as completely inoperative as if it had been abrogated in the most solemn form. On the 20th of February the Duke of Argyll made a speech of more than two hours in length in the House of Lords, in condemnation of the policy and proceedings of the Government in Afghanistan. He was replied to by Lord Cranbrook, and the debate was continued by Lord Northbrook, Lord Hammond, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Napier of Magdala, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Granville, and Lord Beaconsfield.

Attention was called in the House of Commons, February 17th, to a placard signed “S. Plimsoll” which had been posted on the walls of Westminster, appealing to the constituents of Sir Charles Russell against his action on the grain-cargoes bill. This was regarded by the member assailed as a breach of privilege, and he moved a resolution affixing that character to it. Mr. Plimsoll acknowledged his responsibility for the paper, made an explanation and apology for his act, and desired to withdraw the words he had used. The resolution of censure was withdrawn, but it was insisted that some notice ought to be taken of the act notwithstanding an apology had been made, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution mentioning the offense, but declaring that an apology for it had been accepted. A debate ensued as to whether the effect of the resolution might not be to make a new rule or to limit the freedom of discussion, after which it was adopted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, February 23rd, a series of resolutions for preventing the obstruction of the progress of business in the House by factious members, which were adopted without a division and made a standing order of the House. They provide that if any member shall have been named by the Speaker or Chairman of Committees as disregarding the authority of the Chair or abusing the rules of the House by persistently or willfully obstructing business, then the Speaker shall put the question—if motion be made, without amendment, adjournment, or debate—that the offender be suspended for the remainder of the sitting. If a member be suspended three times in one session his suspension shall continue on the last occasion one week, and until a motion has been made upon which it shall be decided whether his suspension shall cease, or for how long a period it shall continue; and a member, if he so pleases, may be heard in his own defense.

The army estimates were passed March 1st, including a vote of £4,579,000 for pay and allowances for the land forces at home and abroad. The naval estimates were passed March 5th, embodying a vote of £5,800,000 for the navy and votes for the service for 1880–81, and several votes of money.
On the same day, the Government announced in both Houses that as Parliament would necessarily be dissolved during the year by the expiration of its term of limitation, they had considered it most convenient to hold the elections for the new Parliament at about the time of Easter, the effect of which would be to enable the new Parliament to meet in May. Parliament would then be prorogued and dissolved as soon as the essential measures could be finished. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his financial statement March 11th. The total amount of the deficit on the last year was £3,310,000, due in some measure to war expenditure, but largely traceable to a falling off in the revenue. The total cost of the Zooloo war, from first to last, had been £5,138,000. The Chancellor estimated the total income of the next year at £21,580,000, as against an actual income for the past year of £20,580,000, showing an advance of £700,000. The actual expenditure of the last year had been £31,138,000. For the coming year he estimated it at £31,486,000. This would leave as between estimated income and estimated expenditure a balance of £74,000. The accumulated deficit —£2,105,000—was proposed to meet by the conversion of £2,000,000 of annuities terminable in 1885, and by Exchequer bills for the remaining £2,000,000. The sum of £600,000 would be appropriated from the new sinking fund, and, £300,000 being added to the fixed sum of £28,300,000 now applied yearly to pay the interest of the public debt, the deficit of £6,000,000 would thus be met in five years. A bill was passed concerning Parliamentary elections and corrupt practices, and a few other pending measures of more pressing importance were disposed of, after which Parliament was prorogued and dissolved by royal proclamation March 23d. The Queen said in her message of prorogation:

I can not part from you without expressing my deep sense of the zeal and ability which, during more than six years, you have consistently displayed in exercising your important functions, nor without tendering to you my warm acknowledgments for the useful measures which you have submitted for my acceptance, and especially for the manner in which you have upheld a policy the object of which was at once to defend my empire and to secure the general peace.

My relations with foreign powers are friendly and favorable to the maintenance of tranquillity in Europe. I entertain the confident hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan will lead to a speedy settlement of that country.

I have had much satisfaction in assenting to the acts you have passed for the relief of the distress unhappily prevalent in parts of Ireland; and, trusting that these measures will be accepted by my Irish subjects as a proof of the ready sympathy of the Imperial Parliament, I look forward with confidence to the restored prosperity of their country.

I rejoice to observe the indications of a general improvement in trade, and that the commercial depression which I have had to lament appears to be passing away.

I have witnessed with the greatest sympathy the heavy losses sustained by the various classes connected with the cultivation of the soil, and have viewed with admiration the patience and high spirit with which they have contended against an almost unprecedented series of disastrous seasons.

I trust that, with the blessing of Providence, a more favorable harvest may be looked for, and that, from the commission which I issued to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression, suggestions may be come which will lead to the more profitable use of agricultural land, and to a higher development of its branch of national industry.

The election of the United Kingdom will be called upon with a view to choose their representatives in Parliament, and I beg to pray that the Almighty God may guide them to promote the object of my constant solicitude—the happiness of my people.

The Parliament now dissolved met on March 5, 1874, and had reached the age of six years and nineteen days, constituting it the longest Parliament that had sat during the reign of Victoria, except that called by Earl Derby in May, 1859, which sat thirteen days longer.

The leaders of both parties published their declarations, designed to be influential in the coming elections, immediately on the announcement being made that the dissolution would occur near Easter. The Earl of Beaconsfield wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, stating that the measures respecting the state of Ireland were about to be submitted to the royal assent, and claiming that one of the most difficult problems connected with the government and people of that country had been solved by establishing a system of education open to all classes and creeds. Nevertheless, a great danger distracted Ireland in that a partial population was attempting to sever the constitutional tie which united it to Great Britain. After declaring that the strength of the nation depended on the unity of feeling which should pervade the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and that the first duty of the Minister should be to consolidate the cooperation of all the parts, the Premier continued:

And yet there are some who challenge the expediency of the imperial character of this realm. Having attempted, and failed, to enslave our colonies by their policy of secession, they may, perhaps, now recognize in the disintegration of the United Kingdom a mode which will not only accomplish, but precipitate their purpose.

Rarely in this century has there been an occasion more critical. The power of England and the peace of Europe will largely depend on the verdict of the country. Her Majesty's present Ministers have hitherto been enabled to secure that peace, so necessary to the welfare of all civilized nations, and so peculiarly the interest of our own. But this inestimable blessing can not be obtained by the passive principle of non-interference. Peace rests on the presence, not to say the ascendency, of England in the councils of Europe. Even at this moment the doubt, supposed to be inseparable from popular election, if it does not diminish, certainly arrests her influence, and is a main reason for not delaying an appeal to the national voice.

The Marquis of Hasting, the Parliamentary leader of the Liberal party, carefully in-
that these issues should be plainly stated, and that others which he has avoided shall be brought before you. I know of no party which "challenges the expediency of the imperial character of this realm." I know of none who have "attempted to enforce by their policy of decomposition." The present healthy condition of the colonies, and their harmony of feeling with the mother-country, he continued, was owing to their having received their institutions under the guidance of Liberal statesmen, and learned "that entire dependence on imperial assistance for their freedom and defense was not compatible with the dignity of freemen." No patriotic purpose was to be gained by the use of language of exaggeration in describing the Irish agitation for Home Rule. His lordship believed that the demand so described was impracticable, that concession to it would be mischievous, and he had always opposed it and always would oppose it. The Government had treated it with indulgence and indifference when it should have met it with firmness and resistance, combined with proof that every just and reasonable demand of the Irish people for equal laws and institutions would be granted. Lord Beaconsfield had claimed that her Majesty's Ministers had maintained the peace of Europe. "But they did not prevent," said the Marquis of Hartington, "even if their policy did not cause, a war in the East of Europe. The ascendency of England has been claimed in circles, but it has been surrendered in secret convictions." The aggrandizement of Russia, and the destruction of the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, the declared objects of their policy have been frustrated. "No progress has been made toward giving effect to the provisions of the Anglo-Turkish Convention for reforms in Asia Minor, and the Greek question, which disturbed Eastern Europe, was still as far from a solution as ever; but while the policy of the Ministry had failed, the immense responsibilities incurred by the country remained. In Africa, the address continued, "her Majesty's Ministers have drifted into a war which they did not sanction and which they deplore—a war which has brought honor and no advantage in return for the blood and treasure which have been spent. In Afghanistan they have created a war which has destroyed a nation, the strength and independence of which they declared, in common with their predecessors, to be important for the safety of the frontier of India." And in this they had subjected India to immense loss and expense. "The just influence of England is the councils of Europe," the Marquis added, "is an object which the Liberal party has pursued with at least as much sincerity as, and certainly with more success than, has attended the policy of the present administration. . . . But the influence of England does not rest upon bases of assent and acquiescence, but is an object which the Liberal party is pursuing with at least as much sincerity as, and certainly with more success than, has attended the policy of the present administration. . . ."

The elections for the new Parliament were held during April, and resulted in the return of 205 Liberals, 239 Conservatives, and 62 Home Rulers, giving the Liberals a plurality of 117, and a majority of 56 members. At the election of sixteen peers to represent the peers of Scotland in the House of Lords, April 16th, the Earl of Leven and Melville, and Lord Borthwick were chosen in the place of Liselton and the Marquis of Queensberry. Mr. Gladstone, who was universally regarded as the real leader of the Liberal party, was returned to the House of Commons by the two constituencies of Midlothian and Leeds. He elected to sit for Midlothian. He gave his health to the desire and of the responsibility of his party in his address to the electors of that borough, saying, "The efforts of the party which now seems likely to attain the full measure of its predominance will, I trust, be steadily and temperately addressed toward establishing the external policy of this country on the lines of justice, equal right, and sympathy with freedom, and toward the direction of the internal government and legislation which, during the last half-century, have done so much to relieve the people, to gain respect for the laws, to strengthen the foundation of the throne, and to consolidate the structure of this great and noble empire." The Marquis of Hartington regarded the result of the elections as rather the expression of the disapproval and condemnation by the voters of the conduct of the Government than of their confidence in the Liberal party; he thought the Liberals knew very well that they had still very much to do in order to establish their claims before the country. A task of pressing importance which they had before them was to secure a condemnation and reversal of the system of foreign policy which...
the Government was pursuing. Mr. Gladstone was offered a public reception in London, but declined it on grounds of public propriety, saying, "I am sure that in the eyes of many, and not of our political opponents exclusively, it would be regarded as an attempt, made for the first time, to establish a practice of public rejoicing in the metropolis of the country over the catastrophe of an administration and a political party, and would wound feelings which we ought to respect as well as spare."

On the 21st of April the Earl of Beaconsfield formally tendered to the Queen the resignations of himself and his colleagues in the Ministry. On the next day the Queen sent for the Marquis of Hartington. On the 23rd Lord Hartington visited the Queen again with Lord Granville, and afterward Mr. Gladstone was summoned to Windsor and received the appointment of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The new Cabinet was constituted as follows: First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne; Lord President of the Council, Earl Spencer; Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Argyll; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir William Harcourt; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Earl Granville; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl of Kimberley; Secretary of State for War, Mr. Childers; Secretary of State for India, Marquis of Hartington; First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Northbrook; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Chamberlain; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Bright; Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster; President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Dodson.

Earl Granville as Foreign Secretary received the foreign ambassadors and ministers April 30th, and stated concerning the attitude of the new Cabinet in regard to Continental affairs, that the Treaty of Berlin, frankly adopted by the new Government, would be maintained; the Cabinet would enter into no Continental alliance, and would cordially continue the relations with France; it would support the demands of Greece; and it expected to maintain a good understanding with respect to English and French relations in Egypt.

The new Parliament met April 23d. The Right Honorable Henry Brand was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. During the process of swearing in the members of the House of Commons, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who had been returned from Northampton, being an atheist, claimed the privilege of making an affirmation instead of taking the oath. The Speaker was not able to determine the question thus raised, since he had grave doubts of the construction placed on the meaning of the Parliamentary Oaths Act of 1866 by Mr. Bradlaugh. The case was referred to a select committee. The House afterward adjourned till May 20th. The committee was to consider the question raised by Mr. Bradlaugh, decided that the oath should not be dispensed with in his case, and so reported when the House met again. On the 21st of May Mr. Bradlaugh came forward and offered to be sworn. A resolution was offered declaring that he ought not to be allowed to take the oath. This was rejected by a vote of 259 to 214. The case was then referred to a select committee, with directions to inquire into the facts and circumstances of the claim of Mr. Bradlaugh to be sworn, into the law applicable to the claim, and into the jurisdiction of the House to refuse it. This committee reported adversely to Mr. Bradlaugh's claim, and the House decided, June 23d, after having debated the question for two days, that Mr. Bradlaugh should not be allowed to take the oath. On the next day, Mr. Bradlaugh again pressed his claim to take the oath. It was denied, and he was requested to withdraw. He declared the order contrary to law, and refused to obey it, and for this was taken into custody. The case excited great public interest, and many meetings were held on the subject, some of which were in sympathy with Mr. Bradlaugh, and others with the Parliamentary majority. On the 3d of July Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution declaring that every person returned as a member of the House of Commons, who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation instead of taking an oath, should henceforth—notwithstanding so much of the resolution adopted by the House on June 22d as relates to affirmation—be permitted without question to make and subscribe a solemn affirmation in the form prescribed by the Parliamentary Oaths Act of 1866, as amended by the Promissory Oaths Act of 1868, subject to any liability by statute. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 529 to 249, and was made a standing order. Mr. Bradlaugh made the affirmation and took his seat on the next day.

In the opening speech of his canvass at Edinburgh, March 17th, Mr. Gladstone attributed to the Emperor of Austria a disparaging remark concerning himself which his Majesty was said to have made to Sir Henry Elliot, describing Mr. Gladstone as a man who did not approve the foreign policy of Austria, and whom he therefore did not desire to see in power. Mr. Gladstone then reviewed the foreign policy of Austria, saying: "Austria has ever been the unflinching foe of freedom in every country in Europe. . . . There is not an instance, there is not a spot on the whole map where you can lay your finger and say, 'There Austria did good.' I do not of course abandon the hope of improvement in the future; but we must look to the past and to the present for the guidance of our judgments. At this moment, and in the Congress of Berlin, Austria resisted the extension of freedom, and did not promote it." Sir Henry Elliot telegraphed from Vienna March 24th that Mr. Gladstone had entirely misrepresented a casual remark
the Emperor had made to him, and the Baron Haymerle, the Austrian Premier, was most anxious that there should be a contradiction in the dispatch of business. The Queen's message was read by the Lord Chancellor. In it her Majesty said:

The cordial relations which I hold with all the other powers of Europe will, I trust, enable me to come into concert with them the early and complete fulfillment of the Treaty of Berlin with respect to effects of reforms and equal laws in Turkey, as well as such territorial questions as have not yet been settled in conformity with the provisions of that treaty. I regard such fulfillment as essential for the avoidance of further complications in the East.

In accordance with this view, I have deemed it expedient to dispatch an ambassador extraordinary to the court of the Sultan.

On the last occasion of my addressing you, I expressed my hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan would lead to a speedy settlement of that country. Since that period, the gallantry of my troops has continued to be conspicuous, and the labors of my Government in India have been unremitting. But I have to lament that the end in view has not yet been attained. My efforts will, however, be unceasingly directed toward the pacification of Afghanistan, and toward the establishment of such institutions as may be found best fitted to secure the independence of the people, and to restore their friendly relations with my Indian Empire.

The condition of Indian finance, as it has recently been made known to me, has required my special attention. I have directed that you shall be supplied with the fullest information upon this weighty subject. I invite your careful notice to the important questions of policy connected with the future of South Africa. I have continued to commend to the favorable consideration of the authorities and of the people the various settlements the projects of cooperation. In maintaining my supremacy over the Transvaal, with its diversified population, and to extend to the European settlers institutions based on large and liberal principles of self-government.

The Queen then made a reference to signs which indicated some revival of trade, but which had not been attended with any alleviation in the depression of the revenue, and continued:

The Peace Preservation Act for Ireland expires on the 1st of June. You will not be asked to renew it. My desire to avoid the evils of exceptional legislation in abridgment of liberty would not induce me to forego in any degree the performance of the first duty of every Government in providing for the security of life and property. But, while determined to fulfill this sacred obligation, I am persuaded that the loyalty and good sense of my Irish subjects will justify me in relying on the provisions of the ordinary law, firmly administered, for the maintenance of peace and order.

The provisions enacted before the dissolution of the late Parliament for the mitigation of distress in Ireland have been serviceable for that important end. The question of the sufficiency of the advances already authorized by Parliament is under my consideration.

A measure will at an early day be submitted to you for putting an end to the controversies which have arisen with respect to burials in churchyards and cemeteries. It will be necessary to ask you to renew the act for secret voting.

Among the chief subjects which will be brought under your notice, as time may permit, will be bills for giving more effectual protection to the occupiers of land against injury from ground-squirms, for determining a just principle the liabilities of employers for accidents sustained by workmen, and for the extension of the borough franchise in Ireland.

The address to the Crown was moved in the House of Lords by Lord Elgin and seconded
by Lord Sandhurst. The Duke of Marlborough
repudiated the determination not to renew the
Peace Preservation Act in Ireland, and said
that he considered that nothing had occurred
to justify the Government in their resolve.
Lord Spencer held, upon a general review of
the position of Ireland, that the Government
were fully justified in the policy they had
adopted. Lord Beaconsfield said that the de-
clarations contained in the royal message as to
the policy of the Government partook rather
of an official than of a polemical character.
He wished to know the precise nature of those
active measures which they were told would
be taken by her Majesty's Ministers in respect
to the Treaty of Berlin. It would also be satis-
factory to know, he said, what were the precise
instructions given to the special ambassador
at Constantinople, because, if he were invested
with powers of an unlimited character, he
might involve the country in a war without
any one being actually responsible for such an
event. He had no hesitation in expressing his
conviction that, if the policy of the late Viceroy
of India was carried out in relation to Afghan-
istan, it would result in a speedy and satisfac-
tory settlement of the question of that coun-
try. Lord Granville vindicated the Irish policy
of the Government, which, he said, they had
carefully considered, and of which they were
prepared to accept the responsibility. He was
not alarmed about foreign affairs, but was con-
scious that there were points which would re-
quire great care in their management if serious
complications were to be avoided. The object
of the dispatch of the special embassy to Con-
stantinople was to secure the fulfilment of cer-
tain conditions of the Treaty of Berlin, in rela-
tion to which the remonstrances of Sir H.
Layard had long been neglected. The state
of things with reference to the obligations
of Turkey under the Treaty of Berlin was most
unsatisfactory, and her Majesty's Government
were satisfied that a better position of affairs
could be brought about only by the united ac-
tion of Europe. The address was moved in
the House of Commons by Mr. Grey, and sec-
onded by Mr. Mason. Sir Stafford Northcote
declared that the Conservative party would
support in opposition the policy it had main-
tained in office. The general tone of her Ma-
jesty's speech was of such a character that he
could agree in the principles on which the
Government intended to proceed. In accept-
ing the Treaty of Berlin as the starting-point
for the consideration of foreign relations, they
were taking the wise, the only safe course for
the country to adopt. The House ought to be
more fully informed as to the nature and mean-
ing of the appointment of Mr. Goschen as spe-
cial ambassador to Constantinople; and he
wanted to know what one of the speakers for
the Government meant in speaking of "putting
pressure" upon the Porte. Mr. Gladstone said
that Mr. Goschen would have the powers of
an ordinary ambassador. The Treaty of Ber-
lin gave the Government the right to insist
upon the fulfilment of its stipulations, but
Ministers were too well informed of the gravity
of the question to come to a conclusion to put
pressure upon the Porte until they were in full
possession of all the circumstances which should
regulate their conduct. A circular dispatch
had been addressed to all the signatories to the
Treaty of Berlin on the necessity of urging
the execution of the unfurnished stipulations of
that instrument; but it was not intended to
lay the dispatch on the table until it had borne
its natural fruit in the adoption by other pow-
ers of a view conformable to that which her
Majesty's Government entertained. In allow-
ing the Peace Preservation Act for Ireland to
expire, the Ministers were fully sensible of the
heavy responsibility which must rest upon
either the renewal or the abandonment of ex-
ceptional legislation of the sort.
Mr. Gladstone informed the House of Com-
mons, May 27th, that Mr. Goschen, the special
agent of the Government at Constantinople,
had been instructed to inquire into the expe-
diency of dispatching agents to the disturbed
parts of Roumelia and Bulgaria, to obtain in-
formation in regard to the alleged persecutions
of Mohammedans, which might help the Gov-
ernment in deciding upon the course it should
take. On the next day, Mr. Gladstone ac-
nowledged that in one of his public addresses
he had spoken of the Anglo-Turkish Conven-
tion as "insane," and added that he could not
retract the language, but he would not repeat it,
because a repetition of it could only have the
effect of disparaging an instrument as to which
the country was not free to act. Sir Charles
Dikke repeated an assurance that had been given
by Lord Salisbury in 1878, that the country
was under no engagements to foreign powers
for the future, except those that were before
the House, but he declined to state whether
or not any diplomatic engagements which were
not known to the House had been negotiated
with any foreign power within the last five
years. Secret agreements, he said, were some-
times necessary to meet the convenience of
foreign powers, but the Ministry deprecated
them.
Lord Camperdown called attention in the
House of Lords, June 7th, to the finances of
Cyprus. He designated the claim of the Turk-
ish Government to the receipt of revenues from
the island as a species of black-mail, declared
the financial position of Cyprus intolerable,
and remarked that in justice to its people so
agreement to pay tribute should have been
made. Lord Salisbury suggested that while
the Government had imposed no additional ob-
ligation to Turkey upon the Cypriotes, it had,
by increasing their trade and commerce four-
fold, considerably added to their means of pay-
ing the tribute. Lord Kimberley, representing
the Government, remarked, July 8th, that the
Secretary for Foreign Affairs was sensible of
the difficulties in connection with Cyprus, and
that the whole question in its various branches, including the tenure of the island, would have to be considered by the Government. On the 11th of June Lord Carnarvon called attention to the distressed condition of the Armenians, and recommended the appointment of a Christian Governor-General, who should have the control, for the use of his district, of all or nearly all the revenue raised in that district. Lord Granville admitted that very little had been done to ameliorate the condition of the Armenians, though several commissions had been intrusted with the duty of examining into their grievances and suggesting remedies. The carrying out of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin in respect of those people was one of the objects for which he was endeavoring to secure the concerted action of the powers of Europe. Lord Salisbury had little hope of the success of a concert of the powers in bringing pressure to bear upon the Porte. His remedy, which he admitted to be a slow one, would be the action of consular agents in the Turkish provinces in letting in the light of public opinion on the atrocities perpetrated in those districts, and on the misgovernment of the pashas. The only alternative he saw to this was the terrible one of the extermination of the various races of which the populations of those provinces were composed, brought about by the miseries to which they were subjected. The Duke of Argyll called attention to the fact that one of the authors of the Treaty of Berlin had virtually said that no remedy existed for the state of things in Asia Minor, and pointed out that the Porte had undertaken in the treaty to carry out without delay the reforms demanded by the condition of the Armenians. He charged the Marquis with having prevented the insertion of an article in the treaty binding the powers to act together in seeing it carried out, and said that "a part of the political mess to which the present Government had succeeded was the task of reuniting the powers for the fulfillment of the treaty of which the late Government was so proud." The Armenian question was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons, July 25th, when Mr. Gladstone remarked that the concert of Europe was a thing of which the Government took a negative rather than a positive view; the Ministers had spoken rather of the evil that had resulted from disregarding it than of the probability of its continuing in existence. This view was brought out most clearly by the Anglo-Turkish Convention, which, while it had been barren so far as reforms were concerned, had in causing jealousy and ill-feeling been most productive. To a question asked in the House of Lords, July 8th, whether the Government had come to any determination as to the steps it would take in the event of the Porte declining to neglecting to be governed by the decision of the San Stefano Convention, Lord Granville replied that it was not the duty of the government in answer to hypothetical ques-

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. 337 tions to describe what its policy would be in possible contingencies, and that it would not be respectful to Turkey to make the assumption implied in the question. On the 80th Lord Granville stated that Her Majesty had addressed a note to the Sultan, expressing the hope that he would, even at some sacrifice, accede to the unanimous wish of Europe respecting the fulfillment of the Treaty of Berlin. On the 8th of September, Sir W. Lawson spoke in the House of Commons in favor of absolute non-intervention. He deprecated the naval demonstration against Turkey and the course of the Government in acting without consulting Parliament, and urged it to explain, before Parliament adjourned, its position with reference to the Eastern question, and especially to the naval demonstration. Lord Hartington replied that the object of the naval demonstration was to show the Porte that the powers did not mean that the Treaty of Berlin should be set at naught. On the 9th Mr. Gladstone spoke in defense of the policy of the Government with reference to Turkey, and described it as being based upon the conviction that the former policy of allowing Turkey to think that its integrity would be maintained at any cost had led to frightful oppression of its Christian subjects. Sir W. Lawson having expressed an apprehension that the Government would unduly interfere in foreign affairs, he appealed to the antecedents of the ministers as affording the strongest possible guarantee against their engaging upon adventurous courses.

Lord Hartington stated in the House of Commons, June 7th, that the instructions which had been sent to Lord Ripon respecting the war in Afghanistan related in great part to contemplated negotiations of a very difficult and delicate character. The objects of the Government were to bring the military operations in Afghanistan to a close, to keep the communications secure as long as the troops remained in the country, to restrict military operations, and to avoid further collisions with the tribes beyond the limits of the positions occupied, and also to leave behind, when the troops should have retired, something like the prospect of a stable government. All arrangements that had been entered into must be respected, but an arrangement which would make necessary the permanent occupation of Gandamak by a large force would not be viewed with favor. Lord Ripon would act upon military advice, and would consider the question of retention or abandonment on its merits, political and military, without being influenced by the fact of the positions having been acquired under the Treaty of Gandamuk, a treaty which must be considered as having ceased to exist. Lord Hartington further stated, July 27th, that considerable difficulty as well as delay had occurred in the negotiations; indeed, Lord Ripon had continued them against the advice of some of his counselors, who had at one time recommended their abandonment. No formal agree-
ment had yet been made with Abdurrahman Khan; he had simply been recognized as Ameer of Cabool, and had been offered such support as he would require to establish his position.

No negotiations would at present be entered into with regard to Candahar or the other matters mentioned in the Treaty of Gundamuk, which the Ameer had been informed would be treated as separate and independent subjects. The Ameer would not be allowed to have foreign relations with any power except the British; and the Government would not interfere in the domestic politics of the country. In the House of Lords, August 12th, Lord Camperdown asked for the production of the papers relative to the separation of Candahar from the rest of Afghanistan, and expressed an apprehension that that measure, which had so far been attended with unfortunate results, might lead to future troubles. Lord Granville spoke of the difficulty of going into a discussion on that subject at that moment. The Secretary of State for India had authorized him to state that the papers were being prepared for presentation, but it would require very careful consideration to decide what part of the information asked for could at present be produced. On the next day, the Marquis of Hartington, having explained before the House of Commons the military situation in Afghanistan, and remarked that nothing could be more unwise than to interfere with the discretion of military officers in whom the Government had confidence, added that Abdurrahman Khan would not be expected to receive a British envoy, but that the Indian Government would be represented by a native resident.

On the occasion of bringing down her Majesty's reply to the Address, Lord Carnarvon, in the House of Lords, May 21st, approved the passages in which the policy of a confederation of the South African colonies was upheld, the intention of her Majesty to maintain the supremacy of the Crown in the Transvaal was announced, and the colonies were promised institutions based on large and liberal principles of self-government. He, however, cautioned the Government against too great haste in organizing those institutions, and against a summary withdrawal of the troops from South Africa, and recommended precautions against the importation of arms, and the cultivation of friendly relations with the Orange Free State. Lord Kimberley held that, although it might have been better if the Transvaal had not been annexed, still, the annexation having been accomplished, and announcement having been made to the Dutch settlers that the measure would not be rescinded, it was desirable on all grounds to make it clear that the supremacy of the Crown would be maintained there. The question of the South African colonies was a complex one and its difficulties had not been diminished since he was before at the Colonial Office; yet he was hopeful that hereafter all of the colonies, and the Orange Free State also, with which the Government would cultivate friendly relations, would be united in one confederation. On the next day Mr. Gladstone spoke in the House of Commons in complimentary terms of the honor and capacity of Sir Bartle Frere, her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, and observed that, even if it became desirable hereafter to make a change which would involve his retirement, no step would be taken to endanger the prospect of confederation. On the 4th of August the Government stated that since confederation, the special object for the promotion of which Sir Bartle Frere had been retained in South Africa, had failed, it had come to the conclusion that he should be recalled. The Ministers did this with regret, for they could not forget the high personal qualities and distinguished services of the Commissioner.

The Duke of Marlborough inquired in the House of Lords, June 7th, what statutory powers the Government considered to be in force in Ireland which would enable the Lord Lieutenant to send an additional police force into the country for the suppression of crime, and to provide for its maintenance at the expense of the locality. Lord Spencer replied that the constabulary acts gave power to repress crime and to charge localities for any outrages committed within certain areas. A bill looking to the relief of distress in Ireland by the provision of appropriations of money to be spent in various works of public improvement, etc., was introduced by the Government in June. In the debate on the second reading of this bill, June 17th, Mr. Parnell said that no measure for the relief of distress would be adequate which did not deal with the tenure in land of the country, and that the amendment which it was proposed to give would not really reach the suffering people. Mr. O'Shaughnessy held that a case had arisen for a liberal grant from imperial funds. The Attorney-General for Ireland pointed out that the main object of the bill was to carry out the policy which had been sanctioned by the late Parliament. Another bill was introduced by Mr. Forster on behalf of the Government, the object of which was to confer on the Judges of the County Courts in certain distressed districts the right to grant compensation for improvements in cases where tenants were evicted for non-payment of rent. This measure was known as the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, and was limited in its operation to the years 1880 and 1881. It was opposed on the ground that it infringed upon the rights of the landlords, and was in effect a concession to the demands of the land agitators. Its friends replied to these attacks that the Irish landlords claimed greater power than existed in England, where, unless the contract contained a clause of reentry, no tenant could lose his holding solely for non-payment of rent. Another measure, called the Fidelity of Tenure Bill, the operation of which would be to extend what is
enabling the judge, on the eviction of a tenant for non-payment of rent, to discuss how far his default had been occasioned by the rent being excessive, no such bill would have been necessary. Lord Grey protested that, even though distress existed, the landlord ought not to be deprived by the law of the means of enforcing the payment of rent, as would substantially be done if the power of eviction were suspended; denied that the landlords had been harsh, or the tenants had omitted their rents; and attributed the increase of evictions to the alarm engendered by the inflammatory speeches of the land agitators. Lord Salisbury depicted land agitation in Ireland as like a wild beast, which one could no more satisfy by concession than he could keep a tiger by giving it his hand. Lord Cairns asserted that the bill was adopted with an ingenuity which would make inevitable a collision in every case between landlord and tenant; for the tenants, unless they were different from the rest of mankind, would be impelled to make the claim for compensation in every case. The bill, he said, offered the tenant an easy way of getting a considerable sum of money without paying his rent, and would allow him to retain his land while he was making his claim. While he opposed this bill, he was nevertheless willing to consider a measure for Irish emigration, or one for the extension of tenant-right. Lord Beaconsfield declared that the bill was a prelude to the introduction of a similar measure with reference to English land, and when its rejection as an act "for which the country would be grateful, and posterity would be proud." The bill was refused a second reading, and was consequently rejected by a vote of 283 to 61. The total vote, 885, was the largest that had been taken in the House of Lords for several years. The bill for the relief of distress was passed in the House of Commons, July 31st, and having been approved by the House of Lords, received the royal assent August 3d.

The Government was again questioned in the House of Commons concerning its intentions with respect to Ireland, August 6th. Mr. Forster replied that, while it deeply regretted the decision of the House of Lords, the Government did not propose to introduce another bill during the present session. He hoped that no need would arise for the employment of the military for any purpose in Ireland, but at the same time it was his duty to state that the Government would protect the officers of the courts of law in the discharge of their duties, while it would also fulfil its duty with the utmost consideration for the sufferings of the poor tenants. On the 28d of August Mr. Forster stated that the Government did not think it would be necessary to ask before the prorogation of Parliament for additional powers for the preservation of peace and the better security of life and property. There was certainly much cause for anxiety in the condition of parts of
Ireland. It was not an apprehension of a rising, for absolutely no fear of a rising existed, but the anxiety was in reference to outrages on individuals. The Government did not, however, consider that the condition was at present such as to warrant asking Parliament for special powers. If it should find, in the course of the autumn and winter, that it could not rely on the existing law, it would not hesitate to call Parliament together for the purpose of securing such additional powers as would be needed to enable it to fulfil its first duty in the protection of life and property. If the outrages rendering such action necessary should have been provoked by harsh proceedings on the part of the landlords, the demand for power of coercion would be accompanied with a demand for measures to put the relations of landlord and tenant on a better footing. (See Ireland.)

While the estimates for the civil service were under consideration in the House of Commons, August 37th, the appropriations for the Irish constabulary were opposed by the Home Rulers with arguments directed against the constitutionality of the force, against its partly military organization, its armament, and the quality of its officers. It was also asserted that the measures would be inefficient as a means for protecting life and property. Mr. Forster agreed with the Irish members in regretting the state of things that required the existence of such a force, but argued that it was absolutely necessary in the condition of Ireland. Mr. Bright referred to the important reforms which had been effected in Ireland during the last half-century, urged the necessity of a complete reorganization of the land system, and invited the Irish members to consider whether they were not pushing the matter too far, and to rely for the reforms which they desired in cooperation with the Liberal party led by a Liberal Government. Mr. O'Connor Power replied that it was impossible for the Irish party to cooperate with any Government which was not prepared to restore the national independence of Ireland. On the 80th of August Mr. Forster was asked by Mr. Parnell whether, in the event of a coercion act being necessary, he would still bring in a land bill. An announcement that he would, Mr. Parnell believed, would produce a strong and beneficial public opinion among the landlords. Mr. Forster replied that he was now more hopeful than ever that there would be no need for a coercion bill. With regard to other legislation, he could only repeat that, if landlords should be found to any extent committing injustice, he should inform his colleagues that he could no longer be the instrument of the law to enforce that injustice. A bill for the registration of voters in Ireland, which had been brought in by an Irish member, and was taken up by the Government and passed through the House of Commons, was rejected by the House of Lords, August 25th. The Irish members, offended by the rejection, undertook to prevent the passage of the Appropriation Bill through the House of Commons unless a clause embodying the essential features of the Registration Bill were added to it. Mr. Forster, speaking on the question, said that a perseverance in their course of proceeding by the House of Lords might lead many men to think whether some change in the constitution of that body was not advisable and indeed necessary. The amendments proposed by the Lords were rejected, and the Appropriation Bill was finally passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Safford Northcote, made his financial statement to the House of Commons, March 11th. The revenues of the previous year had fallen short of the estimates £2,155,000, to which must be added the deficit of £1,161,000, making a total deficit of £3,356,000. The cost of the Zulu war, £8,138,000, had been largely paid by the Imperial Government, and the question of how repayments should to a certain extent be made by the colonies was under consideration. The expenditure for the new financial year was estimated at £81,488,000, and the revenue at £81,560,000, giving a surplus of £74,000, which would be increased by the operation of the new scale of probate duties. The revenue was finally fixed at £82,260,000, and the expenditure at £82,076,000. The financial statement of the Indian Government, made in February, was unexpectedly favorable, and appeared to show a surplus. Income from the Indian navy, however, had greatly increased the obligations of the Government, and showed that it would have to meet a deficiency larger than it would be able to cope with unaided without serious derangement to its finances. It was agreed by the British Government that the deficit was not to be imposed on the Indian Treasury alone, but should be met out of imperial funds. Lord Hartington stated in the House of Commons, in July, that the whole amount of the deficiency would be £20,000,000, and that the excess of the charges for the present year over the estimates would be £23,800,000. Mr. Gladstone explained a supplementary budget in committee, June 12th, saying that the Government had been led to consider the financial interests of the country, partly on account of circumstances which it found already in existence, but mainly in connection with other circumstances which had occurred since it came into office. The surplus which had been provided in the original budget had been more than disappeared under the £200,000 of supplementary estimates which had become necessary. In addition to this, the claim must be considered which might arise in connection with the Indian deficiency, concerning which, however, it was impossible at present to make any definite proposal. Among the causes for which the present Government was responsible was a proposed reduction of the wine duties in the new tariff arrangements with France, which would entail a loss of from £250,000 to £240,000 in the present and £300,
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in the next year; changes which were proposed in the malt-tax, causing a further loss of £1,100,000 in the present year, which could be recovered by an addition of one penny to the income-tax. On the other hand, a proposal for an increase of the license duties for the sale of alcoholic liquors would bring an increase of £305,000 in the present and £350,000 in future years. The total amount of the additions to the expenditure side would be £2,538,000, and the additions to the revenue, together with the surplus of £164,000 provided by Sir Stafford Northcote, would amount to £2,914,000, leaving a revised surplus of £381,000.

A bill relating to the law of burials was introduced in the House of Lords, May 27th, by the Lord Chancellor, who remarked that the existing law on the subject was unsatisfactory, and that a speedy settlement of the questions raised was desirable. He held that burial was a civil right of universal necessity and great importance, but that it was fettered by ecclesiastical provisions which affected a large number of her Majesty's subjects and were antagonistic to the principles of religious liberty. At present there could be no service whatever in the churchyard over the unbaptized and persons who died by their own hands, while persons who dissent from the Church of England could be buried in the churchyards with the service of the Church of England only, if their friends desired any service. The grievance to dissenters was admitted, and it was neither a small nor a diminishing one. The bill he introduced proposed that the person in charge of a churchyard should be responsible for the conduct of burials; that any burial under the act should have access to the churchyard; that any burial should be solemnized, and any burial might be performed, at the option of the person having charge of a churchyard; and every one of those provisions was desirable, and was in every case a step forward in the right direction. It was a great step in the right direction.

Throughout the country, and especially in Wales, a great grievance existed because this right had not been recognized. The speaker believed that the amendments which the House of Lords had added had a tendency to defeat the purposes of the measure, and he hoped that they would be stricken out. The further discussion turned upon the expediency of striking out the clause requiring that the services should be "Christian"—which, it was urged, established a distinction against the Jewish and other non-Christian religions—and the possibility of scandals occurring in case any of the authorized services of the Church of England were permitted. The second reading was granted by a vote of 288 to 79. The amendments added by the House of Lords were thrown out in committee; this action was agreed to by the House of Lords, and the bill was finally passed September 6th.

A bill for the protection of occupiers of land against the ravages of "ground-game" (hares and rabbits) was introduced by the Government in the House of Commons, May 27th. Sir W. Harcourt, who had charge of the measure, remarked that it was not intended to deal with the general question of the game laws, but only with their effect upon the relation between landlord and tenant, so far as it bore upon the rights with respect to ground-game. The bill gave the occupier of the land the concurrent and inalienable right to kill all the ground-game on his occupation, and made any contract he might agree to for waiving that right incapable of enforcement at law. It was opposed in discussion by representatives of the landed interest, chiefly with the argument that its provisions infringed upon the freedom of contract, but was passed August 27th. The House of Lords added amendments establishing a "close-time," and limiting the right to shoot to one person on the farm. These amend-
ments were rejected by the House of Commons and receded from by the House of Lords, and the bill was finally passed, September 6th.

In offering a bill for taking the census in England, July 15th, Lord Enfield in the House of Lords said that it had not been thought advisable to collect religious statistics, as the attempt would involve much expense and difficulty, and was not likely to be rewarded with a satisfactory degree of accuracy. Lord Cranbrook objected to the omission of a religious census, which was taken in connection with the census of every country in Europe, including Ireland and Scotland. Lord Bradbourne was glad that the religious element was not to be included, because he thought it was not desirable to draw fine lines between the members of the Church of England and nonconformists. The Census Bill was finally passed without any provision for compiling religious statistics. (See Casarsa.)

An act, which was passed to provide for the safe carriage of grain-cargoes, authorizes the Board of Trade to take precautions as to the manner in which cargoes of corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, and nuts or nut-kernels are stowed, and gives it power to impose penalties for false statements. The object of the act is the protection of persons connected with merchant shipping and vessels carrying the kind of cargoes described.

Another important measure which became a law was relative to the liability of employers for injuries suffered by workmen while engaged in their work. A previous law abolished imprisonment for debt in Scotland.

A resolution was adopted by the House of Commons, July 17th, by a vote of 171 to 116, condemning the proposed erection in Westminster Abbey of a statue to Prince Louis Napoleon, son of the late Emperor Napoleon III, to which the Dean of the abbey had consented, as inconsistent with the national character of the edifice. The resolution as originally offered contained a clause declaring the erection calculated to impair the good feeling between England and France, which was struck out. The project to erect the statue in the abbey was abandoned in consequence of this vote.

A resolution was moved by Sir Wilfred Lawson in the House of Commons, June 18th, to the effect that the power of restraining the issue or renewal of license to sell intoxicating liquors ought to be placed in the hands of the inhabitants of the district within which the license would be in force. The mover admitted that his resolution embodied a principle of the Permissive Bill which he had before advocated, but claimed that as a whole it was distinct from that measure. He further remarked that, although he was ready to consider any fair claim for compensation, he did not consider himself called upon to mention it in his resolution. Mr. Gladstone said that the Government would exercise no pressure on the subject in either way. He admitted that legislation which would remove opportunities for temptation would be useful in checking drunkenness. Among the many objects pressing for legislation, he regarded the reform of the licensing laws as an essential part of the work of the present Parliament, and he hoped that in the settlement of it would include a reasonable application of the principle of local option. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 232 to 208.

Lord Onslow called attention in the House of Lords, July 34, to the report of the committee of the same House which had been appointed in 1877 to inquire into the subject of intemperance. He declared himself in favor of the principle of local option, and asked the Government what it intended to do in the matter. The Bishop of Carlisle appealed to the Government to carry out the recommendations of the committee for a further restriction of the hours in which the sale of liquors should be allowed. Lord Fife replied that the Government hoped to be able to introduce a measure on the subject at no distant date.

A resolution for the abrogation of the provisions under which American cattle are slaughtered at the port of landing was offered by Mr. Arthur Arnold in the House of Commons, August 8th. The mover maintained, in support of his resolution, that the present system partook of the nature of a disguised protection, by which the English farmer and butcher were benefited at the expense of the consumer. Mr. J. Howard said that, if American cattle were subjected to restrictive legislation, it was the fault of the Americans themselves, who did not take means to prevent the spread of contagious epizootic disease. The question was not one of free trade, but of sanitary regulation. The motion was lost.

Parliament was prorogued September 8th. The Queen addresses.

I continue to receive assurances of the most friendly character from all foreign powers. The failure of the Sublime Porte to execute, according to its engagement, a plan which was agreed upon in April last for the determination of the Ottoman frontier lying toward Montenegro, has caused unfortunate delays in the settlement of that question, and the Treaty of Berlin is not yet taken effect in other points of importance which remained open at the commencement of the session. The Governments which were parties to the treaty have communicated to the Sultan their judgment on the means of bringing to a satisfactory settlement the Greek and Montenegrin frontier questions, on the administrative organization of the European provinces of Turkey, and on the principal reforms required in the Asiatic provinces occupied by Armenians. For the attainment of the objects in view, I continue to place reliance on the fact that the consent of Europe has been steadfastly maintained in regard to the Eastern question, and that the powers which signed the treaty are pressing upon the Sublime Porte, with all the authority which belongs to their united action, the measures which, in their belief, are best calculated to insure tranquillity in the East. I have not been unmindful, during the few months which have elapsed since I last addressed you, of the considerations which I stated would guide my policy on the northwestern frontier of my Indian Empire. Measures have already been taken for the complete military evacuation of Nangahar, Afghanistan, and coex
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

has been made toward the pacification and of the country. A renewal of hostilities Ujafa, under Ayooch Khan, has rendered further military operations in southern Af- rica. The prompt measures taken by the Gov- ernor of India for the relief of the garrison of Cape Town by the conspicuous ability and energy dis- played by my officers and troops in the execution of their duties, resulting in the brilliant victory re- inforced by Sir Frederick Roberts, will, I trust, bring to an honorable termination the war in the East. I regret that it has not been possible to give you such information on the state of Indian finance, but the recent mis- sion presenting the accounts of military ex- penses, as you would justly require before entering into consideration of the subject. You may, rest assured that I shall relieve my pledge you with this information at the earliest po- sible moment.

The Senate has recently been made in the project of an African federation, or could advan- tageously press it forward, except from the favorable movement of public opinion in the portion of the empire. The general affairs in South Africa, however, on a satisfactory basis, except in Basutoland, where I am being moderate and conciliatory policy may al- legedly cause the enforcement of the Dist- rection.

The disfavored with respect to the harvest; to the “probable improvement of the condition of the people of Ireland,” in acts passed by the Parliament, among were named those on burials, education, liability of employers, ground-game, game of the game, savings-banks, post- office orders, the condition of merchant and grain-cargoes.

 Gladstone spoke of the course and police Government on the principal ques- tion that was to consider, at the Lord Mayor’s November 9th. For Ireland, it would con- tinue of the Government again to examine laws, and it would not scruple, if deemed necessary, again to call the are to deal with the subject. Anxious to be associated with practical im- prove the laws of the land, it recognised the duty of enforcing the law for the of order as above every other duty. I first look to the law as it stood, to see what its fair and just administration but the obligation incumbent upon it to every citizen in the enjoyment of and his property might lie under certain form of law. I am not to ask for an increase s and authority, when it would not rom its duty. The struggle in South was regarded as one carried on by colonists, and growing out of a policy been the result of their counsels in that of their own independent rights, a struggle which we can not but watch and deep anxiety.” When the administration came into office, Mr. e continued, it found an Anglo-Indian about 70,000 men engaged in sustain- military operations that had been car- ried Afghanistan. It had sought to se- 

independence of the people of the country and to restore their friendly relations with the Indian Empire. It had not been able to accomplish all that was wished, but a part of the country had been restored to a more hopeful condition, and the military force engaged there had been diminished by between 20,000 and 80,000 men. Toward the solution of the Eastern question, the Government had been able to adopt the declaration and to work for the purpose which had been authentically de- clared on the part of the Government which it succeeded. The late Prime Minister had de- clared, justly, two years before, that the Treaty of Berlin was a treaty which, if fully executed, promised to confer great benefits upon Europe, and had stated, with truth and justice, that Eng- land would not be the power that would shrink from any of the obligations connected with its execution, and had expressed an expectation that, within a very short period, its several provisions would take effect. When the present Cabinet came into office, it found that many of the most important parts of the treaty still remained unfulfilled. It at once declared its intention to endeavor to secure their execution. It had not acted in the spirit of an enemy to Turkey, but as its friend, because, said Mr. Gladstone, we endeavored to bring it to a policy by which, and by which alone, as we are convinced, it may have a promise of continued existence. . . This we believe," he concluded, "that for the continued existence of Turkey, of the Turkish power, either to give a chance of that existence, or to justify that existence, two things are necessary: the one, the fulfill- ment of international engagements; and the other, that the condition of the people over whom the Ottoman power is reigning shall be rendered tolerable by good and equal law."

Lord Granville, speaking at a Liberal meeting in Hanley, November 27th, said that it was painful and discreditable that a want of security for life and property should exist in a part of Ireland; that it was impossible that such a state of things should continue; and that on the meeting of Parliament the appeal which the Government would make to it would not consist in a mere demand for extraordinary powers which might be best fitted to strengthen the hands of the administration in the particular emergency, but should be "for remedies which, while they give her Majesty's Government the fittest means for dealing with present disorder, will also prepare the way to sound principles for the future contentment of the people." In reply to attacks which had been made by Lord Salisbury, his lordship showed that the foreign policy of the Government had been consistently governed by a purpose to se- cure the fulfillment of the Treaty of Berlin and to maintain the concert of the powers. He be- lieved it had been proved to be possible for the powers in the face of a question of immense importance to agree to put in due subordination their own direct and personal interests, and unite for the purpose of bringing to bear their
influence for settling the general question." He had dealt with foreign Governments in a frank, straightforward manner. That frankness had been rewarded, and the demeanor of the foreign representatives with whom he had come in contact had confirmed him in the opinion that "the old saw was true that 'honesty is the best policy.'"

The new session of Parliament was called to meet January 6, 1881.

An inquiry into the railway disaster of December 28, 1879, at the bridge of the North British Railway over the river Tay, Scotland, when the bridge was broken down, and the train with all the persons upon it was thrown into the river, was begun before a commission of the Board of Trade, January 8th. The investigation resulted in the presentation of two reports, both condemning the construction of the bridge, and attributing its downfall to inherent defects. The minority report, by Mr. Rothley, attributed the responsibility for faults of design in the bridge wholly, for faults of construction principally, to Sir Thomas Bouch, the engineer of the bridge. The majority report agreed as to the responsibility of Sir Thomas Bouch, but did not regard it as within the province of the court to express judgment respecting it.

Great anxiety was felt, from and after the 24th of March, respecting the safety of her Majesty's training-ship Atlanta, which had set sail from Portsmouth four months before, with three hundred and twenty persons on board, for a cruise in the West Indies. She was an old wooden sailing-frigate, which had been commissioned as a training-ship in 1878, and was considered by the Admiralty sound, staunch, and well officered. Vessels were sent in search of the Atlanta, but no clue was found to her fate, and the Admiralty announced in the month of May that little hope was entertained that she was still afloat. An inquiry was ordered into the fitness of the vessel for the service on which she was employed, the report of which, published at the end of the year, was favorable to the soundness of the vessel.

The Annual Autumn Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain met at Exeter, September 21st, under the presidency of Lord Fortescue. Papers were read on "The Sanitation of Ancient and Modern Times compared," on "The Sanitary Condition of the Camps in the Crimea," on "Cleansing Sewers," on "Woman as a Sanitary Reformer," on "The Application of the Teachings of Science to Modern Life," and other subjects. A resolution was passed, to be forwarded to the Minister of the United States, expressing satisfaction at the admirable manner in which the city of Memphis, Tennessee, was drained.

The Social Science Congress met at Edinburgh, September 29th, and was opened with an address by Lord Reay, who compared the social system of the Continent with that of England. Addresses were delivered by T. Lord Advocate on "Criminal Law Administration," and by other speakers on subjects relating to the drilled and education. Sir A. K. Shuttleworth read a paper in the Economy an Trade Department on charitable endowments in which he pointed out that the income derived from existing charities was wasted and misapplied. In the Health Section, Dr. Alfred Carpenter and Dr. Little discussed the subject of the fogs in London. Mr. Hastings, M.P., spoke of the useful measures of legislation which the Congress had promoted, and expressed the belief that its deliberations would materially assist the Home Secretary in his action with reference to juvenile delinquents. A conference of members of the Farmers' Alliance, October 18th, adopted resolutions urging the Government to pass a compulsory act for giving tenants security for capital invested in improvements, and recommending the abolition of the law of distress, and measures for securing to ratepayers their legitimate share in county government, and for a fair apportionment of local burdens between landlord and tenant.

A deputation of peers, landowners, and occupiers called on the Local Government Board early in November, to press upon the Government the necessity of introducing legislation in the next session of Parliament, to enable local action to be taken for dealing with floods and preventing the injury caused by them. The Duke of Bedford introduced the deputation, and the Speaker of the House of Commons urged that as the question was one which affected more or less every watershed in the kingdom, it should be dealt with by a general Government measure. Mr. Dodson, of the Board, admitted the pressing character of the evil, and promised to lay the subject before his colleagues.

The House of Keys of the Isle of Man has adopted an electoral reform bill, by which the franchise is extended to women who are householders or owners of property, and a burial bill, based upon similar provisions to those of the English burial bill, but granting larger liberties to nonconformists.

GREECE, a kingdom of Southeastern Europe. Reigning King, George I, born December 24, 1845, second son of the reigning King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown June 6, 1863; declared of age by a decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; married October 27, 1867, to Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, born August 22, 1831. Their children are: Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born August 2, 1868; George, born June 14, 1879; Alexander, born August 20, 1870; Nicholas, born January 21, 1872; Maria, born March 3, 1876; Princess Olga, who was born April 6, 1880, died a few months later.

The area is 50,128 square kilometres; th
population, according to the census of 1879, is 1,579,775. The movement of population was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Births, excess of still-borns</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Excess of births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td>44,808</td>
<td>80,988</td>
<td>18,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>9,128</td>
<td>41,924</td>
<td>81,008</td>
<td>19,060</td>
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<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>9,413</td>
<td>46,633</td>
<td>81,290</td>
<td>15,017</td>
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<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>8,033</td>
<td>44,921</td>
<td>80,668</td>
<td>14,747</td>
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In the budget for 1880 the receipts were estimated at 46,716,857 drachmas, and the expenditures at 49,658,450 drachmas (1 drachma = 19.3 cents).

The foreign debt, in 1880, amounted to 198,293,611 drachmas, and the home debt to 118,806,400 drachmas — in all, 315,200,011 drachmas.

The strength of the army on a peace footing, according to a law passed in 1877, is to be as follows:

- Infantry: 16,194
- Chasseurs: 6,602
- Cavalry: 845
- Artillery: 1,269
- Engineers: 1,194
- Sanitary troops: 300

Total: 24,876

There is in addition a corps of gendarmes comprising 2,508 men.

According to a statement made by Minister Trikoupis, the army can be raised within twenty days to 35,000 men. The total number of men capable of bearing arms amounts to 228,649 men. The fleet in 1880 consisted of two ironclads, six screw-steamers, three schooners, two cutters, and one royal yacht; total, fourteen vessels.

The only railroad is the line connecting Athens with the Piraeus, which was built in 1868, and has a length of twelve kilometres. The telegraphic lines were of a total length of 3,968 kilometres in 1878, and carried 315,771 telegrams. Of post-offices there existed 145 in 1877. The number of letters carried was 2,833,000, of postal cards 4,600, of newspapers 1,877,000.

The negotiations with Turkey concerning the territorial cession to be made to Greece, in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin, did not lead to a satisfactory result. In February, M. Delyannis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated in the Chamber that they had failed. The claims of Greece were warmly supported by France and Italy, and the accession of the Liberal party to power in England also gave them the powerful patronage of the latter country, which even took the lead in new measures for coercing the Turks to come to terms with the Greeks. When the Turkish Government continued to yield to the joint representations made by the great powers, a conference of plenipotentiaries met at Berlin on June 15th, which unanimously agreed upon a new line of demarcation between Turkey and Greece. By the adoption of this line, Greece would receive an accession to her territory of 8,600 square miles, with 638,000 inhabitants. The Greek Government at once accepted the decision of the Conference, and addressed a note to that effect to the powers, at the same time paying a tribute to the spirit of justice by which they had been guided.

At Athens there were three days' festivities in honor of the decision of the Conference. The ancient monuments, the surrounding hills, and the city were illuminated, and enthusiastic demonstrations made before the legations of the six powers whose plenipotentiaries attended the Conference. Hundreds of telegrams were received, expressing the universal joy and gratitude of all classes of the people. As the Turkish Government showed a resolute resistance to the decision of the Conference, the King of Greece in July signed a decree ordering the mobilization of troops. The population of the districts to be ceded intimated that, if Greece would not move very soon, they would be obliged to withdraw their offers of assistance. The King personally visited the sovereigns of Russia, England, Germany, Austria, and Italy, in order to secure their further assistance in the Greco-Turkish dispute.

The army was rapidly increased, and at the beginning of September 42,000 men of the active army were reported as being under arms. On September 21st the King, in opening the new session of the Chamber of Deputies, stated in his speech from the throne that the execution of the decision of the powers imposed action upon the Government, and that he was firmly resolved to execute as speedily as possible the object for which he had made great naval and military preparations. A decree was issued at the same time, ordering the formation of fifty battalions of infantry each of nine hundred and sixty men. The extraordinary reserves were to number 10,000 men, and their time of service was to be a year and a half. At a council of war held in Athens in October, under the presidency of M. Comnoundouros, it was resolved to send an army of 24,000 men against Thessaly, and another of 86,000 against Epirus. There were to be, further, 20,000 troops held in reserve. On December 4th the Prime Minister, M. Comnoundouros, stated that the Government intended to continue the military and naval preparations, so as to be able to execute the decisions arrived at by the Berlin Conference; at the same time, he would endeavor to attain this object with the help of the European concert, but would, in every case, reserve his liberty of action.

The strife of parties in the Chamber of Deputies, proceeding mostly from personal, not political, differences of opinion, continued to be as violent and unceasing as in former years. At the beginning of January, the Ministry was
reconstituted as follows: M. Comnoumdouras, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; M. Angherinos, Minister of Education; M. Papamichalopulos, Minister of Finance; M. Delyannis, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Valamakis, Minister of Justice; M. Bonoulias, Minister of Marine; M. Valtinos, Minister of War. On January 26th the Chamber, by 97 against 73 votes, refused to grant to the Ministry 2,500,000 drachmas of a new loan of 60,000,000 for the defrayal of current expenses. The Ministry consequently resigned, but when M. Trikoupis informed the King that the Opposition agreed that the vote did not raise a Cabinet question, the King requested M. Comnoumdouras to remain in office. The Chamber subsequently voted the grant demanded by the Ministry. On March 18th M. Comnoumdouras again resigned, as the Chamber adopted, by 99 votes against 93, a resolution moved by the Opposition that the budget was not adapted to the financial condition of the country, and expressly disapproved of the policy of the Government. A new Ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Trikoupis, who took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and for a time that of Finance also. M. Trikoupis resigned in his turn, in August, when the Chamber of Deputies elected, by 93 votes against 55, the Opposition candidate as its President, and M. Comnoumdouras became once more Prime Minister.

GREEK CHURCH. The aggregate population connected with the Greek or Orthodox Eastern Church was estimated in 1880 at about 78,000,000. It is the predominant Church in seven countries in the following order: Greece, where 99·9 per cent. of the total population belong to it; Serbia, 94·6 per cent.; Roumania, 87·4 per cent.; Montenegro, 83·5 per cent.; Russia, 88·9 per cent.; Bulgaria, 67·7 per cent.; and Eastern Roumelia, 60·6 per cent. In the Austro-Hungarian monarchy it numbers about 8 per cent. of the total population.

The plan of holding a General Conference of Eastern Orthodox Bishops was discussed in several Russian and Greek newspapers. It was originally proposed by the "St. Petersburg Section of the Society of Friends of Religious Enlightenment" to the Holy Synod of Russia. The patriarchs of the East and other Orthodox bishops were to be invited to attend the consecration of the Church of the Saviour at Moscow, August 12 to September 7, 1880, and to consult together with the Russian bishops concerning many important questions relating to the Orthodox Church. As subjects well worthy of engaging the attention of the Eastern bishops were designated, in Russian papers, the Bulgarian question, the Raccoulkis of Russia and the liturgical books, the general administration of the Eastern Church, the establishment of a patriarchate in Russia, and church honor. A paper of Athens, the "Threskeutike Phone," remarked on this plan: "Double synod of representatives of all the autocephalous Orthodox Churches, with equal rights, aiming only the presidency of honor reserved to the ecumenical and other patriarchs of the East, meeting from time to time at Constantinople as the first in honor of the churches, or in any other city that might be determined on, would contribute greatly to the settlement of questions of general interest, and would have in its hands the supreme administration of the whole Eastern Church."

The "Threskeutike Phone," referred to above, is the first religious newspaper of Greece. It was established at the beginning of 1880, and is edited by A. Diomedes Gracius, Professor of Theology in the University of Athens, and Ignatius Moschake, a theological instructor in the same institution. The editors are well acquainted with the literature of Western Europe, and by the establishment of the first Church newspaper, will endeavor to give to their Church as an institution which has long been in a flourishing condition in the Protestant and Catholic Churches of America and Europe. Even in its first numbers it discussed several important reform questions, as the convocation of an Ecumenical Council of the Orthodox Church, and the reestablishment of a patriarchate in Russia.

An important event in the history of the Russian Church is the resignation of Count Demetrius Andreievitch Tolstoy as chief procurator of the Holy Synod. Count Tolstoy was made chief procurator June 3, 1882, and Minister of Public Instruction the following year, had but one predecessor who held the two offices at once, Prince Alexander Nikolayevitch Galitzin, in 1816-17. He was the twenty-second chief procurator since the Holy Synod was established, in 1721. He is succeeded as chief procurator by the Privy-Counselor Constantine Petrovitch Pobedonoschev, who, however, will not be at the same time Minister of Public Instruction.

The "Tsarkovznia Vaistnik," says of the new procurator that some years ago the Ecclesiastical Academy of St. Petersburg counted him one of its most honored members. The St. Petersburg "Vaidomosti" says that he is "known, not only as a man of high culture and much learning, but also, in the best and fullest sense of the term, a thorough Russian. Not long since a university professor, he has attained, in a comparatively short time, the position of a member of the Emperor's Council. In the wider sphere of duties opened up before him he has not failed behind in literary labor. And, withal, he has occupied a position of activity and influence in the new enterprise of the volunteer fleet, which seems likely to play an important part in Russia's future. What he has done in the past is a pledge that in the new post to which he has been called he will discharge it in a merely formal way, but with an earnestness and zeal so needful at this time for the orthodox world." The Russian Church continues to
Greek Church.

One sense of the word a state Church. ynod in 1880 caused a manifesto to the western and central provinces, assigning the revolutionists to exter- dent. "Russia being ruled by the the Lord," says the manifesto, "it l duty of every subject to obey the the sovereign, and to contribute to ination of the rebels." An official Russian episcopate for the year 1880 following statistics: Of the prelates in ce, there are in Russia proper three ns, thirteen archbishops, thirty-six charge of dioceses, and twenty-two shops (entitled vicar-bishops). The of Georgia has one archbishop, two 1 three vicar-bishops. In America bishop of the Aleutian Islands and sees, then, number in all eighty-one. stired, two archbishops and eleven the entire number of Russian bishops ninety-four. In Russia, with very ones, the bishops, on their first en a the episcopal office, serve for a vicar-bishops, and are then trans se of charge of a diocese—very rarely e of survival, the successors of the whom they were assistants. The Or- ony Society for Russia of which bilian of Russia is president, has had s special missionary paper, called oner." It has now been deemed best for the present the publication of missionary journal, and "The Mien been joined to the "Moscow Dioc.-
os" of Moscow stated in January, prison of Szolnok there were at an archbishop and two bishops of the si, or Old Believers, their only crime of having held to their faith and per office accordingly. One had been twenty-six years, another twenty-three seventeen years.

The Patriarchate of Constantinop ered a considerable loss in its ordi- in consequence of the troubled the Patriarch, who is trying to se education of the clergy, finds atened in his designs for lack of Greek community in London, ent the Patriarch in 1880 a volun- tion of £1,014, that of Manchester 1,810 francs, and that 1,077 francs. In Asia Minor, also, ons have determined to pay for the at the Theological School of Chalo, cal students from their own part of rians endeavor to carry through lity principle in the organization of church as well as in the building up embracing all Bulgarian districts of Pernese. They dwell every Bul- rever lives, to be under the ju- of the Bulgarian Exarch, so that in one and the same city there could be two Orthodox bishops, a thing quite contrary to the canons of the Orthodox Church. The Greek ecclesiastics think that a Bulgarian priest living at Constantinople ought not to be subject to any other than the ecclesiastical Patriarch, just as a Greek priest, living in St. Petersburg, would be subject to the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. The Bulgarians do not want any fellowship with the Greeks, and the Greeks bitterly complain of the hostilities displayed by the Bulgarians toward them. In March, 1880, the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople directed the attention of the Porte to the outrages committed by the Bulgarian population of Eastern Roumelia toward the Greek population.

The Bishops of Bosnia and Herzegovina were officially notified by the Patriarch of Constantinople of a convention concluded between the Patriarch and the Government of Austro-Hungary. The convention was signed on April 6th at the Patriarchate in the Fanar, between the Patriarch and Count Dubski, the Austrian representative. Some difficulties were raised at first by the Porte, on account of the unde-termined character of the occupation; but these were between the Porte and the Patri-arch, and not between the Bulgarian Nationalist Government, and were finally overcome.

As the population connected with the Greek Church of Bosnia and Herzegovina belongs to the Servian nationality, the occupation of the two provinces by Austria naturally awakened a wish among the Servians of Hungary for the consolidation of all the churches of the Servian nationality under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Carlowitz. The Servian nationalists hoped in this way to obtain a strong reinforce-ment in their struggle against the Magyars. The central Government of Austro-Hungary was urged to avail itself of the advantages which the submission of the churches of the two provinces would have for the confirm-ation of the Austrian rule, and for the extension of Austrian influence on the Balkan Penin-sula. The Hungarian Government of Buda-Pesth did not ignore the dangers which an increase of the Servian element of the monarchy might involve for the predominance of the Magyars, and therefore made greater efforts than ever before to secure for the highest of-fices in the Servian Church men devoted to the Hungarian interests. On December 11, 1879, the Patriarch of Carlowitz, Irachkovits, was relieved "at his own request" from the ad-ministration of the Servian patriarchate, and in his place the Bishop of Bacz (German And-jelits) was appointed "administrator of the Servian patriarchate." Bishop Andjelits was regarded by the Servian nationalists as the most devoted partisan of the Magyar Government, and it was expected that the Servian Congress would not elect him Patriarch. Many

* See "Annual Cyclopaedia" of 1879 for an historical sketch of the Servian Church.
of the prominent Servians protested against his appointment as an illegal act, because they denied the right of the Government to appoint an administrator of the patriarchate. In October, 1890, the archbishops (dioceses) generally demanded the immediate convocation of the Servian Church Congress. The majority of the bishops have been gained over by the Magyar Government, and take side against the demands of the national Servian party. The Greek Church of the Roumanian nationality in the lands of the Hungarian crown has, until 1880, been on better terms with the Magyar Government. But the new elections, held in 1880, for the Roumanian Church Congress resulted in favor of the nationalists, and the Hungarian Government has now adopted the same hostile policy against the Roumanians which has for several years been pursued with regard to the Servians. The Roumanian Church Congress was to have met on October 13, 1880, at Hermannstadt. But a few days before, the Metropolitan Mirone countermanded the convocation of the Church Congress, and the Roumanian nationalists generally denounced him as a tool of the Magyar Government.

In the Synod of the Municipality of Roumania, which met in November, 1880, Bishop Ghenadie, of Argesh, moved the establishment of a theological faculty, and declared his readiness to devote a considerable portion of his revenues for this purpose. The lower clergy of Roumania are generally in a deplorable condition. Their income is utterly insufficient, and they are generally destitute of theological knowledge.

Russian papers give the following statistics as to the number of persons belonging to the Orthodox Eastern Church in the western part of the United States: There are in the dioceses of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, including about 200 Slavs and Greeks at San Francisco, 11,572 members of the Eastern Church. The church-buildings are nine in number, including one at San Francisco.

The head of the Russian mission in Japan, the Rev. Nicholas Kassatkine, was, in 1880, consecrated as missionary bishop for Japan. He has been laboring in Japan as a missionary since 1861, when he was sent there for the avowed purpose of exploring the country with a view to religious propaganda. He gave eight years' preparation to this work, studying the language and manners of the country, and translating into Japanese several of the sacred books of the Russian Church. In 1869 he had, however, converted only three persons. As his confidence in the success of his work was unbounded, he returned to Russia for the purpose of soliciting the establishment in Japan of a religious mission. He obtained it, and since his return to Japan the conversions have for ten years continued to increase. In 1875 there were already in the empire 550 Orthodox Greek Christians; a year after, more than 1,000; in 1876, 4,115; and in 1880 they numbered more than 6,000. In the summer of 1879 there were six priests and 88 unconsecrated Japanese preachers working for the propagation of the Orthodox-Greek faith. Among the native priests, the most prominent, from his influence and the persecutions to which he has been subjected, is a converted bronze, named Paul Savabé.

GUATEMALA (Repubhca de Guatemala), the most westerly of the five independent states of Central America. For statistics relating to area, population, etc., reference may be made to the "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1875. Here follows a list of the twenty-two departments into which the republic is divided, and their capitals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departments</th>
<th>Capitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amatitlan</td>
<td>Amatitlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecpan</td>
<td>Tecpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacapa</td>
<td>Zacapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua</td>
<td>Antigua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimaltenango</td>
<td>Chimaltenango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sololá</td>
<td>Sololá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totonicapa</td>
<td>Totonicapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huehuetenango</td>
<td>Huehuetenango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retalhuel</td>
<td>Retalhuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimaltenango</td>
<td>Chimaltenango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>San Marcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huehuetenango</td>
<td>Huehuetenango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiché</td>
<td>Santa Cruz de Quiché</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jutiapa</td>
<td>Jutiapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalapa</td>
<td>Jalapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiquimula</td>
<td>Chiquimula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacapa</td>
<td>Zacapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ixtepeque</td>
<td>Ixtepeque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aca</td>
<td>Aca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baja Verapaz</td>
<td>Baja Verapaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peten</td>
<td>Peten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Libertad</td>
<td>La Libertad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The President of the Republic is General Rufino Barrios, elected May 7, 1875, and re-elected in 1880 for a period of six years. The Cabinet was composed of the following Mini- sters: Interior and Justice, Señor Don Fernando Cruz; Foreign Affairs, Dr. L. Montufar; War, Finance, and Public Credit, Señor Don J. M. Barrandia; Public Instruction, Señor Don Delfino Sanchez; Public Works, Señor Don M. Herrera.

The Guatemala Minister to the United States is Señor Don A. Ubico, accredited in 1880; and the Consul-General (for the Union) at New York is Señor Don Jacobo Baiz.

The United States Minister (resident in Guatemala and accredited to the five Central American republics) is Dr. Cornelius A. Logan; and the United States Consul (at Guatemala City) is Mr. J. F. Medina.

The armed forces of the Republic comprises 3,200 men in active service, and 15,225 militia.

The finances of the country are by general report in a prosperous state. The revenue has of late years fallen little short of $5,000,000, while the ordinary expenditures are for the most part below that limit. The total amount of the national debt on January 1, 1879, was set down at $5,389,529. According to returns published in 1880, by the manager-general of the Treasury, the portion of the home debt redeemable by forty per cent, of the custom's receipts (import branch) had been reduced by $66,617.85, and stood at $1,409,578.68 on July.
GUATEMALA

ANTIGUA GUATEMALA AND THE VOLCAN DE AGUA.

The consolidated debt at the same date was $1,218,408.85, having increased $11,500.34 during the month preceding.

The following statements relating to the trade of Guatemala are from official returns for 1880. The subjoined table gives the value of the imports and exports for five years 1875–79:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,178,078</td>
<td>2,317,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,581,426</td>
<td>2,819,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,571,677</td>
<td>1,873,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,767,850</td>
<td>2,919,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,206,641</td>
<td>4,002,682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The imports of the same year were from the sources and the respective values expressed in the annexed tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>$2,251,088.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>591,560.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>673,819.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,384,812.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>875,072.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>102,837.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,948.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>49,017.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,185.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total value: $4,095,209.60

The coffee exported in 1879 was 201,886 pounds; the several countries to which it was sent, and the value of the shipments respectively, having been as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>$274,085.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>437,564.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>476,744.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>892,129.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>317,607.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>146,584.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>94,247.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>50,310.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>76,701.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>81,370.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>24,964.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>4,561.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>81,194.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>8,985.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>1,729.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>1,519.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,436.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>509.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $2,999,461.59

Duties: 1,501,097.84

Grand total: $4,491,559.43
Haldeman, Samuel S.

This last item indicates an average rate of duty of over 50 per cent, the distribution of which is exhibited in the following schedule of the different articles imported, together with the values of these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>$386,482.73</td>
<td>$120,872.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wines, etc.</td>
<td>49,084.12</td>
<td>6,171.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing tools</td>
<td>1,308,278.84</td>
<td>120,826.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wearing-apparel</td>
<td>129,450.97</td>
<td>43,011.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy wares</td>
<td>174,340.78</td>
<td>60,991.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw material, and agricultural, artistic, and scientific appliances</td>
<td>$21,718.88</td>
<td>10,005.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specie and precious metals</td>
<td>572,899.00</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>7,004.74</td>
<td>3,008.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$2,108,641.56</td>
<td>$1,107,897.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On June 18, 1880, was opened to traffic the branch of the Guatemala Central Railway extending from the Pacific port of San José to Escuintla, the occasion having been so in due form, and celebrated with brilliance attended by the Presidents of Guatemala, Durán, and Salvador. It is confident that the line will be completed to that at an early day.

Education continues to be the object of less attention on the part of President who has brought the system of public to its present prosperous state, and the amount expended on public instruction was $800,000, against $1,440 in 1871. Education is compulsory, and parents or guardians are required to send their children to primary schools. There are at present eighteen primary schools in the capital. Activities are being taken for the education of the Indian population.

Hancock, Winfield S.

Haldeman, Samuel S., naturalist and philologist, was born of Dutch ancestry near Columbia, Pennsylvania, in 1812. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, devoting himself chiefly to the scientific course. In 1838 he was assistant to the geological survey of New Jersey; in 1837 to that of Pennsylvania. In the course of this year he discovered the *Scoliulus linearis*, the earliest fossil then found. In 1851 he was Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, and, later, Professor of Comparative Philology. At different times he held professorships in Delaware College and in the Agricultural College of that State. He wrote essays for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Philosophical Society, and other societies, including the Philological Association, of which he was a founder and President. He was a contributor to *Silliman's Journal*, the *Literary World*, the *Iconographic Cyclopaedia*, and *Johnson's Cyclopaedia*, of which he was associate editor. He wrote the zoological portion of Trego's *Geography of Pennsylvania* (1840), and Rapp's *History of Lancaster County* (1844). He was an advocate of spelling reform, and, besides several manuals of orthography, orthoepy, and etymology, he gained in 1858, over eighteen competitors, the Trowbridge prize, by a treatise on *Analytical Orthography.* He made extensive researches into Indian antiquities and Pennsylvania Dutch. He published in 1849 *Some Points in Linguistic Ethnology* dealing with Indian dialects, and, in 1866, *Relations of the English and Chinese Languages.* Besides these, he was the author of *Fresh Water Univalve Mollusca*, the *Zoology of Invertebrate Animals* (1859), and other works of scientific value. He died near Columbia, Pennsylvania, September 10th, at the sixty-eight.

Hancock, Winfield Scott, an A soldier, was born February 14, 1824, in Cumber Square, a small village in Monroe County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather and his mother's brother were two of the 2,500 impressed American seamen of 1812, who were incarcerated in the Moor Prison in England. His father, Franklin Hancock, was born in Philadelphia and when quite a young man was thrown into a ship, which, on his way to Africa, was boarded by the British, who pressed his guardian by not marrying his Society of Friends. He married the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Elizabeth Han, whose name was English and Welsh. He supported himself and wife by teaching and for forty years, earning the tation of a well-read, judicious, and learned lawyer.

Winfield S. Hancock and his brother B. had the combined advantages of instruction and a course in the New York Academy and the public high-school afforded the educational facilities of the class of academies of that day. He studied for military e. At the age of sixteen he entered the Academy at West Point, having obtained cadetship through the unsolicited influence of his father's friend, John B. Sterigere, representing his district in Congress. As contemporaries as cadets in the Academy were B. Reynolds, Buell, F. Rosecrans, and Lyon, who afterward distinguished generals in the Union at Longstreet, Picket, and Stonewall.*
the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point, June 30, 1844; was brevetted second-lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, July 1, 1844, and assigned to duty at Fort Towson, in the Indian Territory, June 18, 1846; he received his commission as second-lieutenant in company of his regiment which was stationed on the frontier of Mexico, where the difficulties which afterward resulted in the Mexican War had already begun.

He was ordered to active service in the field in the summer of 1847, and reached his regiment at Puebla, under the command of General Pierce, in time to join the army of General Scott in its advance upon the Mexican capital. He participated in the four principal battles (Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec), which resulted in the capture of the city of Mexico, and was brevetted first-lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1848 to 1855, he was stationed at St. Louis, acting as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General N. S. Clarke. Lieutenant Hancock was married, January 24, 1850, to Almira Russell, daughter of Samuel Russell, a merchant of St. Louis. November 7, 1855, he was appointed quartermaster with the rank of captain, and ordered to Fort Myers, Florida, where General Harney was in command of the military forces operating against the hostile Seminoles. He served under this officer during the troubles in Kansas in 1857 and 1858, and afterward accompanied his expedition to Utah, where serious complications had arisen between the Gentiles and Mormons. From 1859 to 1861 Captain Hancock was quartermaster of the Southern District of California. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 he asked to be relieved from duty on the Pacific coast, and transferred to more active service at the seat of war. He reported himself for duty at Washington early in September. In a letter to a friend at this time he said, "My politics are of a practical kind—the integrity of the country, the supremacy of the Federal Government, an honorable peace, or none at all." He was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, September 23, 1861, and at once bent all his energies to aid in the organization of the Army of the Potomac. During the Peninsula campaign under General McClellan he was especially conspicuous at the battles of Williamsburg and Frazier's Farm. He took an active part in the subsequent campaign in Maryland, at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was assigned to the command of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, on the battle-field, during the second day's fight at Antietam, September 17, 1862. He was soon after made a major-general of volunteers, and commanded this division in the attempt to turn McClellan's right at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In this assault General Hancock led his men through such a way as has rarely been encountered in warfare.

In the three days' fight at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, Hancock's division took a prominent part. While on the march through western Maryland after the invading army of General Lee, on June 5th, he was ordered by the President to assume command of the Second Army Corps. On the 27th, General Hooker asked to be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac; and orders from the War Department reached his headquarters near Frederick, Maryland, assigning Major-General George G. Meade to its command. On the 1st of July the report reached General Meade, who was fifteen miles distant, that there was fighting at Gettysburg, and that General Reynolds was killed. General Meade, who knew nothing of Gettysburg, sent General Hancock with orders to take immediate command of the forces and report what should be done; whether to give the enemy battle there, or fall back to the proposed line at Pipe-clay Creek. He reported that he considered Gettysburg the place to fight the coming battle. He continued in command until the arrival of General Meade. In the decisive action of July 5th he commanded on the left center, which was the main point assaulted by the Confederates, and was shot from his horse. Though dangerously wounded, he remained on the field till he saw that the enemy's assault was broken, when he dispatched his aide-de-camp, Major W. G. Mitchell, with the following message: "Tell General Meade that the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault, and that we have gained a great victory. The enemy is now flying in all directions in my front." General Meade returned this reply: "Say to General Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him in the name of the country and for myself for the service he has rendered to-day." In a report to General Meade, after he had been carried from the field, he says that, when he left the line of battle "not a rebel was in sight up-right, and if the Fifth and Sixth Corps are pressed up, the enemy will be destroyed." Disabled by his wound, he was not again on active duty until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the Second Army Corps. He resumed command of this corps at the opening of the spring campaign of that year, and bore a prominent part in the battles of Wilderness, where the fighting was almost constant from May 5th to the 6th. In the fight at Spotsylvania Court-House, where General Lee's right center formed a sharp salient, "the Angle," General Hancock on the night of the 11th moved to a position within 1,200 yards of it, and early in the morning of the 12th stormed it. His heavy column overran the Confederate pickets without firing a shot, burst through the abatis, and after a short hand-to-hand conflict inside the intrenchments captured "2,000 prisoners, twenty pieces of artillery, with horses, caissons, and material complete, several thousand stand of small-arms, and up-
ward of thirty colors" (Hancock's official report). The fighting at this point was as fierce as any during the war, the battle raging furiously and incessantly along the whole line throughout the day and late into the night, General Lee making no fewer than five separate assaults in his attempts to retake the works, but without success.

In the subsequent operations of the army, at the crossing of the North Anna, the second battle of Cold Harbor, and the assault on the lines in front of Petersburg, he was active and indefatigable till the 17th of June, when his Gettysburg wound, breaking out afresh, became so inflamed and dangerous that he was compelled to go on sick-leave, but resumed his command again in ten days. The battles at Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, and of Boydton Plank-road, were conducted by him. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, August 13, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and in all the operations of the army in Virginia under Lieutenant-General Grant."

On November 20th he was called to Washington to organize a veteran corps from the honorably discharged soldiers who had served two years. He continued at that duty till February 26, 1865, when he was assigned to the command of the Middle Military Division, and ordered to Winchester, Virginia, to relieve from the command of the Army of the Shenandoah General Sheridan, who started the next morning with a large force of cavalry on his expedition down the Shenandoah Valley. General Hancock now bent all his energies to organizing and equipping a force as powerful as possible from the mass at his command. His success is attested by the following extract from a dispatch from the Secretary of War: "I am very much gratified by your energy in organizing and administering the military force of your important command. Your dispatch of this evening to General Hallock indicates my judgment in assigning you to that position, and shows that you could not in any other render service so valuable and urgent to the Government. I would be glad to have a detailed report of the force and its location, a thing I have never been able to procure. For what you have done already, you have the thanks of this Department."

After the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865, General Hancock's headquarters were transferred to Washington, and he was placed in command of the defenses of the capital. July 30th he was assigned to the command of the Middle Department, with headquarters in Baltimore. A resolution approved April 21, 1866, tenders him with other officers and soldiers the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated, and drove back, broken and dispirited, the veteran army of the rebellion," and for himself, "for his gallant, meritorious, and com
HARTINGTON, SPENCER C. C.

HARTINGTON, SPENCER COMPTON CAVERNS, Marquis of, the Secretary of State for India in the new Liberal English Cabinet, was born July 29, 1834, and is the eldest surviving son of William, seventh Duke of Devonshire. He graduated at Cambridge in 1854, and was made LL. D. in 1862. In 1856 he was attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia. (See GRANVILLE.) In 1857 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members in the Liberal interest for North Lancashire. In 1859, at the opening of the new Parliament, he moved a vote of no confidence in Lord's Derby's Government, and it was carried by 223 votes against 310. He took office as a Lord of the Admiralty in March, 1863; a month afterward became under-Secretary for War; and, when Earl Russell reconstructed his Cabinet in 1866, he received the appointment of Secretary for War. He lost his seat at the general election of 1868, but was returned soon afterward for the Radnor Boroughs, having first received the office of Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. In 1871 he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Secretary for Ireland, and remained in that post until the dissolution of the Cabinet in 1874. On Mr. Gladstone renouncing the leadership of the Liberal party, shortly before the assembling of the Parliament in 1875, he was unanimously chosen by the members of its opposition as their acknowledged leader in the Commons. At the general election held in 1880 he was returned both for the Radnor Boroughs and Northeast Lancashire. He chose to sit for the latter, and was reelected on his being appointed Secretary of State for India. In 1877, and again in 1879, he was elected Lord Rector for Edinburgh University. Two of Lord Hartington's brothers, Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish and Lord Edward Cavendish, are likewise Liberal members of the House of Commons, Lord Frederick representing the northern division of West Yorkshire, and Lord Edward North Derbyshire. Lord Frederick was private secretary to Earl Granville, when the latter was Lord President of the Council, 1859-64; to Mr. Gladstone, 1872-73; a Lord of the Treasury, 1873-74; and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1880.

RAVEN, GILBERT, was born near Boston, September 19, 1821; died January 3, 1880, at Malden, Massachusetts. He graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1846, and for two years taught Greek and Latin in Amenia Seminary, of which, in 1848, he became the principal. In 1851 he joined the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was stationed successively at Northampton, Wilbraham, westfield, Roxbury, and Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1861 he was appointed Chaplain to the Eighteenth Board of State Engineers; the first commissioned chaplain after the breaking out of the civil war. In 1862 he made a tour in Europe and the East; and on his return was stationed for two years as pastor in Boston. His earnest advocacy of the cause of the colored people, before and during the war, led to his appointment, in 1865, to the supervision of the interests of destitute freedmen and whites in the State of Mississippi. In 1867 he became the editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston, and continued in this office until 1872, when he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was afterward assigned by the General Conference to the superintendence of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the extreme Southern States, his residence being Atlanta, Georgia. He was a persistent advocate of Protestant missions in Italy and among Spanish-speaking peoples, and in 1872-73 visited Mexico in this cause. He published "The Pilgrim's Wallet" in 1864, and "National Sermons; Sermons, Speeches, and Letters on Slavery and its War," in 1869. A man of strong intellect and will, he was also vigorous in his prejudices.

HEBERT, PAUL O., ex-Governor of Louisiana, was born at Bayou Goula, Iberville Parish, Louisiana, in 1818. He graduated from the Jesuit College, St. James Parish, in 1838, and went to West Point, where he graduated in 1840, in the same class with Generals Hancock, Thomas, Sherman, and other officers of distinction. He was Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy in 1841-42. He was employed in the construction of the Western Passes of the mouth of the Mississippi until 1846, when he resigned and was appointed Chief Engineer of the State of Louisiana. This office he held until the Mexican War, when he was reappointed to the United States Army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was at the battle of Contreras, at the storming of Chapultepec, and at the taking of the city of Mexico. He was brevetted colonel for gallant conduct at Molino del Rey. In 1848 the army was disbanded, and Colonel Hébert returned to his plantation at Bayou Goula. In 1851 he went as commissioner to France. In 1852 he was a member of the Convention which framed a new Constitution for Louisiana. He was Governor of the State from January 1, 1853, to January 1, 1856. One of the notable appointments of his term was that of General W. T. Sherman as President of the Louisiana Military Academy. In 1861 he was appointed one of the five brigadier-generals in the Provisional Confederate Army, the others being Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Beauregard, and Magruder. He was in command of the trans-Mississippi Department until relieved by General Magruder, when he took charge of the defenses at Galveston. Very shortly after the surrender, Governor Hébert applied for the removal of his disabilities. He was then appointed on the Board of State Engineers. In 1878 President Grant appointed him Commissioner of Engineers for the Mississippi Levee. He died in New Orleans, August 29th.
HERING, DR. CONSTANTINE, President of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, was born in Oschatz, Germany, January 1, 1800. He was educated at the University of Leipzig and at the Surgical Academy of Dresden. He was engaged to write a book confuting homoeopathy. In order to do this, he read Hahnemann's works, and he finally became a convert to the doctrine "similia similibus curantur." He sought out Hahnemann, studied under him, and became his personal friend. He had filled the position of Instructor in Mathematics and Natural Sciences in Berekmann's Institute, Dresden, and the King sent him to Surinam to make a zoological collection. He practiced medicine for a term in Paramaribo, and then sailed to Philadelphia, arriving there in January, 1833. He was head of the Homoeopathic School, the first of its kind established anywhere. From 1845 to 1859 he was Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica in the Philadelphia College of Homoeopathy. He edited the "American Journal of Homoeopathic Materia Medica." He published many works, including "Condensed Materia Medica," "Guiding Symptoms and Analytical Therapeutics," and "Heiring's Domestic Physician." He developed many of Hahnemann's theories, and ranks only second to him with the members of his school. He died in Philadelphia, July 28th.

HOME HYGIENE. Batha and Bathing.—The use of the bath in some form has been common to all races, in all ages. Homer, in the "Odyssey," has left a vivid description of the several baths taken by Ulysses at his principal halting-places, while pursuing his zigzag journey from the grotto of Calypso to his native Ithaca, and from those descriptions we may conclude that the method in use by the ancient Greeks was not materially different from that in use at the present day. The water was heated in a brass basin, upon a tripod over a fire, and thence poured into a larger basin or vase of brass or marble to temper the water therein contained. Cold water was rarely used, although sea-bathing was common, not only as a means of cleansing and refreshing the body after fatigue, but as a remedy in disease, and persons who lived at a distance from the sea were frequently removed thither for the sake of recovering their health, mainly to "the most pleasant city Ostia, to enjoy the benefit of bathing in the sea, which is an easy and expeditious method of drying up the superfluous humors of the body." Hot baths were long known, but were indulged in only after great fatigue; the tepid bath, prepared as indicated above, being that usually employed, the Greeks considering the hot bath effeminate. During the last illness of Alexander the Great, he was bathed very frequently, having a greater reliance upon the curative properties of the bath, and finally he caused his bed to be brought near the bath, that it might be more easy of access. The knowledge of the hot springs, or thermae, is not confined to the moderns, as Homer commends the fountains of Scamander for their hot water; Pindar mentions "the hot baths of the nymphs"; and Harriet or Vulcan is said to have discovered to Hercules a hot spring, in which to refresh himself after one of his labors; the famous pass of Thermopylae derives its name from the warm springs in its vicinity; the Thermes of Sicily, near Selinus, have been known for a long period, and the grammarian Selinus in his "Polyhistor" has given a description of Bath, England. Traditionary legends and mythological lore weaved a potent spell about the old thermae, and doubtless added to their other beneficial effects upon invalids, that of powerfully stimulating the imagination. Thus it is said that the curative powers of the waters of Bath were discovered by accident, during the reign of Hadrian the son of Liel, who is alleged to have been contemporaneous with Solomon. It is related, with superabundance of detail, that the Prince Bladud, the son of Hadrian, having been driven in disgrace from the court in consequence of his leprosy, engaged himself to a swineherd, and communicated the disease to his swine. The amateur swineherd and his herd wandered about until by accident one of the animals wallowed in the warm spring at Bath and was healed, whereupon the example was followed by Prince Bladud, and the resulting cure established the efficacy of the waters for all succeeding time.

The Romans, as might be expected from the perfection of the water-supply of the city, brought the practice of bathing to its highest perfection; indeed, no modern essay upon bineology is deemed complete without a description of the Roman baths. By the term Roman baths, the public baths are meant, although bath-rooms in all grades of magnificence were common in the houses of the wealthy. (A description of the public baths of ancient Rome and Pompeii may be seen in the "American Cyclopaedia," vol. ii, pages 382-384.) The baetae penella (bathing-baths) introduced by Sergius Orata, about which there has been much dispute, appear, from the directions given for their construction by the architect Vitruvius, to have been nothing more than baths supported upon pillars or arches. All Roman baths, of which there were upward of eight hundred, included the cella frigidaria, the cold bath-room; the frigidarium (the cold bath); the cella caldaria (the hot bath-room); the caldarium (the hot bath); the cella tepidaria, the tepidarium; the sudatoria, or sweating-rooms; the apoditeria, or undressing-room; and the sudatoria, or perfuming-rooms. The bath-keeper (bathos) had slaves under his command (serviti), who took care of the garments of the bathers, and other slaves (alipian or unctores) whose duty it was to rub the body of the bather vigorously with the soap of the medicated sponge, made of horn, brass, silver, or gold, and at the conclusion of the bath to apply the oil. Air-baths were in most cases attached, statuary and bril-
HOME HYGIENE.

rescues met the eye of the bather, and as were commonly in the same building, rs composed or dictated, and poets read compositions to the concourse gathered baths in the hot season. In our day, s no civilized nation that attaches the importance to public baths as the Ro- lid, and the baths are nowhere con- d with a title of the ancient splendor, arkish baths, perhaps, approach more those of ancient Rome, and the process ing according to the Turkish method is a modification of that of the Romans. f baths are now quite common in Euro- nal American cities, but they are little sted here except by invalids.* Among ammoned the bath forms an important as ceremony, as also among the Hin- Bayard Taylor thus described the cere- us practiced at Allahabad:

al boats, containing flower-decked shrines with of the gods, were moored on the Jumna side, front of the Ganges being exceedingly rapid. ves objected to our getting upon the platforms were axed, or purloined, and our touch would aim; so we stood in the mud for a short time washed the ceremony of bathing. The Hindoos bathes with a cloth around the loins, out of for the goddess Ganges. † There were about in the water, bobbing up and down, bowing ad to the four points of the compass, and 12 invocations; others, standing on the bank, reaths of yellow flowers upon the water.

Judgeon informs us that there are numer- blic baths in Peking. They are known stern lighted at night and raised on a pole. The buildings are damp, dirty, and ith a rank, steamy atmosphere; there are apartmens, viz.: 1. Undressing-room, hing-room. 3. Lounging or smoking. The same water is used for several ; at any rate, it is changed but once except during the hottest weather, when anged twice. As the Chinese dread the f water applied to the surface of the he "bath" of the better classes usually of "a teacupful of warm water applied silk handkerchief"; the public baths, re, are mainly used by the lower orders le. "An ordinary bath costs a penny, ing the last month of the Chinese year ace is raised to about three pence," In 1; "many wash the upper half of the rho refuse to wash the lower, being of the lower vapor ascending and in- he upper." The Chinese dread of water what embarrassing to foreign practi- of medicine, resident in China, as it is at when called to attend Chinese pa they are obliged to eschew water-dress- ths, fomentations, and the like, if they o retain the confidence of their patrons, are several hot springs in China, much a resort for invalids; those near Chefoo, ng to Dr. Myers, supply the baths at a temperature of 112° to 120° Fahr. These baths are at a village (Loong-Chuen-Tang) about thirty-three miles east from Yentai. There are also hot sulphur-baths at 1 San Tang, fifty miles from Chefoo. The temperature of these baths is higher, being 124° Fahr., and Dr. Myers suggests that as foreigners are not well treated there, persons visiting them should take their tubs with them. There are two celebrated baths near Peking; one at Piyunze, a Buddhist temple, twelve miles from Peking. There are two springs near each other, which have been built round with marble, and inclosed in a park. The southern spring is the warmest, standing at a temperature of 120° Fahr. These baths, however, are not open to the public, being held as an imperial reservation. The public baths of Japan have been described in the "American Cyclopaedia," vol. ii, page 385. The private bath is thus described by Dr. G. Henderson: "In the bottom of an ordinary wooden or metal bath-tub, a hole is cut six inches in diameter, and about an inch distant from the side; into this hole is fitted a copper cylinder closed at the bottom by a very open grating; the cylinder is contracted at the top so as to resemble somewhat a large beer-bottle; this shape increases the draught. "The bath-tub being ready and filled with cold water, in order to heat it we have only to drop into the copper cylinder from one to two pounds of hot coals, and in half an hour the water will be raised in temperature forty or fifty degrees."

The North American Indians, when sick, have resorted to vapor-baths from time imme- morial, but in health they bathe only during the warm season, and then in the rivers and lakes. The vapor-bath is made by placing some hot stones in a small lodge or tent, previ- ously made air-tight by covering the lodge with skins or blankets; then water is poured upon the stones, and a hot steam is the result. A similar practice prevails in Lapland.

An account of the different European and American resorts for persons desiring the benefit of baths in natural mineral waters, as well as the effect of the various medicated baths as a remedial measure in disease, is foreign to the purpose of this paper; indeed, the mere enumeration of the treaties upon the subject of medical balneariology would occupy nearly the entire space assigned to this article. It may not be out of place, however, to say that no person in the United States need go beyond its borders to find mineral springs of any desired composition and of any required temperature, and that the remedial effect of any particular waters can not be obtained anywhere else than at the spring, since waters prepared of identical chemical composition and temperature do not produce the same effect elsewhere. It follows, therefore, that there are other elements entering into the causation of the curative effect, such as the atmosphere of the place, its elevation and consequent barometric pressure,

* Vidc "American Cyclopaedia," vol. ii.
† The river deity.
the careful regulation of diet, the relaxation from business, and change of scene.

Free public baths are not as common either in Europe or America as they should be. In the city of New York there are only eight; in Brooklyn three; in Philadelphia two; in Boston twenty. There are none in Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco. These baths are floating baths for men and boys in one compartment, and for women and girls in the other; they are usually moored near some of the public docks; in Boston they are near the bridges, which are numerous in that city; in any event, they are necessarily near one or more of the sewer outlets. When intercepting sewers shall have been established for the better purification of our great harbors, this disadvantage will be obviated. It has been alleged, not without a show of reason, that the absorption of sewage matters, by reason of the immersion of the body in the waters of our harbors, was itself more harmful than the uncleanness of the bather; but this is certainly an exaggeration; and, moreover, absorption by the skin is very slow, and the great reduction of the temperature of the body consequent upon the saline bath compensates in some measure for the evil. It is not, however, irremediable.

Mr. Charles Slagg, C. E., of England, has proposed a very ingenious scheme for providing filtered-water swimming-baths in impure rivers. He proposes to place floating baths in the current and to utilize by means of tied wheels to utilize the motive power of the current to pump water into the bath from a well into which the river-water enters through a filter in the bottom of the vessel. This scheme is doubtless practicable, but has not been tried in this country, and the writer has seen no account of its having been tried elsewhere. The public baths have not as yet been heated, nor have any been constructed except floating baths. Dr. Bell suggested some years ago that large manufacturing establishments could easily furnish the necessary facilities for heating the water for public baths. He estimated that the waste water of a five hundred horse-power steam-engine would be sufficient to "furnish baths for twenty-six hundred persons daily, at an average temperature of 70° to 76° Fahr." It is not probable that this plan could be made available. Since the city assumes the responsibility of providing free public baths at all, it would seem eminently proper that it should provide them with the necessary appliances for accomplishing their intended purpose. The furnishing of a suitable tank, and a steam-boiler for hot water, would not appear to present an insuperable obstacle. The greatest difficulty consists in obtaining the necessary appropriation from the city treasury.

Without special discussion of the physiology of the human skin, or particular mention of the details of its anatomy, it may be stated that all living animals cast off and renew their cutaneous appendages in some way. Reptiles cast off the entire skin each year, quadrupeds shed their hair and portions of their epidermis, the "molting" process is more or less constant in birds, crustaceans cast off the skin in whole or in part, according to species, and fishes their scales. The epidermis of man, although more gradually thrown off, is restless constantly undergoing that process. The blood circulating through the skin is cooled by indirect contact with the air, and it in part retains its salts and water by means of the sweat-glands, with which it is numerously supplied; if, then, from any cause the sweat-ducts (pores) become obstructed, a local sore or a general disease is the result: a local sore if but few are obstructed, and general disease in exact and definite proportion to the number of glands involved. Numerous experiments have been made by physiologists tending to show the effect of closure of the sweat-ducts upon lower animals, by covering the skin with an impermeable coating, and death was the invariable result, the duration of life after the coating only varying according to the thoroughness of the application. Dr. Flint quotes from Laschowitch the case of a child who was covered with gold-leaf in order to represent an angel in the ceremonies attending the coronation of Pope Leo X. This child died a few hours after the coating had been applied. The effect of the closure of a smaller number of sweat-ducts is, as before stated, to produce a local sore or, if the pores are obstructed, a cutaneous eruption. It follows, then, that the application of water has a general tendency to assist the natural process of throwing off the epidermis, and, by dissolving and carrying off the perspiration, assists in keeping open the pores of the body. While the remainder of the drains, are yet highly important ones. So is all ages its use has been accounted a great benefit. There are, however, thousands of human beings who do not bathe, except, perhaps, the hands and face; such persons are usually of the laboring-classes, whose perspiration is very free, sufficient in quantity to enforce its passage through the ducts, and prevent obstruction. In towns and villages throughout the United States not furnished with a general water-supply, bath-rooms are the exception, and in winter the only bath taken is a sponge or towel bath. In summer the male inhabitants of such villages usually seek the nearest lake or watercourse.

Baths are divided first, according to the medium employed, as air, vapor, sand, mud, or chemicals, etc.; second, a subdivision of the media; but, as the water-bath only is within the scope of this article, the first need not engage our attention. Water-baths are classed as plunge-baths, foot-baths, hip-baths, shower-baths, and sponge-baths; they are divided into cold baths, 43° to 70° Fahr.; tepid baths, from 72° to 89° Fahr.; warm baths, from 83° to 98° Fahr. Hot baths, from 99° to 115° Fahr. and
Dr. Forbes has given a more com-
division, viz., cold, cool, temperate,
arm, and hot; it is evident that such
cold are purely arbitrary, and can easily be
that there are as many divisions as
degrees upon the scale. The four di-
rist named will be found to answer
active purpose, since in reality all
; relatively cold or hot according to
ations of the bather, if he be in health;
in health there is considerable varia-
se temperature of the skin, and a still
anger in disease. A bath the water of
22° below the temperature of the skin
y be considered a cold bath, although
s 75° Fahr. The cold baths used by
ans were not usually of a very low
nes, as appears from Vitruvius, the
being taken off by the fires beneath
st effect of a plunge into a cold bath
a shock to the system; the skin hard-
tracts, and the minute blood-vessels,
impressed, are diminished in size; to
a succeeds that of reaction, a stimu-
ension upon the cutaneous nerves—the
seals again dilate, a general glow ap-
on the surface of the body, and this
continues for a longer or shorter pe-
ring to the degree of temperature rater
in which the body was im-
If the immersion be long-continued,
stage of reaction passed, a general
chilliness comes on, the lips become
; teeth may chatter, and the skin
shorts, leaving little hillocks around
of insertion of the hairs. This ap-
known as "goose-flesh." This
thing is a cold bath in mineral waters;
from the ordinary cold bath only in
we stimulant; the "shock" and the
'" are each more distinct than in a
-water bath. In surf-bathing there
ical force added by the action of
, which still heightens the shock and
sin amount of exercise, as preliminary
bath in fresh or salt water, is benefi-
c, if the heat of the body be great at
of the plunge, the shock will be less
nd the reaction will be more lasting.
de of waiting to "cool off" before
a plunge in the sea is a bad one, and
ether on experience nor reason.
te always used the cold bath imme-
ter coming from the hot, as a me-
ting the open pores, and preventing
from taking cold.
persons, invalids, and children under
age, should not use the cold bath
advice of a physician, and no bath
taken immediately after a full meal,
d it be prolonged. It may be added
ately upon quitting the bath, the
ld be rubbed with a towel until a
shifted glow is produced, and the bath
not be refreshing unless this shall have been
accomplished. Persons taking sea-baths should
be guided by this rule, and the not uncommon
habit of taking repeated baths within a few
hours of each other, or that of spending the
interval between the rapidly recurring baths
in wet garments, can not be too pointedly con-
demned. Nature has shown her abhorrence
of such practices, as is well attested by the
blue lips, the shivering, and the bleached ap-
earance of those following them.
The shower-bath, when used with cold water,
is objectionable, and should only be taken in
accordance with the advice of a physician.
Warm baths, as may be inferred from the
statements made concerning cold baths, are at
first stimulating and then relaxing in their ten-
dency. They have been employed from time
immemorial as a means of refreshing the body
after fatigue, as well as for the power of solution
of the various substances obtaining a lodgment
on the skin, which power is greater in hot
than in cold water. The oily secretion usually
present on the skin is almost insoluble in cold
water, but soluble in hot water. The débris
of the epidermis, the saline products from the
evaporation of the perspiration, and the impuri-
ties collected from without the body, are more
easily removed. Invalids and delicate persons
can bathe in warm or tepid water without injury,
providing the skin be sponged with cold water
immediately afterward, and then rubbed with
the towel. Fleshly persons can reduce much of
their superfluous weight by the protracted use
of the warm bath, and it follows that persons
naturally thin should not remain long in the
water, but that their bath should be limited to
that necessary for cleanliness. It should be re-
membered that thousands live without the
bath, and to all appearance are reasonably
healthy, and that, however valuable it may be
as a factor in the problem of how to live long
and comfortably, it is not an absolutely indis-
ensable one.
Whatever form of bath be used, it is proper
that it should be followed by the application of
a warm oil. It is difficult to give a satisfactory
reason why this practice should have been
omitted after having been used by all nations
for countless ages. The particular oil to be
used may be according to individual preference,
but olive-oil, which can easily be perfumed,
would appear to be the least objectionable.
In the use of soap there is great danger of
obtaining soap manufactured from diseased ani-
mal fat on the one hand, or of being so strongly
alkaline as to affect the epidermis on the other.
These difficulties are best avoided by the selec-
tion of soap made from olive-oil, the white cas-
ter soap being taken as the type. The con-
struction of the bath-room and its appliances
will be discussed under the head—Construction
of Dwellings.
Construction of Dwellings. 1. Selection
of a Site.—The selection of a healthful site
for the building of a city has been deemed of the
and races, the relative neatliness of building sites is thus laid down:

"Those [cities] which lie to the rising of the sun are all likely to be more healthy than such as are turned to the north, or those exposed to the hot winds, even if there should not be a furlong between them. In the first place, both the heat and cold are more moderate. Then such waters as flow to the rising sun must necessarily be clear, soft, and delightful to drink in such a city, for the sun in rising and shining upon them purifies them by dispersing the vapors which generally prevail in the morning. The persons of the inhabitants are, for the most part, well colored and blooming. The inhabitants have clear voices, and in temper and intellect are superior to those which are exposed to the north, and all the productions of the country in like manner are better; but such cities as lie to the west, and which are sheltered from winds blowing from the east, and which the hot winds and the cold winds of the north scarcely touch, must necessarily be in a very unhealthy situation: in the first place, the waters are not clear. . . And in summer cold breezes from the east blow and do not fail; and in the latter part of the day the setting sun particularly scorches the inhabitants, and therefore they are pale and enfeebled, and are partly subject to all the aforesaid diseases, but no one is peculiar to them. Their voices are rough and hoarse, owing to the state of the air, which in such a situation is generally impure and unwholesome, for they have not the northern winds to purify it; and these winds they have are of a very humid character, such being the nature of the evening breezes" (Sydneyham Society's translation, London, 1846). And Vitruvius has laid down in the clearest manner his opinion upon this subject in his work on architecture, written about twenty-five years before the Christian era: "In setting out the walls of a city, choice of a healthy situation is of the first importance; it should be on high ground, neither subject to fire nor rain: its streets should be broad; nobody would think of igniting a wine-cellar from the south or west, the north, an aspect not liable to these changes. In granaries whose aspects are of the east or west, the stores are soon spoiled, and provisions, as well as fruits, can be preserved unless kept in apartments aspects are north of the east or west. Those who change a cold for a hot rarely escape sickness, but are soon consumed, whereas, on the other hand, those who change from a hot to a cold climate, far from being injured by the change, are generally benefited. Much care, then, should be taken to set out the walls of a city that it may be obnoxious to the pestilent blasts of winds" (Gwill's translation, London). The science of pathology was brought into requisition as an aid in the determination of the healthfulness of proposed sites for and permanent encampments. Animals were killed after they had for some time drunk the waters and fed upon the herbage grown at the site. The livers were inspected, and the site was rejected. As the results of the experiment were thus particular in the selection for a city, it is reasonable to suppose that the ancient builders were equally careful in choosing sites for public buildings and dwellings. With his usual minuteness, he left us no recommendations: "Natural consistence of the earth and situation of buildings makes the advantage of air and water; more especially in the temples erected to Esculapius, to Hygum; and to other divinities as possess the powers of curing diseases. For thus the sick, when exposed to wholesome air and water to which they had been accustomed for those that were accustomed to them. Sooner recover; and a reliance upon such divinities will be therefore increased by the choice of situation. Natural consistence requires that chambers should be light; baths and winter apartment in the southwest; picture and other rooms, which receive a steady light from the
ermines in great part the healthfulness of the site, and therefore no building-site should be chosen where the ground-water is low at a point lower than the foundation of the new house, or where it be made so by drainage.

foundations.—All loam should be removed and the bed stone laid down to the solid or bed stone, and not be made so by drainage. If the earth be at all wet, a drain-pipe should be laid outside the house, and the drain-pipes should be laid so near the bed-stone as to affect the wall. If the ground-water in the soil near the concrete, no material will make a dry cell so well as foundation-walls.

walls.—Impervious bricks should not be used for outside walls, above the ground, for it is quite necessary that transluence and carbonic oxide and moisture should be kept out. It is, however, an unwise practice to use impervious bricks for the inner walls, for precisely the opposite reason. A dry-area wall is recommended where the space is limited. It is really an additional wall, is itself oblique unless ventilated at the top and a well, and it is therefore clear that the wall should be constructed where the entire space below the ground is occupied by the external moisture from the ground, but by means of the porosity of the

![Diagram of wall construction]

allow the escape of internal moisture. The necessary conditions are well arranged as follows:

Mr. Eassie's Arrangements for Dwellings," London, 1874) recommends that the hollow walls be constructed as shown in the cut, with Mr. Jennings's patent bonded bricks.

4. Heating and Ventilation.—It is not known when houses were first artificially heated; there are, however, numerous legends concerning the discovery of fire, of which one of the best is that given by Vitruvius: "A tempest, on a certain occasion, having exceedingly agitated the trees in a particular spot, the friction between some of the branches caused them to take fire; this so alarmed those in the neighborhood of the occurrence that they took to flight. Returning to the spot after the tempest had subsided, and finding the warmth which had thus been created extremely comfortable, the people added fuel to the fire excited, in order to preserve the heat, and then went forth to invite others, by signs and gestures, to come and witness the discovery."

It is doubtful if the present century has added very much to the long list of inventions of heating apparatus proposed by Franklin and Rumford, with the exception of the inventions of Galton and Morin, although for many years the subject has been faithfully studied. Mr. Pepys informs us under date of February 15, 1664—65, that he went "with Creed to Gresham College. . . . But it is a most acceptable thing to hear their discourse, and see their experiments; which was this day on fire, and how it goes out in a place where the air is exhausted, which they showed by an engine on purpose."

The subjects of heating and ventilation are perceived, upon reflection, to be intimately connected with each other, and are therefore properly treated of at the same time. The methods of heating dwellings, in use in America at the present time, consist of open grates or "fireplaces," furnaces, heaters, and stoves. Warm water and steam, although much used in heating public buildings, are but little used for dwellings. Parkes states that heat is communicated by radiation or convection. Heat is radiant where it is directly emitted from the flame or incandescent substance. Convective heat is that transmitted by the motion of the particles of a heated object. Radiation is accomplished by means of open fires, and convection by the various patterns of stoves and heated pipes. The open fire is at the same time the most pleasant to the eye, and that most healthful of all methods now in use. Its superiority in a sanitary point of view arises from the fact that the open fire is one of the best-known means of ventilation, and at the same time it is admitted that radiant heat is more beneficial in its effects upon the human body than convecive. The success of an open fire depends largely upon the care with which the grate, a proper chimney, have been constructed. The grate may be, and usually is, dispensed with, where wood is burned in the large fireplace. There is great diversity in the results obtained from different chimneys, out of proportion to any apparent difference in their
shape. The location of the house, the prevailing winds, the height of the chimney with respect to the surrounding buildings, govern the "draught" in a high degree. The direction of the air-current is quite likely to be downward in an unheated chimney. Some examinations recently made by the writer gave the following results: In a chimney with one side connected with the flue of a furnace, on a still day, there was a slight downward current of thirty-five cubic feet per minute. The current was not sufficient to turn the fan of the anemometer, when placed a few inches in front of the fireplace. At this time the inward current from the register alongside the chimney showed a velocity of 180 feet per minute. On a windy day the upward current in the chimney was 400 cubic feet per minute. In a building in process of construction, examined March 10, 1881, an unheated chimney on the first floor showed a feeble downward current; the same chimney showed a downward current in the basement of 75 cubic feet per minute. On the first floor of the same house, a chimney which was only slightly heated (the plumber having a fire-pot in the fireplace) showed an upward current of 239 cubic feet per minute. In an adjoining building, an unheated chimney on the first floor showed a downward current of 116 cubic feet per minute, with the doors and windows open. The same chimney, with the doors and windows closed, showed a downward current of 140 cubic feet per minute. These chimneys were to all appearance precisely similar in construction, and it is evident that the direction of the current in the chimney is largely determined by the amount of heat within, and the prevailing winds without. Various forms of cowls, or hoods, have been devised to protect against downward draughts in chimneys, many of which are excellent, and should by all means be supplied to a chimney which, when heated, does not show an upward current of at least 130 to 200 cubic feet per minute. The an of ventilation in an ordinary house being most wholly dependent upon the chimney therefore of the utmost importance and should be properly constructed and fitted. An open grate requires from 500 to 600 feet per minute of fresh air. This is supplied through the crevices of the door windows. No other form of heating appliance has as yet been devised which will abstract the same quantity of air from a room; it is consequently the best system of ventilation. Objections urged against it are, in the first place, the dust from the coal and ashes, and, in the second place, its greater expense. As the advantage to be derived from it is so much greater than its attendant evils, the first argument have but little weight; and, as to its expense, has been well said that any system of ventilation at all worthy of the name costs a thing, and the expense is therefore a necessity.
HOME HYGIENE. 361

... means of an inlet pipe extending outside of the building to the grate. Normally best laid alongside of the joints the door rests; but, in case the joints ejection toward the fire, the necessary would weaken them too much, and has recommended that they be laid and descend alongside of the grate. A valuable adjunct to is a piece of Russia iron, well fitted for portion, which may be in hori- tions, to be fastened upon hinges, or as to be entirely removed. This preaccess of smoke to the room during n of the fire, and also increases the the flame.

... The ordinary furnace is too n to require a particular description. of a cast-iron pot with a smoke-flue, as of air-pipes above the level of the 3 whole being surrounded with Rus- sanized iron. The air-pipes are con supplied with fresh air by means of a ir-box extending from the outside of lower portion of these furnaces is t open, whenever the ashes are raked into, the fine ash-powder is sucked in and flues and is thence distributed the house by means of the registers. de the bot-air pipes are usually iron receptacles for water. These led to supply to the air passing out ists the moisture of which it has aird by the process of heating; this imperfectly accomplished. Furtherair-pipes become warped and affect heat, so that after a few weeks' or the coal-gas, and frequently smoke, pass to them and is thus distributed the house. Indeed, in many city al-gas is ever present in the rooms cause, states that "the coal of 'average quality in combustion: 1. Carbon. About , of the coal is given off as fine charred particles. 2. Carbonic acid, ester, Angus Smith calculated, some , that 15,000 tons of carbonic acid y thrown out. 3. Carbonic oxide, that depends upon the perfection of n. 4. Sulphur, sulphurous and sul the amount of sulphur in coal n one half to 6 or 7 per cent. In the unchester, Angus Smith found one sulphuric acid in 2,106 cubic feet. Sulp... 6. Ammonium sulphide, 7. Sulphuretted hy... compounds are highly deleterious. do they exhaust the oxygen of the into new combinations, but a distinct toxic effect on the hu... in the lungs efficiency, the absorption surface of the body. Each air-cell being lined with a delicate membrane in almost direct contact with the blood, the conditions are highly fa- vorable to the transudation of gases. The sur- geon and dentist take advantage of this cir- cumstance in producing the effect of insensi- bility on their patients by the almost instantan- eous absorption of vapor of chloroform or ether, and, when directly absorbed, the fumes of charcoal speedily produce death. That sick- ness is not more frequently caused in furnace-heated houses by the products of coal-combus- tion, is due to the large dilution of the gaseous substance in the atmosphere of the rooms. It is obvious that great care is necessary not only in the original construction of the furnace, but in its management while in operation. Furthermore, the water-basins in the furnace need frequent replenishing, or the air of the rooms becomes speedily deprived of its moisture, and considerable suffering may be caused the inmates.

6. Stoves.—Of the various patterns of stoves no general or special description need be given, except, perhaps, to mention that those are the most objectionable which admit the air directly to the fire-heated iron. It has been repeatedly shown that red-hot iron allows the gases from combustion of coal to pass through it readily, Dr. Derby, of Boston, states that the injurious effect of passing air over a cast-iron surface heated with anthracite coal is due to carbonic oxide, a highly poisonous gas. The nearer the approach, therefore, to the open grate, as shown in the Franklin or Galton (modified from the Franklin) stove, the stronger the recommendation it can receive on hygienic grounds. The self-feeding or "base-burning" stoves are highly objectionable unless due care be taken to keep the vertical tube filled with coal, thus partially preventing the escape of gas. Its escape can not, however, be entirely prevented by this means.

Warm water has been but little used as a means of heating dwellings in this country, al- though it has been proved to be of value in various public buildings. The Barnes General Hospital at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, District of Columbia, is heated in this way.

Steam-heat has also been little used for dwellings, but it has lately been proposed to use steam on a large scale to heat an entire village or block of city houses, simultaneously sup- plying the steam to separate households in such quantities as may be required. Although steam and warm-water heating are free from the objections of dust and coal-gas, they have yet to be made practicable for small householders. Furthermore, experience has shown the writer that the wood-work in the vicinity of heated steam-pipes shrinks badly, so much so as to render this a highly objectionable method of heating, unless some special measures be taken to prevent it in the location of the pipes.

Ventilation.—As regards house-ventilation in general, it is not too much to say that, in
the construction of the average dwelling, ventilation is absolutely neglected. It is even worse than if left to the care of Heaven, for, in that event, the vitiated air from the exhalations of the body, the coal-gas, and the sewer-air, would be largely diluted, if not blown away by the surrounding winds. But human ingenuity has been taxed to its utmost not only to keep in the house all the gases produced, but to actually increase their production. As a consequence, we witness the fact that no provision is made for the ventilation of bedchambers and living-rooms, except in occasional instances. Bath-rooms, clothes-closets, and the like, are rarely ventilated.

It is proper to mention in this place the necessity for ventilation of closets wherein wearing-apparel is kept. In the section on baths and bathing, mention was made of the functions of the skin as an excretory organ, and the vast amount of matters exhaled during the course of twenty-four hours. It is apparent, therefore, that the clothing worn must be more or less saturated with these exhalations, which, if not properly exposed to air-currents, take on fermentative action; and bacteria, fungi, and fermentative products result which, when inhaled, are highly deleterious. It is within the experience of almost every one that clothing packed away in a trunk, chest, or other close receptacle, on being brought to the air after confinement of a greater or less period, throws off a strong, musty odor; this may be almost entirely prevented by thorough exposure to the air, and, whenever practicable, to the sunlight. Closets, therefore, in the place of being dungeons, in the darkest portions of the house, should be well lighted, by a skylight whenever practicable, and thoroughly exposed to a current of air. This practice not only adds to the comfort of persons afterward wearing the clothing, but it prevents the entrance into the room adjacent to the closet of stagnant air from it.

There are various means of ventilating these closets; the most practicable is that by means of an air-shaft communicating directly with the outside of the building. Where the building is heated by a furnace, a register may be placed in the closet, with an opening near the ceiling for the exit of the heated air. This plan is, perhaps, the best that can be devised.

In providing for the ventilation of bedchambers and other rooms in the dwelling, if the fireplace, or Franklin or ventilating stove, be used, other exit for the air will be unnecessary except at the upper opening in the chimney-flue, and that through the fire; but, in case the householder decides to heat by means of a stove, openings for the exit of the heated and vitiated air will be necessary. It is a mooted point whether in cases of this kind the openings should be near the ceiling or near the floor, some holding that the better means of removing the vitiated air, especially that charged with carbon dioxide, is at the bottom of the room, and, as the air which is heated ascends toward the ceiling, as it cools it falls again to the floor, when that portion of the air nearest the exit of the shaft may be withdrawn. On the other hand, if the opening be near the ceiling, the current is continuous and is always in the same direction, depending for its velocity upon the amount of heat thrown out in the room. This method, therefore, will usually be found that most practicable and the best. Openings for the exit of air from a room should communicate with the outside of the building, usually to the roof, and if placed near a heated chimney (they are sometimes placed in it) the velocity of the current will be considerably increased. As, in the construction of a chimney, it is necessary to adopt means to prevent downward currents, it is also necessary to prevent them in ventilation shafts. This is accon-

Fig. 4.—Forms of Cowls. (Dr. F. H. Brown.)

Percy's Chimney-Cap. (Dr. Lincoln.)

plished by some one of the various cowls constructed to turn in each case to leeward. When the cowl is turned in this way, an aspiration-current is produced.

7. Bath-rooms. In America, at the present day the bath-room is the neglected room of the household. As has been previously mentioned, in the section on “Baths and Bathing,” it was the ancient Roman custom to so construct the bath-rooms as to appeal to the aesthetic sense; they were luxurious in every particular, being supplied with statuary and paintings, plants and
flowers, and the bather was regaled with music. Under such circumstances the bath was calculated to produce its full effect, soothing and quieting the system, and leading the bather to luxurious repose; but in our day the bath-room is one that the average American desires to get out of as speedily as possible, the air being tainted with sewer-gas, the room itself small, dark, and cheerless, and in winter frequently unheated. In other houses, it will be discovered that a corner of the bath-room is made the receptacle for brooms, mops, slop-buckets, etc.—a sight calculated to produce disgust instead of pleasure—and the water-closet is at another corner, on a true level with the bather’s nose. Moreover, these rooms are almost wholly unventilated. These evils need only to be recognized by the builder, to enable him to provide a satisfactory remedy. The ventilation of the bath-room may be accomplished in the same way as that of other closets herebefore mentioned. Many and various are the forms of bathtubs, and the materials of which they are made; earthenware, porcelain, galvanized iron, enameled iron, copper, and planished copper, being the materials used. Of these, the planished copper is that most used. This “planished” or “enameled” copper is used of different weights; in the poorer class of work, the quality is known as eight ounces—that is, weighing eight ounces to the square foot of surface. Ten, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen ounce copper is also used, the latter in the better class of houses. But slight reflection is needed to show the advantage in having the heavier weight, as the heavier the copper, the less the liability to indentation and ultimate leakage. The bath-tab waste-pipe is usually connected to the waste-pipe from the water-closet, and a joint is made just above the trap in the sewer-pipe. This is done as an economic measure, although it would be a better sanitary principle to provide that the waste should be carried out of the building by a separate waste-pipe, and the water-closet be constructed in a different apartment. When the bath waste-pipe is connected with that from the water-closet, whatever confined and contaminated air be in the upper portion of the soil-pipe above the trap, is certain to pass backward through the bath-tab waste, and thus escape into the interior of the room. The different patterns of water-closets are very numerous, and there is not sufficient space to enumerate them here. What is known as the pan-closet is that more commonly used. This closet, while a very good one, is not in the opinion of the writer, equal to the Demorest, or to that known as the “all-earthen” closet of Mr. Jennings. This closet is made in a single piece of earthen or metal ware, and is therefore the less likely to have attached to it the remains of fecal matter and decomposing material, and it is evident that the more perfectly it be cleansed, the more completely it will fill its purpose as a sanitary appliance. Whatever form of closet be used, the trap should be ventilated. The trap should have a separate vent-pipe communicating with the outside of the building and leading above the roof. The soil-pipe should also be continued, without diminution in size, directly through the roof. These ventilation-pipes are necessary to prevent the introduction of what is known as “sewer-gas,” or more properly sewer-air, a compound gaseous body mingled with atmospheric air, which is produced from the decomposition of organic and saline matters contained in sewage. Sewer air or “gas,” when analyzed, is found to consist principally of carbonic acid, sulphurized hydrogen, and ammonium sulphide, in addition to the common air. It appears, however, that the production of these gases in the larger sewers depends almost entirely upon the thoroughness with which they are ventilated and flushed, as the health of the sewer-men in London and Paris is not shown to be seriously affected by reason of their occupation. It may be considered as fairly proven that the air of house-drains is more impure than that of the larger sewers, provided the latter be ventilated. With regard to the production of typhoid fevers and other specific diseases from sewer-gas and sewer-air, it may well be doubted whether a single well-authenticated case of typhoid fever or diphtheria has ever originated from this cause, although it is presumed that the sewer-air may afford a vehicle or means of transmission of the seeds or the so-called specific “germs” of the disease. It has been proved that the small-pox poison can be transmitted to herds of cattle when feeding to the windward of infected textile fabrics. (Aitken.) It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the specific germs of the diseases mentioned may be carried in the same way. If, then, these specific diseases be excluded from those produced de novo by sewer-gas, it only remains to consider the effect of sewer-gas uncontaminated by any specific “disease-germ” or virus. In a case at Clapham, cited by Parkes, “the clearing-out of a privy produced in twenty-three children violent vomiting and purging, headache, great prostration, and violent twitching.
of the muscles. Two died in twenty-four hours." These cases are clearly extreme. The common effects of the admission of sewer-gas into bedchambers and dwellings are noticed in a feeling of languor, depression of spirits, sali-owness of the skin, and loss of appetite, and if the cause be long continued, great debility, and finally anemia, due to a changed condition of the blood. These effects are analogous to those produced by that indefinable poison known as "malaria"; and if the city in which the house is situated be located in a malarious district, these symptoms may indeed be referred to malaria—a convenient catch-word for all diseases of obscure origin. Sewer-air, being usually but little charged with carbonic acid, is lighter than the atmosphere, and in conse-quence it ascends. Its ascension is materially hastened when there is pressure from behind, as is the case where sewers located on the seashore are affected by the tides. The back pressure is the important factor in forcing the sewer-air through the water-seal of the trap, and it is this which renders it necessary that the soil-pipe should be continued through the roof in order to allow its escape without bubbling through the water-seal. The trap ventilation-pipe need not be of very large size, as it is only necessary as a means of outlet for the gases escaping from the trap, the noxious gases from the closet-bowls, and to prevent the accident known as siphoning. This accident occurs frequently in private dwellings where the soil-pipe is of small size, as

FIG. 6.

the rapid passage of a considerable body of water creates a suction in many instances sufficient to withdraw all the water from the trap. Siphoning is impossible when the soil-pipe is continued upward, and communicates with the external air.

8. House-Drainage.—If it be important that the house shall be well ventilated, it is essentially important that it shall be well drained, as diseases from imperfect drainage are even more frequent than those from imperfect ventilation. It is not proposed in this article to touch upon the question of sewerage of cities and towns, inasmuch as they usually have in their employ competent engineers. But in the construction of dwellings it is rare that the drainage receives the consideration that it should, as building ordinary houses an architect is too rarely consulted—the plans of the building being devised by the householder himself, or by the mechanic who is to construct the work.
HOME HYGIENE.

It is in the drainage system that invariable the case is in country as well as in city. The drainage is most imperfect. He plans for the drainage of a place should be, in the first place, to prevent the formation of a drainage system that will carry off the sewage and carry it away from the building at the nearest point of exit. The English method of connecting the waste-pipes and connecting the waste-pipes and water-closets is the best devised, but it cannot be adopted in these climates, although the emasures are of a much greater practice in these climates, although the emasures are of a much greater practice in these climates, although the emasures are of a much greater practice in these climates, although the emasures are of a much greater practice in these climates, although the emasures are of a much greater practice in these climates, although the emasures are of a much greater practice in these climates, although the emasures are of a much greater practice in these climates.

When disconnections are made, the cut (Fig. 6), the introduction of the house will be absolutely prevent the connection between the waste-pipes coming house. The sewer-air from the drain by passing directly into the atmosphere, becomes instantly diluted, and is consumed by the oxygen of the air. This practice, however, is only to any waste-pipes except those sinks, stationary wash-stands, and as the night-soil from the water-supply a large solid matter. It is not proper that the drain empty tank, that known as the Field's being commonly used. The manner of connection and the construction of the tank is shown in the cut (Fig. 7).

FIELD'S FLUSH-TANK. (Waring.)

The idea is too often repeated or too clearly the more waste-pipes there are in a sewer. The ventilation, the be the danger of contamination of only from sewer-air, but from the organic matter adhering to the sides of the different waste-pipes constantly undergoing decomposition. It is therefore apparent that bath-rooms, stationary wash-stands, and the like, should never communicate directly with the sleeping or living room.

If the connection between the waste-pipes and the house-drain is broken, the drain is less likely to become obstructed. The necessity for care in the construction of house-drains is at all times urgent, but in practice it is made to depend upon whether the householder obtain his water-supply from a well, or whether he be supplied from public water-works. In the former event the drain will usually be constructed with considerable care, but it is not common that the effect of soil contaminated and rendered poisonous by means of a broken or leaking house-drain is appreciated. In fact, there is some doubt, even in the minds of sanitarians, as to the extent of the effect produced by decomposing excrementitious matters in soil. The statistics on this point are those of the cities of Eastern Asia, where it is the practice to throw all slops and night-soil upon the surface of the earth, and leave its disposal to the care of Heaven. Some have even asserted that the death-rate from zymotic diseases was not in excess of that in European villages where the like conditions do not prevail. But mortality statistics must be furnished with greater accuracy, and the population of the city established by a census rather than by loose "estimates," before any trustworthy conclusions can be reached.

If, therefore, these assertions be left out of the account, and the experience of European nations be taken as the guide, we shall find a general and widespread belief as to the deleterious effect of these poisonous emanations. Indeed, modern sanitary precautions rest entirely on the basis that uncared-for house excreta are poisonous and dangerous to health, and all appliances are constructed with a view to removing them as far as human vicinage as possible. It is, however, to be considered that excrement allowed to decompose in the open air is less dangerous than that mixed with earth away from the air and sunlight. House-drains should be constructed of vitrified earthenware-pipe, it having been found impossible to prevent the old-fashioned square-brick drain from leaking and contaminating the soil. The size of the house-drain should be governed by the size of the waste-pipes and amount of sewage to be carried. Colonel Waring is of the opinion that these drains are usually constructed too large. If the drain be small enough so that the volume of water keeps it constantly filled, it is not liable to allow cryptogamic fungi to be attached to its sides, nor is it so liable to the production of sewer-gas. If the flush-tank be used, as is here recommended, it will be necessary that the size of the drain should correspond to the outlet of the flush-tank, and, as the flush-tank is so constructed as to be easy of access, the drain itself is unlikely
to become obstructed. If the flush-tank be not used, the lidded opercular or access pipe will be found that most convenient, as, in case of obstruction of the pipe, access can be gained immediately to the point of obstruction. The construction of the access-pipe will be readily understood by reference to the cut.

9. Inspection.—The following points in reference to the inspection of houses suspected of being in an unsanitary condition are proper to be observed:

The inspector will note the location of the dwelling with reference to its surroundings, and the character of the soil on which the house is built. It is also to be noted whether or not the walls be damp, and whether the basement be free from odor. During the inspection of the basement, the location of the house-drain should be noted if practicable. In proceeding to the upper floors, the inspector will note any odors that may exist indicating the presence of escaping coal-gas or illuminating gas; the means of ventilation, whether natural or artificial, should also be observed. The closets should be inspected, and each stationary wash-stand, or other point for the possible entrance of sewer-air, carefully examined.

If the soil-pipe extend through or above the roof, an assistant should empty half an ounce of oil of pepperment into the soil-pipe. In two or three minutes the inspector should visit the bath-room and other places where there are waste-pipes and traps, and if these be in a leaking condition the smell of the oil will soon pervade the apartment. This should in no case be done by the inspector himself, as he will then be unable to detect the presence of the oil, owing to the saturation of his garments with the effluvia. In case the soil-pipe does not extend above the roof, the oil may be placed in the house-drain just below the outlet of the soil-pipe, and the drain speedily covered over to prevent a diffusion of the perfume through the air.

In case a pipe be obstructed from any cause, the point of obstruction may be determined by the use of small canes or ratans, screwed together like the joints of a fishing-rod. A sample of the drinking-water should be taken for purposes of analysis. In case the water-supply be from a well, and there are sinks emptying into the yard, or a privy near, a gallon or two of strong brine should be thrown into them, and another visit made after two or three days, for the purpose of securing a second sample of the well-water for analysis.

10. Drinking-Water.—Drinking-water is obtained from wells, springs, streams, ponds, lakes, or rivers. Wells furnish drinking-water for the major portion of the inhabitants of the earth, although among the Western civilized nations the cities and larger towns are supplied from natural streams, ponds, or lakes, by means of aqueducts. At first sight it would appear that water which is pleasant to the taste and offensive to the eye, and without odor, would be that most healthful, but this does not appear to be the case. Indeed, science has not yet furnished us with a satisfactory solution of the extent to which water must be polluted in order to make it absolutely unwholesome. The Hindoos habitually drink the most disgusting water, essentially those who derive their water-supply from tanks. These tanks are simply reservoirs which are filled during the rainy season, and it is stated by Dr. Simmons, in the "Chinese Customs Medical Report," 1880, that "the water of these tanks is used not only to quench thirst, but is said to be drunk in additional quantities as a sacred duty. At the same time the reservoir serves as a large washing-tub for clothes, no matter how dirty, or in what way soiled, as well as for personal bathing." And we are informed by the same authority that the Hindoo "can not be made to use a latrine. In the cities he digs a hole in his habitation; in the country the fields, the hill-sides, the banks of streams or rivers... Hence it is that the vicinity of towns, the banks of the watercourses, are filled with sewage, which is washed into the public water-supply with every rainfall."

Although thousands of Hindoos annually perish from epidemic diseases, yet their fruitfulness is such that it does not appear that the population has materially diminished. The water-supply of China, as compared with India, is comparatively uncontaminated, yet it is highly charged with organic matter. Many wells are cemented for a considerable distance for the purpose of keeping out the surface-drainage, but it is obvious that this is only a makeshift and does not fulfill the purpose, inasmuch as the ground-water will rise in the bottom of the well and its sides below the cemented wall. It is an almost universal custom of the Chinese to boil the water before drinking, even when tea is not drunk. Their immunity from diseases produced by bad drinking-water is attributed to this fact. Experiments have recently been made by a scientific enthusiast in Europe upon himself, by drinking ditch-water teeming with infusoria, and, as he alleges, without harmful result. It is to be remembered in this connection that an investigation of the towns and villages in civilized nations where the water-supply is derived from wells has developed the fact that the privy is usually placed within...
of the well. As has been graphically
said, the householder digs two holes in
yard; one is used for the privy-vault, or
one that from which he obtains
\textit{all} of drinking-water."

A proportion of the human family is
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less, without visible harm, if fol-
the dangers have either been greatly
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The house-sink should be drained
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fever or cholera patient are placed in
favorable for admixture with drink-
, those diseases are likely to be com-
. In a recent epidemic at Caterham,
the total number of cases was 812,
were 21 deaths. The epidemic orig-
the water supplied by the Cater-
pn being contaminated with the
from a single typhoid-fever patient
Hospital Service Bulletin," No. 43,
79).

Equally in point is that of a severe
typhoid fever at Clifton, England,
 traced to the use of milk from a farm
ump was five yards from the privy,
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are conveyed by means of drinking-water, and
this can only be prevented by boiling.

\textit{Cisterns.}—In the construction of cisterns, it
is necessary to take into consideration the size
of the roof, with reference to the amount of wa-
ter that can be furnished. Mr. Bayles ("House
Drainage and Water Service," New York, 1875)
has given the following rule: "To calculate
the amount of water which will drain from a
roof, multiply the area of the roof in feet by
the average rainfall in a month in inches, and
the product by 823. This gives the number
of gallons which will drain from a roof in a
month. With a regular consumption for do-

cistic purposes, cistern capacity for one quar-
ter to three eighths this amount of water will
be ample. When a roof has a steep pitch, its
size should be determined by the area of ground
it actually covers." The city of Venice, until re-
cently, has been cited as a city where the cis-
terns reached the highest type of perfection;
but an additional water-supply has lately been
provided, and the cisterns are not so much used
as formerly. Cistern-water to be fit for drink-
ing should be filtered, or the cistern should be
so constructed as to be in itself a filter. They
are usually placed in the attic, but in many
cases are in the attics of houses, or a tank is
constructed supported upon pillars or posts.
Cisterns are commonly walled with brick, laid
in hydraulic cement, and plastered smoothly
on the inside with the same material. In some
instances the water from the roof is received
through a charcoal tank, the overflow of which
empties into the main cistern. In this case
the water is pumped without any additional
filtration; in others the cistern is so construct-
ed that the rain-water is obliged to pass suc-
cessively through charcoal, coarse gravel, fine
gravel, and sand before reaching the pump-res-
ervoir. A method which has the merit of
cheapness, and is at the same time efficient, is
as follows: The cistern is finished in any de-
sired shape and capacity, after which a wall
consisting of selected soft-burned bricks is laid
across one corner, if the cistern be square, or
a segment if it be a circle. The rain-water is
received into the larger cavity, and its gravity
forces it into the smaller one directly through
the bricks. This renders the filtration as per-
fet as can be, and at the minimum expense.
The rapidity with which the water permeates
and passes through the partition-wall is such
that in practice it has been found that, after a
short time in use, the water will stand in both
reservoirs at the same level.

\textit{Public Water-Supply.}—In public water-sup-
plies the danger of contamination with organic
matter is in inverse ratio to the total amount
of water furnished. The experience of the
Rivers' Pollution Commissioners, in England,
and experiments in this country, have shown
how rapidly organic filth is oxidized and any
rendered harmless when largely diluted.

Indeed, there is as yet but little danger in Amer-
ca from pollution of the rivers, and it will be
many years before the population is sufficiently dense to render it a source of alarm, except in the smaller streams where the sewage emptied into them is more highly concentrated. In such cases the question of the disposal of sewage is one of great importance. This discussion, however, does not fall within the scope of this paper.

From what has been said, it will appear that the water-supply derived from large bodies of water is that most wholesome, but as the streams from which it is usually obtained are subject to periodical rise and fall, owing to the rains or drought, and in the former event contain a large amount of soil suspended in it, "settling reservoirs" are usually constructed. It is in these reservoirs that certain fresh-water algae or aquatic plants have their origin and growth, and, when abundant, they impart a color to the water.

The effect upon the human system of vegetable organic matter deserves consideration. Professor Farlow, of Harvard University, in a recent paper on the subject (Massachusetts Board of Health Reports, 1880), states:

"Considered from a sanitary point of view, we may say that the grass-green algae have no injurious effect upon the water in which they grow. On the contrary, we may regard their presence as an indication of its purity, for they do not grow in impure water. If almost any river or pond water, no matter how clear it appears, is placed in a covered glass jar, in a few days or weeks there will be formed a greenish expansion on the sides and at the bottom, which, on examination, will be found to consist principally of the young stages of development of some of the algae."

Professor Farlow, while thus pronouncing in favor of the harmlessness of the grass-green algae, is equally decided in his opinion that the bluish-green algae which sometimes assume a purple tinge, at other times dark and almost black, are injurious in their effect upon water. Of this class he has discovered that the Nostoc family "are the cause of certain disagreeable conditions of our drinking-water. So long as they are living, and not excessively abundant, they produce no perceptibly bad effect on the water; but, when large quantities of them decay, they give rise to the pig-pen odor, as it is called, which has in recent years caused considerable trouble, and still more alarm."

However interesting in a botanical point of view the study of the fresh-water algae may be, information is certainly wanting to show that they exert any deleterious or even material influence upon the health. It is, however, a matter of prudence that, when the fresh-water algae are sufficiently numerous in any specimen of water to give off a disagreeable odor, the water should be filtered before drinking it, as either vegetable or animal organic matter while in a decomposing state must be more or less injurious to health.

It may be stated, in conclusion, that whatever specimen of drinking-water is under the ban of suspicion, it should in all cases be submitted to a chemical analysis and microscopic examination by the proper health officer of the city or village, and if it be desired in the mean time to continue the use of the water, it should be filtered, and, if necessary, boiled, previous to filtration. The various forms of filters, almost any of which are suitable for use, will be found at the first-class house-furnishing establishments.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, and one of the two principal divisions of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. (See AUSTRO-HUNGARY.)

The Hungarian Ministry at the close of 1880 was composed as follows: President: Minister of the Interior, Kolonem Tisza de Borosjenő; Minister near the King's Person (ad latas), Baron Bela d'Orsay; Minister of Education and Worship, Augustus de Trefort; Minister for the Defense of the Country, Colonel B. Szende de Keresztes; Minister of Public Works, Paul d'Ordödy; Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, Gabriel Baron de Pépany; Minister of Justice, Dr. Theodor Pastor; Minister of Finances, Count Szapary; Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, Baron Kemény.

The area and population of the countries of the Hungarian crown are as follows, according to the "Statistische Handbuch der österreich-ungarischen Monarchie":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Square kilometera</th>
<th>Population in 1876</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary and Transylvania</td>
<td>250,430</td>
<td>23,348,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna (free city)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>290,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia and Slavonia</td>
<td>22,260</td>
<td>1,712,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Frontier</td>
<td>25,334</td>
<td>606,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>294,068</td>
<td>25,064,395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement of population was as follows in 1876 and 1877:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marriages</td>
<td>154,800</td>
<td>171,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (inclusive of still-births)</td>
<td>718,126</td>
<td>713,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>561,679</td>
<td>552,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of births</td>
<td>156,447</td>
<td>161,267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget for the countries belonging to the Hungarian crown for 1880, as voted by the Diet, was as follows (1 forin = 48 cents):
### EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Florin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Royal household</td>
<td>4,630,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Royal collections, and salaries</td>
<td>97,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Diet</td>
<td>1,714,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Council of Ministers</td>
<td>839,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>50,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. &quot; for Croatia and Slavonia</td>
<td>83,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. &quot; of the Interior</td>
<td>7,214,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. &quot; of Public Defense</td>
<td>6,898,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. &quot; of Justice</td>
<td>9,346,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. &quot; of Agriculture and Commerce</td>
<td>11,137,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. &quot; of Communications</td>
<td>14,127,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. &quot; of Finance</td>
<td>89,243,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Administration of Croatia and Slavonia</td>
<td>5,833,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. &quot; of Pensions</td>
<td>84,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Public debt</td>
<td>40,494,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Decrease of real estate</td>
<td>16,681,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Contributions to the common expenses of the empire</td>
<td>90,820,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Contributions to the Austrian debt</td>
<td>8,610,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Rate Court of Accounts</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Redemption of vineyard titles</td>
<td>2,194,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Encumbered interest in private railways</td>
<td>10,942,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,188,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditures</strong></td>
<td>243,089,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary expenditures</strong></td>
<td>8,584,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary expenditure for Bosnia</strong></td>
<td>9,306,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary and extraordinary expenditures</strong></td>
<td>250,990,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit</strong></td>
<td>19,916,331</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the budget for Croatia and Slavonia for 1878 the receipts and expenditure were estimated each at 3,270,687 florins.

The public debt of Hungary at the beginning of 1878 amounted to 862,101,801 florins, exclusive of the common debt of the empire. Hungary also has a share in the public debt of Austria proper, about 30 per cent. of its amount at the end of 1888. This debt is regarded as exclusively Austrian, but Hungary pays annually a fixed sum for interest and amortization. The assets of the state were estimated in 1878 at 851,800,000 florins.

The budget for 1881, as presented toward the close of the year by the Ministry of Finance, in the Diet, showed a deficit of 24,705,381 florins, for covering which 7,500,000 florins of rente not yet issued were still available. The result of the new taxes and duties was estimated at 8,500,000 florins; and the remainder deficit of 10,500,000 florins, was to be covered by an issue of new gold rente.

On October 18th the new session of the Delegations was opened at Pesth. On receiving the Delegations, the Emperor Francis Joseph referred to the part which his Government had taken in regard to affairs in the East, and said that, heretofore, his Government would make it its duty to keep the monarchy out of complications, and would do its utmost for the maintenance of peace and treaty rights; but, under the circumstances, its first task would be the defense of Austro-Hungarian interests.

The Hungarian Delegation elected M. Ludwig Tisza, President, and Cardinal Haynald, Vice-President. M. Tisza, in his opening speech, emphasized the necessity of affording the means of maintaining the position of the monarchy throughout the limits of possibility. The Hungarians had to ask a number of questions relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina, but, after the common Minister of Finance had replied to all these questions, the Hungarian Delegation adopted all the proposals of the military committee in reference to the extraordinary grants for the troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The sessions of the Hungarian Diet were often the scene of violent conflicts between the Government and the Opposition. The Prime Minister, Tisza, retained control of the majority, and repeated motions to express a want of confidence in the Government were defeated. On February 21st a long speech against the financial policy of the Government was made by M. Koloman Szell, the former Minister of Finance, who stated that, although he was willing to vote for the budget, he could not support a vote of confidence in the Ministry. M. Tisza, in reply, said the task of the Prime Minister in the immediate future was the revision of the laws relating to industry, the classification of the railways, and the establishment of railway lines of the second rank in as great a number as possible. On February 22d Count Szapary, the Minister of Finance, defended the financial bills which had been presented to the House by the Government against the attacks of the Opposition. He declared that M. Szell took too pessimistic a view of the present state of the country, which was in reality already progressing in the path of improvement.

On March 6th the Diet rejected, by 222 votes against 174, a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry. The budget law for 1880 was adopted by a large majority. In April the Lower House adopted a resolution brought forward by M. Iranyi for the introduction of civil marriage; but the second part of the motion, enunciating the principle of religious freedom, was rejected by 107 votes to 94. In the course of the debate M. Tisza said that freedom of worship already existed in Hungary, and with regard to civil marriage he expressed his intention of submitting a bill on the subject, if possible, during the current session, but said that great difficulties stood in the way of such a measure.

In November the Emperor addressed an autograph letter to M. Tisza, in which he announced that the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen had been conferred upon him in recognition of his eminent services, and in token of the Emperor's confidence.

The conflicts between the different nationalities into which the population of the kingdom is divided continue to be very fierce. The Magyars, although the predominant race, do not constitute more than one third of the entire population, and are almost equaled by the Slavic population, which, however, is divided into several tribes. According to A. Ficker, one of the standard writers on the ethnographic relations of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the people of Hungary, who are estimated by him at 16,297,300, are divided with regard to their mother-tongue as follows:
It will be seen that the Magyars, the predominant race, number only a little more than one third of the entire population. They are displaying, however, a marvelous energy in extending the prevalence of their tongue, and toward elevating it to the position of the only official language of the kingdom. This is especially the case in the Department of Public Instruction. The Minister of Public Instruction, in a speech made in the Hungarian Diet, on November 27th, declared that during the eight years of his official position he had done more for Hungarian culture and science than any of his predecessors. It is admitted by all parties in Hungary that this claim is undoubtedly true with regard to the Magyar schools. Their number is rapidly increasing, at the expense of the schools of other nationalities, especially of the German. According to the official report of the Minister of Public Instruction, for 1879, there were in that year, among the 1,644,808 pupils of public schools, 794,915 Magyars, 271,513 Germans, 205,874 Roumanians, 263,524 Slovaks, 86,716 Servians, 27,076 Croats, and 45,591 Ruthenians. Among 15,715 national schools, there were 7,179 Magyar, 958 German, 2,843 Roumanian, 1,887 Slovak, 260 Servian, 66 Croatian, 471 Ruthenian, and 2,088 were mixed. Thus, there was one Magyar school for every 110 pupils of that nationality, one Roumanian for every 80, one Servian for every 140, one Slovakian for every 150, and one German for every 800. The Germans complain that the Minister of Public Instruction avails himself of every opportunity to suppress the German national schools, and substitute Magyar schools for them. They also complain that in many cities acts of gross violence were committed against their nationality. Thus in Pesth and other places the municipal councils refused to authorize the opening of a German theatre. In the Servian and Roumanian districts the Government endeavored to put at the head of the Greek Church, to which these classes of the population chiefly belong, men devoted to the Magyar tendencies, and thereby called forth a violent agitation in the Greek Church. (See Greek Church.)

A new compromise (Ausgleich) was brought about in 1887 between the former kingdom of Croatia and the Government of Hungary. When the reconciliation between the Imperial Government of Austria and the Magyars was effected in 1887, Croatia, inclusive of Servia, was made part of the lands of the Hungarian crown. It is, accordingly, represented in the Hungarian Diet. It, however, a special provincial Diet which holds all matters relating to the Deps. of the Interior, of Worship andInst and of Justice. At the head of the provincial administration is a “Ban,” who is appointed by the Government of Hungary. The Diet consists of the Catholic Archbishops of the Greek Oriental Church, the Provost of Aurana, eight Ober (chief magistrates of counties), the Count Palffy, two counts, and 77 deputies, partly directly and partly indirectly. Each one per cent. of the population are Croats, Servians, who really belong to the same nation, being only distinguished by their language. As they are not always able to agree, their interests were regulated by a compromise which was to be renewed in 1879. As long as this compromise was in force, deputations were, however, unable to agree. The new compromise was resumed, the Hungarians being allowed the appointment of a “Ban,” Count Pejascevic, who was credited as being entirely devoted to the interest. The new “Ban” succeeded, in obtaining in August the consent of the Diet to this compromise, which was adopted by the large majority of 65 against 26. In November it was also adopted by the Diet. Although Count Pejascevic voted adherent to the Hungarian Government, he found it necessary to make importations to the Croatian nationalists. It was stated in speech made to the Diet that all attempts to Magyarize the Servians should be resisted, and that he would do his greatest efforts to have the former frontier, which the Hungarian Government wishes to place under the direct administration of Hungary, incorporated with Croatia. Milorad Frontier had, at the time of its establishment, before the union of some countries with Hungary had begun, a population of 1,000,000 inhabitants, of whom more than per cent were Croats and Servians. 15 per cent. Roumanians. A union of people with Croatia would, of course, strengthen the nationality feeling of the Servians. The outspoken nationalists insist that此种 kingdom, consisting of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slavonia, with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, matia, which now forms part of Servia, is a part of Croatia. According to the population of the inhabitants, while in Bosnia and Herzegovina, inhabitants.
ILE, JACOB.

A realization of these hopes would be of fully 3,600,000 inhabitants, absolute control of the Croato-Serbian and which would not fail to be a avitation for the remainder of that which partly live in the principality of partly in south Hungary. At all exists an irrepressible conflict be- tendencies of the Magyar and the dian nationalities, the further prog- solution of which will have a nence upon the reconstruction of cope.

ern part of Austria, in November, from an earthquake which far south as Pola and Sarayevo, more than 200 private houses were damaged, while two churches were a state that they had to be a. Part of the cathedral required structed. The palace and country- Cardinal-Archbishop of Agram, the ool, and the Government cigar-man- were half destroyed by the earth- and terrible damage was done to build in the neighborhood within a out fourteen miles. There were no one shocks felt between midnight November 8th, and five o’clock on morning. On Thursday, November in shock of so violent a character at the hall in which the Diet was was severely shaken. Nearly half on of the city fled in panic. About five miles from Agram a number of fountains of hot water burst from the earth, but their duration was only temporary. According to an official statement made by the Burgomaster of Agram, two persons were killed and twenty-three injured. Four hundred persons were without shelter, and many of them lacked the necessities of life.

On May 23rd the statue of Count Stephen Szechenyi was unveiled at Pesth, amid the enthusiastic participation of all classes. Among those present were Archduke Joseph and other members of the royal family, the two sons of Szechenyi, and a most brilliant assembly of magistrates and high functionaries of state. Count Stephen Szechenyi, who was born in 1792, and died April 8, 1860, is generally regarded as one of the greatest statesmen of Hungary. He was indefatigable and eminently successful in his labors for the material and intellectual progress of his country. He was opposed to the separa- tion of Hungary from Austria, but aimed at a regeneration of the country chiefly through the aristocracy and in connection with Austria. When the Cabinet of Bach, of which he was a bitter opponent, ordered his house to be searched for documents which were to prove him the author of a book directed against the Ministry, he was thrown into such a state of excite- ment that he committed suicide. Count Emeric Szechenyi, who was appointed in 1878 Austrian ambassador at Berlin, and still represented that empire in December, 1880, is a nephew of Count Stephen. He is regarded as an intimate friend of Prince Bismarck.

I

OR, was born at Attleboro, Mas- March 29, 1785, and died in West January 7, 1880, aged ninety-four nine months. He settled in West a Congregational minister in 1814, from his pastorate in March, 1879. He was spent in hard labor upon the father, who opposed his obtaining education; after one year of prepara- he interruptions of labor and teach- admitted to Brown University, and a 1809, at the age of twenty-four. He graduated as a theological stu- continued in the ministry for over . He was an antislavery man of victories, but never violent or exces- expression of his opinions; on the reserved a calm demeanor and judi- which commanded respect and in- dence. In his sympathy with his son-in-law, Torrey, he deprecated sures urged by the latter for cur- of slavery. Even when age had his bodily powers, the clearness of and judgment survived.

ILLSINOIS. The history of the public debt of Illinois commenced with the establishment of the State Bank in 1821, whose issue depreci- to 384 cents on the dollar. The first funded loan was created in 1831 to retire these notes. To complete the Lake Michigan and Illinois River Canal, for which the State had received a grant of lands from the Government in 1827, and to carry out an extensive scheme of other public works, the second State Bank was created in 1835, and money was borrowed on the State's bonds, until in 1839 and 1840, when the State's credit was broken down and this rash policy was suddenly arrested, the debt, funded and unfunded, amounted to about $12,000,000. From that time the struggling State directed its efforts to honestly extricating itself from its financial embarrassments. The canal was surrendered to the trustees of the bondholders, and the unfinished railroads were offered for sale. In 1848 a plan of adjustment was incorporated in a new Constitution. Arrears of interest were funded. In the year 1852 the debt was at its maximum, and amounted to about $17,000,000. In 1857, for the first time,
interest was paid on the entire debt. From that period the process of redemption has been going on. New loans, amounting to $2,000,000, were raised to equip soldiers for the civil war. A large portion of this war debt has been reimbursed into the State Treasury by the United States Government. At the close of 1880 the State was able to redeem the last balance of its huge debt, and in the beginning of January the entire amount of the money was in the Treasury to meet it.

The only debt now standing on the books of the Treasury is one due from the general revenue fund to the school and the college and seminary funds, amounting to $1,165,407. This transfer originated as follows: At different times the State used, for general revenue purposes, funds which had been dedicated to the school fund, being portions of the three per cent. fund, the college and seminary land fund, and the surplus revenue of the United States, which were divided among the States in 1828. By repeated declarations the faith of the State is pledged to for ever pay for school purposes an amount equal to six per cent. per annum on the sum above stated. So long as it remains the policy of the State to make appropriations in aid of education, the existence of this nominal debt does not increase the amount to be raised by taxation, nor does its existence negative the statement that Illinois is now out of debt.

The following table, giving the amount of the public debt at different periods according to the computations of the State Auditor, shows the magnitude of the financial efforts with which the State has been able to discharge so huge a mass of liabilities in so short a time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840-69</td>
<td>$220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841-69</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842-44</td>
<td>$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843-46</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847-49</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848-50</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851-59</td>
<td>1,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852-54</td>
<td>2,18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855-56</td>
<td>8,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857-58</td>
<td>8,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858-60</td>
<td>9,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859-61</td>
<td>9,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860-63</td>
<td>5,28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864-66</td>
<td>4,54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867-69</td>
<td>5,33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-72</td>
<td>1,79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871-73</td>
<td>1,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872-74</td>
<td>1,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873-76</td>
<td>1,01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-76</td>
<td>1,23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875-79</td>
<td>3,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-79</td>
<td>7,51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$61,79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditures of the executive department have been comparatively uniform; those of the legislative and judicial departments have been variable, both being quite trebled since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. The largest aggregate, 1870-72, covering a period when the Constitutional Convention and Legislature were in session a considerable portion of the time, was $5,749,312.79, being some $300 excess of the highest year during which the State was equipping troops: field. The total amount expended from the war fund is computed to amount to $811,78; which expenditures were disbursed from 1861 to 1868.

The biennial report of the State Treasurer J. C. Smith, gives the following statement of the balance of the various funds in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Revenue receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880-82</td>
<td>$1,234,000,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882-84</td>
<td>4,350,998.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884-86</td>
<td>3,040,000.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886-88</td>
<td>8,750,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888-90</td>
<td>2,915,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-92</td>
<td>915,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892-94</td>
<td>365,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894-96</td>
<td>365,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896-98</td>
<td>365,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898-99</td>
<td>365,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$12,015,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of all the funds in the State Treasury, October 1, 1878, was as follows:

- General revenue fund: $1,234,000,908
- State school fund: $4,350,998.80
- Illinois Central Railroad fund: $3,040,000.38
- Illinois River Improvement fund: $8,750,000.00
- Military fund: $2,915,000.00
- Delsonge land-tax fund: $365,000.00
- Unknown and minor items' fund: $365,000.00
- Local bond fund: $365,000.00

Total: $12,015,000.00

The receipts from all sources from October 1, 1878, to September 30, 1880, inclusive, were as follows:

- General revenue fund: $2,915,000.00
- State school fund: $4,350,998.80
- Illinois Central Railroad fund: $3,040,000.38
- Illinois River Improvement fund: $8,750,000.00
- Military fund: $2,915,000.00
- Unknown and minor items' fund: $365,000.00
- Local bond fund: $365,000.00

Total: $11,910,000.00
The disbursements from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1880, inclusive, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General revenue fund</td>
<td>$5,289,078 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State school fund</td>
<td>9,921,340 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central Railroad fund</td>
<td>567,217 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois River improvement fund</td>
<td>967 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor fund</td>
<td>21,444 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disburse and minor heirs' fund</td>
<td>75 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local bond fund</td>
<td>2,700,416 02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total disbursements: $5,465,165 58

Balance of all funds in State Treasury 1,860 82

Total balance: $5,465,165 89

The estimate of the expenses from October 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881, at which date the appropriations made by the Legislature become available, is as follows: For legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, $603,369; balance of appropriations for educational and charitable purposes, $741,993; State debt and interest, $390,000; miscellaneous and special appropriations, $238,083; militia, $18,105; total, $1,881,461.

For a series of years back there has always been at the meeting of the Legislature a surplus in the Treasury to the credit of the reserve fund above the amount required to meet the appropriations made by the previous Legislature. The appropriations made by the last Legislature absorb this surplus and perhaps leave instead a small deficit. To pay the per diem of the members of the Assembly and the salaries of State officers, $117,000 will have to be appropriated, to cover the deficiency of the appropriations available for these purposes up to July 1st, by the next Legislature. The surplus remaining from the Illinois Central Railroad fund, and the unexpended balances of other appropriations, will probably cover all deficits.

The Governor's estimate of the amount required to be raised by taxation during the coming two years is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR GENERAL STATE PURPOSES.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>$272,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>449,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>504,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total departments: $1,255,000

Ordinary expenses and necessary repairs, and improvements of State charitable institutions: 1,200,000
Eastern Insane Asylum—construction: 300,000
Expenses of universities: 125,000
Joliet Prison—working capital: 50,000
Chester Prison—expenses and construction of Hospital for Insane Convicts: 200,000
Canacl contingent fund: 60,000
For converting convicts and arreaging fugitives: 90,000
Illinois National Guard: 100,000
Printing, binding stationery, and paper for General Assembly and executive departments: 110,000
Commission of Claims: 5,000

Total: $2,664,000

For State school purposes:

One million dollars per annum: $1,000,000

The total assessment of taxable property as equalized by the State Board was $794,625,550 in 1879, and $750,610,594 in 1880, being considerably less than the assessed State valuation for the preceding two years, which was $951,199,308 in 1877, and $837,235,762 in 1878.

The returns of taxable property laid before the Board of Equalization by the Auditor aggregated $5,281,937 less in 1880 than in 1879.
The following table exhibits the changes in the assessment returns for the different classes of property in the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal property</td>
<td>$131,099,928</td>
<td>$165,091,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lands and lots</td>
<td>60,717,378</td>
<td>71,060,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad property</td>
<td>8,867,007</td>
<td>2,769,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$174,712,448</td>
<td>$238,890,409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aggregate value of each item as returned by the assessors in 1880, for the whole State, is shown by the following table:

**PERSONAL PROPERTY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Assessed value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses of all ages</td>
<td>$241,282,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle of all ages</td>
<td>19,990,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules and asses.</td>
<td>8,451,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>2,948,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs, personal property</td>
<td>4,900,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-engines</td>
<td>991,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pne-proof safes</td>
<td>256,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billiard-tables, etc.</td>
<td>73,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriages and wagons</td>
<td>6,668,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagons and stockings</td>
<td>253,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing and knitting machines</td>
<td>1,625,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_Printing and printing</td>
<td>1,217,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics and organs</td>
<td>967,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franchises</td>
<td>80,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amusements and royalties</td>
<td>63,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent-rights</td>
<td>6,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamboats, sailing-boats, etc.</td>
<td>878,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise</td>
<td>23,548,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials and manufactures</td>
<td>2,701,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers' tools and machinery</td>
<td>1,790,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural tools and machinery</td>
<td>4,668,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate and plate ware</td>
<td>269,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamonds and jewelry</td>
<td>67,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moneys of banks, brokers, etc</td>
<td>2,192,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit of banks, brokers, etc</td>
<td>1,141,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moneys of other than bankers, etc</td>
<td>10,010,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit of other than bankers, etc</td>
<td>17,009,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds and stocks</td>
<td>944,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares of capital stock of companies not of this State</td>
<td>254,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawnbrokers' property</td>
<td>28,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property of corporations</td>
<td>254,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property of seacoast, etc</td>
<td>719,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and office property</td>
<td>19,285,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real-estate investments and improvements</td>
<td>827,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank shares</td>
<td>2,096,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other personal property</td>
<td>3,092,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge property</td>
<td>10,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>4,354,899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RAILROAD PROPERTY.**

| Class C—Personal property                       | $249,045  |
| Class D—Lands                                  | 716,699   |
| Class D—Lots                                   | 1,943,199 |

**LANDS.**

| Improved lands                                 | $7,990,999 |
| Unimproved lands                                | 5,178,156  |

**TOWN AND CITY LOTS.**

| Improved town and city lots                    | $1,726,956  |

The assessments of the different classes of property, as equalized by the State Board, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>$169,687,584</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lands</td>
<td>60,717,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lots</td>
<td>8,867,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$238,890,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad property</td>
<td>2,769,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$238,890,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroads and equipments</td>
<td>4,900,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock shares, not railroad</td>
<td>2,179,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>$238,890,409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is an increase of about $5,000,000 over the aggregate assessment of 1879. This comes entirely from the railroads, which are worth $7,000,000 in excess of the equalization, while other property bears an aggregate value of $5,000,000 less than that of 1879.

The Governor, in his inaugural address, referred to the following gratifying account of the school system of the State:

The progress which has been made in the system of popular education in twenty years, has placed Illinois in the front among the States of the Union in this respect. In 1870, Kenyon College, now called the University of Illinois, was the only university in the State. Since then, the number of colleges and universities has increased to twenty-five, and the number of students has increased from 1,400 to 10,000. The expenditure for education in the State has increased from $600,000 to $6,000,000. The Governor referred to the work of the Board of Education, which had been established in 1857, and which had done much to improve the schools of the State. The Governor also referred to the work of the State Department of Education, which had been established in 1860, and which had done much to improve the schools of the State.

The report of the Joliet Penitentiary was also referred to, and the Governor referred to the importance of the prison system of the State. The Governor referred to the work of the prison board, which had been established in 1867, and which had done much to improve the prisons of the State. The Governor also referred to the work of the State Department of Corrections, which had been established in 1869, and which had done much to improve the prisons of the State.
penses of the State charitable institutions, exclusive of the Eastern Insane Hospital at Kan- utes, was for the two years ending June 30, 1888, $1,091,500. The amount of appropri- ations asked for by the State Board of Charities for the following two years is $1,141,000, be- sides which there is a cash surplus on hand of $100,000, and uncollected debts to the amount of $40,000. The appropriations demanded are as follows: for the Northern Insane Hospital, $290,000; for the Central Insane Hospital, $214,000; for the Southern Insane Hospital, $154,000; for the Institution for the Defect and Dumb, $170,000; for the Institution for the Blind, $47,000; for the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded, $102,000; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, $55,000; for the Eye and Ear Infirm- ary, $39,000; for the State Reform School, $55,000. The appropriations demanded for the State institutions for special purposes amount to $618,220. The average cost of maintenance in the State institutions has been reduced from $320 per capita per annum in 1874 to $200 in 1888. The care and provision for the inmates of the Illinois insane hospitals are said to be exceptionally good, while the cost of mainte- nance is less than in any similar institutions in the country excepting one or two.

Governor S. M. Cullom, in his biennial mes- sage to the Legislature, contrasts the material condition of the State in the early days of its settlement with its present wealth and commercial independence. The Government land laws were less favorable than the present homestead law during the period when Illinois was devoid of transport facilities to convey its sur- plus products to outside markets, and were such that, while the public lands were being taken up, all the money which came into the State was paid into the land-office. Now, railroad are built and improved, and the settler receives his farm as a free gift from the nation. In the second decade of the State's existence, a system of canals and general internal improvements, many of them injudicious and over-costly, burdened the State with a heavy debt, which reduced it to an insolvent condition. It has never been sought to shake off this debt by repudiation; but all the obli- gations have been faithfully discharged. The growth of the State in the last decade, though not showing as high percentages of increase as in the earlier stages, has been of a healthy and permanent character. A large proportion of the gains have been of a kind which does not show on the assessment rolls, but which is manifested in the visible prosperity of the people. A great mass of mortgage indebtedness has been paid off, and real estate titles held by non-residents have been purchased. The farm- ing lands especially have been relieved in this way from a drain of interest and rent.

Illinois is the leading agricultural State in the Union. The marketable farm products of 1880 are estimated at over $300,000,000. The values of the different products reported by the Department of Agriculture were as fol- lows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>$38,757,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>44,427,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>25,627,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat hogs</td>
<td>20,317,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat cattle</td>
<td>16,912,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastures</td>
<td>13,191,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>12,592,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard</td>
<td>8,174,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish potatoes</td>
<td>8,086,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring wheat</td>
<td>2,996,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plows</td>
<td>1,072,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyebroom</td>
<td>1,181,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ropemakers</td>
<td>670,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat sheep</td>
<td>520,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>500,188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total                  $206,253,698

To these are to be added the value of the dairy products, estimated at $27,000,000, the cost of the horses sold, and of other crops. The corn-crop of 1880 was 250,697,036 bushels, which has been exceeded only in 1879, when the crop aggregated 305,913,377 bushels; in 1878, when it was 290,000,000 bushels; and in 1877, when it was 269,998,742 bushels. The yield per acre in 1880 was 38 bushels, there having been eight more productive years in the last twenty-one: 1869, when the average yield was 40 bushels; 1873, when it was 39-8 bushels; 1871, 38-3 bushels; 1879, 38 bushels; 1865, 35-25 bushels; 1870, 35-2 bushels; 1875, 34-9 bushels. The largest yield is obtained from low lands lately reclaimed by drainage. The value of the corn of 1880 was exceeded in 1879, when the crop aggregated $97,485,032 in value; in 1875, when it amount 95,300,000; and in 1864, when the crop sold for seven-five cents a bushel, and brought 108,767,101. In 1860 there were 3,839,159 acres under corn, producing 115,174, 770 bushels, of the aggregate value of $45,944,377. In the last twenty-one years the area devoted to this crop has not increased steadily, but has several times diminished on account of partial failures in the crops of the preceding years to some extent, but often on account of superabundant crops and great reductions in the price. After the high prices of 1864 the acreage increased to 5,025,956 acres in 1865, and then gradually decreased to 8,958,742 acres in 1888; rising then fairly steadily to 8,935,411 acres in 1877. Since then the high prices of wheat have caused a large portion of the corn area to be given up to the more profitable crop. In 1878 the corn acreage was reduced to 8,073,089 acres; in 1879 to 7,918,881, and in 1880 to 7,574,545 acres. The large yield of 1879 and 1880 was obtained through improved methods of culture. In 1880 dry weather, the chinch-bug, and early frosts greatly injur- ed the crop. Owing to the drought, the quality of much of it was inferior. The average price for the twenty-one years has been thirty-nine cents a bushel. In some years the culture was attended by a net loss; but the profits, taking all the years together, have been enormous. The aggregate value of this crop for twenty- one years was $1,372,915,329; the cost of
production, $399,284,127; the losses in unfavorable years, $127,081,829; the aggregate net profit, $464,149,367.

According to the returns made to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, there have been 346,714 miles of road built during 1879, making the total mileage of the State 7,917 miles, not including 1,063 miles of sidings and 814 of double track. The total length of track of the lines running through the State is 23,863 miles; their capital stock $408,745,914, of which $7,841,700 is held in the State, being $388,481 less than in 1879. The average amount of stock issued per mile is $22,257; the total indebtedness is $759,520,460, an average per mile of $41,147. The average cost per mile, as shown in the construction and equipment accounts, is $40,309. The number of persons employed on the railroads is reported as 94,501; of which number 34,443 are laborers, 29,189 section-men, 4,592 brakemen, 4,540 firemen and wipers, 3,812 engineers, 3,259 conductors, 7,686 machinists, 4,437 clerks, etc. The aggregate sum reported as paid to employees is $49,427,729. The number of men employed within the State is estimated at 40,650, and their aggregate wages and salaries $21,250,000. The average yearly pay of different classes of employees ranges on the leading roads within the following extremes: section-men, $243 to $422; station-agents, $341 to $900; passenger engineers, $662 to $1,350; passenger conductors, $721 to $1,190. The gross earnings reported by fifty companies were $140,949,675, of which $34,717,367 was from passengers, and $106,232,307 from freight. The gross earnings for 1879 of the lines running through the State were 28 per cent. smaller, and the net income 30 per cent. smaller. The gross income within the State was $48,461,231, $12,781,745 coming from passengers, and $36,676,476 from freight. The operating expenses of all the roads were reported as $77,093,738, $14,178,695 more than in 1879. The taxes reported as paid in Illinois were $1,607,570. The net profit was $39,031,793. The total freight tonnage was 53,887,568 tons, against 37,139,464 in 1879; the Illinois freight, 33,297,544, against an estimated quantity of 15,621,254 carried in 1879. The passenger traffic increased in 1880 about 50 per cent. over that of 1879, which is due, it is supposed, principally to the reduction in fares. The passenger traffic amounted to over a million passengers each for ten lines. The average rate per passenger per mile was 2.5 cents on the main lines, and 2.69 cents on all lines, against 3.14 cents in 1879. The average number of cars in a train was 214, the average number of tons of freight in a car nine. The average freight rate per ton per mile was 1.38 cents, the rate in 1879 having averaged 1.92 cent.

The Railroad Commissioners comment as follows on the increase in railroad traffic and the greatly improved financial condition of most of the roads:

The returns before us reveal the fact that the last year has been one of extraordinary activity and prosperity for railroads generally. The revival of business has given an impetus to traffic and travel hitherto unprecedented. Freight traffic has furnished the roads all that they could do, while the figures show an increase of passenger traffic in this State of 50 per cent., owing, we believe, to the reduction of fare.

Notwithstanding the fact of lower rates, the net earnings of the leading roads in this State have nearly doubled. Many roads, in consequence of this increased income, have been enabled to build anew their shattered financial condition. Others, seriously threatened, have escaped the courts, while still others have been taken out of the hands of receivers.

The past year has also been remarkable for the many cases of consolidation of different lines of road, and the evident tendency on the part of large owners toward centralization of management. While the war among the railroad owners may not as yet have resulted in any serious injury to the rights of the people, the facility with which immense interests have been controlled with money, as we have seen, and monopolies created, naturally excites grave apprehensions. We afford an additional reason for State control and just supervision. With uniform and steady rates, under proper legal restriction, the consolidation of different organizations, upon an honest basis of bona fide interests, reducing the number of employees and bringing under one management divergent interests, ought to give the internal commerce of the country a quicker transit, more security and safety to passengers, and afford the people lower rates.

The long-pending test case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. the People, in which the final decision on the constitutionality of the railroad law of 1873 was to be rendered by the Supreme Court, was ended in June by the bench of Judges affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court. The opinion was prepared by Chief Justice Dickey, who himself dissented from the decision. Upon the decision of this case the powers of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to enforce their schedule rates depended. This case was an agreed one, and has been pending a long time. In the Ruggles case the Court affirmed the constitutionality of the railroad law, but there are a number of perplexing questions in relation to the manner of executing the law, which the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have been hoping for years that the Supreme Court would pass upon. For instance, the law provides that a schedule of reasonable maximum rates shall be prepared by the Railroad Commissioners for each of the railroads of the State, and that such schedules shall be prima facie evidence in the courts that the rates fixed in them are reasonable. But the Court has failed to determine to what extent the railroad companies are bound by the rates fixed by the board, or to settle other important questions involved in the execution of the law. The suit was an action brought in the name of the people against the Illinois Central. Judgment was rendered by the Douglas County Circuit Court against the defendant, who appeared, and insisted that the court in the declaration under which judgment was given was defective. By agreement, the case was tried upon an agreed state of facts. No pleas were filed, both par-
ILLINOIS.

The Supreme Court decided that as sufficient to sustain the judg-
ment. The decision was based on the written opinion of the court and the proofs clearly show a violation of the law in the case of the corporation, the company granted a charter authorizing the establishment of tolls for the use of the roads, and under that single count of the

When the present law of this State, to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination, was passed in 1874, but few States had ventured to thus respond to a popular and just demand of the people. Now, fourteen States have established Commissions with powers similar to those of this State, or have conferred like powers upon other State officers. Since that time most of the questions at issue between the railroad corporations and the people, growing out of the doctrine of supervision and control, have been decided by our highest courts in favor of the latter.

The work thus far accomplished on behalf of the people is as remarkable as it is satisfactory, and, as hereinbefore stated, passenger rates have been reduced from three and a half and five cents per mile, to a uniform rate of three cents per mile on all the leading roads in this State. Although the returns for 1880 show a gratifying diminution of passenger rates, the saving to the people will more fully appear next year, as the reduction above mentioned was not made generally until after the time for making the returns for 1880 had expired. The amount saved to the people by the reduction of freight rates in 1880 over 1879 was $12,880,673.

When this Commission was first organized, it was difficult to procure returns from the railroads. Many of them refused outright to make returns, or to acknowledge the right of the Commission to require them. Those that were made were meager and unsatisfactory. Now, nearly every road in the State, particularly the leading ones, readily and cheerfully respond to the calls of the board in this respect.

The railroads and their patrons are nearer arriving at an agreement as to the basis upon which rates shall be established than ever before. But, while great advancement has been thus made toward solving the question of restrictive legislation, consistent with the rights of owners and low tariffs, complicated questions, relating to rebates, poolings, through, local, and competitive rates, are constantly arising for settlement, and will continue to demand our attention and investigation.

In 1859, the first year of the official inspection of grain in Chicago, the total number of bushels inspected was 22,929,395; in 1872 the total inspection covered 129,625,887 bushels; in 1880 there were 188,896,398 bushels inspected in and 103,154,466 out, the total inspection amounting to 482,059,834 bushels. The storage capacity of the Chicago warehouses has increased from 4,090,000 bushels in 1858 to 20,000,000 bushels in 1880. There was an addition of elevator-room for 2,000,000 bushels made in 1880. The aggregate quantity of grain handled is estimated at 161,000,000 bushels in 1880, against 183,900,000 bushels in 1879, and 98,000,000 bushels in 1879. The increased receipts were in corn and oats, other cereals showing a falling off, the old stocks having
been exhausted by the grain corner of 1879. The receipts embraced 3,000,000 barrels of flour, 23,000,000 bushels of wheat, 96,000,000 bushels of corn, 22,000,000 bushels of oats, and 7,000,000 bushels of rye and barley. The shipments of 1880 aggregated 156,000,000 bushels of grain, about the same as in 1879. In nearly every article dealt in on the Produce Exchange there was a very large increase in aggregates in 1880. The sales of grass-seed were 52,000,000 pounds in 1880, against 49,000,000 pounds in 1879; of flaxseed, 188,000,000 pounds, against 118,000,000; of butter, 65,000,000, against 54,000,000. There were 5,375,000 hogs slaughtered, against 5,089,000 in 1879, in spite of strikes which lasted during the larger part of the packing season. The average capacity of the packing-houses of the city is 100,000 hogs. The pork-packing industry of Chicago has grown up since 1853, in which year the first hogs were slaughtered. The business of 1880 amounted to $62,000,000, $30,000,000 more than that of 1879, the aggregate weight of the year's killing amounting in 1880 to 1,100,000,000 pounds. The number of live animals received during the year included 7,000,000 hogs, 1,554,000 cattle, and 32,000 sheep; the shipments of live animals included 183,000 hogs and 860,000 cattle. The growth of Chicago was remarkable in many directions in 1880. Great numbers of new dwellings and factories were erected, and hundreds of new industries started. The bank clearings exceeded the enormous total of 1879, aggregating $1,293,000,000.

During the two years of the administration, 741 corporations have been organized for purposes of pecuniary gain, and 359 for other objects. Of the former, 229 were manufacturing, 267 mining, 112 miscellaneous companies, and 18 were building and loan associations; of the latter, 187 were benevolent associations. Since the law of corporations went into force, in 1872, there have been 3,140 companies incorporated.

The statement of local bonds registered in accordance with the provisions of the different acts, together with the amounts paid and canceled, shows that there were outstanding. September 30, 1880, under the act of 1869, $12,127,978.81; under the original act of 1865, $8,015,511.52; under the amended act of 1866, $4,098,285. There has been a large increase over the amount registered in 1877-78, but this is because of the large amount of refunding bonds issued. The average rate of interest on the bonds registered during the past two years was 7.99 per cent., while for the preceding two years it was 8.4 per cent.

The insurance report of the Auditor of the Treasury shows that 189 insurance companies were doing business in Illinois in 1880, twenty-two having been admitted since the previous report. Of the total number, eight joint-stock and five branch companies are Illinois companies. The amount of fire risks written in the State in 1879 was $479,675,409; received thereon, $4,727,080; marine and inland risks written, $54,609,039; premium received, $524,976. The losses paid in were $1,927,555; deducting which from the total premiums paid, 30 cents on these for expenses, the apparent the year's business amounts to $532. The average premium rate charged is 98 cents, the ratio of losses to risks 0.1 per cent.; to premiums, 89 cents, on dollars received. The aggregate amount of risks written in Illinois for eleven ye 919,894,598; the aggregate amount of losses incurred, $27,785,711; losses incurred, $25,763,725 fall within of the Chicago fire; the losses in that over seven and one half times as well amount of premiums taken in. During years succeeding 1871, the year of the average premiums charged exceeded $100 of risk, and three times as much as received was paid out for losses. Le 4.6 per cent. of the receipts received; including that year, about 4.75 percentage. The laws regulating life insurance were complied with by 29 companies of -which issued 3,860 policies, amounting 888,906, in 1879; the total number in force at the end of the year be amounted to $9,442,160. The premium received during the year amounted to $30,047. The Auditor deavored to test in the courts the claim to cooperative life-insurance companies other States, organized on the plan of assessment of members to pay death-deducted in Illinois without with the insurance laws. Upon the them with the penalties of the law, the companies have discontinued business, and them embraced the proposal of the A carry the question into the courts for an agreed case. The Auditor - these organizations the character of enterprises, and defines the position of guarding them as follows:

It is the intention of the Auditor to prevail available means, those so-called cooperative companies of other States from entering this selling to its citizens their policies or cer supposing insurance until the proper tribunal decided that the true construction of the law is to be made. This course is adopted sense of public duty, and is demanded by the interest of the people of this State, as the proposed measures are, to a large extent, without the necessary to judge of the merits of the various and without available means of redress for them.

The State Board of Health was org 1876. Its principal work has been the deption of the public against unqualified medical practitioners. The number of practitioners in the State on July
the law regulating the practice of medical force, was 7,400, of whom 3,600 graduates and licentiates, and 8,800 non-
ites. The number of graduates and licentiates in the State at the close of the fiscal year, was 4,955, the number of graduates making the total number practicing 1,176. It is thought that such a passage between the lakes and the Mississippi would partly supply the place of the proposed reservoirs for regulating the navigation of the Mississippi, and that the water which could be drawn from Lake Michigan through the canal would be sufficient in quantity to improve the navigation of the great river in the dry season. Another plan which has been broached is to make a great cutting as much as one thousand feet wide and twenty feet deep, which should more than answer the purpose of the reservoirs, carrying enough of the overflow of Lake Michigan into the Mississippi to add four feet to its average depth.

In the Governor's message the situation of the canal and the project for its completion by the Government are described as follows:

The demand for the enlargement of the canal and the completion of the Illinois River improvement grows more urgent every year, and it is a matter which by no means interests Illinois alone, but is of equal importance to all the States which border on the Mississippi River, and to all those which depend upon the great Valley for food-supplies. While this water-way happens to be wholly within the territory of Illinois, its improvement is not a question of local or State interest.

The State has reimbursed the city of Chicago for its advances in deepening the canal, and it is now the property of the State without incumbrance. The Constitution contains the following provision: "The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific provision for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to the vote of the people of the State at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election." I earnestly recommend that you provide for the submission to the people of the State of a proposition which will allow the canal to be turned over to the United States, on proper conditions and limitations, and that you provide for the presentation of the whole matter to our delegation in Congress and to the nation in such light as will secure early and favorable action.

Whatever special advantage may accrue to Illinois by reason of her having the canal within her borders, will be fully her due in return for the millions she has already expended on this work. The advantage to the nation resulting from connecting the lakes with the Mississippi River, the North and East with the West and South, by a water-way through which can pass the bulky products of the Mississippi Valley, will be infinitely more than the cost of such improvement.

The deepening of the canal, so as to give a steady southerly current of the waters of Lake Michigan into the Illinois River, has been of immense sanitary advantage to the city of Chicago, and its effect has been to purify the Chicago River, and in a great measure save the sources of water-supply of that great city from contamination by sewage. But, in consequence of the enormous increase of population and manufactures in Chicago, the supply of water flowing through the canal does not sufficiently dilute the sewage to make it innocuous, and the result is a serious injury to the populous districts which border on the canal in the counties of Will, Grundy, and La Salle. The evil consequences of the insufficient supply of water are most keenly felt in winter, and such representations
have been made to me by the authorities and citizens of Joliet, Lockport, and other towns, that I have caused an investigation to be made by the Canal Commissioners and by the State Board of Health, whose reports on these questions will be placed before you, with the suggestions to the best means of rem{uoration. The evils complained of. It is represented to be perfectly feasible to so increase the flow of water through the system as to make its bed and borders healthful and pure. The subject should receive your immediate and careful consideration. There can be no discussion as to the duty of the State to see that its own property is not maintained or operated in such a condition as puts in peril the health and lives of its citizens; and that such is the present condition in winter, at least, of the Illinois and Michigan Canal seems to be clearly established.

In the latter part of June a destructive inundation occurred along the margin of the Mississippi. The river rose over seventeen feet above low-water mark at Quincy, and still higher at some points farther up, subeiding in the beginning of July. Although not so high as the flood of 1876, when the water gauge at Quincy stood at nineteen feet above low water, or that of 1861, when it marked 22 2/3 feet, it was sufficient to break through the Warsaw Levee, which protects 18,000 acres, and the great Sny Levee, which redeemed 100,000 acres of rich bottom alluvium; and, opening wide crevasses, overflowed hundreds of square miles of most valuable farming-lands of the State, destroying the standing corn and great quantities of the wheat, which had just been harvested. The Sny Levee is fifty-two miles in length, beginning at a point between Quincy and Hannibal, and extending near Alton. A crevasse occurred at a point about fifteen miles below Hannibal, on the 20th of June, and three other breaks were made later. A new levee, in process of construction above Quincy, was nearly ruined. Much injury was done to railroad property, and traffic was arrested. The Sny Levee was commenced in 1876, and completed in 1877, at a cost of $450,000. It starts in Adams County and extends through Pike and into Calhoun County. The land reclaimed by it was occupied by renters almost exclusively. About one half the area was planted to corn and wheat at the time of the inundation. The soil is exceedingly fertile, the average wheat-crop being twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. This levee was built under the drainage act of 1871, which has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. This decision made the bonds which were issued for the construction of the levee void. The heaviest holder commenced a suit in the United States Court against the property-owners, seeking to make the bonds an equitable lien on the lands benefited.

A decision of the Supreme Court has established the constitutionality of the militia law of May 28, 1879. The power of Congress to provide for the organization and discipline of the militia, it was decided, is not exclusive. The act in question is not repugnant to the national militia law. The State has the right to organize such portion of its militia as may be deemed necessary for the execution of its last and the preservation of the peace. Such organization is not keeping troops in time of peace in the sense of the prohibitory clause of the Federal Constitution. The requirement of an oath of obedience to the Commander-in-Chief, and the provision that no militia company shall leave the State with arms without consent of the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor, have reference to the service of the State and do not apply when the militia are in the service of the United States. The adoption of the discipline of the United States regular army would not render the law invalid. The exemption of an active member of a company from jury service is constitutional. With regard to the provision in the law pertaining to armed men not of the militia it is not causing the head-notes of the decision run as follows:

The provision of the militia law making it unlawful for any body of men, other than the regularly organized volunteer militia of this State and the militia of the United States, with an exception in favor of students in educational institutions where militia service is taught, to associate themselves or any part thereof as a military company or organization, or to drill or parade with arms in any city or town in this State without the license of the Governor, is not inconsistent with any paramount law of the United States, and is a valid law.

It is a matter within the regulation, and subject to the power of the State, to determine whether bodies of men with military organizations or otherwise, under no discipline or command by the United States, or of this State, shall be permitted to parade with arms in populous communities and in public places. In matters pertaining to the internal peace and well-being of the State, its police powers are inalienable. It is a power essential with self-protection. Everything necessary for the protection, safety, and best interest of the people of the State may be done under this power. Persons and property may be subjected to all reasonable restraints and burdens for the common good.

Where mere property interests are involved, the power, like other powers of government, is subject to constitutional limitations; but where the internal peace and health of the people are concerned, the only limitations imposed are that such regulations must have reference to the comfort, safety, and welfare of society. What will endanger the public security must, as a general rule, be left to the wisdom of the legislative department.

The question of reading the Bible in the public schools came up in the Supreme Court on appeal. A boy named McCormick, acting under the orders of his father, a Catholic, had refused to refrain from studying during the fifteen minutes devoted to the reading of the Bible, thus disregarding an order of the directors, and was expelled. The father brought an action against the teacher and the directors and the case was decided in their favor by Judge Pillsbury, in Livingston County, whose decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court. In the case of McKee vs. the Germania Insurance Company, it was ruled by Judge Zane, of Springfield, that when it is agreed by the parties to a number of cases that they will abide by the decision of one of the cases, and when but one case is tried, witness fees and similar costs shall not be taxed more than once.
Several cases regarding the validity of city and town bonds and the enforcement of judgments against municipal corporations came up in the courts during the year. Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, decided that each of the several series of bonds of the city of Springfield were valid, the bonds amounting altogether to $856,846. In the case of George R. Ellery vs. the Town of Hickory, it was pleaded by ex-Governor Palmer, counsel for the defendant, that certain railroad-construction bonds issued by the town were invalid because the Governor had signed the charter of the railroad after the adjournment of the Legislature.

Bonds issued to the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad by Blue Ridge, Urbana, and other townships of Champaign County, were pronounced void by the United States Supreme Court. In the case of the Niantic Savings Bank et al. vs. the Town of Douglas et al. on appeal, the decision of the Effingham Circuit Court was reversed by the State Supreme Court. The lower Court had directed that certain bonds issued in aid of railroad construction should be canceled on the ground of fraud, because certain of them were owned by the bank and D.T. Littler. The Supreme Court ruled that as the bonds were regularly registered and issued, and had passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, and as the town had been benefited by the sale, it was debarred from avoiding the payment of the bonds on technical grounds, and could not be assisted by a court of equity to accomplish an inequitable act. Bonds of the town of Lincoln issued to the Havana, Mason City and Eastern Railroad, were decided legal and binding by the United States Supreme Court, and a mandamus issued to compel the town officers to levy a tax for their payment. Citizens of the town, being of the view that the bonds were invalid under the decisions of the State courts, applied for and obtained an injunction restraining the officers from levying and collecting the tax before the sitting of the Court. The bondholders thereupon procured a writ from the United States Court, citing certain citizens before it to show cause why they should not be held guilty of contempt of Court. The city of Quincy was incorporated in 1840, under a special charter, and an amendment was adopted in 1863 which limited the tax-levy to $1.00 on $100. In 1878 a tax was assessed under the general revenue law which amounted to 1½ cent on the dollar. On a bill of equity filed by Frederick G. Jansen and others against the county collector, praying for an injunction forbidding the collection of the excess, which was levied for the payment of interest on city bonds, it was decided by the Supreme Court on appeal that the city has no right to make a judgment of a court; that it must take advantage of the general incorporation act and change its charter if it requires to levy higher taxes, in order to meet its liabilities and pay its expenses. A mandamus was issued by Judge Treat, in another case, brought by the holders of Mississippi and Missouri Air-Line Railroad bonds, ordering the authorities of the city to levy and collect taxes to pay overdue coupons on these bonds; and the plea of the limitation of the charter was not sustained in this case.

A batch of interesting trespass suits, known as the Levi cases, came up in the State Circuit Court at Springfield, before Judge Zane. The defendants were a United States marshal and persons who accompanied him at his request, and the plaintiffs were L.S. Ensel, Charles Seaman, and Samuel Levi, whose premises were entered, searched, and property therein was seized by defendants in virtue of a writ in bankruptcy delivered to Edward R. Coo, United States Marshal, issued by the United States Bankruptcy Court upon the affidavit of C.W. Plummer, one of the defendants, attorney for Field, Leiter & Co., and other creditors of Samuel Levi, an adjudged bankrupt, averring upon belief that goods of said bankrupt had been fraudulently removed and were secreted upon the premises of Ensel and Seaman, and of another warrant authorizing the marshal to take possession of the estate of Samuel Levi. The close of the plaintiff Ensel, which was entered by the United States officer and Plummer, was a store. The Court held that such forcible entrance and seizure was in violation of the fourth amendment to the United States Constitution, requiring a warrant to particularly describe "the place to be searched or the persons or things to be seized." In this warrant only the description of the things to be seized was "goods and property of Samuel Levi." The warrant was not in the nature of a search-warrant, as none can issue in civil process. The second case was of the same nature as the first, except that it was the dwelling of Seaman which was entered, not a storehouse. The third case was that of a forcible entry into the dwelling of Samuel Levi to take possession of his property, real and personal, as directed in the bankruptcy warrant. The Court, giving to the doctrine of the inviolability of a man's home its full force, laid down the principle that no bankruptcy or other execution warrant authorizes a constable to force his way into a person's dwelling-house when the outer entrance is barred.

The validity of the section of the revenue law imposing one per cent. per month interest on delinquent taxes was affirmed by Attorney-General James K. Edsell in an opinion given in answer to inquiries of Thomas B. Nesbitt, the Auditor of Public Accounts. He considers the one per cent. to be interest, as defined in the act, and not in the nature of a penalty, which could only be enforced by virtue of the judgment of a court; that it is not collectable by ministerial officers, such as tax-collectors, and without judicial proceedings.

The Republican State Convention assembled
in Springfield, May 19th. A division of
the party in Chicago caused two rival delegations to
appear at the Convention from Cook County—
called, from their places of meeting, the Palmer
House and the Farwell Hall delegates. The
former party was headed by Senator Logan,
and the latter, which opposed the nomination
of Grant, was led by Messrs. Medill and Far-
well. The Farwell Hall delegates were not al-
lowed a voice or a sitting in the Convention.
The delegates elected to the National Conven-
tion were instructed to vote as a unit for Grant.
The nominees for State officers were as follows:
For Governor, Shelby M. Cullom; for Lieu-
tenant-Governor, John M. Hamilton; for Secretary
of State, Henry D. Dement; for Auditor of
Public Accounts, Charles P. Swigart; for State
Treasurer, Edward Rutz; for Attorney-Gen-
eral, James McCartney.
The following platform was adopted by the
Democrats in convention:

Patriotic duty and interest demand peace and reconnec-
tion throughout all the land. We pledge ourselves to
the following principles:
1. No tariff for protection.
2. No third term.
3. A substantial relief of the civil service, so that
Federal officers shall be the servants of the people and
not of a party.
4. Equal rights to all the States, and no Federal inter-
ference with the constitutional functions of the States.
5. A constitutional currency of gold and silver, and
of paper convertible into coin.
6. No more land grants to monopolies.
7. The will of the people must be supreme, and
majorities must be the rule under the constitutional
methods; no more such frauds as that of 1874.
8. That laws shall be enacted to protect laborers in
the more prompt and certain collection of their wages.

A resolution was adopted instructing dele-
gates to Cincinnati to favor the two-thirds rule.
At a Convention of the Prohibition party no
candidates for State officers were set up, but
a committee was organized to secure a major-
ity vote by the two-thirds rule in the Legislature, and
procurc the adoption of an amendment in the
State Constitution forbidding the manufacture or
sale of intoxicants. To this end a plan of
action was embodied in the resolutions adopted
by the Convention. The resolutions were as
follows:

Resolved, That if the Senator and Representative
to be elected this fall in each senatorial district of this
State, or either one of them, which are nominated by
the old political parties to which preference is to be
given under the foregoing resolution, will not pledge
themselves to the measure expressed in the foregoing
resolution, that then we recommend that candi-
dates to fill up the representation required to be elected,
be nominated solely upon that issue, and leaving them free
to vote with their old political parties for all the other
offices to be filled at this coming election.

The State Convention of the Greenback-La-
bor party was held on the 28th of April. A
full State ticket was nominated, as follows:
Governor, A. J. Street; Lieutenant-Govern-
or, Andrew B. Adair; Secretary of state, J. M.
Thomson; Auditor, W. T. Ingram; Treasurer,
G. W. Evans; Attorney-General, H. G. Wan-
lock. The platform they adopted ran as fol-
lows:

The Greenback-Labor party of Illinois, in convet-
ション assembled, adopt the following plin-
ples:
1. That all money, whether metallic or paper, should
be issued and its volume controlled by the Govern-
ment, and not by or through banking corporations;
and when so issued should be a full legal tender for
all debts, public and private.
2. That the bonds of the United States should not be
refunded beyond the power of the Government to sell
and pay them at any time, and they should be paid as
rapidly as practicable. To enable the Government to
meet its obligations, legal-tender currency should be
substituted for the circulating notes of national
banks, and that the free, unlimited coinage of gold
and silver be established by law.
3. That railroad and all other public corporations
should be held amenable to law, so that they shall sub-
serve the interests of the public.
4. That the lands now owned or that may hereafter
be acquired by the Government by treaty or otherwise,
should not be granted to corporations or sold to spec-
lators, but should be reserved for actual occupants, and
to them in limited quantities; and in all cases when
grants are made, the persons to whom grants have herebefore
been made have failed to comply with the terms and condi-
tions of such grants, the lands should revert to the
Government.
5. That the Government should improve all such
practicable watercourses as may be necessary and facili-
tive to utilize the great natural advantages afforded by
our navigable rivers and lakes; and that the connec-
tion (by way of the Illinois River and Illinois and
Michigan Canal) between the lakes and the Mississippi
River is a natural necessity.
6. That there shall be a fair, free, and absolutely
secret ballot, subject to no intimidation by builders
or employers.
7. That as labor is the source of all wealth and the
foundation of all prosperity, it should be so protect-
as to equalize its burdens and insure a just distribu-
tion of its results; therefore, the hours of labor and
sanitary condition of industrial establishments should
be placed under rigid legal control; the competition
of contract convict-labor abolished; a bureau of labor
statistics established; factories, mines, and workshops
inspected; the labor of children under fourteen years of
age in factories, mines, and workshops restricted, and
wages paid in cash.

We are to embody in civil government the divine
right of every laborer to the results of his toil, thus
enabling the toiling producers of wealth to provide
themselves with the means for physical comfort and
the facilities for mental, social, and spiritual cultur,
condemning as unworthy our civilization the behav-
ior which would impose upon the wealth-producing
state of perpetual drudgery at the price of human
existence.
ment to the State Constitution submitted to the people at the State be 2d day of November, was to the
nity there shall be elected the following general election to be held on the Tue-
first Monday in November, A. D. 1892: ge, County Clerk, Sheriff, and Treas-
the election to be held on the Tuesday Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a Cor-
c of the Circuit Court (who may be ac-
or of Deeds, except in counties having
more inhabitants, in which county of
Deeds shall be elected at the general
Each of said officers shall enter upon
his office, respectively, on the 1st Mon-
er after his election, and they shall hold
office for the term of four years, and
successors are elected and qualified: A
person having once been elected to the
office of Treasurer shall be eligible to
re-election for four years after the expiration which he shall have been elected.
iment was ratified by the popular
principal object is to do away with
actions, and lessen their cost. It
term of office of the Sheriff and
with the other county of-
ber election gave the Republicans
in the new Legislature, the Den-
the Socialists 1, making the Ma-
ority in the Senate 13; and in the
the Republicans 83 members and
its 70—a Republican majority of
use, and on joint ballot a Republi-
the Legislature of 26. The Re-
the State offices were
British vice-royalty in Asia. Vice-
er General of Bengal, Marquis
pointed in 1880. Commander-in-
-army, Sir Frederick P. Haines,
and Legislative Council is com-
mander, Sir John Strachey (appointed in
1876), Whitley Stokes (1877), A. Rivers Thomp-
son (1878), J. Gibbs (1880), Lieutenant-General
Sir D. W. Stewart (1880), and U. H. Atkinson
(1880). The lieutenant-governors of the pro-
vinces are honorary members of the Council, when it meets in its respective provinces. Government Secretaries: For the Interior, C.
E. Bernard; for the Finance, R. B. Chap-
man; for Foreign Affairs, A. G. Litt; for
Military Affairs, Colonel A. B. Johnson; for
Public Works, Colonel A. Fraser; for Legisla-
tive Affairs, D. Fitzpatrick. The governors of the different provinces are as follows: Ben-
gal, Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. Eden (1877);
Northwestern Provinces, Lieutenant-Governor,
Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart.; Punjab, Lieuten-
ant-Governor, R. E. Egerton; Central Pro-
vinces, Chief Commissioner, J. H. Morris; British
Burma, Chief Commissioner, C. U. Aitchison;
Madras, Governor-General, William Patrick
Adair; Bombay, Governor-General, Sir James
Fergusson (1880).

The area and population of British India, according to the census of 1872, were as fol-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES</th>
<th>Square Miles</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presidency of Bengal: ........</td>
<td>156,903</td>
<td>60,098,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Bengal ................</td>
<td>45,107</td>
<td>4,169,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam ........................</td>
<td>103,795</td>
<td>4,001,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Provinces ..........</td>
<td>101,415</td>
<td>17,611,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab ........................</td>
<td>83,938</td>
<td>1,421,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Burmah ................</td>
<td>9,756</td>
<td>2,741,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajmere and Mairwara ...........</td>
<td>2,771</td>
<td>894,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berar ........................</td>
<td>17,714</td>
<td>2,294,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore ........................</td>
<td>2,885</td>
<td>5,065,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coorg ........................</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>184,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidency of Madras ..........</td>
<td>158,586</td>
<td>81,672,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* of Bombay ...................</td>
<td>134,109</td>
<td>10,844,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under British administration</td>
<td>899,541</td>
<td>191,065,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidency states .............</td>
<td>507,228</td>
<td>42,300,082</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,457,744 240,095,489

The receipts and expenditures for the years 1876–79 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross Receipts</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Surplus (+) or Deficit (–)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In India</td>
<td>In England</td>
<td>In India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£23,950,705</td>
<td>£14,710,906</td>
<td>£23,950,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£2,106,507</td>
<td>£1,976,906</td>
<td>£14,607,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£20,467,705</td>
<td>£18,261,285</td>
<td>£20,467,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£10,000,000</td>
<td>£8,501,908</td>
<td>£10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

polling than they were over the declaration of
war against Afghanistan, or even over the com-
menclature of hostilities between Russia and
Turkey. The leading vernacular paper of the
country, describing the feeling in the Eastern
Presidency, said:

Even mudies' shops, where the village people gener-
ally collect for gossip, are being converted into politi-
cal clubs for the nonce. Any village schoolmaster
who has read something about the British Constitu-
tion, and who can read the newspaper, is pressed into the
service and invited to dwell on the mechanic of par-
liamentary government. Among English-educated
natives the excitement seems to be as great and real
as if they were themselves concerned in the elections.
Like the British constituencies, they seem to be di-
vided into Conservatives and Liberals. There are
among them admirers of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone, and the intensity of feeling is so great that we have heard instances of high words among them on this account.

Generally, the natives were inclined to favor the Liberal party. The news of the result of the elections was unpleasantly received by the English residents, for it was accompanied by a report that Lord Hartington had intimated that one of the first acts of the new administration would be to withdraw the troops from Afghanistan. The unpleasant impression wore away after authentic reports of the declarations of the Liberal leaders were received, showing that the new administration would not make an abrupt change of policy with reference to Afghanistan. Lord Lytton offered his resignation as Viceroy of India immediately on hearing of the result of the elections, and it was received at the British India Office early in April. He afterward went to Simla, and remained there, still performing the duties of a Viceroy till the new Viceroy arrived. In the constitution of the new British Government, the Marquis of Hartington was appointed Secretary of State for India, and the Marquis of Ripon was appointed Governor-General of India. The Marquis of Ripon had served in Mr. Gladstone's former Cabinet as Under-Secretary, and afterward as Secretary of State for India, and had approved himself in both positions a capable administrator and an energetic man. Some surprise was expressed at his appointment, on account of his being a Roman Catholic, because there had never been a Roman Catholic Viceroy in India, and objections were made to it at first in England on the same ground; but these were dispelled under the recognition of the fitness of his lordship in other respects for the position, and of the fact that the religious question could not be mixed in any of the relations of his office. The new Viceroy arrived at Calcutta, May 21st.

On the next day he received an address from the Corporation of Bombay, in reply to which he expressed his desire to contribute to the prosperity of India, and said that it would be his utmost endeavor to bring the Afghan war to an early and honorable conclusion, in the hope that with returning peace the Government of India might again devote itself to works of internal improvement. On his way to Simla he stopped to have a private interview with the Halkar of Khanda. He arrived at Simla, June 7th, was entertained at a state dinner by Lord Lytton, the retiring Viceroy, and at once assumed office. One of his first official acts was to issue an order for the discontinuance of work on Sundays in all the departments of the Government. The Viceroy left Simla in the latter part of October for Lahore, where he arrived November 10th. On the 18th he reviewed bodies of about ten thousand troops, among which were included several regiments that had returned from Afghanistan. At the end of the review he made a long speech in which he passed a eulogium on the conduct of the troops during the campaign in which they had been engaged, and at the close of it announced that her Majesty had been pleased to grant, in addition to the Afghan medal, six clasps for Ali Musjid, Peiwar Kotal, Charasah, Cabool, Ahmed Khel, and Candahar, and a special decoration of a bronze star for those who had taken part in General Roberts's march to Candahar. On the 15th he invested Generals Stewart and Maude with the insignia of the Bath, and held a grand durbar, which was attended by the chiefs of the Punjab. In his address on this occasion, the Viceroy expressed his satisfaction at the signs of prosperity and progress in the Punjab, and pointed out that no such durbar as the present had been held since that held by Lord Lawrence in 1864. It would be his endeavor to walk in the footsteps and apply the principles of that officer; he could not give a better assurance than this declaration of his earnest desire to promote the prosperity and welfare of the people. A grand durbar was held at Jacobabad on the 18th, when the Khan of Kelat and the Nawab of Bhaluwpoor were invested with the Grand Cross of the Star of India. The Viceroy reached Kurrachee, November 22d, and inspected the harbor and breakwaters on the next day. The municipality and Chamber of Commerce presented addresses to him, strongly urging the completion of railway communication with the Punjab, by bridging the Indus, and representing the necessity of harbor improvements and increased postal facilities. At Poona, on the 2d of December, Lord Ripon said that it was the intention of the Government to base its educational policy on the dispatch of 1864, which he characterized as the charter of Indian education, and added that, in dealing with this question, due regard would be shown for the changed conditions which had been brought about by the progress of the age. He hoped that more would be done for the education of the masses. In reference to the native states, the Government intended to adhere to the proclamation issued on the 1st of November, 1868, by Lord Canning, declaring the Queen's supremacy throughout India, and to continue to recognize the powers defined and granted under it. It was to the advantage, not only of the native princes, but also of Great Britain, that native states should continue to exist. India wanted peace and rest, in order to devote itself to the improvement of its agriculture and commerce. Lord Ripon was attacked with a fever during his tour, which caused much anxiety for a time, and an apprehension that he would be obliged to return to England. He, however, became convalescent during December, and was able to retain his office.

The budget was laid before the Legislative Council of Calcutta, February 25th, by Sir John Strachey, with several recommendations that were held to be extremely favorable. He represented that the accounts of the financial year 1878-79 showed a surplus of £2,044,000, and those of the year 1879-
of the members objected to charging the war expenses upon the revenues of India, and advocated a loan and the abolition of the famine taxation. The Viceroy reviewed the whole financial policy of the Government, referred especially to the success of the measures which had been adopted for the reduction of taxation, and hoped that further reductions might be effected, and the cotton duties be ultimately wholly abolished. In reply to comparisons which had been made by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster of the expenditures of the last four years with those of a corresponding period under Lord Northbrook, he showed that practically no increase in the actual expenditure had been incurred, while the average net revenue in 1878–79, and in 1879–80, had exceeded that of 1888–89, and of 1889–70, by more than £6,500,000. Notwithstanding the reduced taxation, the actual charge for interest on the debt had been increased by only £2,500,000 during the last forty years; yet, during that period, five provinces with 42,000,000 people had been added to the empire, and the cost of six wars, the suppression of the mutiny, and several great famines, had had to be met. Lord Lytton denied that the proceeds of the taxes for the relief of the famine had been devoted to any other purpose, asserting that the financial object for which this taxation was proposed had been accomplished, and expressed astonishment at the charge which had been brought against the Government of concealing the real cost of the war. So far from this being the case, the Government had included under the head of the charges for the war the cost of the frontier railways and permanent telegraphs, and other similar items of expenditure. The Viceroy, all the members of the Executive Council, and Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, opposed the proposal to throw any part of the charges for the Afghan war upon England.

The measures decided upon by the Army Commission related to the reorganization rather than the reduction of the army, and provided for the formation of four territorial army corps: one for employment in Bengal, Assam, the Northwest Provinces, and Oude; the second for the Punjab, the trans-Indus frontier, and advanced posts; the third for Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajpootana, and Sind; the fourth for Madras, Hyderabad, and Burmah—each to be commanded by a lieutenant-general, with a complete staff. By their operation the Commander-in-Chief would lose his seat in the Council, and hold a position toward the office of military secretary similar to that of the Duke of Cambridge toward the British War Department, while the Viceroy would be the supreme head of the army, and the military member of the council would be the Cabinet Minister in charge of the War Department. No local army was recommended, but a modification of the short-service system was advised, and the location of European troops
on the hills as much as possible. Native states should be induced to reduce their armies gradually; their troops should be forbidden to carry small-arms of precision, and their field-artillery be reduced to the smallest limits. The report deprecated unnecessary interference with Scinde, but recommended that the Nizam be induced gradually to curtail his forces. It advised that the civil employment of military officers be discontinued; that staff corps be gradually abolished; that the medical department be reconstituted by separating the civil medical service from the military, and amalgamating the latter with the British Army Medical Department so as to form one list, and that volunteering be encouraged but not made compulsory on government servants.

At the beginning of May it was discovered that the cost of the Afghan war would probably exceed the estimates by at least four million pounds sterling. Minutes were appended to the dispatch of the Indian Government communicating this fact to the British Secretary for India, explaining the manner in which the estimates were framed, and the reasons for which the Military Department had believed them to be sufficient, and had officially recommended to the Finance Department to adopt them in the Indian budget. The minute declared the Military Department to be responsible for the estimates. Among the chief reasons, as stated in it, which had led to the increased expenditure, and which were unforeseen when the estimates were made, were the necessity of buying instead of merely hiring a great proportion of the means of transport required, the cost of transporting to the front provisions for six months, and the enormous increase in the price of grain and all other supplies. Higher wages had to be paid to all camp-followers on account of their dread of foreign service. It became necessary to construct works for the maintenance of the positions gained and the protection of the troops, in consequence of the prolongation of the war beyond the time anticipated. Local resources were exhausted, and the means of transport had to be frequently renewed by drafts from distant provinces of India at constantly increasing cost. The dispatch declared, however, that the condition of the finances apart from the war continued to be satisfactory, that the estimates of revenue had been realized, and that the general financial position was as good as was described in the budget statement.

An official paper was published in June, recording the offers of money and warm clothing which had been made to the Government by native chiefs and others in connection with the military operations in Afghanistan. The Maharajah and Maharani of Baroda had placed at the disposal of the Government ten thousand rupees for the support of the families of the men of the Guide corps who died in defending the residency at Cabool, in September, 1879. Maharajah Holkar had offered a sum of five thousand rupees toward the same purpose, or toward any memorial that might be determined on in honor of the defense. The Maharajah of Bulrampore had offered one hundred thousand rupees to provide allowances for the families of native soldiers killed in action, and to be distributed in prizes among those Sepoys who had distinguished themselves for gallantry in the recent engagements. The Nawab of Rampur had offered one hundred thousand rupees to be devoted to the aid of sick and wounded soldiers, both British and native. Thakoor Pishab Rudr Singh Talukdar, in the Sitapore district, had given four hundred rupees to be applied for the benefit of the families of those killed while employed during the operations in Afghanistan. These gifts, and others of goods, were accepted by the Government, and the acknowledgments of the Viceroy were given to each donor for his generous offer and sympathy with the condition of those who had suffered in the service of their country.

A large meeting, attended by the Europeans and leading natives of the station, was held at Poona in August, in behalf of the relief fund for the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Afghan war. Sir James Ferguson, Governor of Bombay, praised "the hearty spirit prevailing through the native community," and said that it was with a feeling of pleasure and pride that the Government could, confident in the loyalty of the population, move forward to the front an unprecedented proportion of the troops of the Presidency.

A similar meeting at Bombay, August 18th, was attended by leading representatives of all the nationalities and religions, including the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops, Brahmins, Mussalmans, and Parsees. The sum of fifty-four thousand rupees was subscribed.

The administration of Sir Madhurao Rao, who was intrusted with the government of the state of Baroda after the deposition of the late Gaikwar and during the minority of the Maharajah, has been very successful. The administrator surrounded himself with a native staff of excellent character, and retained the confidence of the Indian Government while he secured the good opinion of the subjects of the Gaikwar. A deputation almost approaching to famine made relief operations necessary during the last year; but the public works were not abandoned, and the construction of the state railways—which were already earning four per cent.—has been pushed on. Schools are being built, and education is being extended. A complete system of judicial machinery has been established, despoit has been diminished if not suppressed, the city of Baroda has been supplied with fire-engines and street-lamps, and the finances are prospering. The young Gaikwar is making satisfactory progress with his studies, which include the English, Marathi, Guzerati, and Hindustani languages, history, political economy, arithmetic, and geography.

The Rajah of Travancore died on the 30th of May. He was one of the most esteemed
native princes, and during the twenty years of his reign had succeeded in raising Travancore to a very high position among the native states. He was succeeded by his younger brother, who had been known as the First Prince of Travancore. The dynasty of Travancore traces its descent, according to Malabar custom, in the female line, for a thousand years back. The state has an area of nearly seven thousand square miles, and a population of more than two millions. Both the late prince and the new one were versed in Sanskrit learning and accurate in the use of the English language. At the ceremony of coronation the prince delivered an inaugural address, in which he said in reference to the English: "One of my illustrious predecessors, who died in the year in which that master architect, Clive, laid the foundation of the British Empire in the East at the field of Plassey, calling his successor to his bedside, gave him as his last words of advice: 'These Englishmen appear destined to rise to power and glory unparalleled. Be it your constant aim and endeavor to secure their friendship and support.'"

The Indian Government, intending to hand over the administration of Mysore to the Maharajah at the beginning of the next year, has taken steps to substitute natives for Europeans in most official positions.

In the course of a speech, delivered at Indore, on the occasion of a banquet given by Sir Richard Meade, the Maharajah Holkar dwelt with satisfaction upon the social and industrial development which the state had undergone in the period which had just closed. He pointed to an increased revenue, increased industry, and an increased peasant population, as the results of the revenue system set on foot nearly fifteen years ago. In his own native district, the introduction of improved cultivation had amply repaid the liberal encouragement given by the state to cultivators, in the shape of advances for irrigation, remissions in seasons of scarcity, and advice in reference to the rotation of crops, which would yield the largest return for the smallest outlay on their lands. "Our friend Sir Richard Meade," the Maharajah continued, "had left Indore to assume the chief commissionership of Mysore, before the chimney of our cotton-mill had raised its lofty head. He will now find the mill at full work, giving occupation to numbers of my poor subjects." All of this social and industrial progress was to be attributed to the continuance of tranquility at home, which, Holkar said, was of as vital importance to his state as to the paramount power. The preservation of peace, he added, was "the one common object, the one touch of nature which makes us kin. It binds us together with adamantine bonds, in close alliance and heart-felt attachment. It is this which makes us proud of General Roberts's former march into Cabool, and which makes us rejoice at his repeated successes, and draws forth our prayers for a victorious termination to his campaign, which I would fain hope is not very distant." The cotton-factory of the Maharajah, which was referred to in his speech, was operated during 1878-79 at a profit of 50,000 rupees, and turned out 715,851 pieces of cloth, weighing 423,041 pounds, and 30,883 pounds of yarn. The goods of the factory have an excellent reputation for being honestly made of good material.

The experiments which were made several years ago, for naturalizing in certain parts of India the cinchona-tree, from which the Peruvian bark is produced, have been attended with a remarkable success and beneficial results. The cultivation of these trees in the government plantations in Bengal in 1879-80, embraced 750,000 young trees, which yielded a crop of 361,590 pounds of dry bark. A new variety of cinchona, yielding the Carthagena bark of commerce, was successfully brought into cultivation. A consignment of callisaya bark was made for sale in the London market. A saving of 50,000 rupees had been effected in the cost of the quinine consumed in Calcutta, while the saving in former years amounted to about 250,000; making a total saving to the end of 1879 of about 120,000, or about 15,000 more than the plantations had cost from their origin, including compound interest on the outlay incurred at the rate of four per cent. per annum. The cultivation of the cinchona is regarded as highly advantageous in other economical senses, not only because it offers a new branch of industry and trade, but because of its bearing on the traffic in opium. The opium which is consumed in China is in by far the largest degree taken as a medicine by the millions of cultivators who inhabit the low, swampy tracts of country which border the great rivers, where fevers are always present and in addition that by reason of the immense superiority of quinine over opium as a febrifuge, if it were sufficiently abundant to come into competition with that drug, and could be sold at a reasonable price, it would supplant it. Thus, the embarrassing questions which make the suppression of the opium-trade so difficult, could be settled without causing an important disturbance to Indian industries.

An interesting debate on the affairs of India took place in the British House of Commons in February, when Sir D. Wedderburn called attention to the importance of conferring on the people of the country some measure of representation, either in the Legislative Councils or otherwise, in order that the Indian Government might have greater facilities than those at present existing for ascertaining native opinion on public questions. M. E. Stanhope, on the part of the Government, while he sympathized with the desire to extend representative institutions, pointed out that the inhabitants of India were not one people, but a conglomerate of peoples, without cohesion and without any basis for representation. Nevertheless, there were at present no less than 894 mu-
municipalities, comprising twelve million people, and the governing bodies of these municipalities contained three natives to one European. Natives also sat in the Provincial Legislative Councils. But outside the centers of population there was a vast inert mass of people who had no capacity for representation at present, and wanted nothing but to be let alone and not be taxed. The Central Government did all in its power to elicit native opinion as to the laws which were proposed, and would be glad, wherever it was possible, to obtain the cooperation of the natives in legislation, but it would be unwise to press on this idea of representation too fast.

Mr. W. W. Hunter, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, delivered two addresses in England on "What the English have yet to do for the Indian People." He called attention, as two of the saddest problems with which a state can be called to deal, to the poverty of the people, and the alleged inability of the Government to pay its way. With these fundamental problems yet unsolved, it might seem a delusive optimism to speak of the success of the Indian administration. The struggle for life in many parts of India was growing harder under British rule; and in many parts the population had outstripped the food-producing powers of the land. Each square mile of land in Bengal had to feed three times as many mouths in 1880 as each square mile had to feed in 1780; and each square mile of British India (excluding the outlying provinces of Assam on the frontier, and Burmah beyond the sea) had to support nearly three times as many persons as each square mile in the native states. Under the protection from wars and the ravages of epidemics, secured by British rule, the population had so increased as to threaten the bankruptcy of the soil. The deterioration applied, however, only to the over-populated provinces; and large sections of the population were rapidly advancing in wealth and comfort. But the contented classes kept silence, while the suffering classes cried out. The cultivator got a decreasing return from the exhausted land, but of that smaller return he had to pay away a larger share in the shape of rent to his landlord. The Government could do little to avert these two penalties of a population living in defiance of economic laws, but its efforts were directed toward mitigating both of them, by administrative measures looking to the increase of the food-supply, and legislative restrictions on the enhancement of rent. The weak point in the financial condition of the English in India was, not that they took more from the people than their native rulers did, but that what they took barely sufficed to defray the cost of their administration. They took less taxation from the people, and tried to give them a much better government in return. A government of this sort employed the natives would not only be an act of justice, but was a financial necessity. A large saving might be expected from the reorganization of the military establishments, as proposed by the Indian Army Commission; but the speaker believed that, in addition to such savings, a steadily increasing revenue was necessary. In a country where the people were poor, the government ought to be poor, for it must either be poor or oppressive. No financial dexterity would remove these conditions, but the natives of India must themselves reform themselves; they must restrain the increase of the population to the food-producing powers of the land, and more equally distribute the pressure on the soil by migration to the less thickly inhabited provinces.

Mr. Hunter's description of the condition and prospects of the country was confirmed by the report of Mr. Caird, who was sent out by the Government of Earl Beaconsfield to examine into the causes of the frequent famines. Mr. Caird stated that the available good land in India was nearly all occupied, while the people were not able to clear the jungle land. As a result, the produce of the country on an average of years was barely sufficient to maintain the present population and make a saving for occasional famine. The present export of rice and corn in one year was not more than two days' consumption of the inhabitants, and scarcity deepening into famine was becoming of more frequent occurrence, while the population was all the time increasing. No means were taken to keep up the quality of the soil, and the people were becoming more estranged from their English rulers.

The troubles which broke out with the Nag tribes on the northeastern frontier in October, 1879, were continued into 1880. The Nagas, who had long been troublesome neighbors of the British, were distinguished from most of the other hill tribes by their skill in agriculture and their readiness to adopt the appliances of civilization. They had acquired considerable knowledge in the arts of fortification and the use of arms of precision, and by reason of this advance and their intelligence had been able to make themselves capable of creating embarrassing situations when they came in conflict with the English. The Government of Assam had for some time intended to extend the sphere of its influence over the frontier tribes, and for that purpose had posted an agent at Kohima to look after the Nagas. This agent went thence to Kohima, one of their strongholds, to secure a surrender of their arms, when he was attacked and driven away. They afterward marched upon Kohima, which resisted their assault till it was relieved; after which a force of British and Manipuri troops drove them from Kohima to the Barrall Hills. On the 27th of January a party of Nagas came down and committed ravages on the gardens in Cachar, killing the manager and burning the house of one of the gardeners. On the 1st of December they made an unsuccessful attack on the native
ur Samagniting. The planters in north India demanded protection from the Government, who dispatched a force of infantry to protect the turbaned district, and arms and ammunitions were furnished to the planters. The agitations were also slowly pushed by the Nagas, with the result that by the end of the year they had been captured and given arms and forts, and the operations were brought to an end.

The British in the Rumpa district, which provoked in March, 1879, by the existing conditions, where the collection of revenue had been suspended, broke out with fresh force. The period of that year, and was also a year of Chundriah, the leader of the insurgents, fell a victim to the jealousy of the leaders, and was beheaded by his followers. The insurgents were active and quiet, and were restored to order by the British army. The military position in the province was strong, and the British forces were well equipped.

The British speedily collected all the soldiers and the natives who had been active. The British army was composed of regular and volunteer troops, and the latter were well trained and well equipped.

In some cases, a small somaj is strong in influence; in others, a large one is weak. The most prominent societies in Calcutta are the Sadharan Brahmo Somaj, which originated in the schism of 1878, and is most active in propagandist and philanthropic work; the Adi Brahmo Somaj, the historic remnant of the original society founded by Rammohun Roy in 1830, which is conservative in its religious character, and exercises an influence by means of the personal sympathy existing between its leading members and the provincial somajies. This advancement to a certain point beyond the current Hindooism, but are not inclined to go further; and the Brahmo Somaj of India, of which Keshub Chunder Sen is the leader and head.

INDIANA. The total amount of the State debt on October 1, 1879, was $4,998,178, of which $1,093,395 was the amount of the foreign indebtedness, and $3,804,783 was the amount of the domestic debt. The interest charge for 1880 amounted to $255,455, $5,345 less than in 1879, and $8,571 less than in 1878. The interest on the different loans in 1880 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type</th>
<th>Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School fund</td>
<td>$255,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary loan</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War loan</td>
<td>8,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal improvement</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$309,452</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The domestic debt, about four fifths of the total amount of the State's indebtedness, is merely nominal, the loan being held by one of the school funds of the State. Some of the internal-improvement bonds have been presented for payment during the year, and are in litigation respecting the interest to be paid upon the bonds, which have been overdrawn. The reduction in the public debt, shown in the lessening of the interest charge, has been in the temporary loan, and in paying off some of the small balance of the internal-improvement loan. The temporary loan was created in consequence of extraordinary appropriations made in 1873, after the reduction of the tax levy to five cents on $100 by the preceding Legislature. The loan amounted to about $910,000. The interest charge was at first $87,000; $510,000 of the loan became due April 1, 1879, and $290,000 in December of the same year. These bonds were converted into five cent bonds, reducing the interest charge to $45,500.
The accounts of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1880 are summarized in the following tables:

**RECEIPTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash balance November 1, 1879</td>
<td>$236,584.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General fund</td>
<td>$3,692.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common school fund</td>
<td>$124,211.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School revenue for tuition</td>
<td>$2,893.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund</td>
<td>$9,093.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund account</td>
<td>$105.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp-land fund</td>
<td>$410.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund of unclaimed estates</td>
<td>$11,249.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinking-fund, excess of bids</td>
<td>$2,893.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New State-House fund</td>
<td>$140,512.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**                           | **$588,701.92**

**Receipt to Oct. 31, 1880.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General fund</td>
<td>$3,477,609.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School revenue for tuition</td>
<td>$2,191,545.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund</td>
<td>$10,490.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund, excess of bids</td>
<td>$224.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund interest</td>
<td>$7,026.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp-land fund</td>
<td>$2,546.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund of unclaimed estates</td>
<td>$17,845.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New State-House fund</td>
<td>$1,489.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total amount of Treasurer's receipts filed during the year** | **$8,369,170.56**

**Deduct amount of transfer and refunding receipts filed during the year** | **236,061.04**

**Leaves net cash receipts to the Treasury during the year** | **$8,133,109.52**

**Add cash balance in the Treasury, Oct. 31, 1879** | **668,751.92**

**Makes total receipts, including balance, during the year** | **$8,801,861.44**

**WARRANTS DRAWN ON THE TREASURY DURING THE YEAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General fund</td>
<td>$1,199,899.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School revenue for tuition</td>
<td>$1,988,364.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund</td>
<td>$20,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund interest</td>
<td>$4,938.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp-land fund</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund of unclaimed estates</td>
<td>$1,115.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New State-House fund</td>
<td>$173,349.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund account</td>
<td>$696.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total amount of warrants drawn during the year** | **$3,817,057.11**

**Deduct amount of transfer and refunding warrants.** | **236,061.04**

**Leaves net cash disbursements from State Treasury during the year** | **$3,581,995.87**

| Which, being deducted from total receipts, leaves cash in Treasury October 31, 1880 | **855,865.87**

The balance of cash in the Treasury on various funds was as follows at the close of the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General fund</td>
<td>$504,834.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common school fund</td>
<td>$5,064.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund of school revenue for tuition</td>
<td>$102,128.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund</td>
<td>$9,831.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund interest</td>
<td>$5,263.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fund, excess of bids</td>
<td>$54.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp-land fund</td>
<td>$1,023.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund of unclaimed estates</td>
<td>$18,959.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinking-fund, excess of bids</td>
<td>$2,668.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchequered estates</td>
<td>$18,959.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New State-House fund</td>
<td>$171,264.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total balance** | **$855,865.87**

The following is a classified statement of the expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year 1880:

**CURRENT EXPENSES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>$51,921.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficial Institutions</td>
<td>$34,734.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal Institutions</td>
<td>$124,481.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$2,573.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural institutions</td>
<td>$10,150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td>$5,521.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$20,904.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**                           | **$194,385.29**

**SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on public debt</td>
<td>$16,682.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special appropriations</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**                           | **$17,682.00**

The expenses of the two State-pr-^o only exceeded their receipts by $256, the last two years, while the expenses were $39,245 in excess of the profit. The cost of the judiciary has not changed, though a part of the expenses thrown upon the counties by an act of Legislature.

There were 543 convicts in the St. North on the 81st of October, 1877, at the same date in 1880, 801 having been received and three returned, and 21 been released by pardon, expiration of sentence and otherwise. Among the incarcerees were sentenced for murder, 67 for offenses against the person; 60 of those convicted are citizens of the United States are restricted. The sanitary condition was shown in the smaller percentage of disease in the excess list, which is lighter than at the former year. The receipts and were $74,877, and the disbursements $73,876. The cost of the buildings was $64 cents per day. The prisoners will accommodate 800 convicts. The number of convicts in the prison during the year ending October 31, 600 convicts at the beginning and 652 at the end, having been received and 278 died or pardoned, and otherwise lost. The men on contracts were 445 at 50 cents per day. The receipts were $71,675, and an average number of convicts was 82.7 cents per day, including repairs, but 81 cents per day. The convict that each prisoner is fed appears from a curious table disclosing the fact that the average received is $149 pounds and of these were 149 pounds. The cell-house in construction will accommodate 400. There were seven deaths during the term from diseases of the lungs.

The Female Prison had 45 convicts beginning of 1879, and at the closing of the year, 42, having received, 24 discharged, and 16 dying; and at the end of 1880 it had 30 convicts in the chain. The Reform Girls contained 149 inmates at the end of 1879, and 147 at its close; and 1880 it contained 148, 41 having received, 24 discharged, and 41 committed during the year. The cost per capita is $136 per annum. The expenses one half are borne by the counties.
case of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders established in 1868, and has received in all $2,000,000. The estimate as revised is $1,984,890. On December 31, 1880, $378,387 had been paid out by the Board. The fund is derived from surplus revenues and from delinquent taxes. The building is expected to be completed in 1882, and ready for use the following year. On the death of Architect May, Adolph Scherer was appointed supervising architect. The cornerstone was laid on September 28th. Governor Porter insists in his inaugural that it should again be uncovered, and memorials of Indiana's action in the war placed with the other records.

The Insurance Department was subjected to a legislative investigation in 1878, and from the collections of 1880, as compared with those of the two previous years, it seems to have become more efficient in collecting the taxes and fees. The fees amounted to $24,634 in 1880, against $19,487 in 1879, and $14,924 in 1878; the taxes to $51,305 in 1880, against $37,227 in 1879, and $56,293 in 1878. The total receipts in 1880 were $76,540. The following is a summary of the insurance reports for the year 1879-80: number of fire-insurance companies of other States and foreign countries doing business in Indiana, 96, of which 21 were foreign and 75 American companies; amount of premiums received, $1,521,621; of losses paid, $701,293; number of extra-State life companies, 30; receipts from premiums, $615,174; losses paid, $535,506. The State-tax collected from the fire companies amounted to $26,103; from the life-insurance companies, $13,629.

The first annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Geology contains a remarkably extensive and elaborate collection of statistical data, prepared under the supervision of the chief of the bureau, John Collett; but owing to the difficulties of obtaining correct facts, and the refusal of many of the State officials to make the inquiries and reports expected of them, the volume contains usually the framework and first rough approximation of a statistical record more complete than has been attempted in other States.

The office of Mine Inspector was created by an act of the Legislature to regulate the working of mines, passed in 1879, and the appointee, Herbert H. Richards, commenced his duties on the 1st of May of that year. The first annual report states that there are 177 mines in operation in seventeen counties. The invested capital is $1,135,562; the number of men employed, 3,459; the year's product, 1,196,490 tons of coal. The mines were found by the inspector greatly deficient with respect to ventilation and other matters. The quantity and value of the coal mined in the State reported to the Bureau of Statistics differ, to a surprising extent, from the reported amounts in the Mine Inspector's report, being over twenty times as great.

The number of school-houses in Indiana has increased from 7,408 in 1865, valued at $3,897,
178, to $9,647, of the value of $11,817,354. The school-fund has grown from $7,198,705 in 1862 to $9,065,254; but the increase in the school population has been relatively greater, the number of children of school age being 703,558 in 1880, against 528,583 in 1862. There were 1,090 males and 937 females between the ages of ten and twenty-one reported unable to read or write. There were 559 new school-houses erected in 1880. During the year ending August 1st, the schools were in session on an average 136 days. The number of teachers employed was 13,578. The daily attendance during the year was 821,659. The number of scholars enrolled was 511,285: 265,872 white males, 237,895 white females, and 8,016 colored. The expenditures for tuition amounted to $3,006,492; for special purposes, $1,485,418; total expenses for the year, $4,491,850. Of the total number of teachers, 7,731 were white males, 5,792 white females, and 153 colored. The colored schools numbered 104, graded schools 339, township graded schools 53. The pay of the male teachers in the townships varies from $1.35 to $2.29 a day; of the female teachers, from 93 cents to $2.23; in the towns male teachers receive from $1.76 to $5.33, and female teachers from 75 cents to $2.38; in cities male teachers receive from $2 to $7.50, and female teachers from $1.65 to $5 a day. The township libraries contain in the aggregate 241,824 books.

The Normal School was attended by 578 scholars during the year, the average enrollment having been 298 per term, 22 more than in the preceding year, and 280 having entered for the first time; 2,665 have attended since the school was established. The annual enrollment ten years ago was 185. The students come mostly from the industrial classes, and teach afterward in the common country schools. The object of the school is to give instruction in the art of teaching. The State sets apart annually a portion of the school revenue for its support as a means of making the common school system more effective, and supplying trained teachers to meet the constant demand, as one fourth of the teachers annually abandon the profession. The school expended $13,927.96 for tuition, and $3,551.75 on account of the incidental fund.

The expenses of the Indiana University for two years are reported as $27,951 for 1878, and $24,856 for 1880. The Purdue University was established with the Government land-grant for agricultural and mechanical education. It has received large donations from John Purdue, a portion of which funds have been diverted from the purpose of the trust and applied to current expenses, and must therefore be made good by the State. The University is reported to be on a sound financial basis, and is actively fulfilling its educational objects. The endowment fund amounts to $440,090, yielding five per cent. An annual appropriation of equal amount, $17,000, is asked for from the State. The grants and donations are valued at $578,000 altogether. The number of students is 209.

The Constitution of the State was adopted nearly thirty years ago. In view of the changed conditions and of the important new provisions, repeal of obsolete ones, and amendments which are demanded, the Governor recommended, in his message, the calling of a constitutional convention for the revision of the organic law, to consist of fifty members chosen from the Senatorial districts. In case the Legislature does not deem it advisable to call a convention, the Governor recommends the revision of the amendments which were submitted to the people in the April election of 1880, and which were decided to have been defeated. He also recommends a further amendment to the Constitution making the tenure of all State officers four years, and making the incumbents ineligible for two consecutive terms, the elections to be held between the Presidential elections, in order to separate State from national business, which our own system of the Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer are two years, while the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Clerk and Recorder of the Supreme Court serve four years. Governor Porter, in his inaugural address, expressed disapproval of Governor Gray's suggestion of a constitutional convention in the following words:

I do not believe that there is a necessity for such a convention, and the people would not, in my judgment, so soon after they have emerged from the financial crisis which has crippled their means of support, patiently incur the needless but great expense incident to its assembling. The present Constitution contains an admirable provision for its own amendment without the assembling of a convention. If two successive Legislatures shall recommend a particular amendment, it shall then be submitted to the people. This evades two extremes: the one, of not allowing the Constitution to respond by amendment, with reasonable promptness, to the deliberate will of the people; the other, of hastily placing in the Constitution improvements on which it would be difficult to withdraw. By the simple means provided in the Constitution itself, ample facilities are furnished for amending that instrument as such amendments may, from time to time, be deemed necessary.

The provisions of the present Constitution are, in the main, wise and satisfactory to the people; they have generally undergone interpretation by the courts, and their construction is fixed and determined. If a new Constitution shall be framed, we shall again be launched upon a sea of doubt, and be compelled to incur the expense and inconvenience which, in practice, will be found to be great, of having the meaning of its principal provisions settled by judicial construction.

At every general election for many years, sums of money, vastly greater than has ever been suspected by the people, have been expended to prevent invasions of the ballot-box by persons not authorized to vote, which need not have been expended but for the clause in our Constitution that will not allow safeguards against fraud to be established which our experience has shown to be necessary, and the legislation of other States has provided with respect to those States. Bad laws seldom inflict merely a single evil. Where the facilities for fraud are so considerable, the members of each party think that their opponents will pervert them, and the next step is too apt to be to lay some which by wrong may be met by kindred wrong. The
of all this is that politics become embittered by business interests who, in their business transactions, implicitly compete with each other, to obtain a party advantage, they would call for voting, encourage repeating, and connive out of the ballot. And the young, believing that fraud is perpetrated only by the most respectable persons, in what is to be the most important of transactions, is likely to draw the refined distinction which is wrong or disgraceful to perpetrate frauds are not. Thus the foundations of private property given to public

posed amendments to the Constitution, in number, explained in the "Anecdotes" for 1879, were submitted to in the spring elections held on the 7th in April. The number of votes cast against the amendments was the Governor's proclamation issued. A larger number of votes haven't their favor than against them, it is evident that the amendments had been used as a part of the Constitution, assailed by a city election in which the counting of the ballot of a man voted in accordance with the Constitution, it was decided by the Supreme Court that the amendments had been ratified by the people in the scribed by the Constitution, and, was not a part of the organic law. Of votes cast for the other amendment larger than the number for the principle laid down by the State, was held to apply in the case, and was so acted upon. The decision on the tenor of the laws of 1816 and 1851, and on historic as to the intention of the framers of the Constitution contained in the constitutions. In the election of officers a tie is sufficient, but in the adoption of amendments it is decided that vote of the electors of the State, opinion, agreed by Judges Howk, I Biddle, construes to mean a majority of votes cast at the election, though not the majority should be from census statistics; while Judges Scott dissented from the opinion of the Court on the case in point,

holds that it requires at least a majority of votes cast at the same election to ratify a amendment. We also hold that, as the act 719, is defective in not providing for the aggregate number of votes cast through on the day of the election, or in not means to find out the number of which it might be learned what propor of votes cast in favor of the ratification bore number, there is no source from which a statement whether the amendment rity of all the votes cast at the election or amendment was submitted upon the day appointed by the Constitution throughout the State, were, by law, officers to elect at the same instance, it must be presumed that an those for or against the amendment

were cast at the same time. From the peculiar ballots used in voting upon the amendment, many electors may have voted "yes" and "no" upon the question of the amendment, which votes would not be counted; such also would be counted in estimating the whole number of electors voting. It is also held that the Constitution must remain as it was before the amendment was submitted, until it shall affirmatively appear that the amendment is ratified. As it does not thus affirmatively appear, we must hold that the amendment is not ratified by a constitutional majority. The opinion, therefore, of this Court is that it requires a majority of the electors of the State to ratify an amendment to the Constitution, but that the whole number of votes cast at the election at which the amendment is submitted may be taken as the number of electors in the State.

The decision, as interpreted by the Court, did not affirm the rejection of the amendment, but a simple act of the Legislature is required for its submission to the people for ratification. On this point the words of the opinion are as follows:

In the opinion of this Court the consequence, spoken of in argument, of this decision can at most be a temporary inconvenience. We perceive no irregularity in the proposal of the amendment for ratification. It has simply not been ratified, and not been rejected. The vote upon it was ineffectual for want of the constitutional majority. We see no reason why the General Assembly may not resubmit the amendment to the electors of the State, under an amended act, such as experience may prove to be sufficient to present the question to the Courts if it ever should arise again.

The question of the adoption of the constitutional amendments was implicated in the policies of the State, and the decision of the Supreme Court upon it became the subject of partisan rancinations. Amendment No. 1 requires, in addition to the six months' residence in the State demanded by the Constitution as it is, a residence of sixty days in the township and of thirty days in the voting precinct as a qualification for voting. Amendments No. 2 and 1 conform the Constitution to the United States Constitutional Amendment extending the suffrage to colored citizens, and expunging the prohibition of the immigration of colored people, and are purely formal. Amendment No. 3 changes the date of the general State elections from October to November, so as to make them fall on the same day as the national elections. The other amendments, numbered 5, 6, and 9, numbers 7 and 8 having failed to pass the Legislature, relate, the first to salaries, the sixth to the reconstruction of the judicial system, and the third to the restriction of the powers of counties, cities, and towns to make debts. Governor-elect Porter, in his inaugural, spoke of the decision of the Court and the amendments in the following terms:

The amendments to the Constitution, which at the last spring election were submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection, have been held by the Supreme Court, in opposition to what, it is believed, had previously to the decision, been the general sense of the legal profession, not to have been constitutionally adopted.

The Court, while deciding thus, took occasion to express an opinion that another submission might take place, notwithstanding the submission and vote which
have occurred, if the Legislature shall choose to pro-
vide therefor by an appropriate enactment. The
other, though now composed entirely of the same
members as when the decision was made, will, it is
believed, feel constrained to accommodate itself to this
suggestion, whatever view the new judges might en-
tertain, if the question were one of first impression. I
therefore earnestly recommend that a bill be speedily
passed, giving the electors of the State another oppor-
tunity to pass their judgment upon these amendments.

The amendments have been the theme of frequent
and careful discussion. So general is the sentiment of
unbiased men in their favor, that I believe it a vote
upon them could be separated from party politics, it
would be nearly unanimous for their adoption.

The expediency can hardly be questioned of limiting
within reasonable bounds the debts which may be con-
tracted by cities and townships, so that taxes may not
become inordinate burdens, and of fixing a limit upon the
fees to be paid to officers in the populous counties,
so that while they shall be adequately com-
penated, estates and suitsors may not be burdened with
needless costs, and our politics corrupted by the ex-
penditures made in the greedy scramble to obtain of-
ce. These reforms are provided for by two of the
amendments.

Another amendment is of such extreme importance
that it may be very nearly vital to the elective
franchise. When the elector places his ballot in the
box, it is a hollow and preposterous ceremony if some
other person, not entitled to the franchise, may neu-
tralize his vote by a fraudulent ballot, or if some dis-
honest officer may substitute a false ballot for the one
he has deposited, or stuff the box with fictitious ballots.
Our laws do not provide—the Constitution will not al-
low that they shall provide—that the person who
offers his ballot shall prove, even when challenged,
that he has waited a single hour or minute in the
county or precinct where his vote is offered. It is
enough that he shall show that at the particular in-
stant he is a resident, and has resided in the State
for six months. No registration law can be passed;
the Constitution will not allow one.

The consequence of all this is, that where even
the most expensive and organized vigilance is maintained,
persons from other counties and other States, not en-
titled to vote at the precincts where they tender their
ballots, often succeed in depositing fraudulent votes;
and, where this vigilance is not maintained, the feeble
flights of votes against the ballot-box open at the first
swallow, and the ballot-box is deluged with fraudulent
ballots.

I find upon examination that nearly all the Northern
States, except Indiana, require, as a qualification to
vote, a previous residence of the voter in the precinct
where his vote is offered, and that hardly a less num-
ber require a residing in the county.

These laws are an expression of the people of those States, founded upon
experience, that such provisions are necessary to pre-
serve the purity of the elective franchise.

The last Legislature passed an act providing for
a revision and codification of the statute
laws. There had been no code of the laws
complied since 1852. The Board of Revision
appointed consisted of James S. Frazer, David
Tarple, and John H. Stolensburg. The revis-
sors classified the acts contained in the fifty-
one volumes of statutes according to subjects,
omitting laws which are obsolete from lapse of
time or disappearance of subject-matter, and
giving the decisions of the courts in foot-notes.
They interpolated in the text proposed amend-
ments to the existing laws, which they also
formulated into engrossed bills, to be laid before the
Legislature.

The immigration of colored people into the
State, chiefly from North Carolina, was made
the subject of an investigation by a committee of
the United States Senate, presided over by
Senator Voorhees. The extent of the immi-
gration was variously reported at from 500 to
2,500 persons or more. They had been sadly
misinformed as to the prospects of obtaining
employment, and many of them suffered severe
want. Messrs. New, Martindale, and other
prominent Republicans, denied that the immi-
gration had been set on foot or encouraged for
the purpose of gaining a Republican majority in
Indiana. General Conway, on the other hand,
who has been engaged in various schemes for
the improvement of the condition of the former
slaves, and particularly in the exodus move-
ment, testified that the object of gaining a
political majority in Indiana had been the
principal motive for diverting the stream of
immigration into Indiana after the sad results of
the exodus to Kansas became apparent. Le-
man, Mendenhall, Mills, and others, minor In-
diana politicians, also disclosed in their testi-
ymony a concern for the importing negro voters.

The National Greenback-Labor party assem-
bled in convention in Indianapolis, April 28th,
and nominated the following State ticket: for
Governor, Richard Gregg; for Lieutenant-
Governor, Thomas F. De Brueler; for Secretary
of State, Jacob B. Zeagley; for Auditor, George
W. Demaree; for Treasurer, John F. Ullery;
for Attorney-General, John L. Miller. The
following platform was adopted:

The National Greenback-Labor party of the State
of Indiana, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. That the power which issues and controls the
volume of a people's currency is the absolute dictator
of their financial and business interests.

2. That the people are capable of managing their
own financial and business interests through their Na-
tional and State Governments.

3. That the delegation of that power by the Repub-
lican party to the National Government has precipitated
upon the country the present financial and business
ruin.

4. We therefore demand that the people's Govern-
ment shall immediately assume the control of their
currency, and issue the same directly to the people,
without the aid of bank corporations, and in sufficient
volume to do the business of the country on a cash
basis.

5. That all currency, whether metallic or paper,
should be alike free legal-tender.

6. That the producing classes of the world are not
enslaved by interest-bearing debt.

7. That we are now in the midst of a revolution,
having for its object the removal of this, the greatest
enemy to individual liberty and national progress.

8. That the $870,000,000 of our national debt, now
payable at the option of the Government, should be
paid as soon as practicable, according to contract, in
silver coin, or non-interest-bearing notes, which shall
be full legal-tender currency.

9. That the whole of our bonded debt should be
paid in like manner as soon as practicable.

10. That we are unalterably opposed to another dol-
lar of bonded indebtedness, either State or national.

11. That all wealth is produced by labor, and that
all class legislation against labor is infamous.

12. That every laborer has a divine right to the
ultimate fruits of his own toil, and the Government
should secure to him that right.

13. That the public lands should be sacredly held
to furnish homes for actual cultivators.
INDIANA.

14. That official stealing has become an undeniable burden in our political affairs.
15. That the men who take advantage of the positions of trust and honor, to which the people elevate them, to secure illegitimate gains, are unmindful of the honor to be adhered to by high places.
16. That all such should forfeit their positions and rights, be disfranchised, and punished as other criminals.
17. That the most rigid economy in public affairs is pecuniarily demanded by our indebted and depressed condition.
18. That the payment of the bonds in coin, originally payable in lawful money, was a gift to the bondholder, and the payment of the soldier in depreciated paper, when by contract payable in coin, was, and is, an unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder, therefore we demand, in justice to the soldier, that he be paid according to contract.
19. That we demand the immediate passage by Congress of a law for the equalization of soldiers' bounties.
20. That the right of suffrage is the inalienable right of every citizen of the United States.
21. We do, and demand the passage of what is known as the "Reagan bill" on inter-State commerce, together with such other legislation as will save the truth of the country to become what the people designed them to be when they called them into existence, namely, the servants, and not the masters, of the people; and to the development of the State's resources, and not a power of a few men to build up an aristocracy of wealth, by crushing out all other and honorable occupation among the business men.
22. That we are opposed to the importation of the Chinese servile labor.
23. That we denounce the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens for exercising the right of free speech, as one more step toward the subversion of republican institutions, and the enslavement of the people.

The Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis on June 9th. The nominations on the State ticket were as follows: for Governor, Franklin Linney; for Lieutenant-Governor, Isaac P. Gray, who had been elected to the same office the preceding election, and had occupied the Governor's chair since the death of Governor Williams; for Secretary of State, John G. Shanklin; for Treasurer, Mahlon D. Mason; for Attorney-General, the incumbent, J. W. Woolen; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. C. Goodwin. On the first ballot for Governor, Landers and Gray received nearly the same number of votes, but, on the second, Landers was nominated. The platform adopted ran as follows:

1. We, the Democracy of Indiana, in Delegate Convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the country upon the harmony prevailing within its organization, and upon its unanimity in the purposes cast behind it every occasion and sentiment of discord, and to stand as one man for success in 1880; and to give assurance to the Democracy of the country having accepted the declaration of principles and purposes that may be made at Cincinnati, and the candidates who may be there chosen, we will give to them our hearty endorsement and unqualified support.
2. We believe that laws should be enacted, executed, and administered only for the public good, and all legislation, and all favoritism in the affairs of government, should be defeated and made odious; that taxes should be levied justly, and the most rigid economy should control public expenditures; that the elections must be free from the control of the army, and of partisan officials, in that they shall be fair and honest as they once were; and that the rightful jurisdiction of the State Courts must be restored, in all cases where it has been usurped by the Federal authority, so that justice may be administered cheaply and speedily.
3. The coin and paper money of the country should be of uniform value, and readily convertible, and should have as great purchasing power as the money of other first-class commercial countries of the world, and the paper money, like the coin, should be furnished by the United States, and should not be in excess of such quantity as will be, and remain always, at par with coin.
4. Inasmuch as the outstanding Treasury notes are no longer necessary to the Government in the use of its credit, and are useful only as money, they should be made subject to taxation, the same as other money.
5. We will stand with all our might against the aggression of the Republican leaders upon the rights of the States, made for the purpose of building up a strong central power, dangerous to the liberty of the people.
6. The Legislature of 1879 is entitled to honorable mention for having redeemed the pledges of the Democratic Convention of 1878 to provide by law for the comfort and safety of laborers in the mines, and for securing their wages to the persons employed by corporations, and we are in favor of such further legislation in the premises as may be necessary and proper.
7. We congratulate the people of the State that by the action of the Democrats of the last Legislature in basing representation on population and contiguity of territory only, the shame and taint of fraud have been removed from the apportionment of representation, and that now the people will be equally and fairly represented.
8. The people of Indiana are justly proud of their system of free schools, and will maintain the purity of their full force and usefulness, and to that end we must see to it that the management thereof does not become wasteful or extravagant, and that no part of the necessary fund which they have provided shall be used for sectarian or for any other purposes whatever than the support of common schools.
9. We are gratified that the Democrats in Congress have acted in respect to bounty and pensions for soldiers and their families in the spirit of justice and liberality.
10. We hold up to public detestation the conduct of the leaders in the Republican party in placing Hayes and Wheeler, by criminal practices shocking to every honest sentiment and damaging to our institutions, in offices to which they were not elected. It was an outrage upon free government, and a crime against the elective franchise that can not be forgiven, and must not be repeated, and for which the guilty parties must be driven from power and consigned to infamy. And we hold up to public detestation the conduct of the President in rewarding the guilty parties by conferring upon them high and lucrative offices. To reward crime is itself criminal.
11. During the past few years our country has been blessed in a high degree with favorable results in the production of our valuable staples, which has been enormously in excess of our own consumption. We have sold to foreign countries many hundred millions more
than we have purchased from them; gold and silver have come to business confidence has been restored, and we have the hope and promise of good times again.

In all this we recognize the blessing of God upon our country, and we denounce as false and blasphemous when partisan leaders claim that this is the work of their hands, and that the people should be thankful to them and not grateful to Heaven for our returning prosperity.

11. We approve the sentiment expressed by Governor Hendricks in his letter of acceptance in 1876, that

"the infamous system, which through the agency of wealthy companies imports Chinese bondmen, establishes a species of slavery and interferes with the just reward of labor on our Pacific Coast, should be utterly abolished."

12. Our State administration is entitled to the respect and support of the people. The government of Indiana is efficiently administered, and more cheaply than that of any other State.

13. That we recognize the right of colored citizens as well as white to immigrate into Indiana, but we condemn and denounce the action of the Republican party in importing into this State paper negroes for the sole purpose of using them as voters.

14. We hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati to present to that body the name of Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for President of the United States, one who has at all times faithfully maintained the cause of Democratic truth and justice acceptably to the Democracy of the whole Union, thus assuring the election of a Democratic Legislature and United States Senator in 1881, and a fresh, pure, and constitutional administration of the General Government.

15. We favor the continuance of the two-thirds rule in the National Convention, and the delegates this day chosen are hereby instructed to vote for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks as our candidate for the Presidency, and to vote as a unit on all questions in said Convention.

One of the marshals, Claude Matthews, of the Eighth Congressional District, failed through inadvertency to comply with the law requiring him to gather and report the election returns on the fourth Monday in November. Thinking that the fourth Monday would be the last, he was a week behind the time set by law. His report was, however, embodied in the official count. A more serious difficulty resulted from the resignation of one of the Republican electors, and the substitution of another after the names had been published, and the blanks used by the county clerks in certifying the returns printed and distributed. Several of the clerks omitted to erase the name of Thomas W. Bennett, the candidate for elector for the Sixth District, who had withdrawn, and substitute the name of Benjamin S. Parker, who took his place on the ticket. Governor Gray permitted these errors to be rectified upon receiving affidavits from the clerks certifying the certificate; but, in the case of tally-papers which contained the wrong name, the record could not be corrected.

The October election of State officers was watched with the intensest interest all over the country, because both parties shared the belief that a Republican victory would be a decisive indication of a like result in the Presidential election. The Republican candidate for Governor was elected by a plurality of 6,958, receiving 231,405 votes to 224,452 for the Democratic and 14,881 for the Greenback candidate.

The other Republican candidates were also elected. The total vote cast was 470,788. In the November election, the total vote polled was 1,885 greater, or 470,699 votes, of which the Garfield electors received 292,164, the Hancock electors 225,522, and the Weaverton electors 12,986, making Garfield's plurality 6,642. In the elections for the Legislature, 10 Democratic and 15 Republican Senators, and 47 Democratic and 55 Republican Assemblymen, were elected. There is a Democratic majority of 2 in the Senate, 16 Democratic and 9 Republican Senators holding over; the Republican majority in the House being 6, and on joint ballot 4.

IOWA. The regular biennial session of the Legislature of Iowa—that of its Eighteenth General Assembly—began on the 12th of January and came to a close on the 27th of March. Two hundred and eleven acts and fourteen joint resolutions were adopted. Among the latter was one memorializing Congress to pass a law for the regulation of inter-State commerce which should prevent abuses of management, unjust discriminations, and excessive charges on the part of railways running in more than one State. An amendment of the Constitution already proposed, the effect of which is to make colored persons eligible to the Legislature, was approved, and provision made for its submission to a popular vote. A new amendment was proposed after considerable discussion, which is as follows:

SHERMAN'S. No person shall manufacture, sell, or distribute or offer for sale, as a beverage any intoxicating liquor whatever, including ale, wine, and beer. The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof.

Several other propositions to amend the Constitution failed to receive the necessary vote, including one conferring the right of suffrage upon women, which passed the lower house by a vote of fifty-eight to thirty-one, and was defeated in the Senate. Provision was made for submitting to a vote of the people the question of holding a convention for a general revision of the Constitution.

Among the more important acts passed was one establishing a State Board of Health, and one providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration. The Board of Health is to consist of nine members, who are to hold office seven years. The Attorney-General is to be a member ex-officio, and one engineer and seven physicians are to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council. The general supervision of public health, collection of vital statistics, and guidance of local boards are the main functions of the new organization. The Commissioner of Immigration is to be appointed by the Governor, hold office for two years, and receive a salary of $1,200 a year in addition to expenses.
A convention of the National Greenback-Labor party took place at Des Moines on the 19th and 20th of May, at which delegates to the National Convention were appointed, and candidates nominated for the Presidential offices. The nominees for State offices were: G. M. Walker for Secretary of State; Matthew Farrington for Treasurer; G. V. Sweeney for Auditor; W. A. Sparrer for Attorney-General; and Thomas Hooker for Register of the Land Office. A platform was adopted, of which the following are the material declarations:

1. Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use and convenience of the people, should be issued and controlled by the Government, and not by or through the bank corporations of the country; and when so issued shall be a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

2. Resolved, That so much of the interest-bearing debt of the United States as shall become redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount 770,000,000, shall not be refunded beyond the power of the Government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but shall be paid as rapidly as possible, and according to contract. To enable the Government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coining of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business of the country may require.

3. Resolved, That the payment of the bonds in coin, originally payable in lawful money, was a gift to the bondholder, and the payment of the soldier in paper, when by contract payable in coin, was and is an unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder; therefore we demand, in justice to the soldier, that he be paid according to contract.

4. Resolved, That as the producing classes are now enslaved by interest-bearing debt, therefore we are unalterably opposed to all bonded indebtedness.

5. Resolved, That we are opposed to the importation of Chinese semi-barbarous labor, regarding it as a paralyzing and degrading system that will, unless checked, undermine American free labor.

6. Resolved, That we demand the immediate passage by Congress of a law for the equalization of soldiers' bounties similar to the one vetoed by President Grant.

7. Resolved, That the right of suffrage, free press and speech, are the inalienable rights of every citizen of the United States.

8. Resolved, That we, as the National Greenback-Labor party, know no North, no South, no East, no West. Resolved, That all banks of issue and all monopolies must go.

The Republican Convention for making nominations was held at Des Moines on the 25th of August. The candidates agreed upon for State offices were as follows: Secretary of State, J. A. T. Hull; Treasurer, Major E. Conger;
Auditor, W. V. Lucas; Attorney-General, Smith McPherson; and Register of the Land Office, J. K. Powers. A platform was adopted which in addition to congratulations and reaffirmations contained these declarations:

5. As the ballot is the basis of citizenship and the hope of freedom, we declare that it is the sacred duty of the Republican party to not only defend and maintain the national election laws, but to provide through appropriate Congressional legislation whatever additional safeguards and protection experience may have proved to be necessary, to the end that the ballot in every State may be as sacred and safe as life and liberty.

6. The general interests of the country require that Congress shall so regulate inter-State commerce as to prevent unjust discrimination in the transportation of freight and passengers.

The Democratic nominating convention was held at Des Moines in the early part of September. The candidates selected were A. B. Keith for Secretary of State; Martin Blim for Treasurer; Charles I. Barker for Auditor; C. A. Clark for Attorney-General; and D. Dougherty for Register of the Land Office. Brief resolutions were adopted approving the platform and candidates of the National Convention, together with the following:

3. We are in favor of a judicious license law, and condemn all efforts to legislate against those natural rights which do not trespass upon those belonging to the whole community, and we appeal the action of our representatives at Des Moines in the Eighteenth General Assembly for their manly and sib opposition to the attempts at summary legislation made by a Republican legislature.

The choice of State officers was made on the same day with the Presidential election in November, although ordinarily the State election occurs in October.

The total vote for Presidential electors was 829,478, of which 183,927 were for the ticket of Republican candidates, 105,845 for that of the Democrats, and 82,701 for the Greenback candidate.

The vote for Secretary of State amounted to 829,478, of which Hall, the Republican candidate, received 184,166; Keith, Democrat, 105,760; Walker, Greenbacker, 32,780; Hall, Anti-Secrecy Society, 282; and 140 were “scattering.” The Republican plurality over the Democratic vote was 79,405, while its majority over all was 48,204. The vote on the amendment of the Constitution, striking the words “free white” from the clause defining the qualifications for membership of the Legislature, was 90,297 in its favor, and 51,945 against it, so that it was ratified by a majority of 38,352. The proposition in regard to holding a convention to revise the Constitution was rejected by a majority of 14,092, the vote being 69,762 for and 85,784 against it. Republicans were elected to Congress from all the nine districts, the changes being in the sixth and seventh, where Greenbackers were chosen in 1878.

The population of Iowa by counties, as shown by the Federal census of 1880, in a return sent by Superintendent Walker to the Secretary of State, is as follows:

Des Moines, the capital, has risen to the rank of first in population of the cities of the State, the number of its inhabitants being 22,408. The population of Dubuque is 22,554; Davenport, 21,504; Burlington, 19,450; Council Bluffs, 18,903; Keokuk, 12,117; and Cedar Rapids, 10,104.

The total value of property in the State assessed for taxation is $352,557,304. The total tax for the year amounted to $10,238,017, the average rate being twenty-six mills on the dollar. The number of miles of railroad in the State on the 15th of September was 4,977, represented by $106,719,429 of stock, and $82,165,410 of debt. The increase in length of track for the year preceding was 581 miles. Of the entire length 1,329 miles are laid with steel rails. The total earnings for the year ending September 15th were $24,857,545, of which $6,329,886.34 was derived from passenger traffic, and $18,628,159.01 from freight.

Operating expenses for the year amounted to $13,992,355.77. The increase of earnings over the previous year was $3,496,885.91, while that of operating expenses was but $1,073,235.85. The railroads paid $59,143.08 in taxes, which was nine per cent of the net income. Six con-
control more than four-fifths of the
Iowa, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringgold and Quiver</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the records of the State Auditor, there are in Iowa 1,745,149 cattle, valued at $18,445,537; 694,797 horses, valued at $7,884; 356,846 sheep, valued at $2,433,248; 968,955 hogs, valued at $4,552,901. The value of $4,980,224 is exemption on account of tree-planting.

Cow statistics of the year show that 10,500 ungraded public schools and 11,037 in graded schools in operations averaged 7 1/4 months. There were 11,434 teachers, earning an average compensation of $28.38 per month, and $26.25 for females. The average number of school children between the ages of five and fifteen was 586,466, of whom 502,000 were enrolled in the public schools. The average attendance was 125,895. The cost of instruction per month for each child was $1.56. The total number of school children was 11,037, valued at $9,267,943. The total expenditures balance at $1,990,615, or 27.9 per cent. of the school-horse fund, or $1,452,700.14 per cent. of the general fund, and $34,172.50 per cent. of the state's fund.

30th of September there were 378 persons in the State Penitentiary, an increase of 5 over the year. The average ages of the inmates were twenty-seven years, seven and thirteen days; average sentence, ten months, and seven days.

Great loss of population which Ireland suffered from emigration will be seen from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Rate per 1000</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Rate per 1000</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Rate per 1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>2,341,350</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2,019,000</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>356,350</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>2,341,050</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2,019,000</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>356,350</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>2,341,150</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2,019,000</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>356,350</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>2,341,250</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2,019,000</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>356,350</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IRELAND, AND THE IRISH QUESTION. As Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom, the former volumes of "Annual Cyclopaedia" have treated of the condition and present situation of Ireland under the head of Great Britain. During the year 1880 the affairs of Ireland have attracted the attention of the world to an unusual degree, and the Irish question has become one of the great complications of European politics. We therefore devote this year a special article to Ireland, giving a full account of the proceedings and the progress of the Land League, and such Irish statistics as will aid in understanding the present situation of the country.

The population of Ireland, according to the last official census of 1871, was 5,402,709. In 1861 it was 5,798,624; in 1851, 6,514,478; in 1841, 6,199,583; in 1831, 7,767,401; in 1821, when the first complete census was taken, it amounted to 6,801,837. These numbers show a decrease during the period from 1841 to 1871 of more than 2,700,000, a fact without parallel in the recent history of civilized nations. Between 1841 and 1861, the decrease amounted to 19.79 per cent. of the population; from 1861 to 1871, to 11.79 per cent.; from 1851 to 1871, to 8.67 per cent. Since 1871 the decrease has continued, though at a much lower rate. At the middle of the year 1880 the population was estimated at 5,827,000.

The number of large towns in Ireland is much smaller than in England and Scotland. Among the fifty-six towns of the United Kingdom which in 1871 had a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants, only three belonged to Ireland: Dublin with 245,326 inhabitants, Belfast with 174,994, and Cork with 78,642.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages in the years 1877, 1878, 1879, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Rate per 1000</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Rate per 1000</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Rate per 1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,341,050</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2,019,000</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>356,350</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2,341,150</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2,019,000</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>356,350</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2,341,250</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2,019,000</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>356,350</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A better description. The following table shows the house-accommodation in 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>First class</th>
<th>Second class</th>
<th>Third class</th>
<th>Fourth class</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>41,000</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>154,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>158,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>162,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of persons, five years old and upward, in 1841, who were unable to read and write, was 3,766,066, or 53 per cent.; for 1851 the proportion had fallen to 47 per cent.; in 1861 it was further reduced to 39 per cent.; and in 1871 to 33 per cent., showing a decrease during the period between 1841 and 1871 of 20 per cent. Those who could read only were in the same proportion in 1861 as in 1851—20 per cent., which was an increase of 1 per cent.
only since 1841; in 1871 the percentage was
17 8; those who wrote as well as read advanced
from 26 per cent. in 1841 to 33 per
cent. in 1851, and 41 per cent. in 1861, being
an increase between 1851 and 1861 of 8 per
cent., and between 1841 and 1861 of 18 per
cent. In 1871 the percentage was 49, being an
increase between 1861 and 1871 of 8 per cent,
and between 1841 and 1871 of as much as 21
per cent.

The number of educational establishments,
primary and superior, and the number and re-
ligious profession of pupils and students, in 1861
and 1871, are shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESTABLISHMENTS</th>
<th>1861</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary schools:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools under Board of National Education</td>
<td>5,068</td>
<td>5,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church education and parochial schools</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools under the Christian Brothers and other Roman Catholic communities</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools under other societies or boards</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphanages</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private schools</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total primary schools</td>
<td>9,495</td>
<td>9,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges of universities and other colleges</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total superior schools and colleges</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General total</td>
<td>10,180</td>
<td>10,369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of the Irish-speaking population is
rapidly decreasing, as will be seen from the follow-
ing table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1861</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons who spoke Irish only</td>
<td>196,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons who spoke Irish and English</td>
<td>945,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total persons who could speak Irish</td>
<td>1,141,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion per cent. of the population who could speak Irish</td>
<td>19 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The country is represented in the Imperial Parlia-
ment by 28 imperial peers and 108 com-
moners. Of the latter class, 64 represent 32
counties: 2 Dublin University; 12 the cities and
towns of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Water-
ford, Belfast, and Galway; and 25 the bor-
oughs. By an act passed in 1854, occupiers of
any tenements, rated in the last poor-rate at
a net annual value of £12 and upward, are
entitled to vote in elections for counties, also
owners of certain estates of the rated net an-
nual value of £5. By the same act, occupiers
in boroughs, rated in the last poor-rate at £28
and upward, were entitled to vote, subject to
certain limitations. An act passed in 1868
reduced the £8 occupation to a rating of any
amount more than £4, and introduced a new
franchise, giving the right of voting to any
lodger who had occupied, as sole tenant, for the
twelve months preceding the 20th of July in
any year, the same lodgings (being part of one
and the same dwelling-house) of a clear yearly
value, if let unfurnished, of £10 and upward.
The polling at contested elections in counties,
cities, and boroughs, is now for one day only.
The number of electors on the register are 170,863 for counties, and 57,290 for cities and bor-
oughs, exclusive of 3,548 for Dublin Universi-
ty.

The large majority of the population belongs
to the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman
Catholic population numbered, in 1871, 4,141,-988, while the Episcopalians 688,236, the Pres-
byterians 558,461, the Methodists 41,615, the
Independents 4,498, the Baptists 4,643, the So-
ciety of Friends 3,834, the Jews 258. The
Roman Catholics constituted 96·2 per cent. of
the population in Connaught, 96·7 per cent. in
Munster, 86·4 per cent. in Leinster, but only
48·9 per cent. in Ulster. In all Ireland they
were 76·7 per cent. of the population, against
77·7 per cent. in 1861. Among the 108 Rep-
resentatives of Ireland in the House of Com-
mons, 55 were Roman Catholics. Among the
165 Irish Peers, there are 12 Roman Catholics.
There is no Roman Catholic among the 22
Representative Peers for Ireland.

The Poor law came into operation in 1838,
but none of the workhouses were opened for
the admission of paupers till 1840. Notwith-
standing the constant flow of emigration, the
number of paupers relieved, both in the work-
houses and out of them, was larger in 1879
than in any previous year. The number of
paupers relieved in 1879, continuously or suc-
cessively, was as follows:

| In the workhouses | 304,986 |
| Out of the workhouses | 36,626 |
| Total relieved | 341,612 |

The total Poor Relief Expenditure amounted
to £247,955.

In 1870, the Irish Government obtained re-
turns of the names of proprietors, and area
and valuation of all properties in the several
counties of Ireland, held in “fee,” in “per-
petuity,” or on “long leases at chief rents,”
classified according to area, but omitting cities
and towns. The total number of agricultural
holdings was ascertained to be 608,964, and
the rural population 4,286,019. From these
returns the following details are given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co. A</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co. B</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co. C</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co. D</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co. E</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co. F</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>1,117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IRELAND.

The total number of ejectments executed "for non-payment of rent" was in 1878, 1,749; in 1879, 2,077; and from January 1 to June 30, 1890, 1,696. The number of families evicted for non-payment of rent was in 1877, 261; in 1878, 608; in 1879, 903; and from 1st of January to 30th of June, 1880, 956. The number of agrarian outrages was in 1878, 250; in 1879, 770.

The following statement of the number of land-proprietors, who hold in fee-simple or perpetuity, or on long leases at chief rents, is founded on a return presented to the House of Commons on the 23d of April, 1872:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Properties</th>
<th>No. of proprietors</th>
<th>Total acres in statute acres</th>
<th>Total valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,000 acres upward</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4,151,149</td>
<td>£21,013,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 10,000</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2,907,719</td>
<td>1,174,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 15,000</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8,071,671</td>
<td>1,658,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000 to 20,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,078,851</td>
<td>1,997,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 to 25,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2,116,258</td>
<td>1,500,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 50,000</td>
<td>2,608</td>
<td>1,617,171</td>
<td>1,150,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 100,000</td>
<td>1,971</td>
<td>9,046,488</td>
<td>911,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 200,000</td>
<td>1,916</td>
<td>471,048</td>
<td>845,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000 to 300,000</td>
<td>1,873</td>
<td>426,508</td>
<td>424,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300,000 to 400,000</td>
<td>2,903</td>
<td>152,004</td>
<td>141,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400,000 to 500,000</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>92,004</td>
<td>92,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 500 acres</td>
<td>3,877</td>
<td>20,056</td>
<td>41,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19,269</td>
<td>20,047,273</td>
<td>£10,192,601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLASSIFICATION OF THE PROPRIETORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of proprietors</th>
<th>Area of property in statute acres</th>
<th>Annual value of property for rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resident on or near the property</td>
<td>5,269</td>
<td>4,800,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Resident usually elsewhere in Ireland, and occasionally on the property</td>
<td>S17</td>
<td>532,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Resident elsewhere in Ireland.</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>4,862,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Proprietors resident in Ireland and their properties</td>
<td>10,681</td>
<td>14,090,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Not usually resident in Ireland, but occasionally on the property</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>1,856,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rarely or never resident in Ireland.</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td>1,540,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Proprietors not ascertained (therefore here assumed to be non-resident)</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>4,862,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Absees proprietors and their properties</td>
<td>3,978</td>
<td>1,129,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Proprietary institutions, public or charitable, or public companies</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>504,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Proprietors, or properties under 100 acres, unclassed</td>
<td>5,969</td>
<td>293,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General total</td>
<td>19,147</td>
<td>20,047,273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Irish peerage consists of one peer of its royal blood, the Earl of Armagh, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, 2 Dukes Leinster, Abercorn, 11 marquesses (Waterford, Downshire, Donegal, Drogheda, Headfort, Sligo, Ely, Londonderry, Conyngham, Ormonde, Clancarcarde), 63 earls, 38 viscounts, 77 barons: total, 183 Irish peers. Besides the peer of the royal blood, there were, in 1890, 68 Irish peers who had also British titles, and, on that account, sat and voted in the House of Lords, and 105 peers who had no seat in the House of Lords; of the latter class, 28 are elected for life as representative peers for Ireland. Among the 185 Irish peers, there are only 13 Roman Catholics, namely, the Earls Westmeath, Desmond (Earl of Denbigh, in England), Fingall, Granard, and Kenmare; the Viscounts of Gormanston, Netterville, Taaffe, and Southwell; the Barons Louth, Frencho, and Bellow.

The chronic dissatisfaction with English law which has existed in Ireland ever since its annexation to England, and which again begins to assume so large dimensions, is now more than ever concentrating itself in a national uprising against the land laws. The race question, tough it may embitter the strife, is no longer the leading feature, for the opposition of the and League is no less directed against the id Irish families which are landholders than against those which are English. Moreover, the present day has not a more unmixed race an England and Scotland, and on this account a indescribable hatred of one race against the other hardly possible any longer. Of still less moment is the religious question. During the last forty years many of the most prominent men of the Irish agitations have been Protestants. Thus William Smith O'Brien, the leader of the "Young Ireland" movement, was a Protestant; so was Sir John Gray, who distinguished himself by his efforts in behalf of the abolition of the State Church; so was Isaac Butt, by whose untimely death the Home Rulers lost in 1878 their most gifted leader (see "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1878, article Burt), and so is Parnell (see Parnell), the chosen head of the Land-League party. As the present movement is essentially an agrarian character, a brief review of the land laws prevailing in Ireland will help us to understand the importance of the whole question.

There is strong reason for believing that, very early in the history of Ireland, land was held as common property, and the commons even at the present time are remnants of that communal tenure. At the time of the Norman invasion land was held under three forms of tenure: commonage land, mesnal land or land connected with the land of chief magistracy, and land held by the nobility. Part of this land held by the nobles was held as demesne land, and the remainder was given over to the tenants. The demesne land was cultivated by villeins of three classes, none of which possessed any political rights. First came the

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Bothachs or Cottiers, who held a right of settlement, probably as all that remained to them of their share of communal property; a second class, the Sineodthe, the descendants of mercenaries or prisoners who "had acquired a right of settlement," possibly through the analogy of their condition to that of the Cottiers; a third class, the Fuidirs, foreigners, who might gain a right of settlement by forfeiting their rights as freemen. Service under two successive lords, however, regained for them their forfeited right. The tenants upon the remainder of the landed estates were of two kinds, called Saer Celli and Dser Celli—that is, free-tenant and base-tenant. The relation of the former to the noble was analogous to that of knights' service in feudal laws, and of the latter to common socage. These tenants, as well as the laborers upon the demesne land, held rights in their tenements which the common law protected against the encroachments of the nobility. Thus this right of security in tenure for Ireland the sacredness of antiquity. Though modified by the successive conquests and settlements, the idea of property in his holding has never been entirely uprooted from the mind of the peasant. Yet previous to 1870 this idea had a practical influence only in the province of Ulster; in the three other provinces it had given way to the successive encroachments of landlords. As the legislative or statutory power was in the hands of landlords or landlord sympathizers, these encroachments had been legalized in various ways. Three acts of Parliament may be cited which took away rights from the Irish peasant which he believed himself to possess by the authority of the common law. The first provided that, should a tenant resort to legal procedure to prove unfounded the claim of a landlord, and lose his case, he should be fined twice the costs. By another act, Parliament refused to recognize the right given to the tenant by the common law, according to which a standing or growing crop was considered part of the soil, and the landlord, although holding a judgment against his tenant, could not seize it. Parliament empowered the landlord to send his helper to take possession of the field and bear away the crop when ripe. As another innovation, Parliament granted to the landlord "power of evicting his tenant for non-payment of rent, and of recovering possession of the land in cases in which he was not entitled to this remedy by the forms of his contract or by the rules of common law." Thus the Irish landlords obtained remedies unknown to those of England or Scotland. The third of the above enactments produced the greatest grievance. This, as interpreted and practiced, came to mean the right on the part of the landlord to evict a tenant at will. It was not until the time of George I that anything like eviction, even for non-payment of rent, was followed. The act was now for the first time deprived of all property right in his holding, it was really confiscation. A different system of landlordism was adopted by the northern province of Ireland, which is commonly known as the Right or Ulster Custom. So far as it is concerned it secured to him three rights: Security of tenure as long as the rent was paid, and no injurious mode of farming followed. The right to sell his holding at will, to let with improvements put upon the farm, to a person approved by the landlord. 3. Rent not be determined by competition but by auction. Under this system of tenure Ulster is become by far the most prosperous of the provinces of Ireland. In the three other provinces "competitive rents" have been paid generations. By that term is meant that were advertised and let out at the rent by the highest bidder. This custom placed the culture of the land in the hands of shifty dishonest peasants, and forced those who be thrifty to become as shiftless as their bora. For a few years previous to the Stone Land Act of 1870, the land-tenure had been brought prominently into as well by the great economic changes were taking place as by agitation of natural grievances. In 1870, of the entire of the island, one half was given to the land, nearly one fourth was bog or waste and a little more than one quarter under vation. According to Cliff Leslie, in 1861 and 1869, 1,385,000 acres of land have out of cultivation, the crop-land being con ed into pasture, but there had been no loss of pastoral products corresponding to the increase of pasture-land. For while in 1861 number of horses had been 629,075, of 3,815,095, and of pigs 1,265,751, there in 1869 only 527,248 horses, 5,727,097 cattle, and 1,078,798 pigs. In about three fourths of the island, says Mr. Leslie, we find "a town or village whose trade and population have not decreased in the last twenty years; indeed, "but few which are not in a state of complete decay, in spite of the auxiliary town industry, mechanical, chemical, as intellectual, which those twenty years have ated." This system of tenure Mr. Gladstone in 1870, tried to reform by his Land Act contained two principles: 1. The recognition of the Ulster Custom as embracing the system of law in Ulster, and as desirable for the whole island. 2. The recognition of the superior of peasant proprietorship over any form of tenantry whatever, and the right of the government to aid peasants to become holder of the land. The act did not care for the Ulster Custom legalized by Parliament, "but the framing of an accurate definition of a tenant" as Mr. Gladstone after declared, "that it was considered best to carry that duty to the courts of law." A decision in the case of Graham vs. Earl of Erne, declared that "it is not cognizant, and to be tenant for the term of life. 1. The right or custom in general of tenants, or those deriving through the
in undisturbed possession so long as properly and pay their rents.” This yearly tenant a perpetual lease for habitation, and rendered him independent annually. The correlative right of landlord periodically to raise the rent, so long as he judged, fair, and full participation in increased value of the land, but not so as to oust the tenant’s interest by imposing rent.” As far as the sections of the Land Act referred to Ulster, they were an entire satisfaction. Three sections of the Act affected particularly the poorer than Ulster. By the third section, the landlord, who is “disturbed” in his holding, is entitled to receive compensation upon quitting it; in ordinary cases, a pecuniary fine is placed on evicted “disturbance” any eviction caused suit of the tenant is understood. The moment of rent, as cause of eviction, would include under this head; eviction for use of cultivating land into pasture would be judged a disturbance. By the section, the tenant is secured common improvements which he or his successors in title may have made. Previous landlord, at the close of any consideration entitled to all improvements made on the land except recouperation. This is one of the most important provisions of the Land Act of 1870. By the section it was declared that, if a tenant is evicted and his holding is sold on quitting it, he should receive some satisfaction for such payment. The tenant on these three sections for the of southern Ireland, though not extended to Ulster right, is something like it, but of the Government that it face the three provinces on a level with regard to prosperity were not full. It became apparent to the landlords that the state in the hands of a few large farmers, more manageable, and in every way more salable, than an estate divided among the number of peasant tenants; and it was observed that, on account of the new kind of land, which could be created under the process of change was not altogether possible to them. Accordingly, evictions ceased since 1879, and farmers have necessarily to form clubs to “protect rights under the act, and to have the idea.”

Second great principle embodied in the Land Act of 1870 is a recognition of priority of peasant proprietorship over o of tenure whatever, and the right of tenant to assist peasants to become owners in full of their holdings. The Government, through a Board of to advance two thirds of the purchase in any case where the landlord was willing to sell. If the supporters of this claim for any rapid change in the tenure of land, they were doomed to disappointment. The landlord, not being forced to sell, would only part with his estate for pecuniary considerations, and it has ever been found to be more advantageous to him to sell his estate as a whole to an incoming landlord than to sell in small farms to the tenants.

Previous to the accession of the Liberal party to power, in 1880, Sir Stafford Northcote, a member of the Disraeli Government, introduced a bill, which afterward became a law, proposing that the Government be empowered to loan money to Irish landlords at the rate of one per cent. for the improvement of their estates. On the Liberal side Mr. Bright proposed that the Government buy all estates offered for sale, and resell in small farms on thirty-six years’ time, and further, that the Government buy by forced sales, for this purpose, all lands held by corporations. Irish dissatisfaction with English law greatly increased in 1877 and 1878, when the harvests were bad, and still more in 1879, when the harvest was a total failure. In October, 1879, Mr. Parnell organized the National Irish Land League, of which he was chosen president. The League declared its objects to be—a reduction of rents, and refusal to pay if such a reduction were refused; and, finally, an entire change in the land laws, peasant proprietors to be substituted for the landlord. (See “Annual Cyclopaedia” for 1879.)

The violent agitation, of which Ireland had been the scene in 1879, continued unabated throughout the year 1880. Severe distress prevailed in Ireland during a part of January, 1880, and the attempts of the agents of landlords to collect rent were frequently attended by disorders. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin said, in a letter to the Dublin Mansion House Relief Fund, that the failure of the crops and the loss and depreciation of live stock had pressed with exceptional severity in Sligo and Roscommon. In the towns the tenants were unable to pay rents, landlords were straitened and embarrassed, and the distress was universal, while in the cottier and small tenant class thousands of families were suffering from hunger. The conviction was general that relief should come from the treasury. Mr. Davitt reported to a meeting of the National Land League that, in Connemara, all expressed the belief that private charity would not be able to cope with the distress between March and June, and that Government aid alone would prevent starvation.

The Government determined, in order to help to relieve the distress, to extend the facilities for loans that had lately been offered under the Board of Public Works by taking £250,000 from the Church Surplus Fund, to be advanced so far as might be required, with the expectation of obtaining from Parliament an act of indemnity for the step. It was proposed that each of the loans should be paid back in thirty-five years, making the annual charge for repayment of principal and interest
only four per cent. Subscriptions opened by
the Duchess of Marlborough, at the Dublin
Mansion House and in London, were liberally
responded to, and the funds derived from these
sources, with the measures of relief offered by
the Government, were sufficient greatly to mit-
gate the distress before the close of January.
Mr. Parnell having asserted that the admin-
istration of the Mansion House Fund was influ-
cenced by a political bias, several archbishops
and bishops came forward to give the statement
an emphatic denial and condemnation. The
Duchess of Marlborough’s fund amounted in
March, including the subscriptions forwarded
from London, to £200,000, while the Mansion
House Fund had, at the same time, received
£100,000. The sum of £200,000, which had
been collected through the agency of the “New
York Herald,” was also contributed from the
United States and placed in the hands of Arch-
bishop McCabe for distribution. The United
States frigate Constitution reached the country
on the 2d of April, bringing supplies of pro-
visions which had been contributed by citizens
of the United States. A sum was also raised
for the relief of the distress through the agency
of the Land League. Less extensive measures
of relief continued to be necessary through all
the growing season till the harvest afforded
new supplies of food.

Political issues were not clearly defined dur-
ing the canvass for the Parliamentary elections,
and the question of Home Rule did not enter
as prominently into the discussions as it was
anticipated it would do. The Home Rule
League issued an address March 17th, which,
after asserting that the movement had been at-
tended with considerable success in drawing
the attention of England to the claims of the
Irish people, reviewed the letter which Lord
Beaconsfield had addressed to the Duke of
Marlborough. It described the words of the
Premier on the Irish question as a “cry” which
was an unscrupulous and audacious fabrication,
designed to snatch a further lease of place and
power by exciting English passions against Ire-
land. The insult upon Ireland implied in the
matter and tone of his statements, it said, must
be signally avenged; and the authors of the
address counseled Irishmen to let every Tory
candidate feel the utmost force of their hostili-
ity, to strain every nerve to inflict defeat on
the followers of Lord Beaconsfield, and thus to
punish the worst enemy they ever had. The
Land League issued a manifesto, calling upon
the electors to withhold their votes from all
landlords; for to vote for them would be to vote
for rack-rents, evictions, workhouses, and
extermination. Mr. Parnell arrived at Cork
from America March 21st. A dinner was given
to him in the evening, when Mr. Biggar said
in a speech: “They had seen what Hartmann
had done in Russia; if the constitutionali-
course they were pursuing in Parliament at
present failed in its object, he thought Ireland
might be able to produce another Hartmann,
and probably with better results.” In several
instances Mr. Parnell set up candidates of his
own selection in opposition to those who were
already in the field, and thereby excited
the hostility of members of his own party, which
was manifested by a violent outcry and attack
upon him at a meeting in Rexford before which
he was about to speak. A conference of forty-
four Home Rule members-elect was held at
Dublin, May 16th, when Mr. Parnell was elected
sessional leader of the party over Mr. Shaw,
and a resolution was passed favoring the in-
troduction into Parliament of a bill forbidding
ejectments from holdings in Ireland valued at
twenty pounds sterling or under, until a satis-
factory solution of the land question had been
arrived at. Mr. Shaw insisted that the appoint-
ment of Mr. Parnell as head of the party must
be accepted on his side upon the understanding
that it did not involve a sanction of the prin-
ciples which he had advocated in America and
throughout Ireland during the last few months.
The excitement on account of agrarian outrages
rose to a great height after the murder of Lord
Mountmorres, who was shot dead on the 3rd
of September near his home at Ebor Hall, Cim-
bur, County Galway, as he was returning from
a meeting of magistrates. He had not been
connected with any proceedings for eviction,
nor was he about to evict any tenant. He had,
however, been engaged in a dispute with one
of his tenants with regard to the character of
his holding, and had till a short time previously
had the protection of an escort of police.

Much interest was excited in November by
the case of Captain Boycott, agent of the Earl
of Erne, under whom he also rented a farm at
Lough Mask, County Mayo. The Earl had
unsolicited, made reductions in his rents with
in the last two years, which brought them be-
low Griffith’s valuation, and had, in addition,
provided his tenants with seed and artificial
manure to the extent of one fifth of the rental.
The tenants now demanded a further reduction
of twenty-five per cent. in their rents, and
their request being refused, declined to pay
anything. Ejectment processes were taken out,
but the process-server was badly beaten, and it
was found possible only to serve three of the
papers. Captain Boycott was afterward sub-
jected to a continuous persecution. Laborers
decided to work for him, and his crops were
left ungathered. Shopkeepers would not sell
him goods, the people refused to speak to him,
and owners did not dare to convey goods for
him, and his estate had to be protected by mili-
tary patrols, notwithstanding which outrages
were of frequent occurrence upon it. A move-
ment was organized among the opponents of
the Land League in the North to relieve Cap-
tain Boycott, by gathering his crops for him.
A party of fifty Orangemen went down, pro-
tected by diplomacy and armed with swords,
at different points along the road, and accom-
plished their object of taking care of the crops
and setting the farm in order, successfully and
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without disturbance. This incident gave origin to the new verb "to boycott," which became extensively current in the newspapers to denote that kind of persecution which is carried on through a conspiracy to deprive the object of it of the privileges of intercourse and trade with his fellow men.

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Irish Land Act held its first sitting at Dublin on the Ist of September. Its purpose was to seek information through the most careful examination of witnesses, and by procuring replies from competent persons, to whom carefully prepared written questions were addressed, as to whether rents had increased since the Land Act of 1870 went into operation; whether the compensations given under that act had been fair and sufficient; whether the effect of the act had been to lead to the making of improvements by the landlord or by the tenant; and whether the tenants had sought to borrow upon or mortgage the conditional property in their farms obtained under the act. Inquiries were also made concerning the workings of the Ulster Custom, and its adaptability to different parts of Ireland; and with respect to the possibility of reclaiming waste lands, and the best means of furthering the creation of small owners in fee, and, at the same time, preventing alienation or subdividing. The leaders of the Land League regarded the work of the Commission unfavorably, and resolved not to recognize it. Their action was not, however, acquiesced in by all the parties.

Mr. Parnell, addressing a meeting at Ennis, September 19th, said that he believed that the Commission was appointed in order to find out for the English Government what was the least measure of reform that had a chance of being accepted in Ireland, and to divert the minds of tenant-farmers from agitating and organizing. He could not see what useful effect evidence before the Committee could have, for its report, if it made a report, must be of a one-sided character, and against the interests of the people of the country. The character of the Land Bill, to be secured at the next session of Parliament, would depend largely on the attitude the tenants should maintain. The speaker exhorted his hearers to band themselves together into Land Leagues; and, having suggested the question what should be done with a tenant who should bid for a farm from which another had been evicted, he said that a more Christian and charitable way than to shoot him would be to shun him in every way, both in public and private, "by putting him into a moral Corymbus, by isolating him from the rest of the country, as if he were the leper of old." No settlement of the land question, he said, could be satisfactory or permanent which did not insure the uprooting of the landlord system.

At the meeting of the League, of December 28th, Mr. Michael Davitt spoke in reference to the charges which had been brought against the organization of causing law-breaking and disorder, which he repelled. As to the real facts, he said, four hundred and fifty demonstrations had been held in Ireland since the commencement of the movement, representing, on the supposition that each meeting was attended by an average of five thousand persons, an aggregate assemblage of more than two million people. If the passions of that number of people had been directly and systematically inflamed during the last two years, there would have been a far heavier calendar of crime and outrage than even the enemies of the League could bring against it. Yet, notwithstanding the famine and the serious crisis through which the country had just passed, it was found that during the last two years only five homicides and a small number of attacks upon individuals had occurred. A document was adopted setting forth the objects of the League, and the duties of branches. It urged that no compromise be made with "landlordism," and that the proposals known as the "three Fs" (fixed tenure, fair rents, and free sales) should be rejected, and deprecated acts of violence, threatening letters, and the mutilation of cattle.

The State prosecution of Mr. Parnell, and thirteen of his leading associates in the Land League, commenced in the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on December 28th. Lord Chief Justice May, at the opening of the proceedings, intimated that he had resolved not to preside at the trial. He stated that his intention, on the occasion of the application for a postponement of the trial had been misconstrued, and that observations which he had made hypothetically, were erroneously supposed to express his deliberate opinions on the charges against the defendants. With regard to the application, the trial would be caved at by those who were unable or unwilling to comprehend any explanation. He therefore left it to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry to conduct the trial at bar. The jury, as ultimately chosen to try the case, consisted of eight Catholics, three Protestants, and one Quaker. On January 5, 1881, Mr. Parnell, and the other members of Parliament included in the indictment, left Dublin for London to attend the opening of Parliament. The trial terminated on January 24th. The jury, after six and a half hours' deliberation, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and they were discharged. One of the jurymen stated that ten were of one way of thinking, and two of another.

Additional troops were sent to the country in December; and circulars were issued by the Government to the constabulary, directing them to take immediate steps against persons taking or being put in possession of premises from which they had been evicted, informing them that they would be held responsible for outrages committed against persons lawfully occupying such premises, and warn-
ITALY.ing them to be on their guard against outrages by night-patrols.


The area of Italy is 296,329-91 square kilometres, or 114,415 square miles. The following table gives the area of the larger territorial divisions (compartimenti), with the population at the close of 1878, according to an official calculation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territorial Divisions</th>
<th>Square Kilometres</th>
<th>Inhabitants at the close of 1878</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>25,856.20</td>
<td>8,077,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liguria</td>
<td>5,894.20</td>
<td>941,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombardy</td>
<td>55,266.81</td>
<td>5,808,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venetia</td>
<td>53,445.73</td>
<td>2,102,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emilia</td>
<td>20,412.09</td>
<td>1,310,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbria</td>
<td>9,693.46</td>
<td>578,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marches</td>
<td>9,726.70</td>
<td>858,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscany</td>
<td>24,502.99</td>
<td>2,113,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>12,117.19</td>
<td>248,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Abruzzi and Molise.</td>
<td>17,299.11</td>
<td>1,280,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campania</td>
<td>17,970.00</td>
<td>2,570,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apulia</td>
<td>24,110.07</td>
<td>1,529,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basilicata</td>
<td>10,675.97</td>
<td>582,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calabria</td>
<td>17,657.18</td>
<td>1,701,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicily</td>
<td>59,941.07</td>
<td>2,798,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardinia</td>
<td>24,442.05</td>
<td>667,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>296,329.91</td>
<td>23,290,690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the total population, 8,777,181 lived in towns, and 19,482,291 in the country.

According to the census of 1871, Italy had 26,628,679 Roman Catholics, 59,451 Protestants, 35,856 Israelites, and 45,468 others (not belonging to any of these three denominations).

The number of emigrants in 1878 was 96,288; in 1879, 119,831. Of the latter, the largest number, 39,718, went to France, 18,517 to Austria-Hungary, 10,401 to Switzerland, 12,989 to Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, and Central America, 3,208 to the United States and Canada, and the remainder to other countries. Considering that emigration has assumed extraordinary proportions, the Government early in 1880 issued a special circular to the prefects, recommending stronger measures against emigration than they have hitherto had recourse to.

The number of Italians living in foreign countries was estimated in 1871 at about 477,000, of whom 118,496 lived in France, 29,889 in Austria-Hungary, 17,986 in Switzerland, 50,031 in other states of Europe, 44,380 in the Levant and Northern Africa, 147,472 in South and Central America (Argentine Republic about 88,000, Uruguay 52,000), 70,000 in the United States, about 1,100 in Asia and Australia.

The following cities had, according to the latest information, more than 90,000 inhabitants in 1880:

* See "Annual Encyclopaedia" for 1873, for latest statistics on movement of population, commercial value of imports and exports.

† One square kilometre = 0.398 square mile.

The Italian Ministry consisted, at the close of 1880, of the following members: B. Cariol, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; A. Depretis, Minister of the Interior; E. de Sanctis, Minister of Public Instruction; A. Magliani, Minister of Finance and of the Treasury; Major-General B. Milon, Minister of War; F. Accon, Minister of the Navy; T. Villa, Minister of Grace, Justice, and Worship; A. Baccarini, Minister of Public Works; L. Mazzini, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The only new member of the Ministry is General Milton, who succeeded General Bonelli as Minister of War in July. General Milton is a Neapolitan, and commenced his career in the army of the Two Sicilies. On its fusion with the Italian army after 1860, being then a colonel, he distinguished himself greatly in the suppression of brigandage in Calabria. After his promotion to the rank of major-general, he became second in command of the Staff Corps. He has hitherto taken no part in political or parliamentary life.

The official statistics of Italian education for the academic year 1878-9 show that there were 278 institutions for secondary education in the peninsula. Of these, 105 were lyceums and 173 gymnasiums. Of the lyceums, 83 belonging to the state had 5,776 scholars, while there were 775 in 22 private lyceums; 109 state gymnasiums had 11,608 pupils, and 44 private gymnasiums had 5,351 pupils. The entire number of pupils receiving secondary instruction was, therefore, 23,404. There were also in Italy 164 technical schools and 63 technical institutes, having altogether 21,438 pupils.

The actual receipts and disbursements of the kingdom from 1875 to 1878 were as follows (in lire—1 lira = 19.3 cents):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Expenditure (D)</th>
<th>Surplus (S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1,857,828.299</td>
<td>1,415,447.708</td>
<td>8,900,460</td>
<td>8,484,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,479,710.995</td>
<td>1,459,327.402</td>
<td>5,198,050</td>
<td>7,791,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,464,802.377</td>
<td>1,466,972.500</td>
<td>8,900,460</td>
<td>8,484,952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the budget for 1880, the revenue and expenditure were estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,418,992,849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The navy was composed as follows in 1879:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VESSELS</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Horse-power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ironclads</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>110,440</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw-steamer</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>9,390</td>
<td>4,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddle-steamers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total men-of-war</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>187,700</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw-steamer</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17,708</td>
<td>8,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddle-steamers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3,446</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total steamers</strong></td>
<td><strong>69</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>19,947</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,649</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total navy</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>157,647</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,143</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The navy was manned, in 1879, by 11,200 sailors and 850 engineers and workmen, with 1,271 officers, the chief of them one admiral, one vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, and 88 captains.

A new ironclad, the Italia, which is the biggest ironclad afloat, was launched on September 29th. Her dimensions are 125 metres in length, 28 metres in breadth, and nearly 10 in depth. In December, the Chamber agreed to the construction of two men-of-war of 10,000 tons displacement, at a cost of 10,000,000 lire.

The movement of shipping in 1878 is exhibited by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOYAGES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>LADEN</th>
<th>STEAMERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long voyages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>15,573</td>
<td>1,995,556</td>
<td>5,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,660,093</td>
<td>4,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total long voyages</td>
<td>17,973</td>
<td>4,655,649</td>
<td>5,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short voyages</td>
<td>73,695</td>
<td>5,577,019</td>
<td>55,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>8,115</td>
<td>2,940,291</td>
<td>13,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total short voyages</td>
<td>81,810</td>
<td>8,517,310</td>
<td>69,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total entered</td>
<td>94,803</td>
<td>13,662,959</td>
<td>74,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long voyages</td>
<td>15,910</td>
<td>4,732,554</td>
<td>11,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short voyages</td>
<td>73,903</td>
<td>5,427,566</td>
<td>61,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cleared</td>
<td>99,813</td>
<td>10,150,120</td>
<td>73,738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement of special foreign trade from 1874 to 1879 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE</th>
<th>DIRECT</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>271,873</td>
<td>791,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>8,508</td>
<td>41,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>52,606</td>
<td>65,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>10,515</td>
<td>18,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>15,818</td>
<td>3,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>3,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>2,294</td>
<td>157,667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total expenditure for the year 1878 was 1,244,655.
The aggregate length of railroads in operation was on December 31, 1878, 8,159 kilometers; of railroads in the course of construction, 568; of railroads projected, 480. The Mount Vesuvius Railroad was formally opened in June, 1880.

The number of postal stations at the close of 1878 was 2,300; of letters and postal cards, 163,145,110; the revenue, 26,117,374 lire; the expenditure, 32,980,766 lire.

The aggregate length of telegraph lines at the close of 1879 was 23,588 kilometers; of wires, 84,101 kilometers, exclusive of 175 kilometers of submarine cable. The number of offices was 1,462, exclusive of those belonging to railroads and other companies. The total of dispatches was 8,905,000 in 1878, and 8,602,581 in 1879. The receipts and expenditures were as follows, in 1878 and 1879:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,831,700,000</td>
<td>1,006,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1,896,000,000</td>
<td>1,156,900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of the finances of the kingdom, and particularly the abolition of the grist-tax, continued to engross the attention of the Parliament until its dissolution in May. On January 19th, Signor Saracco presented in the Senate the following motion on behalf of the Central Committee: "Awaiting the time when effectual measures shall have been taken which will permit of the gradual abolition of the grist-tax, without impairing the finances of the country, the Senate suspends all discussion on the subject and passes to the order of the day." The debate concluded on January 31st, when a resolution, recommending the postponement of the discussion of the bill until the tax can be abolished without prejudice to the finances, was adopted by 125 against 83 votes. The Ministry considered this as equivalent to the rejection of the measure. On February 2d, the "Official Gazette" published the royal decree closing the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and fixing the reopening of the session for the 17th of February. On that day the Parliament was opened by the King in person. In the speech from the throne the King announced that two bills would be presented, one for the gradual abolition of the grist-tax, and the other for extending the suffrage. Referring to the friendly relations of the Government with foreign powers, he said that the preservation of peace was warmly desired by Italy, and was a matter of great moment to her. It was but natural, therefore, that she should scrupulously observe the Treaty of Berlin. It was also easy for her to fulfill the promise she had made, that when once her unity had been secured, she would become an element of concord and progress. His Majesty, in conclusion, expressed a hope that the present session would not be less active, but would be more fruitful in results, than the last. On the day before, February 10th, the "Official Gazette" published a list of twenty-six newly appointed senators. Signor Farini was re-elected President by 213 votes in a House numbering 280. The Vice-Presidents, the two Questors, and six of the eight Secretaries were also re-elected by large majorities. On the 20th the Chamber voted the budget of the Ministry of Justice for 1880. The Chamber, on February 21st, passed the naval estimates without amendment. During the discussion Signor Brin said that the Duilio was absolutely superior to any other ironclad as regards the power of her machinery and armament. Only the British ironclad Alexandra possessed a slight superiority over her in speed. Admiral Acton, the Minister of Marine, confirmed Signor Brin's statement. The Chamber passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the results of the Duilio's trials and the service of the House to the persons connected with her. The discussion of the foreign affairs estimates led on March 11th to a debate on the foreign policy of the Government which lasted until March 20th. Signor Visconti Venosta fiercely attacked the Government on March 19th. Italy, he said, was isolated in the councils of Europe. She was not sufficiently conservative to reassure Turkey, nor sufficiently liberal to satisfy Greece. Signor Visconti Venosta also asked what the intentions of the Government were with respect to the "Italia Irredenta" movement, and said he was grieved to see that the relations with Austria, formerly so satisfactory, were now less friendly. He added: "We have lost the confidence of Europe, and it is necessary to regain it by means of a policy having for its object the promotion of the general interest, and not the furtherance of small and party views." Signor Visconti Venosta concluded by saying he would still hope that Italy might be able to regain her old position, but he deplored the ground which he feared had been lost to her for ever. On March 15th, Signor Cripi, in a long speech, attacked the policy of the Government on account of its waste of energy. He added that the "Italia Irredenta" movement was a legacy of the badly arranged peace concluded in 1866, that it had no

* See "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879, article Italy.
Italy.

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stance, and that to try and put it force would be an error of statesman.

The Chamber elected Signor Depretis thwarted the legitimate desires of the annexation of Albanian territory

by saying that what Italy as a firm and powerful Government, the appeal would possess influence, the Prime Minister, Signor Cairoli, each in the Chamber, in which he said that peace was a necessity for Italy, the Government was firmly resolved on its international obligations. The Chamber had closed the debate on March 20th, the Government a large majority, the eight orders of the day being chamber, Signor Cairoli elected to tell on what said Signor Manfredi: "The Chamber takes note of the following proceedings, and, confident that her foreign relations will represent a policy of peace, of respect for international law, and of progress in international society, the order of the day was adopted by 220 to 38 votes.

On March 29th the Ministry were defeated in the Chamber, by 178 to 153, on a vote of confidence with the provisional executive budget. Signor Cairoli at once went to Quirinal to have an audience of the King on the return of Rome to Turin in A Cabinet Council was subsequently held, after a prolonged sitting. Minions placed their resignations in the hands of the King. King Humbert sent for Cairoli and Depretis, and, declining to resign, the Ministry consented to dissolve the Chamber to the country. New elections were held in May, which gave to the Ministry of about 24 over the combined opposition. The Chamber about 150, and the Dissidents 90 supporters. The new Parliament, the fourteenth Italian Parliament, was opened by the King on the throne, was opened by the King on the throne.

The speech from the throne, accepted almost exclusively of internal and a reform of the electoral law, the presentation of several bills, foreign affairs, the speech said: "The vote taken by a friendly power, and by the other powers, including Italy, justifies the remaining difficulties at an exchange of the Berlin Treaty will be. It is also to be hoped that it will prevent the outbreak of war in the Balkans on Montenegro. The Government will lend its assistance to some being made for bringing a solution of the Greek question, in which Britain is not alone, but her benevolence and her policy. The proceedings of the Parliament were generally not of great interest. On July 10th the Chamber for a third time voted for a gradual abolition of the grist tax. The first article, abolishing one-fourth of the tax from the 1st of September next, was voted by 292 against 108, and the second, to the effect that the tax should entirely cease on the 1st of January, 1884, by 244 against 118. This time the Senate also yielded to the wish of the Government, and on July 19th the King signed the decree by which the abolition of the tax became law. On receiving intelligence of the vote of the Senate, the King, who had the abolition of that impost especially at heart, congratulated the Prime Minister on having held fast to his programme and successfully carried it in the face of no ordinary difficulties.

The foreign relations of Italy also became frequently the subject of animated debates. The opponents of the Ministry eagerly seized every opportunity for charging the Government with following a foreign policy ever uncertain, hesitating, and risky. It was especially the Tunisian question which gave rise to many bitter attacks upon the Government. "When Italy became a nation," said Signor Salvini, in the sitting of November 13th, "she looked around upon her sea and beheld England and France holding such positions on the Mediterranean as rendered them almost masters of that sea. Carthage should be allowed to rise again, but not to the injury of Rome." When he saw the French flag covering Tunis, which was not a suburb of Algeria, he could not keep silence. Signor Damiani said the Government, afraid of war with France and of being abandoned by the other powers, had shrunk back. The Ministers had no faith in the strength of the Italian people. The advantages obtained by France must not be allowed to destroy Italy's rights or her means of asserting them. France, by the annexation of Tunis to Algeria, would tend toward creating a French Africa; but Italy could not have the means of frustrating France's designs of conquest. These means were the strength of Italy's rights and the importance which she maintained in those regions—an importance which others vainly pretended not to recognize. This importance was derived from tradition, from commerce, from the close vicinity of the two coasts, from Italy's colony there, and from that just influence which was the result of the good policy observed in the past by Italians toward less civilized States. He referred with satisfaction to the treaty of 1868, due to General Menabrea, who had been the first to recognize the importance of Italy's interests in those regions. In the mean time France sought to find her advantage in the augmentation of the Tunisian debts, which would enable the creditors, for the most part Frenchmen, to impose their will when Tunis was no longer in a position to fulfill her engagements. Besides the Tunisian question, the relations to Austria gave considerable trouble to Italian statesmen. The party of the "Italia Irreden-
they would soon be forgotten; but on many sides this was construed as a mere pretext for escaping interpolations on the subject. The leading statesmen of the Left, as Depretis, Crispi, and Cairoli, were obviously, and in some cases avowedly, unwilling to oppose in any way the progress of the annexationist party. Accordingly, the Austrian statesmen who had regarded the annexation of Venetia to Italy as final, became alarmed, and attempted in their turn to scare the Italian statesmen by circulating reports that Austria, if unable to secure the total suppression of the "Italia Irredenta" party by the Italian Government, might regard it necessary for strengthening its southern frontier to reclaim Venetia. In November, Signor Calvillo urged the Government to push forward vigorously the works for the defense of Venice and the arrangements for fortifying the western frontier, considering it the duty of Italy to be prepared for all eventualities.

After the attacks upon the foreign policy of the Government had continued for several more days, a vote was taken, on November 30th, on the order of the day proposed by Signor Mancini, ex-Minister of Grace and Justice, to the effect that "the Chamber, having heard the declarations of the Ministry, and being desirous of deciding upon the important reforms demanded by the necessities and the wishes of the country, pass to the order of the day," and gave a majority of 38 in favor of the Government, 221 voting for the motion, 189 against it, and five deputies abstaining. The Ministry, in accepting Signor Mancini's motion, stated that they understood it as signifying an explicit vote of confidence. The members of the legitimate Opposition present were 120, that being almost their full number; the remaining 68 of the adverse votes were given by Dissidents of the Left, led by Signori Crispi and Nicerota. Among those who abstained or voted against in favor of the motion, and dwelt upon services rendered by the honorable member for the country. Signor Nicotera's motion was unanimously approved.

On November 15th, the resignations of Garibaldi and his son Menotti were formally announced. The House refused to accept and granted the two deputies three months' leave of absence. Menotti Garibaldi, however, informed the President of the Chamber in his own and in his father's name, that he persisted in the resignation of their seats. Garibaldi alleged as reason for his resignation that Italy is misgoverned, and he called the clamor for universal suffrage.

The first Congress of Italian shipowners opened on October 31st, at Genoa, a town between Genoa. All the maritime provinces were represented. Many of the delegates speeches describing the decadence of the merchant navy, which they contrasted that of other nations, especially that of the United States. They urged that the present state of affairs no longer to be endured, and concluded that the matter should be brought before the Government without delay, in order that a remedy might be found.

The Republican party in Italy is very General Garibaldi, in 1889, expressed his views on several occasions very strongly in favor of republican principles. In reply to an address from a large deputation of French residents in Genoa, he said that Italian democracy is a united body and soul to be preserved. In November he unveiled the Montazza monument in the presence of an immense crowd and the utmost enthusiasm. He appeared a feeble, having a worn and weary look, but propped up with cushions in his carriage, the address was read by his son-in-law, Canzio. M. Rochefort made a speech which was much applauded.

J

JACKSON, Dr. Charles T., scientist, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 21, 1805. Abraham Jackson, one of the early colonists of Plymouth, who married the daughter of Nathaniel Morton, Secretary of Plymouth Colony, and its well-known historian, was his ancestor. On the maternal side, Dr. Jackson was descended from the eminent Puritan divine, John Cotton. He was prepared to enter Harvard College, when the failure of his in 1827. In 1829 he went to E
JACkSON, CHARLES T.

when he made geological journeys through the Alpine and Apennine regions and in Sicily. Being in Vienna during the cholera epidemic, he dissected over two hundred bodies, and made minute reports of his observations, which were published in the "Boston Medical Magazine" of 1832. While pursuing his studies in Paris, his attention was roused by the recent discoveries in electricity and magnetism. He procured the best attainable apparatus, and was absorbed in experiments to utilize this power for telegraphy, when he took passage for New York on the packet-ship Sully, in October, 1832. On the voyage his frequent theme was the possibility of an electric telegraph, and he detailed the means by which it could be constructed. Among his fellow-passengers was Samuel F. B. Morse, a portrait-painter from New York, who was afterward President of the American Academy of Design. Dr. Jackson maintained, and supported his allegation by the testimony of other passengers of the Sully, that Mr. Morse had no previous acquaintance with the subject of electricity, and that the model constructed by Morse in 1835, and afterward patented by him, was in reality invented by Dr. Jackson. In the mean time he had settled in Boston as a practicing physician, though his attention was chiefly bestowed on the sciences of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. In 1834 he did construct and work a telegraph, but it was applied to no practical use, nor was this possible until after the discovery of Daniell's sustaining battery in 1837. Mr. Morse asserts only that his machine was perfected in 1840. In 1844 the electric telegraph between Baltimore and Washington, the first in the United States, was put in operation. But in 1836 Sir William Cooke and Sir Charles Wheatstone had successfully constructed a telegraph line between Paddington and West Drayton, in England. The debate as to the date of their inventions between Dr. Jackson and Mr. Morse was unnecessary, as the merit of priority clearly rests with their English rivals. What Mr. Morse can claim with justice is an improvement in the method of telegraphing, while Dr. Jackson seems to have been the author of the theory. Dr. Jackson organized the geological survey of New York, on a plan which was authorized by the Legislature of that State in 1844. He made two expeditions to Lake Superior, and was the first to announce the mineral wealth of that region. In 1847 he was appointed to survey the mineral lands of the United States in Upper Michigan. In 1860 he published a valuable report. Dr. Jackson began his experiments in anaesthetics as early as 1834. In 1837 he succeeded in reducing himself to unconsciousness, followed by no injurious consequences, by inhaling pure sulphuric ether mixed with atmospheric air. He gave no special publicity to this discovery. Two physicians who had studied with him laid claim to the discovery of anaesthesia—Dr. Mor-

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ston through the use of ether, and Dr. Wells by means of nitrous-oxide gas. The first practical use of anaesthesia produced by ether was in 1846, when it was successfully administered to a patient from whose jaw a vascular tumor was removed. This operation was performed in the Massachusetts General Hospital at the instance of Dr. J. C. Warren. Dr. Jackson and Dr. Morton both assisted. The beneficent agency of anaesthetics was at once acknowledged from end to end of the land. Dr. Jackson did not desire to withhold their use from the faculty. Dr. Morton patented his process. Dr. Wells, after several failures, not finding himself a prophet in his own country, sailed for Europe, where he convinced the Medical Society of France that he had made a notable discovery. Dr. Jackson appealed to the French Academy of Sciences. After a patient hearing of the rival scientists, that body decreed that two Montyon prizes, of the value of twenty-five hundred francs, should be awarded, one to Dr. Jackson for the general discovery of etherization, and the other to Dr. Morton for the practical application of it to surgery. In this way they fully recognized the value of the agent thus newly discovered and applied. Another claimant has appeared, Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens, Georgia. Congress has been appealed to to decide the point, and do honor to the benefactor of suffering humanity. In New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, a petition was numerous signed by the medical fraternity, urging a recognition of Dr. Jackson. This brought out a counter-petition, showing that his opponents had divided the opinions of the profession. Dr. Jackson was the recipient of various foreign orders. He published, in 1868, a "Manual of Etherization, with a History of Its Discovery." These controversies embittered him, and irritated his mind, or it may be that "great wits to madness sure are near allied." Dr. Jackson became insane. In 1873 it was necessary to commit him to the asylum, where he lingered until his death, August 29th, at Somerville, Massachusetts.

JAPAN, an empire in Eastern Asia. The sovereign bears the title of "Tenno" or "Mikado." The reigning Mikado, Muts-Hitu, was born at Tokio, September 22, 1852, and succeeded his father, Komei-Tenno, in 1867. He was married on December 28, 1866, to Princess Haruko, born April 17, 1850, daughter of Prince Ichidzo. There is no regular law of succession, and, in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown does not generally devolve upon his son, but upon either the eldest or most distinguished member of the Shi Shinnō, the four imperial families of Japan. These families are the Katuzra, Arisuawa, Fushimi, and Kaniu. The power of the Mikado is unlimited in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry divided into nine departments, viz., of the Imperial House, Foreign Affairs, War, Navy,
Finances, Interior, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the Ministry stands the "San" or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the "Shoin" or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

The area, according to an official publication in 1877, is 146,818 square miles, or 373,711 square kilometres. The population on January 1, 1876, was 34,938,404, of whom 17,419,755 were males and 16,918,649 females. The following is a complete list of all the cities having, according to the latest dates, more than 50,000 inhabitants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>811,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo w. suburbs</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1,064,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,016,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoto</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>229,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagoshima</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>(about) 300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagoya</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>183,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakodate</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>112,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobe</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>100,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiroshima</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>73,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>67,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokosuka</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>62,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takamatsu</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>57,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sendai</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>50,074</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The actual receipts and disbursements of the government from 1878 to 1879 were as follows (value in yen; 1 yen equal 99-3 cents):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>68,645,977</td>
<td>62,588,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-79</td>
<td>62,560,841</td>
<td>52,985,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>51,354,989</td>
<td>51,936,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-79</td>
<td>53,575,923</td>
<td>53,575,923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenue and expenditures in the budget for 1879-80 were estimated at 55,851,879 yen each. The public debt amounted in 1879 to 863,397,974 yen.

Professor Max Müller, in a letter addressed to the London "Times," states that, from what he has been able to ascertain, 100,000 or 200,000 only of the total population of Japan are claimed as professed Shintoists or nothing; the rest are Buddhists or nothing. In 1879 two young Buddhist priests of the Shin-Shu sect were sent to Oxford to learn Sanskrit; not only the ordinary language, but that peculiar dialect in which the sacred books of the Northern Buddhists are written, and of which we have as yet neither grammar nor dictionary. Christianity continues to make steady progress. The Russian missionaries report a membership of more than 6,000 in the congregations. (See GREEK CHURCH.)

Education in Japan continues to make steady and rapid progress. The latest statistics show that in 1877 the number of elementary schools in all of the seven grand school districts was 25,459, of which 24,381 were public and 1,178 were private schools. The number of teachers was 69,685. The number of scholars was 2,192,962. Of middle schools there are 89, with 910 instructors. In addition to these educational establishments there is the university at Tokio, with four departments of law, science, literature, and medicine; and an English language school is annexed to the preparatory department. The total number of students admitted in this department was 1,046. There are besides two normal colleges for training teachers, with 25 instructors and 177 pupils, and 28 foreign language schools, in which French, German, Russian, and Chinese are taught. The total amount of the expenditure on the public schools is given at $5,854,870.

The Japanese army in 1878 was composed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARMS</th>
<th>FORCE</th>
<th>Nr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry (46 battalions)</td>
<td>29,560</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry (6 squadrons)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery (10 divisions or 90 batteries)</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>2,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and train (17 companies)</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>1,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast artillery (9 companies)</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>38,777</td>
<td>51,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The navy in 1879 comprised 10 steam-vessels, of an aggregate of 2,920 horse-power, and with 49 guns. Three of the vessels are ironclads. The fleet is manned by 3,500 men, inclusive of 200 officers.

The foreign commerce in the years 1866 to 1870 was as follows (in yen):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>IMPORTS</th>
<th>EXPORTS</th>
<th>EXCESS OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>92,581,009</td>
<td>88,846,000</td>
<td>3,735,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>88,084,929</td>
<td>88,256,419</td>
<td>1,171,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>93,999,541</td>
<td>92,468,703</td>
<td>1,530,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>89,492,904</td>
<td>77,675,951</td>
<td>11,816,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>88,774,194</td>
<td>77,517,943</td>
<td>11,256,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>11,074,985</td>
<td>10,661,490</td>
<td>413,495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement of shipping in the ports open to foreign commerce was as follows in 1871:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITY</th>
<th>VESSELS</th>
<th>TONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>446,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>199,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>57,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>44,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>81,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>1,101,263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aggregate length of railroads in operation is 121 kilometres. Eight lines of telegraph have an aggregate length of 2,934 kilometres. There are telegraph stations in 112 towns. The number of dispatches in 1877 was 410,150.

The postal administration of Japan has been rapidly improving since the country, on June 1, 1877, joined the World's Postal Union. According to the annual report of the Postmaster-General, the total number of postal stations on June 30, 1879, was 2,927. The number of letters sent was 29,900,000. The number of
JAPAN.

JETER, J. B. 413

yards was 18,500,000; of newspapers, 900; of samples and books, 560,812. The aggregate value of the money orders was 14 yen. The revenue amounted to yen, the expenditures to 826,973.

uestion between China and Japan re;
their rights in the Loochoo Islands had
upon a more pacific phase at the end of
it was agreed between the two coun-
appoint commissioners to discuss the

JAPAN.

JETER, J. B. 413

ice of Joshui, dissatisfied with the present ar-
rangement of selling their "cards" to Italian
agents, has determined to start a branch estab-
ishment in Italy, and perform its own export-
ing and commercial transactions direct. A
method has been invented for using dog's hair
in making coverlets and similar articles, and
a considerable trade has been already carried
on both in the raw material and in the manu-
ufactured goods. Agricultural enterprises have
also excited a considerable degree of attention.
Among them is a company for horse and cattle
breeding at Shizoku, which has found much
favor with investors.

The Japanese settlement of Fusan, which
was founded on the southern point of the pen-
insula of Corea in 1877, has become a town of
two thousand inhabitants. A consul resides
there for the protection of Japanese interests;
and a consular residence, a school, and a hos-
pital have been built. The formation of a
chamber of commerce has followed the rapid
increase of trade. Numerous restaurants fur-
nish food prepared in the Japanese and Eu-
ropean styles. Building is actively going on.
The goods imported into the place are for the
most part from Europe and America, and are
only to a small extent the produce of Japan,
ninety per cent. of the imports of 1879 hav-
ing been from Europe. Another settlement has
been founded at Gensan, on the west coast of
Corea, 447 miles from Fusan. This place is
situated on a vast plain, and in a very favor-
able position, and has a large and handsome
harbor, which is said to be greatly superior to that of
Fusan. The Japanese settlement, which has
an area of about eighty-three acres, is already
partly occupied, and the building of a consulate
is nearly completed. The principal produc-
tions of the neighborhood are gold, silver,
leather, bones of horses and bulls, grain, fish,
and seaweed. The subject of forcing Corea to
grant a more liberal treaty has been much dis-
cussed in the Japanese journals; and a com-
bination of the European, American, and Ja-
panese fleets in a naval demonstration for
this purpose has been suggested. The Chinese
Government has been exerting an influence to
the same purpose by sending a letter to the
King urging him to open immediately some
ports to foreigners as a precautionary measure
against the constant menace of an invasion by
Russia. The Russian Government took some
steps during the summer, with its fleet, in the
direction of an effort to open negotiations for
a commercial treaty, and invited the assist-
ance of the American fleet, which was then
stationed in Chinese waters.

JETER, J. B., was born in Bedford County, Virginia, and died in Rich mond, February 25, 1880, at the age of seventy-eight years. He
was, perhaps, more widely known than any
other minister of the Baptist Church through-
out the United States. For five years he trav-
elled over Virginia, preaching as an evangelist;
was pastor of several churches in different
parts of the State, including the First Baptist Church of Richmond; and was pastor of the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, Missouri, from 1849 to 1852, when he was recalled to Richmond to take charge of the Grace Street Baptist Church, which position he resigned to become senior editor of the "Religious Herald." He held positions of prominence in connection with various institutions of learning, including the Southern Baptist Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky. He was present at the organization of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, in 1823; and several times a delegate to the Baptist Triennial Convention, embracing all the Baptists in the United States. After the division of the denomination he presided over the Southern Baptist Convention at several sessions. At the instance of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Dr. Jeter visited Italy to supervise the mission work of the Board in that land, and especially to provide a chapel for missionaries in Rome. As a writer he possessed rare excellence, and was the author of various memoirs and religious works.

JOHNSON, Ex-Governor Herschel V., was born in Burke County, Georgia, September, 1812. He graduated from the University of Georgia at Athens, in 1832, studied law and began to practice in Augusta, Georgia, but removed to Milledgeville, then the capital of the State, in 1844, and soon attained a leading position at the bar. In 1848 he was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of Walter S. Colquitt. He served as Senator until March, 1849. From 1849 to 1853 he was Judge of the Superior Court of Georgia. In 1853 he was elected Governor. In 1860 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas, which represented the principle of non-intervention, which was understood to mean that Congress should not interfere with the question of slavery or no slavery in a territory, but that it should be left to the inhabitants to determine, when they assembled to form a State. He was a member of the Union party, and opposed the secession of Georgia to the last; but when the fact was accomplished, he cast his lot with his State, and represented her as Senator in the Confederate Congress. In 1864 he inaugurated the "peace movement" on the basis of State sovereignty. In 1865 his disabilities were removed, at the request of the widow of Stephen A. Douglas. Governor Johnson's property was completely destroyed during Sherman's march to the sea. He visited Alexander Stephens during his imprisonment in Fort Warren. In September, 1865, he held a conference with Andrew Johnson in regard to reconstruction. He presided over the Constitutional Convention held in October of that year. He received thirty-eight votes for United States Senator in the election held in January, 1866. He resumed the practice of the law. In 1873 he became circuit judge, which position he held until his death, which occurred at his home in Jefferson County, Georgia, on August 16th.

KANSAS.

The State Treasury statement, including the receipts and investments for the school-fund, and all financial transactions for the two years ending June 30, 1860, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct taxes</td>
<td>$1,214,268.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of school land, principal</td>
<td>333,279.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of school land, interest</td>
<td>341,781.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-fund securities, principal</td>
<td>147,386.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-fund securities, interest</td>
<td>289,029.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five per cent. on sales of Government land</td>
<td>4,155.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On judgment in favor of the State</td>
<td>8,884.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penitentiary earnings</td>
<td>113,360.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insane asylums</td>
<td>8,427.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions for the blind</td>
<td>79.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks in national banks, interest</td>
<td>17,417.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of university land, principal</td>
<td>14,909.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of university land and invested fund, interest</td>
<td>2,374.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of normal school land, principal</td>
<td>18,928.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of normal school land and invested fund, interest</td>
<td>12,161.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon County city of Emporia, for normal school</td>
<td>20,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural College, to refund taxes</td>
<td>99.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of railroad lands</td>
<td>8,023.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance department</td>
<td>80,077.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of Normal Court Reports</td>
<td>9,723.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous items</td>
<td>289.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For public buildings, legislative, executive, judicial, and miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>$1,214,268.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent school fund, invested</td>
<td>445,904.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual school fund, disbursed</td>
<td>471,585.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University permanent fund, invested</td>
<td>6,211.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University interest fund, disbursed</td>
<td>2,374.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal-school permanent fund, invested</td>
<td>14,725.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal-school interest fund, disbursed</td>
<td>10,370.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal-school permanent fund, disbursed</td>
<td>1,368.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinking fund, invested</td>
<td>62,291.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on State debt</td>
<td>164,018.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad fund, disbursed</td>
<td>34.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural College tax refunded</td>
<td>54.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit money destroyed</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | $2,653,247.60 |

There was a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June of $444,697, of which $100,460 belonged to the general revenue fund, $78,119 to the interest fund, $21,638 to the sinking fund, $98,826 to the permanent school fund, and $116,100 to the annual school fund. For the six months ending December 31st, the receipts of the Treasury were $662,059, and the disbursements $746,708; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $560,080. The total bonded debt of the State at the close of the year was $1,181,975, of which
The assessed value of taxable property has increased from about $92,000,000 in 1870 and from $138,968,810 in 1878 to $160,570,761 in 1880, the increase in the last two years being over 15% per cent. The assessed value of railroad roads makes about one eighth of the total valuation. There were on March 1, 1878, 2,302-07 miles of railroad operated in the State, and on the same date in 1880 there were 3,104-21 miles, an increase in the mileage of 35 per cent. The assessed value of this species of property increased in the two years 33 per cent.

The insurance report of Superintendent Welch for 1879 states the amount of fire-risks written as $34,022,886; the premiums paid, $509,324—about $1.50 on $100 of risk, or nearly double the average rate for the United States; the losses paid, $134,811, or 21.06 per cent. of the total receipts. The premium rate charged was less than the average for the preceding eight years; the losses are only one-half the general average, and two thirds of the average for the country in 1878. The receipts of the department for the calendar year 1879 were $15,954; expenses, $6,494; receipts for 1880, $19,000; expenses, $6,522.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on July 1, 1878, was 500. There were 310 received and 1 recaptured in 1878-79, 296 received and 1 recaptured in 1879-80, and 141 received in the six months closing December 31, 1880. During the entire period 400 have been discharged on expiration of sentence, 63 by pardon, 25 by commutation of sentence, 8 by the United States authorities, 11 on order for new trials, 10 transferred to Insane Asylum, 17 lost by death, and 3 escaped, leaving in confinement 718—552 under sentence of State courts, and 61 sentenced by United States courts. Of this number 597 were white and 109 colored males, and 2 white and 4 colored females. Of the 1,349 received since June 30, 1878, 374 were boys between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one. The establishment of a separate institution for young criminals is recommended by the Governor. The current expenses, including ordinary repairs, were $35,125 in 1879, and $39,100 in 1880. The earnings for the two years amounted to $116,916. The estimated expenses for 1881-82 are $150,802, and for 1882-83 $143,342. A coal-shaft has been sunk by the convicts 690 feet, and has nearly reached the bed. For this work $25,000 was appropriated by the Legislature, and $25,000 more is required during the next two years, which it is believed will be more than repaid within that time by the product of the mine.

The Insane Asylum at Ossawatomie contained 230 inmates on July 1, 1878; received 163, and discharged 71 restored, 37 improved, 27
unimproved, 1 not insane, transferred 4, lost by death 29, by elopement 8; leaving in July, 1880, 221 in the asylum. One of the buildings was destroyed by fire March 8th. The Insane Asylum at Topeka was opened June 1, 1879. During the year 197 have been admitted, 59 discharged recovered, 15 improved, 10 unimproved, 12 lost by death; leaving, June 30, 1880, 121 in the asylum. Many insane are excluded from the State asments for want of room, and additional accommodations are asked for. An institution for the education of the feeble-minded, such as have proved successful in other States, is called for by the Governor. There are, according to the census, 134 persons of defective intellect in the State, of whom 66 are under the age of twenty-one years. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, established in 1865, had 109 pupils in 1879-80.

The number of school districts in Kansas in 1880 was 6,194, being an increase during the year of 512. The number of schoolhouses built was 388; their estimated cost, $359,269. The whole number of schoolhouses erected in the last four years was 1,402, at the cost of $1,048,974, showing a greater activity in extending the system of public education than at any previous period. The total number of schoolhouses in the State is 5,242. The total value of school property, exclusive of school lands, is estimated to be $4,683,044. The total school population, comprising all between the ages of five and twenty-one, is reported as 840,647. The number of pupils on the school rolls was 231,434. The average daily attendance is stated as 137,667. The large percentage of children not attending school at all, and the proportion not regularly attending, are the subject of comment in the biennial report of the retiring Superintendent Lemmon. The average daily attendance is only 40 per cent of the school population. The increase in the number of inhabitants of school age within the biennial period was 64,083. The number of teachers employed was 7,780—5,506 males, and 2,274 female teachers. The school revenue for the two years ending June 30, 1880, including balance on hand June 30, 1878, of $361,467.72 and $24,823.04 at the close of June 30, 1879, amounted to $4,089,069.75, while the expenses during the same period aggregated $3,408,181.20; $445,824 have been invested for the school fund in bonds of the United States within the two years. The permanent school fund invested in interest-bearing securities at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, amounted to $1,683,929.39, to which may be added $98,828.35 cash in the treasury, making in all $1,782,057.94; in addition to which lands have been sold for future payments to the amount of about $1,000,000. This is the largest school fund possessed by any State in the Union in proportion to age and population; to which will be added from time to time the receipts from the sales of the very large body of school lands yet undisposed of. The permanent school fund, which has already grown to an extraordinary amount, and is still accumulating, began to be made up in 1866. While $2,785,929 have under realization thus far, the greater part of the school lands remain still unsold. The sales authorized during the biennial period, of sections 16 and 36, yielded $355,279. A State land commissioner and a commissioner of appraisements are appointed to be appointed, in order to obtain better prices and save expense in the sales of the public lands.

The State University has grown in 14 years from an institution employing four teachers and containing 65 students to one in which 486 students are taught by 14 instructors. It has a library of 5,500 volumes and a large cabinet of natural history. The appropriations for the two years amounted to $61,560. Most of the school lands allotted to the University have been sold. Including the amount of the sale for future payment, the permanent fund amounts to about $120,000.

The Normal School was attended at the close of the year by 247 students. The building which was destroyed by fire two years before was replaced by another equally commodious, which was finished in 1880 at a cost of $45,579, of which nearly half was borne by the city of Emporia and Lyon County, in which it is situated. The school has a productive permanent fund of the amount of $121,598, in addition to the invested fund which yields some $8,000 a year.

The second biennial report of the State Agricultural College shows this institution to be in a very satisfactory condition. In 1878-79, the whole number of students in attendance was 207—158 males and 58 females. In 1879-80, the number is increased to 208 males and 73 females, making a total of 276.

During the two years of the last administration eight new counties have been organized, making the total number eighty-one. It involves upon the Legislature to make a new apportionment in 1881, and ten more counties are expected to be organized and given representation in the Legislature. The unorganized counties of Hodgeman, Pratt, Stafford, Trego, Decatur, Ness, Graham, and Sheridan have never been attached to any judicial districts, and no court has jurisdiction of crimes committed within their limits. The Legislature is therefore expected to pass a law attaching this territory to organized counties for judicial purposes. The county of Wallace, also, though organized in 1873, has no county government and holds no court, so that crime goes unpunished and citizens are without the protection of the law. It is therefore desired that the law of 1875 be repealed, and the county attached to the jurisdiction of some regular county court.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of 1879 appropriating $20,000 for the protection of frontier settlements against Indian depreda-
Governor raised and equipped a forty men to patrol the southwestern part of the State as a protection to the settlers, and furnished independent companies of volunteers from Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi, 20 per cent. from Texas, 15 per cent. from Tennessee, 10 per cent. from Louisiana, and 5 per cent. each from Georgia and Alabama. They were nearly all field-hands, and exceedingly ignorant. The influx during the winter and the early part of 1880 was mainly from Texas. About 4,000 had been forwarded on request into Nebraska, Colorado, Illinois, and other States. The money contributed for the benefit of the freedmen came from all parts of the Union, and a small sum from England.

There were distress and destitution in western Kansas, owing to the drought. About 20,000 people were stated to be in a suffering condition, and considerable amounts were contributed in the East for their relief.

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especiallly in Kansas. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company took forcible possession of the telegraph wires along the line in February. Injunctions and counter-injunctions were taken out, and in July the matter came up for adjudication before the United States Circuit Court for the Kansas district, at Topeka, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company v. the Union Pacific Railway Company, in equity, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the American Union Telegraph Company. The legal contest had been going on for six months or so before the act of seizing the wires in Kansas. The Western Union Company had first attempted to enjoin the other company from carrying wires along railroads east of the Mississippi with which it had contracted for the exclusive privilege. It claimed also the exclusive right of way on the Kansas Pacific under a contract. The lines along the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, it was claimed, were built by the railroad companies, and operated by employees of the roads for the Western Union Company, which had contracted with the first road for the monopoly of the commercial business for twenty-five years, and with the second was the assignee for a perpetual lease of the telegraph rights. The American Union made first a formal demand upon the railroads to accept its business on the same terms on which it performed that of the other company, as required by its charter, to comply with which demand the railroads took possession of the wires. In the case of the Kansas Pacific it was shown that the wires were erected by the telegraph company, and that two of them were still its property. The Supreme Court ordained the restoration of the lines to the Western Union in a mandamus and injunction issued by Chief Justice Waite in April. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company then proceeded to string separate wires for the use of the American Union Company. When the matter came before the Court upon its merits, the contract upon which the Western Union Company claimed the exclusive right of way, was decided to be void on account of the immorality of one of the considerations, to wit, that private messages of the officers of the railroad should be transmitted by the telegraph company free of charge. An amended bill was brought, in which the Western Union Company claimed the right of way by virtue of an act of Congress, notwithstanding the vicious clause in the contract. The act confers the right to build and operate a line of telegraph along the railroad route to the United States Telegraph Company. The Court held that this act gave the telegraph company the equitable right claimed, which held good for its assignees and was exclusive of the contract. On this ground the injunction against the Pacific Railroad Company was continued in force.

Four drive-well defense associations have been formed to contest the validity of the Green drive-well patent, issued in 1868, and reissued in 1871. These wells are in use in southern and southwestern Kansas, and in some parts of the country the owners of the patent have been enabling to collect five and ten dollar royalties, having brought many hundreds of Kansas alone for this object. Cong. Ryan presented to Congress a petition requesting the Attorney-General be instructed to bring a suit against the patentee, on the grounds that the invention is not a patent novelty, and that if it were, the patent be voided because the patentee had waived rights by allowing more than two years elapse between the date of the invention and the application for a patent. The defense associations expect to prove that the price of the drive well was known and described public prints seventy-five years ago, and these wells have been extensively used in the United States since 1840.

The Attorney-General, Willard Davis, in an opinion that the registry law passed in 1879, requiring registration as an indispensable condition of the right to vote, was in conflict with the Constitution, since the constitutional qualifications for voting cannot be abridged by any law, which would be the case if a voter assessing the constitutional requirements were deprived of his vote through failure to register when prevented from so doing through sickness, absence, nonage, or other cause. The law, he thinks, would hold if an amendment clause were inserted, excepting electors were prevented involuntarily from voting a qualified elector would then work his disfranchisement if through negligence he failed to comply with the statutory requirements. The question has been brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

The County Commissioners, acting as canvassers, refused to declare the results of the county election held in Harper County, November, 1879, on the ground that it was fraudulent, 2,957 votes having been cast; there are not over 800 voters in the county. The question of removing the county-seat to Anthony to Harper was voted upon in the -- tion. An action was brought by the State in the instance of the county attorney, in the name of persons claiming to have been elected, and of the town of Harper to have canvassed the returns and to have acted as canvassers. The Court refused the application for a mandamus on the ground that the election was manifestly fraudulent. Another contested county-seat dispute was the case of County, where some of the township failures to sign the returns, and the Commisioners refused to count them, leaving the county-seat instead of Saratoga, and a motion was made to compel the canvass of the vote.

An important constitutional point is tested in the Supreme Court in a case brought to determine the validity of the appropr
for the Fish Commissioner. This was the bill found on the journals of the Legislature involving the question at issue, which was before the Supreme Court in 1877, but not decided for want of jurisdiction. The Attorney-General then brought an action of

warranto against a member representing the County, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Legislature requesting him to have the Supreme Court pass judgment upon the action whether this district, numbered 127, be represented, when the Constitution limits the number of members in the House to 125.

The Court ruled that each House of the Legislature alone has jurisdiction of election returns and the qualifications of its members, and can not by any legislative act vest it in another,unalterable, at the same time the question of the constitutionality of a law enacted the aid of the votes of persons admitted beyond the constitutional limit, and which would otherwise have passed. Such an act was and the one above mentioned, which would have fallen short of a majority one within the votes of four members sitting for new units. The Attorney-General has therefore filed for an injunction to restrain the Treasurer from paying a warrant issued for a small sum to the Fishery appropriation, in order to test this important question.

The case of Senator Ingalls, elected to the United States Senate, January 30, 1879, against from charges of bribery and corruption in procuring the election had been considered and dismissed by the Kansas Legislature, was investigated by the committee of the United States Senate on privileges and elections. The committee on February 16th unanimously reed to a report exonerating Senator Ingalls himself from the charge of bribery preferred against him and asked for the investigation; but the Democratic majority of the committee offered an accompanying report lecting severely upon the methods employed the Kansas Legislature to secure the election of Senatorial candidate. The memorial to the State had been signed by a number of the democratic, Greenback, and Republican members of the Legislature, who had coalesced to cast Ingalls in the heated Senatorial contest, according with a minority report of the Democratic member of the Legislative committee of investigation.

The Republican State Convention, for the action of delegates to the National Convention, and candidates for electors, met at Topeka, March 1st. Delegates favorable to the nomination of Blaine were chosen by resolution, all other, against the protest of a minority. It was announced by supporters of Grant that 5 of the districts would send contesting delegations to Chicago. The four contesting delegates were subsequently admitted to seats at a vote, but the whole ten delegates were rejected six votes. The platform adopted the Convention contained planks charging the Democratic party with causing the civil war, and declaring all who have waived from fealty to the Union unfaithful counselors in the affairs of the nation, and one instructing the delegates to vote for Blaine, together with the following:

That we are a nation, and that the mission of the Republican party will not be completed until under one flag every citizen, however humble, is secure in the honest expression of his opinions in all parts of our dominion, and is fully protected in his life and liberty and in the full enjoyment of all the political rights of an American citizen.

That the unhappy cause of the migration of the colored people from the South to the North, is the apprehension, persecution, and robbery of them by the white people, their former masters, and present owners of the soil, and it is the duty of the Government of the United States to extend to the colored people of the South such protection that their removal from their native land shall cease to be a necessity.

The Democratic State Convention met at Topeka, May 26th, to elect delegates to the National Convention. Instead of the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions of a platform instructing the delegates to vote for Seymour and Hendricks, a resolution to the effect that they should act without instructions was adopted.

The Greenback-Labor party met in convention at Topeka, August 4th. The following candidates were put in nomination for the State offices: for Governor, H. B. Vrooman; for Lieutenant-Governor, H. J. Phillips; for Secretary of State, A. B. Cornell; for Treasurer, Dr. S. A. Marshall; for Auditor, D. J. Cole; for Attorney-General, D. B. Hadley; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles Smith. In the platform were the following resolutions:

That we favor an equitable appreciation of all lands sold under mortgage or legal process, and an equitable stay or redemption law on forced sales of real estate by process of law.

That we oppose any modification of the present constitutional tax-exemption law, and that we are unable to perceive any good and sufficient reasons for holding a State Constitutional Convention at this time.

That the act of the last Legislature in abolishing the one mill State-school tax, which has been levied from the beginning of our State's existence, merits our unqualified condemnation from the fact that it was a blow struck at the people's colleges—the common schools of our State—in the interest of corporations.

That we are in favor of the regulation of common carriers so as to prevent extortion and discrimination in rates of freight.

That we condemn the extravagance of our last Legislature in the expenditures of public money, adding about $150,000 to the annual expense of the State, and raising our State tax one mill on the dollar, and we demand in future the most rigid economy in all State, county, and municipal affairs.

That we are in favor of taxing the mortgages of non-residents recorded in this State the same as resident royalties and the strict enforcement of our State tax laws so as to include all property subject to taxation.

That the rate per cent, just fixed by law in Kansas is ruinously high, and is fast swallowing up the wealth of this State, and that we demand of the next Legislature a law fixing a low rate of interest and a penalty for forfeiture of all interest and principal for its violation.

That we are opposed to the employment of convict labor in competition with the free labor of the State, and we demand appropriate legislation to protect the
lives of employees in the mines of Kansas and to secure miners their wages.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of the ticket met at Topeka, August 81st. The following candidates were chosen: for Governor, ex-Senator E. G. Ross; for Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas George; for Secretary of State, John M. Giffin; for Auditor, J. G. Neumuller; for Treasurer, Theodore Wichelsbaum; for Attorney-General, A. L. Hereford; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Sarah A. Brown. A resolution was adopted which approved the Presidential nominations at Cincinnati, also the following on State matters:

Resolved, That the proposition made and submitted by the last Republican Legislature to the people to amend the Constitution of the State, affecting the repeal of the constitutional exemption of $200, is not in the best interests of the State, and is an outrage upon the poor people of the Commonwealth, and we pledge every honorable effort to defeat said proposition.

In the Republican State Convention, which met at Topeka, September 1st, Governor John P. St. John was renominated; D. W. Finney was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, after several ballots; James Smith was nominated for Secretary of State; P. J. Bonebrake for Auditor; John Francis for Treasurer; William A. Johnson for Attorney-General; H. C. Speer for Superintendent of Public Instruction. With the exception of the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Instruction, the nominees were all of them the incumbents of the offices for which they were nominated.

The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Kansas, in Delegate Convention assembled, heartily endorse the declaration of principles embodied in the National Republican platform, and pledge their united and zealous support to the nominees of the Chicago Convention, General James A. Garfield and General Chester A. Arthur.

We point with satisfaction to the rapid and substantial growth of Kansas under the unbroken Republican Administration, extending through two decades. We congratulate the people of the State that general education has spread in band with material development. We take especial pride in the fact that the revenues of the State have been honestly collected and wisely invested. We affirm that the United States is a nation, and that it is alike the right and duty of the General Government to secure to all of its citizens full and complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of their civil and political rights. A free ballot, uninfluenced by force or intimidation, and fair count of such ballots are necessary for the preservation of free institutions. The republic can not endure if shot-guns or tissue ballots, intimidation or false counting, control the choice of officers and the policy of legislation or administration. The change most needed in this country is one which will abolish the system by which a vast section of the country has been made and is kept solid for the Democratic party.

We congratulate the people upon the fact that the remission of specie payments has brought in its train general prosperity and universal confidence, and that our currency, coin, and paper has a fixed value, and is sound, secure, and equivalent.

We declare that, inasmuch as the Republican party of this State is justly held responsible for the officers whom it or its representatives elect, and inasmuch as experience has shown the grave evils resulting from purely personal canvasses, it is the duty of the Republican members of the Legislature, in the election of the various officers within their choice, to act in concert, and in accordance with the determination of a fairly expressed majority of the Republican members in caucus or convention assembled.

The important question of the adoption of the prohibitory temperance amendment to the Constitution was to be decided at the November State election. A heated controversy between the friends and opponents of the proposed amendment went on throughout the summer. The main strength of the Republican gubernatorial candidate, in the Convention and before the people, consisted in his ardent prohibition sympathies and his decided approval of the plan embodied in the amendment. The proposed amendment was to incorporate the following additional section into the Constitution:

"The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be for ever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes.

After the election there was still a question as to whether the amendment had been adopted, and it remained for the Supreme Court to decide whether a plurality vote was sufficient to carry the amendment. (This question has been decided in the negative in the matter of the Indiana amendments by the Supreme Court of that State. See Indiana.)

The returns of the vote for Governor gave St. John 115,204 votes; Ross, 83,557; Vroman, 18,477; scattering votes, 692; making the Republican plurality 51,647, and majority 50,955. The other Republican candidates for State officers were elected by pluralities some 10,000 or more greater. John A. Anderson was elected member of Congress from the First District by 46,599 votes, and a majority of 18,634. G. O. Estall, from the Second District, by 50,758 votes, and 7,001 majority; Thomas Ryan, from the Third, by 41,094 votes, and 14,721 majority.

The vote for the Legislature returned 36 Republican, 1 Independent Republican, 1 Fusion, and 2 Democratic Senators; and 118 Republican, 8 Independent Republican, 5 Fusion, and 11 Democratic Representatives.

There were 92,302 votes cast for the proposition to amend the Constitution by adding the clause prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors, and 84,904 votes against the proposition.

For the proposition to amend the Constitution by striking out the clause "exempting $200 personal property from taxation," there were 38,449 votes cast, and 140,020 against the proposed amendment.

The vote upon holding a Constitutional Convention was 29,870 for and 146,579 against.

The vote for the Presidential electors averaged 131,529 for the Garfield electors, 59,739 for the Hancock electors, 19,715 for the Hayes electors, and 36 votes for other tickets; making Garfield's plurality 61,800, the largest gained in any State.
UCKY. The session of the Legislature was a notable one on account of the measures which were taken to extricate the State from financial difficulties, and to arrest the progress of numerous administrative abuses. The legislature was called into its 8th session on the 6th of May, and adjourned on the 7th of July, having been in session for 47 days, longer than that of any previous session. Lieutenant-Governor M. Bigger was elected Speaker of the House, and the able and efficient Secretary of State, Mr. M. C. Moore, was re-elected. The session was marked by a stormy and excited atmosphere, and the debates were uniformly red and courteous.

The revenue and taxation acts were among the measures passed during the session, and the revenue from them is expected to continue the State's fiscal health. The budget for the coming year is expected to include funds for public works, education, and defense. The State has also passed a law providing for the establishment of a system of public schools, which is expected to improve the educational level of the State. The legislature has also taken steps to improve the State's militia, and to strengthen its defense against external threats.
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorized by act of the Legislature to transfer the balance of the fund to general revenue. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness amounted to $190,894, of which $6,324 were overdue, and had not been presented, being probably lost or destroyed, leaving $174,000 to be provided for by the sinking fund. The sinking fund amounted to $235,671, or $61,671 more than the debt to be met, which surplus was ordered to be applied to current expenses, as well as any like surplus which should be found on hand in the future. A temporary loan of $500,000 was authorized to relieve the embarrassment of the Treasury, and the State officers were empowered to issue bonds at 6 per cent. up to that amount.

Many fees and salaries were cut down. Jailers are allowed 50 instead of 60 cents a day for the keeping of a prisoner. Only one guard is allowed in the transportation of a prisoner. For keeping a pauper or idiot, $75 a year is allowed; for a lunatic, $185.

The Commonwealth was divided into eighteen circuit court judicial districts. These circuit courts are to sit two terms in each county, except certain specified counties, in which a greater number of terms are to be held. They are courts of record. The criminal, chancery, and common pleas courts were abolished, except in certain counties. The circuit judges and Commonwealth's attorneys for the several circuits were elected in August.

An act allows plaintiffs to prosecute non-resident owners of real estate for amounts under $50 in the circuit and equity and criminal courts of the county where the land is situated. Concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts was extended to quarterly courts in cases involving sums not exceeding $200. A penalty was prescribed for soliciting service as juror. The practice in appealed cases was changed so as to restrict the appellant to the errors specified in his assignment of errors, and to allow judgment to be passed only on such of these as prejudice gists were exempted from jury service.

Excommunications were abolished in an act providing that the death penalty shall be inflicted in the presence of not over five persons. Witness fees in felony cases were set at $1 per diem, with four cents mileage for persons from outside the county limits. Gagging and intimidating witnesses is made on persons who mat. The volumes of reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals are hereafter to be "Kentucky Reports," instead of bearing the name of the reporter.

The act establishing a board of commissioners provides that the Governor shall, with the consent of the Senate, appoint the board, consisting of three commissioners to serve for a term of two years. They are to be selected, one from each of the three classes, and one representing the railroad interest. An oath is required that they will charge their duties without fear or favor, and to prosecute all violations of the laws, and have power to examine accounts, take testimony, and subpoena witnesses. They are to make annual reports to the Governor, and make suggestions as to class and rating fare and freight charges. The duties of the railroad board of equalization for taxation were devolved upon the commissioners, and the old board abolished.

An act was passed forbidding persons other than passengers or employees to get on trains in motion.

It was made a misdemeanor to throw obstructions on railroad tracks, or to shoot at railroad trains, and if death ensue.

The act to incorporate the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky vests the management in a board of trustees, presided over by the Governor, and composed of five members, nominated by him and elected by the Senate for the term of six years. The presiding officer is only removable for cause, and a majority vote of the whole board. The
KENTUCKY.

It makes the collegiate period four years; but a normal department for the education of teachers shall be maintained in conjunction with the college, which has no stated curriculum. Teachers and persons preparing to teach are admitted tuition free, not exceeding in number from each representative district, for one year. Students are admitted, without regard to their places of residence, payment of the tuition fees. A special law for the endowment and maintenance of Agricultural and Mechanical College was enacted, to be derived from a special supplemental tax of one-half cent on the one hundred dollars on the property of all the white males of the State.

The overcrowded condition of the State Penitentiary impelled Governor Blackburn to deport during the gubernatorial canvass, that, if elected, he would release enough convicts by exercise of the pardoning prerogative to save the health of the remaining ones. Many thousands of convicts came to him as he entered upon his duties, and more were set at liberty by his orders than had been customarily pardoned. There were prisoners in the Penitentiary, with only cells for their accommodation. A large number of the convicts had died of malarial fever, and many were sick. He began by doing the sick and the dying, forgiving of the murmurs of the press and the public.

Upon the meeting of the Legislature a man was appointed to visit the prison, to get the Governor, and upon its recommendation, over 100 more pardons were issued. The legislature passed an act authorizing the apportionment of commissioners to select a site and build a branch prison, and to visit the prisons of the State to study the best system of construction and discipline. The new penitentiary law provides for the action of a warden by the joint ballot of the legislature. His term of office is four years. He is removable by the Commissioners of the board of commissioners with the appointment of a deputy warden, clerk, physician, and chaplain to the prison. The Commissioners are hired out on contract to labor of the whole convicts, more or less, to be employed in the prison walls, to the highest and best remuneration. The contracts to run from one to four years. The contractors are to tear down the prison, and to furnish discharging with clothing and a passage to the ir own counties. Any acts were passed prohibiting the retail sale in public places of alcoholic beverages, and the sale of intoxicating liquors in cities of more than 2,000 population, and county seats. A general act prohibits any druggist, undertaker, from selling liquor or medi-
cines containing alcohol in such places, and allows licensed druggists to dispense such liquors only on the prescription of physicians. A public grain warehouse act requires a bond from the proprietor of a public elevator or warehouse, and compels him to store the grain according to the grading of the inspector, to give numbered receipts which represent actual quantities received in store, to deliver promptly upon demand, to use due diligence in guarding against overheating, and upon discovering that any grain is likely to be injured by heating to publish the numbers of the receipts outstanding upon which it is deliverable, and the names of the persons from whom it was received, and forbids him to mix different grades together. An amendment to the Board of Health Act authorizes local boards of health to inspect houses and enforce regulations for the prevention and checking of disease; and the boards on the borders of the State are authorized to declare quarantine, which shall be continued with the approval of the State Board of Health, which is empowered to establish quarantine, or to take any measures deemed necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious disease. The penalties of the Civil Damage Act were extended to "any person who procures or furnishes" liquor to a known inebriate. An act was passed forbidding any person or corporation to employ convicts of other States within the limits of the State. An act was passed requiring persons engaged in manufacturing or selling commercial fertilizers to send samples to the Commissioner of Agriculture for inspection, with a statement of the composition and the proportion of the ingredients, and receive from him a certificate that the manure is composed as represented, and shall label all his goods with a statement of the percentage of the different ingredients, or failing to affix such certificate shall forfeit $100, or affixing a false certificate shall forfeit $200 to the purchaser.

The divorce law was changed so as to allow a divorcée to the husband for habitual drunkenness on the part of the wife. A lottery bill prohibits the sale of lottery tickets without express authority of law, the act to be conspicuously posted at the place of sale. A Sunday liquor law was passed forbidding tavern and saloon-keepers to have their places open, or to sell or give away liquor on Sundays. The penalty for the third offense is forfeiture of the licenses. The provisions of the Sunday laws were remitted as far as they apply to street-railroad companies. An act was passed making it a misdemeanor for a person to use abusive or insulting language in the presence of another or others, intending to provoke an assault, punishable by a fine not exceeding $20, or if the offender be a male and the injured person a female $50. A law was enacted for the benefit of certain counties wherein the voters at primary elections shall be legal voters, shall possess the qualifications demanded by
the political organization in which they vote, etc., and that otherwise they are guilty of a misdemeanor, and can be fined. An amendment to the law exempting property from execution exempts the tools, materials, and productions of mechanics with families to the value of $200. The articles to be exempted shall be appraised by three disinterested housekeepers. Another law requires a horse worth more than $150, or a cow and calf worth more than $60, claimed to be exempt under the general law of executions, to be appraised in like manner and sold, the excess going to the creditor. Liens on foundries and manufactories for labor or supplies were abolished except for wages due within sixty days of an assignment. A bill was passed allowing salvage to the taker-up of timber, etc., adrift on rivers.

The act of 1873 authorizing a reward for the killing of wolves, foxes, and wildcats was repealed. A poison bill, which was passed, requires every person who sells a poison to label it with the name of the poison, and his name and address; to satisfy himself that the purchaser is of age and desires the article for a lawful purpose, and to keep a register in which each sale and the address of the buyer is entered.

The act to enable the United States to acquire lands for the purpose of constructing canals, locks, dams, etc., for the establishment of slack-water navigation on the rivers of the State, provides that the Government can purchase land for such purposes whenever appropriations are made by Congress for locks, permanent or movable dams, dams with adjustable chutes, or canals for the improvement of any navigable river; and that, in case the Government cannot come to an agreement with the owners, it can apply to a court of record in or nearest to the county for the condemnation of the land. The same act imposes a penalty for injuring the property acquired under its provisions. It also transfers to the United States the five locks and dams constructed by the State in the Kentucky River. For the improvement of this river the last Congress appropriated $100,000, and a further appropriation of about $130,000 was made by Congress in 1880. Other special acts were passed to cede the right to acquire and condemn land, giving concurrent jurisdiction over the same, to the United States, for the improvement of Big Sandy and Licking Rivers, for the construction of a canal around the falls of Cumberland River, and for other similar improvements.

A large number of railroad charters were granted to companies engaging to carry through lines between the Atlantic and the Western States, through the State, and to others promising to develop the valuable, but backward, eastern section of the State.

Among the appropriations made were $80,000 for the additional buildings for the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $58,650 for an extension of the Lunatic Asylum at Anchorage; $500 per annum for the Agricultural Bureau. The Geological Survey was continued, for which $10,600 was appropriated—$4,000 for the geological survey, $2,000 for topographical labor, and the State map, and the rest for photography, office expenses, examination of water-power and forest resources and of building-stones, and for chemical analysis. The State Geologist, who is also the Commissioner of Emigration, is to hold his office for two years, one being appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate at each meeting of the Legislature. He is to keep in his office a record of lands for sale, lease, or colonization, the owners paying a fee of $2 for each entry, and to collect and disseminate information regarding the utilization of the raw products of the State. The Fish Commission was continued, and $5,000 appropriated for its objects.

A bill to strike out the word "white" from the jury law was passed by the Senate on the last day of the session, but was not acted upon by the House. The question of the constitutionality of the law came up in the courts during the year on writs of habeas corpus sued out by negroes indicted and sentenced under the existing law. The subject first arose in the United States Circuit Court at Covington. Judge Barr granted a writ of habeas corpus to two colored men, William Gillis and John Davies, indicted in the Bourbon County Circuit Court for malicious shooting, on the ground that they could not be legally indicted and tried in that Court. The Governor was requested by many to call an extra session of the Legislature for the particular purpose of amending the law to make it conform to the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution, as it was feared that no negro malefactor could be tried or convicted before that was done. But the difficulty was obviated by the decision rendered by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. In that Court the constitutionality of the statute providing that grand and petit jurors must be white citizens was tested in the case, on appeal of Commonwealth vs. James Johnson. Following the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Strander vs. the State of West Virginia, the Court decided that portion of the jury law excluding colored persons from jury service unconstitutional; the other qualifications—that jurors shall be "housekeepers, at least twenty-one years of age, sober, temperate, and of good demeanor"—remaining in force. In the opinion, Judge Cofer explained the import of the decision as follows:

This question has not been heretofore passed on by this Court, and as the duty of selecting and summarizing jurors is devolved upon mere ministerial officials, we ought to assume that, in performing their duties, they obeyed the statute as enacted by the Legislature, and that they excluded colored persons from the jury because the statute declared them to be incompetents, and consequently that the appellee was deprived by the statute of a right to trial. The Supreme Court holds its security to him by the Constitution.
KENTUCKY.

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word white, as found in our jury laws, be-declared to be no part of that law, it will be : on all officers charged with the duty of s summoning jurors to make their selections yard to race or color; and when jurors are elected and summoned, it ought to be pro- t the officers did their duty and ignored the ar as it is herein held to be unconstitutional, they have not excluded any person from the count of his race or color.

not mean, however, to be understood to say ro can not be lawfully indicted and tried unry is composed in part of persons of his own we decide is, that such persons must not be secuse of their race.

case of the Commonwealth, appellant, Wright, it was decided that unconstitution- of the law excluding negroes from ald not be put in plea by a white per does not deprive the members of the ace of the equal protection of the law, the decision in Marshal ex Donovan, a white person undertook to raise ion whether the exclusion of negroes common schools was not unconstitu-

brought in the Court of Common William Browne against Watt Young, was rendered in securing the pardon by Hayes of the son of the latter, con- ne Penitentiary at Joliet, was dismissed. Smith, on the ground that it was cons public policy to allow a recovery as services of that character.

William L. Delaunay, in a suppl-charge, called the attention of the ry at Bowling Green, November 9th, blication of the Willard Hotel lottery ments, and so instructed them thatght in indictments against the pro- of five of the leading newspapers of The Legislature, in 1878, passed a at authorizing the owner of the hotel e of it by lottery. In the advertisementoney-prizes were added, contrary to

By a general statute lotteries of all prohibited, and by another their ad- is forbidden under the same pen. The case never came to trial, as the r interposed his pardoning power, and the newspaper owners of the penalties.

passed in April, to repeal the charter e Green and Barren River Navigation r, was decided by the Court of Ap- tober 29th, to be unconstitutional, on nd that the charter granted in 1868 nature of a contract, requiring the to keep the navigation in repair forars, for which they gave bonds; and sent of the lower court was affirmed, fect that the possession of the dams leased to the company, and the of collecting tolls granted in the could not be taken away by the action esigalitute without compensation.

case of the Newport and Cincinnati company, appellant, ex R. W. Woolley, of the latter for payment for legal services was resisted, on the ground that the company, which was chartered by two States to construct the bridge to the limits of their several territories, had no legal existence, and that the Ohio corporation, which was sued, had not employed appellee. The Court ruled that the two companies were in partnership, and each bound by the acts of the other.

In the case of W. G. Strubbee ex Trustee Cincinnati Southern Railway, in the Court of Appeals, the judgment rendered in the lower court, allowing plaintiff, who sued for specific recovery of wood taken by trespassers from his land, and sold to the company in the form of railroad-ties, only the value of the timber in the trees, was reversed, and judgment for specific recovery awarded.

An organization called Regulators committed many excesses and violations of law in the counties of Boyd, Lawrence, and Carter, killing people, breaking open jails, etc., in the name of popular justice. It was remarkable among vigilance associations for the extent of its membership, and the power which was exercised by it over a large extent of country. It finally broke up of its own accord, 200 men giving themselves up to the civil authorities in the town of Louisa, and furnishing the names of 300 others of the same county.

The coal product of Kentucky mines, not including "neighborhood diggings," or small mines worked by farmers and others for local consumption, was reported to the census officers as 1,060,095 tons, valued at $757,966 in 1880, an increase in ten years of over 600 per cent. in quantity and of 165 per cent. in value. The wages paid aggregated $766,326, against $278,411 in 1870; the number of hands em- y 2,977—666 men and 53 boys above ground, and 2,076 men and 150 boys below ground, against a total laboring force of 714 in 1870. The capital invested was $1,893,347, against $717,050 at the time of the last census. The coal-measures of the State have been made the subject of recent researches of Superin- tendent John R. Procter, of the Geological Survey. The district in the southeastern cor- ner of the State, between Cumberland Mountain and the Virginia line, is said to be a mining region of unsurpassed richness. The coal-measures are over 2,000 feet deep above drainage, and contain all varieties of coal. Some of bituminous coal, which is sometimes found in beds eight feet in thickness, gave 62-69 per cent. of coke on analysis. Cannel coal occurs in places in beds four feet thick. Railroads are being built into this rich district. Iron is found in great quantities in immediate proximity to the coal-beds. It might be smelted with the high-grade North Carolina ores, which now go to Pittsburgh. The timber supply is unequalled, particularly of black walnut and poplar.

The bulletin of the Census Bureau give the total population of Kentucky as 1,848,599, di-vided into 892,616 males and 815,983 females;
1,589,131 native and 59,468 foreign born; 1,377,077 whites and 271,029 colored, the latter number including 50 Indians and half-breeds, and 10 Chinese. The population of the principal cities of the State is reported as follows: Louisville, 128,645; Covington, 29,720; Newport, 20,433; Lexington, 16,656; Paducah, 8,376.

The preliminary report of the census on the cereal acreage and product of the State shows the areas given up to the different crops, and the aggregate yield of each, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian-corn</td>
<td>2,317,048</td>
<td>73,506,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>2,106,910</td>
<td>34,416,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>602,358</td>
<td>4,574,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>50,650</td>
<td>678,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>50,154</td>
<td>487,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>14,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Democratic State Convention, meeting at Lexington on the 17th of June, elected delegates to the National Convention, and adopted the following platform:

The Democracy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in convention assembled, do declare:
1. For freedom of the ballot.
2. For home rule.
3. For the supremacy of the civil over the military authority.
4. For no tariff that has protection for its effect.
5. For reform in the administration of the Federal Government.
6. We declare that the action of the Republican party, whereby the verdict of the people as rendered in 1876 was reversed and their will thwarted, was a crime against the Constitution; a crime against the people; a crime against established precedents, and a crime against civil liberty itself; and the people of the United States owe it to themselves and to their institutions to see that this wrong shall not go unpunished.

We do further declare our unaltering trust in the ability of Samuel J. Tilden as a leader, his patriotism as a citizen, and his fitness for the position to which he was indubitably elected, but, having confidence in the wisdom and judgment of our delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, we leave them free to exercise their best discretion with reference to all matters that come before them.

7. To the extent of the powers of this body we instruct our delegates to vote as a unit on all questions and in all matters before the Cincinnati Convention.
8. We favor the retention of the two-thirds rule, and direct our delegates to give it their support.

In the Presidential election the Hancock and English electors received an average of 148,715 votes; the Garfield and Arthur electors, 106,961; the Weaver and Chambers electors, 11,423; and the Dow and Thompson electors, 267.

KIMBERLEY, JOHN WOODEHOUSE, Earl of, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was born January 7, 1826, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., in 1847, taking a first class in classical honors. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Woodehouse in 1866, and was raised to the earldom for political reasons in 1866. He held the post of under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston from 1852 to 1855, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1868, and resumed his former position as under-Secretary of State for foreign affairs in Lord Palmerston's second ministry. Retiring in 1861, he was sent on a special mission to obtain a settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. He was appointed, in October, 1864, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is place of the late Earl of Carlisle, and retained that position until the resignation of Earl Russell's second administration, two years later. In 1886 his former administration held office from December, 1868, to July, 1870, as Lord Privy Seal, and from 1870 until 1874 as Colonial Secretary.

LENNOX, James, the founder of the Lenox Library, died in New York on February 18th. He was the son of Robert Lenox, of Philadelphia, who moved to New York at the close of the Revolutionary War. He married a daughter of Nicholas Carmer, and purchased from the corporation of New York a farm at the Five Mile Stone. It covered about thirty acres in Fourth and Fifth Avenues, near Seventy-second Street. He purchased twelve acres on one side at a cost of five hundred dollars, and repented his bargain in buying the same number of acres on the other side, from the estate of his friend, Archibald Gracie, at $10,700. He was far-seeing enough to bequeath it, from "a firm persuasion that it may at no distant day be the site of a village," to his son on conditions that prevented its sale for many years. At the time of his death, in 1830, he was considered one of the five wealthiest men in New York. James Lenox, his only son, was born in August, 1800, at his father's residence, No. 59 Broadway. He was educated at Princeton College, and while there developed a taste for literature and art, which became the absorbing passion of his life. He studied law, but never practiced it. He was abroad shortly after his admission to the bar, and immediately began the collection of works of art and rare books, the foundation of his famous library. In 1853 the Commissioner of Streets began to cut streets through the Lenox farm, in pursuance of the plan of creating Central Park. In 1868 Mr. Lenox's property had so enhanced in value that he began to carry out his long-cherished plans. The Presbyterian Hospital was founded, and endowed with the land between Madison and Fourth Avenues, and Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets. He made further donations to it, amounting to
million of dollars. The following year
sold his ten lots on the crest of the hill
and Fifty-Second Street, esti-
ant Church on Seventy-third Street, esti-
ated at $100,000. On March 17, 1870, he
laid the ten lots on the crest of the hill
Seven, Seventy-first Street, king Central Park, for the erection of
the ground was valued at
50. The building cost him $450,000.
lection of books and works of art
it contains, the accumulation of a half
of assiduous labor, are beyond value.
no was almost a recluse in his habits.
was a member of the Chamber of Com-
mission was elected in 1830. He served
ident of the Presbyterian Home, and
member and regular attendant of the
arian Church. But he was singularly
and retired in his habits. He was
seen in that older society of New York;
by birth and connection, he belonged,
ne life; of his seven sisters,
theses and attendants was that no details
life should be given for publication,
was of that class of men who "do good
1th, and blush to find it fame." His
was unostentatious, but the magnifi-
cation of his gifts brought them before the
They must preserve the memory of a
benefactor.

H. E. FRANK. This well-known publisher
serous periodicals, illustrated ones es-
died at his residence in New York
in January 10, 1830, he being then fifty-
years old. He had been for some time
a cancer, as the attending physicians
ed it; but its deadly character was
apprehended that, as late as one hour
expired, the members of his family
he was growing better, approaching
ence. His real name was Henry Car-
England, in 1821, the son
of Henry Carter, a glove manufacturer of
Frank Leslie was assumed; a name
might perhaps be termed, as we call that
le plume under which many a writer
as her literary productions to the
He passed his boyhood in his father's
who had an exten-
now goods in the capital, and
ployed him as clerk in the glove de-
B. Both at Ipswich, however, and
London, he indulged his naturally
nt passion for drawing, sketching,
giving, particularly on wood, devoting
ledge and proficiency in art all of his
urs, and much also of the time which
had been given to duty as a trader's ap-
e. His father and uncle, who destined
trade, reproved him for his wander-
ing after art; and it was chiefly to escape de-
tection and reproach from those to whom he
aturally owed respect and reverence that he
sought to hide himself under the name of
Frank Leslie. In his twentieth year he chose,
and actually began to practice, art as his only
pursuit in life. At that age he also married,
and three sons have been born to him—Henry,
Alfred, and Seipio, all of whom grew up to
man's estate, the last named one having died
in 1879. As to happiness in domestic life, how-
ever, his marriage proved an unfortunate one
from the beginning; and, after nearly twenty
years' continuance, ended in separation in 1860.
In his career as an artist he started from the es-
ablishment of the "Illustrated London News,"
whose engraving department he took in charge.
It was during his connection with that jour-
nal that he mastered the details and minu-
tis relating to an illustrated paper, which knowl-
edge he turned to good account in after-life.
In 1848 he emigrated from his native coun-
try and settled himself in New York City,
and shortly after arrival had his family name,
Henry Carter, formally changed into Frank
Leslie by a special act of the Legislature. His
first business connection in America was with
the New York "Gleason's Pictorial." Some
time later, when Phineas T. Barnum, with the
Messrs. Beach, started their illustrated paper,
Mr. Leslie was treated with to superintend the
engravings. Mr. Barnum had so favorable an
opinion of the young engraver's abilities that in
a consultation with his associates he offered to
double the twenty thousand dollars which he
had already invested in the concern, on con-
tion that his management should be placed in
Frank Leslie's hands, which proposal was not
accepted. journalistic records attest that pap-
er to have been short-lived. In 1854 Mr. Les-
lie embarked in the publishing business on his
own account. He began with the "Gazette of
Fashion," which was soon followed by the
"New York Journal." He purchased the
"Journal" cheaply, as its gradually decreasing
circulation in the hands of its former owner
had been at that time run down to the lowest
figure. Under Mr. Leslie's skillful management
it very speedily became profitable. On De-
cember 14, 1855, he issued the first number of
"Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," the
most noteworthy of his periodicals. The events
regarded most stirring and important by the
people of this country are found chronicled and
illustrated in this paper as they success-
ively occurred during the interval intervening
between that date and Mr. Leslie's death—a
quarter of a century; among others, the Bun-
dell murder in Bond Street; the inauguration
of President Buchanan, the first event of that
kind ever illustrated in North America; the
swill-milk horrors, for his action in exposing
which Mr. Leslie received public recognition,
and a public testimonial as the anonymous author
of John Brown; the great Lynn strike; the Jap-
esean Commission; the first laying of the At-
Ianitic cable; the assassination of President Lincoln and other salient points of the late civil war; the Chicago and Boston configurations; and the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

In 1865 Mr. Leslie started the "Chimney Corner," the editing of which he intrusted to his second wife. He married her after his separation from the first who had been legally effectuated; she also having previously been divorced from her husband, E. G. Squier, the archaeologist. To her he assigned likewise the editing of the "Lady's Magazine," a continuation and enlargement of the "Gazette of Fashion," the first of his publications in order of time.

To these he then added in rapid succession the "Boys and Girls' Weekly"; "Pleasant Hours"; the "Lady's Journal," edited also by Mr. Leslie; the "Popular Monthly"; the "Sunday Magazine"; the "Budget of Wit and Chatterbox"; and "Die illustrierte Zeitung," in German.

Such novels as from time to time appeared in the columns of his periodicals he published in book form at their conclusion. From these various publications, which proved generally profitable, Mr. Leslie garnered a great deal of money. From the "Chimney Corner" alone he is said to have cleared fifty thousand dollars in one year. The late civil war between North and South was to him a field of most abundant harvest, the circulation of his papers, chiefly the illustrated ones, having during that time exceedingly increased. A large portion of the money thus amassed he converted into houses and other immovable property, within the city and outside.

Occasionally, however, he sustained considerable losses, and more than once his financial condition was not a little embarrassed. He may, indeed, be said to have died in that condition.

In 1857, three years after he had commenced as a publisher, the state of his affairs was such that he should have stopped business but that his creditors granted him an extension of time for payment, during which respite he managed matters so well as to set himself on a firm footing again.

More seriously embarrassed were his affairs in 1877, when he was forced to surrender his property into the hands of a receiver, judicially appointed in the interest of his creditors. By an agreement which the parties concerned entered into at this time, the creditors retained Mr. Leslie as general manager of his publishing business, allowing him twenty per cent. of the profits for his use, which arrangement proved beneficial in its results, as partly by a material reduction made in the running expenses of the establishment, and partly by the savings obtained from other details in conducting it, above a million dollars of Mr. Leslie's losses were in a short time cleared away. In April 1879, he also judicially recovered a large proportion of his business.

One of his heaviest losses was of very recent date—the publication of the "Historical Register of the Centennial Exhibition," in one volume, and it was caused by his expense in doing what he had undertaken. This magnificent volume embodies a statement and discriminating record of the industrial competition of almost all the peoples on earth friendly assembled together, and represented, each by its own native deputees, at Philadelphia in 1876, the most noteworthy details of the exhibition being also illustrated through the entire volume in the best style of art Frank Leslie could command. The work was finished and published at an immense outlay of money; but, while, on account of contents and manner of execution, it is both valuable in itself and most creditable to the publisher, it proved a complete loss to him. It also involved him in a number of unpleasant lawsuits with his Philadelphia agents.

The public's appreciation of Frank Leslie is his chosen field of action was apparently such, besides the generally widespread reputation of his name, as must have gratified his sensibilities. In 1848, the year of his first arrival in the country, the American Institute of New York awarded to him the medal for wood engraving. In 1867, the State of New York appointed him her Commissioner for the Fine Arts Department to the Universal Exhibition held that year in the French capital; and at the close of it the Emperor Napoleon III personally presented him with the prize gold medal. Again, in 1876, the State of New York selected him as her Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and his brother commissioners from the other States elected him president.

His standing in life's social relations with his fellow-citizens may appear from the fact that he had his family residence on Fifth Avenue, the most fashionable and costly location for private dwellings in the city, and was a member of the Manhattan and Jockey Clubs, neither of which admits persons into membership but such as hold a certain height of respectability in the public's eye. He was also a Mason, and belonged to the so-called aristocratic Holland Lodge.

His hospitality was accounted boundless for the manner in which he entertained his friends and visitors at home, and the feast he gave at his rural residence, situate about midway between Saratoga and Lonely Lake, acquired for him a world-wide celebrity. Mr. Leslie passed much of his time at this residence, called from its location "Interlaken," and surrounded by an estate of six hundred acres of land.

A very commendable trait of Frank Leslie's character appears in the relations he held with his employees, who numbered for some time more than three hundred, the amount of money paid them for their work exceeding six thousand dollars weekly. He was beloved by them all, and deservedly, as the manner in which
d them was always remarkably kind, never occasion offered, more remarkable. To some among them, confined of sickness, or otherwise disabled for continued the salary’s full payment. One, being in a delicate state of health, when he heard of his settlement in Europe as a better means to acknowledging upon himself the charge of all the expenses, besides continuing to pay the letters’ salary in full. He provided for w and children of another; and, somehow, any of his employees haphazard, leaving their families destitute, she’d made it his especial care to support.

3. Mrs. Estella Anna, best known to a lit of letters by her *nom de plume* of *‘t was the widow of Sydney B. Lewis, mate friend of Edgar Allan Poe. She a Mary and the daughter of Mr. ri, a wealthy planter. While yet a 1, she translated the "Zemei" into verse. She wrote a ballad, "The Forbidding Poe lauded extravagantly. Still, she published "Records of the year which had a wide circulation, who probably admired the better than he understood her poetry, r the "Female Petrarch," as Poe had f her as the rival of the poetess of She was well received in the literary f Paris, and by Napoleon III at the .

While in Italy she wrote her tragical, which was published after m to America in 1884. She was en- to begin "Sappho," her best dramatic h had reached a seventh edition, and translated into Romaine, and played a. Mrs. Lewis was a writer of society r the papers, and love-stories for the a. Her latest work was a series of de Poem of his slanders.

on November 24th in London. The republic in Western Af- resident, Anthony W. Gardner, as- sident, D. B. Warner. The Cabinet t, in 1880, of the following members: st of State, G. W. Gibson; Secretary and of War, W. H. Roe; Secretary of E. W. Blyden; Attorney-General, W. .

state consists of eight members, each our states or counties, Montserrat, Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland, sending nbers to the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of thirteen mem- is provided that, on the increase of n, each ten thousand persons will be o an additional representative.

Liberian Consul-General in England an- in February, 1880, that he had been informed of the peaceable annexation of the most important tract of land in the kingdom of Medina. The Central says of the new land that it has an abundance of the richest African products. Thousands and thousands of acres of gold and iron fields are found there; the forests are full of ebony, woods, palms, gum, and guia-pericina trees, while the well-known Liberian coffee-tree grows wild in its native beauty up to thirty and forty feet of height. With this new acquisition, Liberia has opened still more widely the gate to Central Africa. The Medina Bofora-Land, with its 700,000 inhabitants, will constitute, with the exception of the rich coffee plantation on the St. Paul River, the richest and most densely peopled part of the republic.

The area of Liberia, exclusive of the new territory of Medina, is given by Boehm and Wagner ("Bevölkerung der Erde," vol. vi, 1880) at 49,077 square kilometres. The extent of Me- dina is not yet known. The population of Liberia within its former boundaries was estimated at 718,000, and that of Medina at 700,000. The capital, Monrovia, has about 3,000 inhabitants.

The republic has concluded treaties with Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, America, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Austria-Hun- gary, and Haiti.

The public revenue is estimated to amount annually to $55,000 in paper currency, and the expenditures to $120,000. In August, 1871, the foundation of a public debt was laid by contracting a loan of $500,000, at 7 per cent. interest, to be redeemed in fifteen years. The number of civilized negroes was estimated in 1878 at 20,000, and in 1879 at 19,000. In 1890 the Government itself officially claimed only 18,000. This shows a slight decrease during the last seven years, a remarkable fact, if it is taken into consideration that the American Colonization Society continues colonization and to support emigration from the United States.

Ex-President Warner, in a letter dated De- cember 6, 1878, gave the following account of the educational institutions of the country:

A fresh impulse to the educational department has been given by the reopening of the Methodist Episcopal Seminary in Monrovia, which admits both black and white children of parents of the several denominations of Christianity. At Bulo, a graduate of Liberia College, has charge of a school in which the higher branches of studies are pursued. This is giving marked satisfaction in that country. The Alexander High School, now located in Clay Ashland, under the supervision and instruction of another graduate of Liberia College, is also doing good work; and the preparatory school in the college is being carried on with commendable energy and profit. The two schools at Arthington, aggregating seventy-eight scholars, and the school at Brewerville, numbering thirty, supported by the American Colonization Society, are in lively operation. The Government schools are adding their quota of instruction to as many as will attend them. Many cir- cumstances combine to render a compulsory system of education here impracticable, but as the country moves to a higher sphere of civilization, and awakeners to a keener sense of the great importance of an advanced standard of education, and of having an educated pop-
ulation as a means of safety, it will establish this sys-
tem and invest it with obligations that will insure it com-
plete success.

LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT, THE UNITED STATES. The lighthouse system of this country commenced with its commerce. There is little doubt but that the early colonists recognized the necessity for beacons with which to guide their home-returning sloops to a safe anchorage, and that they took effective means to show the English and Dutch ships, which should make their landfall at night, the safe way to their harbor. But the first authentic evidence of this being done at the public charge is the record of the proceedings of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from which it appears that on March 9, 1678, a petition came from the citizens of Nantasket, Massachusetts (now Hull), for the lessening of their taxes, because of the material and labor they had expended, over and above their proportion, in building the beacon on Point Allerton, the most prominent headland near the entrance to Boston Harbor. At that session also it appears that bills from Nantasket were paid for making and furnishing “fier-bales of pitch and oaken for the beacon at Allerton Point,” which “fier-bales” were burned in an iron grate or basket on the top of a beacon, for the building of which Nantasket had furnished 400 boat-loads of stone.

The first lighthouse on this continent was built at the entrance to Boston Harbor, on Little Brewster Island, in 1715-16, at a cost of £3,385 17s. 8d. It was erected by the order and at the expense of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and it was supported by light-dues. 1st, on all incoming and outgoing vessels, except coasters, levied by the Collector of Imports at Boston. The maritime colonies followed the example of Massachusetts, and when the United States, by the act of August 7, 1789, accepted the cession of the title to, and joint jurisdiction over, the lighthouses on the coasts, and agreed to maintain them thereafter, they were eight in number, and comprised the following lights, all of which are still in existence, though so greatly improved that they are the same only in purpose and in site:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Harbor Light; Boston Light, on Little Brewster Island; the Gurnet Light, near Plymouth, Massachusetts; Brant Point Light, on Nantucket, Massachusetts; Beaver Tail Light, on Conanicut Island, Rhode Island, in Long Island Sound; Sandy Hook Light, New Jersey, entrance to New York Harbor; Cape Henlopen, Delaware, at the entrance to Delaware Bay; Charleston Main Light, on Morris Island, entrance to the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.

When the Right of way into the possession of the General Government, they were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who seems to have given them his personal attention, but to have taken no im-
portant action without the direct approbation of the President. On May 8, 1799, the office of Commissioner of the Revenue was established, and the superintendence and control of the lights were devolved upon him. On April 6, 1802, this office was abolished, when the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gallatin, resumed the control of the lights. Their management remained with the Secretary himself, who gave it much of his personal attention, until July 24, 1818, when, on the re-establishment of the office of Commissioner of the Revenue, the control of the lights became again a part of his work. That office was a second time abolished by the act of December 28, 1817, which went into operation on July 1, 1820, when all its duties, including those of superintending the lights, were devolved on the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. During these thirty years that had elapsed since the lights had come under the control of the General Government, the number had been increased, under Congressional enactment, from 8 to 55; and each seems to have been built to meet immediate and pressing local want, and without reference to any general system.

The Fifth Auditor, Mr. Stephen Pleasants, who was popularly known as the General Superintendent of Lights, accepted that duty in 1820, and continued in charge until 1852. During this time the establishment was increased from 55 lighthouses and 46 keepers to 135 lighthouses, 35 light-ships, with numerons buoys, monuments, and other aids to navigation.

The General Superintendent of Lights was the officer who executed the orders of Congress, but to whom was delegated a certain discretionary power. Congress, in appropriating the funds for a light, usually fixed its location, its kind, and its order. He formulated the orders of Congress by advertising for proposals to build the kind of lighthouses desired, and signed the contract on the part of the Government. The collector of customs nearest to the location of the proposed light was usually made the local superintendent, and after he had selected the exact site, was furnished with a plan of the building, and was authorized to employ a suitable mechanic as overseer, who was to make sure of the quality of the material and labor used. Payments were made only on the certificate of this overseer. The local superintendent was expected to visit each lighthouse in his district yearly, in June, if possible, and to report to the General Superintendent in Washington the condition of each, and this was often done.

* As an instance of this, the following letter, the original of which hangs in the office of the Lighthouse Board, is herewith given:

MOUNT VERNON, October 12, 1789.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 8th instant. The public service requiring the arrangement which you have made relative to the light-houses of Newport and Portland, they are perfectly agreeable to me, and receive my approbation.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
LIGH筹划 ESTABLISHMENT, THE UNITED STATES.

The lighthouses were kept in repair by contract; and it appears from the reports of the General Superintendent, that the repairs were, in his opinion, promptly and effectually made. The methods of supplying the lights varied, apparently with their increase in number. When Mr. Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury, oil and money to purchase other supplies were furnished to a contractor, who made a yearly visit to each light, to keep the illuminating apparatus in repair, and, at the same time, supplied the illuminant, wicks, chimneys, and cleaning-stores. This was not difficult when there were but some fifty lights; but Mr. Pleasanton found, as their number increased, a new method of supply was necessary. He accordingly advertised for proposals to furnish all the supplies needed for the whole lighthouse establishment, and to keep all the illuminating apparatus in complete repair for a given sum per lamp per year, and made a contract with the lowest bidder, to continue for five years, paying him $55.87 per lamp per year to supply everything necessary for keeping up the lights. The contractors were, also, to visit each lighthouse annually, and report on its condition, specifying the repairs needed to each structure, as well as to its illuminating apparatus; and they were also to report on the conduct and ability of the keepers. And the keepers were to report on the quality of the supplies furnished, and on the condition of the illuminating apparatus and buildings. This plan, as Pleasanton reported, was working satisfactorily to the Government.

Meantime, complaints were made in various quarters as to the efficiency of the lighthouse establishment. The Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt, of New York City, the publishers of Blunt's "Gazetteer," who among the most prominent complainants, or, rather, they forwarded to Washington the complaints made to them by shipmasters, and thus they were brought into antagonism with the General Superintendent of Lights, who felt called upon to defend his establishment. An account of this was laid before the Senate, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on January 26, 1838, in response to its resolution of inquiry made the day previous.

Mr. Pleasanton had referred to the charge of the Messrs. Blunt, "that the lighthouse establishment was badly managed." The Blunts, on November 30, 1837, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, undertook to show that the annual sums appropriated by Congress were not judiciously or energetically used. Among other things, they said that the establishment has increased beyond the ability of any single individual at Washington to superintend it in its more important details, and the efficiency of the whole has become greatly lessened. The intelligent gentleman who, for so many years, has had the general superintendence of the lights, has had but little experience of such a kind; he has been compelled to rely too much on contractors; and the representations of contractors will always be favorable. The duties of the office of Superintendent of Lights at Washington coming immediately under the direction of the present incumbent have been conducted, to the best of our knowledge, with skill and promptitude; but those duties have been, for many years, almost necessarily confined to the payment of salaries and contractors and other financial matters; and there can be no doubt this least important part of the whole system has been exceedingly well managed."

Meantime, Congress had been so profuse in its appropriations for lighthouses that the propriety of erecting those for which funds had been more recently appropriated was questioned. So, on March 8, 1837, it was provided, in the act making appropriation for building a large number of lighthouses, light-boats, buoys, etc., that, before any of these improvements should be commenced, the Board of Naval Commissioners should cause investigation to ascertain whether the safety of navigation required any additional facilities, and, if so, what was most suitable for each place, and to report their opinion in regard to all such places to the Secretary of the Treasury, who should proceed with the work so recommended; and that, if the board should advise that the improvements were not needed, they should not be made, and the commissioners' opinions, with the facts, should be reported to Congress.

The Navy Department detailed twenty-two officers on this duty, and, as the Treasury Department placed at their disposal its revenue-cutters, they were enabled to carry out their orders, which were quite precise, and to make their report to the Commissioners, in time for them to report to Congress, by the end of the year, their recommendations, which in effect arrested the erection of thirty-one of the proposed lighthouses, for which $168,700 had been appropriated. In concluding their report, the Navy Commissioners said:

"When the great importance of the lighthouse system is considered, in relation to the safety of human life and of the vast amounts of property, to the facilities and rapidity of communication which it gives between different parts of our extensive Atlantic and Lake coasts, and to the cost of establishing and supporting it, the board would respectfully suggest whether some additional measures may not be desirable for obtaining the necessary information to secure the greatest public advantage for the expenditures which may hereafter be authorized for these purposes."

On March 22, 1838, the Senate

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of importing one or more sets of the most approved apparatus, now employed on the coast of Europe in the lighthouses; and that the same committee be instructed to inquire whether a more efficient, safe, and useful system of locating, constructing, lighting, and managing the lighthouses necessary for our coasts may not be adopted.

On May 10, 1838, the Committee on Com-
merce made report. Among other things, it said:

The committee fully concur with the Navy Board that legislation should proceed on more safe and satisfactory information. Hitherto, Congress had before it, when proceeding to authorize the erection of new houses, little information beyond the loose, irresponsible statements of petitioners, most of whom were in many instances unknown, and there is too much reason for believing that those most active in getting up these petitions have been persons interested in their success, that some importance might be given to an unfrequented harbor where they had lands; that they might be made superintendents of lights, or make sale of the sites, or get a contract, or be benefited in some other way which had no connection with the public interest, beyond making it subservient to their own. Legislation should proceed upon a more safe and satisfactory basis.

The result of the discussion which followed this report was the insertion in the current appropriation act for building lighthouses, etc., approved July 7, 1888, clauses providing, among other things, that the Secretary of the Treasury import two sets of lenticular apparatus, and one set of the reflector apparatus— all of the most improved kinds—to have them set up, and their merits, as compared with the apparatus in use, tested by satisfactory experiments; and $15,000 were appropriated for that purpose; that Congress may be furnished with more exact information in regard to the lighthouse system, the President divide the Lake and Atlantic coasts into districts, and appoint a naval officer to examine each district whose duty it shall be to inspect all the lighthouses, etc., and to report upon their present condition and usefulness; also to report whether the public emergencies require any, and, if any, what further additional lighthouse works, and of what kind; and also to report whether any modification of the system of erecting, superintending, and managing the lighthouses, etc., is required, and, if so, in what particulars; also that these officers were to examine and determine whether it was expeditious to construct the specified lighthouses.

Under this act the President divided the Atlantic coast into six and the Lake coast into two districts, and in August, 1888, an officer of the navy was detailed to each; a revenue-cutter or a hired vessel was assigned to him, and he was instructed by General Superintendent Pleasanton, on August 4, 1888, to make his examinations and reports as soon as possible, that their result might be communicated to Congress.

These officers presented a detailed report of the examinations, pointing out the defects and shortcomings of the present system. They found many lights were out of place, and that the lights themselves were not efficient. The Bache report is notable for its presentation of a plan for a new system, somewhat like that which is now actually in operation.

Mr. Pleasonton met the criticisms in these reports by confession and avoidance. If too many lights had been established, and others were in wrong places, as charged, it was the fault of Congress. If they were not well built, it was the fault of contractors or collectors. But, in the light of the facts given in the reports, it would be possible to remedy the errors of detail, and he should do so as rapidly as the funds at his disposal would permit. He did not, however, admit that the system could be improved except in its administration.

On February 18, 1842, the House of Representatives

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expenditures of the lighthouse establishment since the year 1816, including expenditures for building and repairing lighthouses, light-ships, beacons, and every work embraced under this general head, and make their report of the result of their inquiries; and also to examine into the propriety of recognizing this establishment as a distinct mode of the superintendency, and equalizing the compensation given to them and to the light-house keepers, and the keepers of other lights, buoys, etc., and the propriety of suppressing some of the posts of this establishment, and of modifying the laws and practices under them in reference to this establishment as to securing the proper observation of the duties of superintendents and keepers of lights; and to report the result of their examinations to this House, with such plans as they may agree upon, tending to reduce the annual expenditure of this establishment, and to improve the facilities and safety to navigation.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce is instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a reenforcement of the expenditure and better regulation of the lighthouse department; and whether the same ought not to be placed under the charge of the Topographical Bureau.

On May 25, 1842, the committee made a careful, and apparently an exhaustive report, tabulating the expenses of the establishment year by year, and taking a kindly view of its administration, as the following extracts will show:

From July, 1839, when the number of lighthouses was fifty-five, to the present year, when the number of lighthouses is one hundred and fifty-six, of light-boats thirty, of beacons about thirty-five, and of buoys nearly one thousand, the establishment has been under the charge of the present general superintendent, the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. It might well be expected that a twenty-two years' service would have given to the incumbent an experience and a practical knowledge of his business, which should not, for slight causes, be lost to the public. A transfer of his duties to other and inexperienced hands could not but be attended with derangements, and, probably, with an increased expenditure. It has now a good degree of method, system, and economy; and with some improvements, particularly in regard to inspection, it is believed that our establishment may, with no disadvantage, compare with that of any other nation. Every innovation is not an improvement. When an old and well-tried system works tolerably well, change and experiments should be avoided. More time and further experience will furnish corrections far better than any which may be anticipated from a change of system and a displacement of those who have thus far given that system a claim upon the confidence of the public.

That complaints, to some extent, have been made, is true; and that complaints would be made occasionally, under any mode of administration, is equally true; but, taking into account the magnitude of the estab-
Lighthouse Establishment, the United States. 433.

the multiplicity of its details, and the large number of its officers in its service, it seems to
the committee to merit no little commendation.
the committee, a transfer of the du-
usness shall be determined by law in
our lighthouse establishment, is not called
public good.

be appointment of Inspectors, whose duty it
is to devote their entire time, under the direc-
tion of the general superintendent, to frequent ex-
amination of the lighthouses, light-boats, buoys, etc.,
attended with no great increase of expense.
ent now paid to the collectors acting as super-
s is about eleven thousand dollars. There
attached to the establishment a small ves-
, with the addition of another, and the sal-
were inspectors for the two districts on the
coast, bays, etc., if two should be deemed
increase of expense will be incon sider-
early every report of these inspectors to the
general superintendent, would enable him at all times
be precise condition and order of the estab-
and to increase its efficiency, usefulness, and

gress coincided with its committee, and legislative action was then taken on
the day that the Committee on Com-
ported to the House of Representa-
. Forward, then Secretary of the Treas-
Mr. I. W. P. Lewis, a civil
of high repute, as agent to visit car-
to make an examination
and of the floating lights,
and buoys, and to report generally,
special points which
a large range, including moored points,

uary 31, 1843, Mr. Lewis made his
which was soon submitted to Congress
ary Forward, with recommendations.
he had inspected seventy lighthouses
New Hampshire, and Massachusetts,
his report, as to the condition of each with such
vigor that Mr. Pleasanton, in his
after Mr. Spencer had succeeded
ard as Secretary of the Treasury,
ized Mr. Lewis’s report as “these
s,” and spoke of himself as “having
ly misrepresented by him.”

re this controversy, a prominent
nals that resulted from this partial survey
re blow to the defenders of the old system;
Government had possessed the proper
vigilance, such an array of facts could not
not passed over unnoticed. A most
r, resulted to the public from the de-
while the illuminating apparatus contained
of Mr. I. W. P. Lewis; for it compelled
Superintendent of lighthouses to bestir
id get things a little more to rights. All
coast lights received new lanterns and
and as fast as the contractor could supply them,
of the minor lights were similarly reno-
vised public mind was also directed to the
sequence of the attacks brought upon Mr.
his temerity in exposing the actual condi-
nce; and the subject has by slow degrees
assume that importance which so properly

But Secretary Forward, on February 24,
1843, in transmitting Mr. Lewis’s report to Con-
gress, accompanied it with recommendations,
indicating on his part, at least, a comprehen-
sion of the fact that the system in vogue was
not equal to the requirements made upon it by
the country’s commerce. Among other things,
he suggested “that no appropriation be made
therefor for the erection of a new light-
house until the necessity for such a light shall
have been ascertained by a competent engineer,
who shall report on its necessity, on the site to
be selected, and shall submit a suitable plan,
estimate, and specification, for the required
buildings; also detailing the magnitude of the
light required, and its distinctive character,
with a view to render it intelligible to seamen
if established—all of which shall be submitted
to Congress for such action as may be then
deemed proper; that, whenever the repairs of
lighthouse buildings or floating lights called
for exceed five hundred dollars, the nature and
extent of such repairs, and their probable cost,
shall be carefully estimated and reported be-
fore they shall be authorized; and that con-
tracts shall be made where the expenditure for
the construction or repairs of land and floating
lights exceed five hundred dollars, which con-
tracts shall be filed in the Treasury; that the
system of illumination, and whatever is
connected with the lighting apparatus, shall be
placed under the supervision of the engineer,
who shall report the alterations or improve-
ments, if any, which may be required, such re-
port to be approved before the work is author-
ized; that, for the attainment of those pur-
poses, the Secretary of the Treasury be em-
powered to appoint a competent scientific and
practical engineer, with a salary of three thou-
sand dollars, whose whole time shall be devoted
to the regulation of the details of the lighthouse
system, and who shall annually report the
condition of the lighthouse establishment, and its
wants for the coming year, with detailed esti-
mates, and such other information as comes
within the scope of his duties, for the informa-
tion of the Treasury and of Congress.”

Congress adjourned before action was had,
and the matter went over with many others to
the next session.

On June 19, 1845, the then Secretary of the
Treasury, Hon. R. J. Walker, had Lieutenants
Thornton A. Jenkins and Richard Bache de-
tailed for that purpose from the navy, and sent
abroad “to procure information which may tend
to the improvement of the lighthouse system of
the United States; and, as it is alleged that im-
portant improvements have been made in
the lighthouses of Europe, especially in those of
France and Great Britain, the Department
wishes to understand fully what those im-
provements are, and if they are adapted to
introduction into our country.” These corre-
On the other hand, were especially directed to procure information as
to the organization of lighthouse systems; the
construction of lighthouses; the lighting ap-
paratus used abroad; attendance on lights and its expense and efficiency; and as to buoys and their appendages. They were also required to make full descriptive reports, with recommendations; and they were to visit some of our own lighthouses, to compare them with those they had seen while abroad. Lieutenants Jenkins and Beche spent the greater part of the next year in Great Britain and on the Continent, and, after a tour among the principal lighthouses of this country, on June 22, 1846, made a report with recommendations for the reorganization of the lighthouse establishment by the appointment of an engineer and optician, and a number of district superintendents to assist the general superintendent, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Under this organization the duties of the general superintendent were to be slightly changed; the engineer was to make the plans, drawings, and specifications of works, assist in the selection of sites, superintend the construction and repair of all towers and buildings, and inspect, at least once a year, the principal light stations; the optician was to superintend the construction of and to test all illuminating apparatus, make experiments upon apparatus and illuminants, and visit all the lights once a year, to direct repairs and adjustments of illuminating apparatus, which would take all the time of the engineer and optician.

The coast were to be divided into ten districts, and each was to be placed in charge of an officer of the navy as district superintendent, who was to inspect monthly the lighthouses, at least, who was to establish positions of the aids to navigation by angles, bearings, etc., attend to the buoys, etc., and make regular reports to the central office. They also earnestly recommended the substitution of the French lenticular apparatus for the reflectors then in use. They argued in favor of the economy of the change, and detailed the manner in which it might be effected.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, in transmitting the report to Congress, after stating that the suggestions for the improvement of the system met his hearty concurrence, said: "The report of the inspecting officers detailed from the navy to examine the lights on our coasts showed their absolute defects; the present report shows their deficiencies as compared with other countries. The trial made of one of the French lights at Sandy Hook, entrance to New York Harbor, has been very successful, but the use of this apparatus has not been extended." The Secretary then discussed the propriety of the changes, and stated that the existing laws still required the use of the old-fashioned reflectors in lighthouses. He concluded with the following suggestions in the interest of reorganization:

"It is obvious that a very considerable range of practical and theoretical knowledge is required for the improvement of the system; more than can be looked for from one individual, however eminent in science. The proper organization of the system and planning of its details require the efficient head of a bureau familiar with the working of a general organization—a person capable of furnishing information in regard to the coasts and harbors from actual surveys; persons minutely acquainted with the wants of navigation, with the details of location and construction of the lighthouses, and with the chemical and mechanical principles involved in lighting. While this knowledge can not be obtained from one person, a board may be organized, without expense to the Government, by which the system may be considered in all its particulars, and an efficient plan of action recommended. Such a board might consist of the Fifth Auditor, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, two naval officers, two engineer officers (one military, the other a topographical engineer), and a secretary, who might be a junior officer of the navy. By their action a plan might be prepared which would secure approval, and provide for the necessary progress of our system of lighthouses, and our other aids to navigation. I would, in conclusion, respectfully recommend to Congress the authority to organize such a board, and to execute the plans which they may suggest, as far as practicable, under existing laws regulating this branch of the public service." Congress received this report and those recommendations, as it had those previously presented, and, as before, without immediate action. But on March 3, 1851, an act of Congress was approved, in which the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to put the French illuminating apparatus into lighthouses as rapidly as he thought best; to appoint a board of proper persons to inquire into the condition of the establishment, and make a detailed report and programme to guide legislation in extending and improving the system of construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence; and to detail engineer officers from the army to superintend the construction and renovation of future lighthouses. On May 21, 1851, Mr. Corwin, the Secretary of the Treasury, constituted and instructed this board. It consisted of Commodore W. B. Shubrick, U. S. Navy, as President, Commander S. F. Du Pont, U. S. Navy, General Jos. G. Totten, U. S. Engineers, Colonel James Kearney, U. S. Topographical Engineers, Professor A. D. Beche, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey, and Lieutenant T. A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy, Secretary.

On January 30, 1852, the board made an elaborate report of seven hundred and sixty pages, illustrated by forty plates, and with numerous wood-cuts, embodying the scientific and practical information necessary to a clear understanding of the lighthouse system. Its examinations extended into the construction of towers, dwellings, and illuminating apparatus, included a careful investigation of the manner in which keepers performed their du-
of the ability and fidelity of the inspector; of the mode of supplying the establishment with oil and other stores, and of the method of making contracts and testing supplies. It contrasted our methods with the lighthouse administration of Great Britain and France. Every source of reliable information seems to have been explored to reach a true estimate of the merits and defects of our system. The board recommended that the lights be classified, after the French method, into orders, to be followed by a system of designation. The orders running from one to six would indicate the magnitude or intensity of the light—the first order being the largest. This designation would define its characteristic, as fixed, flashing, revolving, red, white, a combination of these qualities. Then it recommended the general adoption of the Fresnel lenticular system of illuminating apparatus, in place of the old system of illumination by the Argand lamp and parabolic reflector. And the board recommended a more rigorous administration of the establishment, and to that end the erection of a board much after the French an, which should combine in it all the scientific experience necessary to the highest success in illumination, construction, hydrography, engineering, knowledge of the needs of commerce, and especially of administration. It recognized the services of Mr. Pleasonton, who had administered the lighthouse service for over thirty years, bringing it up from twenty-eight lights to three hundred, saying that “great credit is due to the zeal and faithfulness of the General Superintendent and to the spirit of onomony which he has shown,” which spirit, perhaps, accounted for the “lack of zeal exhibited for the adoption of modern improvements”; but they asserted the impossibility at any one man should be able to handle a system, and the necessity of organization and subdivision, and for a system comprehending the great and varied requirements necessary a successful administration of the many separate and distinct interests constituting the establishment, and bringing all under the consideration and final direction of a central head, which they proposed should be, instead of one man, a board of experts, having, or capable of obtaining, the knowledge necessary to every detail of each branch of the great and still growing establishment. This report was referred by the Senate to its Committee on Commerce on February 5, 1852, but was taken up for action in the House of Representatives, which embodied the plans it suggested in an appropriation bill, which passed both houses, and was approved August 31, 1852, by the President. This organic act, constituting the Lighthouse Board as it now exists, is contained in the last nine sections of the act providing for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1853. The act required the President, immediately after its passage, to appoint two officers of the navy of high rank, two engineer officers of the army, and two civilians of high scientific attainments, whose services might be at the disposal of the President, an officer of the navy and an officer of the engineers of the army as secretaries who should constitute the United States Lighthouse Board; the board to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his superintendence to discharge all the administrative duties relating to the construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of lighthouses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and their appendages, and embracing the security of foundations of existing works, procuring illuminating and other apparatus, supplies, and materials of all kinds for building and rebuilding, and keeping in good repair buildings, vessels, and buoys of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury was to be president, but the board was to elect from its own number a member to act as chairman in the president’s absence. The board was to meet quarterly, and as much oftener as might be found necessary; and to it was to be transferred all the archives, books, documents, models, drawings, apparatus, returns, etc., belonging to the lighthouse establishment of the United States, together with the clerical force employed on lighthouse work. The board was required to arrange the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States into twelve lighthouse districts, and an officer of the army or navy was to be assigned to each as lighthouse inspector under its orders. The board was to make and promulgate, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, rules and regulations necessary for securing an efficient, uniform, and economical system of administration. It was to have prepared, by its engineer-secretary, or other engineer officers of the army under its orders, the plans, drawings, specifications, and estimates of cost of all illuminating and other apparatus, of construction and repair of towers and buildings. It was to procure by public contract all material for the construction and repair of lighthouses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, etc., and all construction and repairs were to be made under the superintendence of its engineer-secretary. It was to furnish estimates of all the expenses which the several branches of the lighthouse establishment might require, and to make a full annual report. Its members were to receive no pay for their services other than that they received in the army, navy, or civil service, and they were prohibited from having any interest in any lighthouse contracts, as were all others in the lighthouse service. Each of those who had served on the provisional board was appointed on the permanent board, and its organization was completed by adding to it Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Captain E. L. F. Hardcastle, U. S. Engineers.
Lighthouse Establishment, the United States.

the latter as its engineer-secretary. The board met on October 9, 1855, and elected Commodore Shubrick as its chairman; and then it arranged to receive from the General Superintendent the property of the lighthouse establishment, and to make the necessary rules and regulations for its governance. Those who had made the program which had guided legislation to the creation of this board, and who had in mind all the details necessary for carrying out the plan, and who had the necessary industry, perseverance, and patience to put them into operation; those who knew all the defects of the service and all the excellencies of the French service on which the new establishment was to be modeled; those who had so much at heart the interests of the plan, and who had staked their reputation on its success, were appointed on the board. And their zeal was tempered by the addition to it of the calm wisdom of Professor Henry, whose habits of patient investigation, and impartial decision on the weight of ascertained authority, and whose already great reputation as a physicist, would go far to prevent any unnecessary changes or any hasty action.

The plans proposed by the provisional board to Congress, and formulated in the organic act, were put into operation by the permanent board as rapidly as existing law and the funds at the control of the board would permit.

An inspector, who was either an army or a navy officer, and, as soon as needed, an engineer officer from the army were assigned to each lighthouse district. The inspectors, under the charge of the naval secretary, who also had charge, in the absence of the chairman, of the office of the board, were charged with the maintenance of the lights and lighthouses and with the discipline of the light-keepers. The district engineers, under the direction of the engineer-secretary, were charged with building the lighthouses, with keeping them in repair, and with the purchase, the setting up, and the repairs of the illuminating apparatus. Both inspectors and engineers made regular and special reports to the board, acting always under its direction, and the board made a full annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, in turn, made a full annual report to Congress. The board assigned its members first to an executive committee, and then divided them into committees on finance, engineering, light-vessels, lighting and experiments, and placed that one of its members most expert on each particular branch at the head of the committee having charge of that branch. The committee on light-vessels was afterward charged with the care of buoys also, when it was called the "committee on floating aids to navigation." In after-years, the committee on the location of all aids to navigation was added. The executive committee, consisting of the chairman and the two secretaries, were in perpetual session, carrying on the routine business of the establishment, while the other committees met frequently, and the full board met monthly, or oftener, though required by law to meet but once a quarter.

The board, finding, from the experience of the keepers of the lights at Navesink, that the lenticular apparatus could be managed by the average light-keeper after instruction by an expert, and that its use was more economical in oil than was the reflector apparatus, passed its substitution with vigor, and, as they had anticipated, with a diminution of the annual expenditure for oil.

It perfected the classification of lights, and so differentiated them by proper distinction that mariners were enabled to identify and recognize each light. It substituted lighthouses for light-ships, wherever practicable, as rapidly as desirable, thereby making large saving in expense for maintenance without diminution of the light produced. When sperm-oil became too expensive for economical use, the board cast about for a substitute for it as a lighthouse illuminant, and after trying and discarding cola, a vegetable oil, it finally, after much experimentation, adopted lard-oil, at a large saving in cost, and without diminution of light. And again, twenty years after, when it was evident that a further economy could be made, it substituted mineral oil for lard-oil, after much tentative action, resulting in the invention and manufacture of lamps for its proper combustion. It has tested gas as a lighthouse illuminant without finding it adapted to the purpose, although it still has several stations lighted with gas from the neighboring cities, and one series of stations lighted with compressed gas made by its employees.

It has carefully watched the results of the experiments made in other countries with the electric light, and has given much attention to the various methods of producing it, without result, however, as Congress has thus far failed to act on the board's suggestion to provide means for its practical test in a lighthouse. By a long series of investigations into the laws of sound, it ascertained the principles on which fog-signals, as aids to navigation, were to be constructed, and giving them to the public, accelerated the invention of proper machines, stimulated their manufacture, and then put them into operation without other expense to the Government than their purchase.

When the commerce on the Mississippi had induced Congress to authorize aids for river navigation, the board devised and put into operation a system of lights which has revolutionized steamboat navigation, making it so safe that the boats which tied up at night now run as by day, and that at a small cost, as compared with the expense of the lights on the ocean and even on the lake coasts.

The board has organized and built up a degree of a corps of intelligence consisting of the chairman, who, entering the service in its lowest rank, after examination are eligible to promotion in grade and pay according to merit, as vacancies occur,
The establishment of the United States Lighthouse Service requests the cooperation of the Secretary of War, whose office is practically during good weather in the vicinity of the towers. The service acknowledges the wishes of the keepers and the wants of the officers and crew, and whose physical and mental conditions are carefully looked after, that they may be contented in their responsible and essential duties.

The Lighthouse Service has, in the Coast Survey, come to be regarded as a school for young officers and as a field for the best efforts of those of higher rank, who have handled the service of the nation. A lighthouse is the flower of the navy; hence it is not surprising that a tour of lighthouse duty is by the more ambitious and studious naval officers, and that the service has a strong appeal among the best of them in times of peace.

The Service has been well represented in the navy. On the list of the service engineers will be found many of the highest, who have given our military establishment a just reputation and have aided in solving the problems of port structures, and in opposing successively to the violent attacks of the sea, under the most discouraging circumstances. It is a question whether those who have connected with the erection of certain structures will not live when history has let memory of their brilliant military services.

Lighthouses on the New England coast constructed previous to 1840 in two main types: conical towers of rubble-stone and wooden frame towers erected on roofs of the keepers' dwellings. The towers were built on the natural rock, or on ledges, sometimes collected on the beach, sometimes on fragments of the cliffs rounded by the surf. The walls were usually of masonry, tapering to two feet at the top, and the towers in some cases to fifteen feet. At the top a hole or window was provided, and a window or door was turned, with a square near the spring-line on one side, a scuttle entrance to the lantern. Brick domes, a flat roof composed of stone and brick, were laid over the walls of the towers from six to twelve inches. The lanterns were attached to the towers by imbedding the lower ends of their iron angle-stands into the masonry of the walls, some three or four feet, and the entire construction of the towers was rude in kind.

The wooden towers erected on the keepers' dwellings were framed into the roof of the house. The angle-stands rested on the attic floor-beams of the house, unsupported by strutting; consequently the framing of the house-roof was distorted by the swaying lateral motion of the tower in storms, and there was necessarily some leakage.

In 1847 the construction of six different lighthouse structures was developed by Congress on the topographical engineers of the army. They used the iron pile system, when applicable, and made numerous improvements in the combination of the framework, in making appropriate arrangements of elevated apartments for the keepers, in making disk pile foundations for coral or incrustated bottoms, and in improved devices for the foundations. Captain W. H. Swift, of this corps, rebuilt the Black Rock beacon in Long Island Sound, some four and a half miles from Bridgeport, Connecticut. Three successive stone beacons, costing together about $21,000, had, in the course of twelve years, been demolished. Captain Swift, at a cost of but $4,000, erected a pile base thirty-four feet above low water, three feet higher than any of its predecessors, which is still standing. An artificial foundation was made by placing six twelve-ton stones in an excavation, and by bedding them in concrete, making a solid platform, and setting into it five wrought-iron periphery piles and one center pile, measuring from three to five and a half inches in diameter. They were sunk through holes drilled to receive them, rose in the form of a conic frustum, and were solidly joined together, and properly capped at the top.

A pile structure was also erected on Minot's Ledge, in the open sea, near Boston Bay, in 1847-18, by Captain Swift, but it was destroyed by the storm of 1851, and the keepers lost their lives. It was based on the solid rock by drilling holes five feet deep, in which one center and eight periphery eight-inch wrought-iron foundation piles were wedged, and so placed as to form an octagon twenty-five feet in diameter at the bottom and fourteen feet at the top, which had an elevation of sixty feet. On this was placed the lantern, making the height of the whole edifice about seventy feet. The structure was stiffened by a complex system of diagonal bracing connecting the piles. Whatever may have caused the overthrow of the lighthouse—and that is still a mooted question—it does not appear to have been owing to any fault of the rock fastenings, as the piles were broken or twisted off, leaving stumps from four to six feet long in their original places.

Brandywine Shoal, in Delaware Bay, about eight miles from the ocean, was begun in 1841.
and lighted in 1850, costing $55,317 for the lighthouse, and $11,485 for the surrounding ice-breaker. This was the first lighthouse built in the United States on the Mitchell screw-pile, which takes its name from the inventor of its broad helicoidal flange, like an augur pod, which, by merely turning, is bored into a sand, mud, or other penetrable bottom, so as to form a foundation with a broad bearing, on which the weight of a columnar structure may be safely diffused, and to which it is firmly fastened. This structure has a light forty-six feet above sea-level, and is independent of the ice-breaker, which is a pier of thirty screw-piles, each twenty-three feet long and five inches through, connected at their heads, near low water, by spider-web braces, by which a shock on one pile is communicated to all. The lighthouse is in good condition, as is its ice-pier, which has been reinforced. It was designed and built by Major Hartman Bache, then of the corps of Topographical Engineers of the army.

An iron-pile lighthouse was begun for Carysfort Reef, Florida, in 1846, and finished in 1852. It stands on a coral reef in the Gulf Stream in four and one half feet water, and is one hundred and twelve feet high. It is founded on a hard exterior coral crust, above a softer mass of calcareous sand; hence, screw-piles bored through the crust would have an insufficient bearing. On this account, large iron footplates were used to diffuse the pressure over the one hundred and thirty square feet of surface crust, and the piles, passing through center-eyes in the plates, were driven ten feet into the sand, or until their under shoulders were lodged on the bed-plates. Nine eight-inch piles constitute the center and angles of an octagon, and the aggregate column gets rigidity from a peculiar system of cross-ties and braces. The keepers live on the structure in an elevated house. The whole was made, framed, tied together, and set up for trial in Philadelphia, so as to obviate the necessity of fitting parts at its isolated site. Its cost is stated at $105,000 for the entire structure.

Sand Key lighthouse is built on a plan somewhat like that of Carysfort, but it stands in deeper water, on screw-piles; its focal plane is one hundred and twenty-one feet above the foundation; it cost $101,520, was completed in 1853, and it has proved its complete stability. It was built by the late Major-General George G. Meade, then a lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, who also built an iron screw-pile lighthouse on the flats in Key West Harbor, and the important pile beacon on Rebecca Shoals, since destroyed and rebuilt, and several other lighthouses.

But the most important lighthouse built by General Meade was that on Coffin’s Patch, or Sombrero Key, on the Florida Reef, about fifty miles east of Key West. It stands in eight feet of water, and shows a light about one hundred and forty feet above the sea, illuminating a range of over twenty statute miles. The twelve-inch wrought-iron foundation-pile rests centrally on cast-iron disks eight feet in diameter, and go ten feet into the rock. They stand at the angles and center of an octagon fifty-six feet across, and are braced by horizontal radial and periphery ties of five-inch round iron. The frame rises from this foundation pyramidal in shape, in six sections, with a diameter of fifty-six feet at the bottom, tapering to fifteen feet at the top. All the shafts, except those of the lower sections, are of hollow cast iron. The keepers’ dwelling, in the second section, is thirty feet square, and of boiler-iron lined with wood. A circular stairway ascends to the lantern, in a cylinder of boiler-iron lined with wood. The entire structure, illuminating apparatus included, cost about $120,000, is still standing, and is in excellent condition.

There are now, principally in the Southern waters, more than fifty iron-pile lighthouses: some with and some without screws, and of a variety of detail and size. The following cut shows a specimen of the screw-pile reef or harbor lighthouse. It is a representation of the lighthouse on Cedar Point, Potomac River, Virginia.

Fowey Rocks lighthouse was commenced in 1875, and finished and lighted on June 13, 1876. It is on the extreme northern point of the Florida reefs. It is of iron, and rests on nine piles driven about ten feet into the live coral rock. The different parts were made by three different contractors, but they were fitted together and set up before the structure was shipped to its site.

The lower series of piles was put in place in the summer of 1876. A working platform, about eighty feet square, was erected on the site, twelve feet above low water, on iron-shod mangrove piles driven into the coral. The disk for the central iron foundation-pile was then
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o its place, and through this disk the pile was driven. A perimeter disk located by a gauge, and then the first pile was driven through the center disk. After every blow of the pile a ram was tested with a plummet, and the deviation from the vertical was in locating the disk for the next pile, two gauges were used to get its distance from the center pile, and on it from the perimeter pile just the disks were dragged along the bottom their outer edges just touched the soles of the gauges. Each pile was then brought to the center of its disk. When driven, their tops were leveled by cut-a-chock to the line of the lowest. Then capped with their respective he horizontal girders were inserted, and tension-rods were placed and the foundation series were up, and the foundation series were Two months were occupied in the wooden platform and this series. In this time they had a smooth sea, but time the main difficulty was the bad weather. Finally, that problem was solved.

The material was stored at Soldier Key, four miles distant, and it was delivered by lighters towed by a steam-launch, which waited with steam up day and night to tow them out when the weather would permit. On March 16th the derrick and shears were set up, and a cargo of iron delivered; and in the course of the next sixteen days five more cargoes were landed on the platform, and the first series of columns, girders, sockets, and tension-ends was completed. On April 7th the skeleton of the second series and the cylinder to the top of the series was set up; and in another week all the iron was up and including the service-room floor was on the platform. On April 30th the dwelling was finished; on May 25th the illuminating apparatus was in position, and on June 15th the work was completed and the light was exhibited. The whole structure was completed in good time, despite the trying circumstances accompanying its construction. The preceding is a representation of the lighthouse in question.

The use of iron plates for building lighthouses on dry foundations, though not uncommon abroad, met early with little favor in this country. But, in later years, when a greater knowledge of iron as a material for construction was obtained, it came into larger use. Among the more prominent of the iron towers are those at Cape Canaveral, Florida, designed in 1860 and built in 1866, 150 feet high; that at Bolivar Point, Texas, built in 1872, 180 feet high; that at Hunting Island, South Carolina, built in 1873, 180 feet high; and the tower now being erected at Cape Henry, Virginia, which is to be 165 feet high.

The following description of the tower at Hunting Island will show how these iron towers are put up, and this is a good specimen, as the necessity of taking it down to remove it further back, if the encroachments of the sea make it necessary, was considered at the time of its erection. The shell of the tower is composed of cast-iron panels of about twelve hundred pounds weight each, of exactly the same size, in each section, that they may each occupy any position in the ring which they form when put together. These panels vary in thickness in the different sections, those of the lower section being an inch and a half thick and of the highest three quarters of an inch. They are provided with flanges so as to connect the several tiers of plates, and the plates of each tier with each other by bolts through them, and the flanges are made smooth, with true planed surfaces. The base of the first tier of panels consists of a flange three feet wide. This flange extends one foot four inches beyond the opposite side of the tower. It is strengthened by bosses and vertical knees extending upward to the top of the castings, which contain the holes for the foundation-bolts. The top flange is six inches by one and three quarter inches. The lower flange of the second section is one foot two inches wide.
top flange of this tier and the flanges of the third section are six inches by one and three-quarter inches. The flanges of succeeding sections are similar. The side flanges correspond in size with the top flange of each panel. The horizontal flanges have strengthening knees. A nine-inch interior lining of brick is built between the lower flanges. The whole structure rests on an eight-inch concrete foundation, to which the lower iron section is secured by thirty-six anchor-bolts built into the concrete.

Iron skeleton-towers are used on land where the soil affords an inadequate support for a masonry foundation, and where great cheapness is required. That at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi may be regarded as typical. Its foundation consists of a grillage of timber resting on piles and covered with concrete, on which are secured the iron socket disks from which start eight external and one central shaft of the skeleton. A two-story dwelling for the keepers was placed within the shafts, and a staircase was carried up to the lantern through a tube as in case of the similar lights on subaqueous foundations. These towers are found to meet the purpose for which they were intended, and are practicable where heavier structures would not answer, affording less resistance to the wind, and being much cheaper to build.

An interesting specimen of these skeleton iron structures has recently been erected on Paris Island, Port Royal Sound, South Carolina, and is to exhibit the rear light of the Paris Island ranges. Altogether, it is the most economical structure of its kind in the history of lighthouse construction. The plan was born of necessity, as it was found that the appropriation made by Congress was insufficient to put up the kind of structure usual in such a position. The light exhibited is simply a locomotive head-light, which is a powerful parabolic reflector. It is claimed, however, that it is possible to use on it a lenticular apparatus. The tower is composed of columns, struts, and tension-rods, framed in the form of a triangular pyramid. It rests on six circular iron disks, anchored to a concrete foundation. The top sections of the side facing the channel, for which the tower is the guide, are provided with horizontal slats, to increase the visibility of the beacon by day. The light, which runs up and down in rails in the plane of the structure, is housed by day, and at night is hoisted to its place at the apex of the triangle by machinery worked in the oil-house. The large foundation-plates are about forty feet four inches apart. The focal plane of the light is one hundred and twenty feet above the sea level, but the top of the structure is one hundred and thirty-two feet from the ground. The cost of the iron work set up is $9,400, and that of the structure complete and lighted about $12,000.

Saint Augustine lighthouse was built of brick and iron, on Anastasia Island, on the eastern coast of Florida. Its base is a frustum of an octagonal pyramid, on which rests the frustum of a cone. The interior of the tower
Lighthouses of this type have been erected at many places throughout the United States, including Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and many others. The structure consists of a cylindrical tower, usually made of brick, sitting on a stone or concrete base. The lower part of the tower is often brightly colored, such as red or yellow, to make it easily visible from a distance. The upper part of the tower is usually painted white or a light color to reflect the sunlight. Lighthouses are typically located on islands, cliffs, or beaches, where they can be seen from a great distance. They are an important symbol of the United States and are a testament to the ingenuity of our early settlers and their commitment to safe navigation.
ments, which were ballasted to make it firm. Thus a protected pond was formed for the coffer-dam, designed by General W. F. Reynolds, of the United States Engineers, and a landing wharf was afforded for material, as well as for the reception of quarters for the men, all twelve feet above water, and out of reach of ordinary waves. The coffer-dam was thirty-six feet across, and cylindrical in form. It was made of jointed staves fourteen feet long, four inches thick, and six inches wide, held in place by three iron hoops, like a tub, and braced and stayed inside against a center post, the axis of which coincided with the axis in May, 1870, and the light was first exhibited from the finished structure in June, 1874; but the available working time spent on this lighthouse was but about twenty months. This tower, which cost, including the steamer and appliances of all kinds, about $375,000, is our best specimen of monolithic stone masonry. It was built by General O. M. Poe, of the United States Engineers, who was General Sherman's chief engineer in his march to the sea. Its strength has been thoroughly tested by the ice push already. When the keepers returned to the tower on May 10, 1874, they found the ice piled against it to a height of thirty feet, which is seven feet higher than the doorway, and they could not effect an entrance to the tower until they had cut through the iceberg, of which this lighthouse formed the core. The cut shows this lighthouse surrounded by an ice-floe.

The board is now building a stone tower on Lake Superior, on Stannard's Rock, twenty-eight miles from shore, for which the steamer and the plant used in erecting the light on Spectacle Reef are being used. It will be, when finished, 10½ feet in height, will cost about $300,000, and will show a light of the second order.

Tillamook (Oregon) lighthouse is placed on an isolated basalt rock high out of water, about one mile from the mainland, in fifteen fathoms of water, and about twenty miles south of the mouth of Columbia River. It is divided above low water into two unequal parts by a wide fissure, with vertical sides running east and west, standing one hundred feet above the sea, with a crest capable of such reduction as to accommodate a structure not larger than fifty feet square. A landing could with difficulty be made on the side next the shore during a smooth sea. The rugged character of the headland, the tendency of the sea face to landslides, and the great distance from Astoria, the nearest supply-point, made the execution of the work a task of labor, difficulty, danger, and expense. The drowning of the foreman on the landing of the first working-party tended to confirm the prejudices of the local public against the enterprise, and to increase the difficulty of obtaining the services of skilled workmen. On October 21, 1879, however, four workmen, with hammers, drills, bolts, provisions, fuel, a stove, and some canvas to protect them and their supplies from the weather, were landed, and, a few days later, five more men and a small derrick were got to the rock, from which time the commencement of the work may be dated. For the first nine days after reaching the rock, the nine quarrymen had no shelter from the rain and spray, except that of the canvas lashed to ringbolts. But during this time they cut a shallow niche in the north and east sides, in which they set up a strong timber shanty, which they bolted to the rock, covered with canvas, and secured to ringbolts. From this they secured safety, but got little comfort. After setting up the
derrick and cutting a pathway up the face of the rock, they opened a bench around the nucleus, which extended far up the rock's face. The outer surface of the rock was removed with moderate charges of black powder, but the nucleus was hard and the labor was time-consuming. The working party, in their rude, uncomfortable quarters, labored diligently through the winter with little success. But the work was much delayed by bad weather so that little could be done.

The coast was visited by a tornado in the summer, which caused the waves, reflected from the rock, to be carried by the wind over the sea, so that for many days continuous heavy rain poured over the eastern side, making work impossible. On one such occasion, a large cask of water was carried away by the supply vessel, and even endangered the quarters of the working-party. For more than two weeks it was impossible for the steamship to cross the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River to go to their assistance; when, after sixteen days, communication was re-established, the party was found to be safe, but much in want of fresh provisions. These were supplied by an endless line running between the mast of the supply vessel and a ringbolt driven into the top of the rock, in water-tight casks suspended by slings from a traveler, which was made to move along the line.

In May the top of the rock was leveled, and a foundation made about eighty-eight feet above the sea, and, on the 81st, three masons, four derricks, a small engine, and the appliances for laying the masonry, were landed. The stone, a fine-grained, compact basalt, quarried near Portland, and cut to dimensions by contract, was delivered at Astoria and shipped to the rock on the tender. The first cargo was landed on June 17th; on the 22d the cornerstone was laid, and then the rest of the material was shipped to the rock as the weather permitted.

The building is a square, one-story keeper's dwelling, with a rectangular extension for the duplicate siren fog-signal apparatus. From the top of the keeper's dwelling rises the tower, is crowned by a gallery and a lantern ring a first-order lens apparatus. The iron is stone, cut to dimensions on the outer walls, and brick, iron, and wood for the interior. The light is forty feet above the base of the tower and one and thirty-six feet above mean sea level. It was shown for the first time on Feb. 1, 1891. If it had been finished a month earlier, it probably would have saved the English iron bark Lepeta, of 1,089 tons burden, which was dashed to pieces on the main shore, not a mile from the lighthouse, with a loss of the vessel, its freight, and every one of the twenty persons on board. The bark came near the rock that the cracking of the blocks and the voices of the officers giving orders were distinctly heard, but the night was so dark that nothing could be seen except her lights. The
local foreman had a bonfire built on the rock as soon as possible, but the vessel was lost probably before the signal could be seen. It was on this night that the working-party lost their supply-house, and came so near losing their quarters, if not their lives.

The illuminating apparatus used by the lighthouse establishment varied with the dates of its use. The beacon on Point Allerton, Massachusetts, was illuminated in 1783 by "fire balls of pitch and ocum," burned in open braziers. The lighthouse on Little Brewster Island, Boston Harbor, erected in 1715-16, was first lighted by tallow candles. Then followed the spider lamp, burned in the lantern as it might have been in a window. In 1812 the Government bought of Mr. Winslow Lewis, for $20,000, the patent for his "magnifying and reflecting lantern." This is described as consisting of a lamp, a reflector, and what was called the magnifier. The reflector was of a thin sheet of copper, commonly segments of a sphere, plated over with a slight film of silver, though the copper was so thin that its compression between the arms of its iron supports materially altered its form, and its silvered concave surface had much the grain and luster of tin ware, and would reflect no distinct image. The patentee, in 1812, made no pretension to a knowledge of optics as now understood, and his reflectors came about as near to a true paraboloid as did barber's basin. The lamp, roughly constructed on the principle of Argand's fountain-lamp, burning from thirty to forty gallons of oil per year, had a three-quarter inch burner, and was attached to a circular iron frame in front of the reflector. Before the lamp was a so-called lens, of bottle-green glass, shaped like the bull's-eye let into a ship's deck, from two and a half to four inches thick through the axis and nine inches in diameter, which was supposed to have some magnifying power. This apparatus was inclosed in a massive wrought-iron lantern, glazed with panes ten by twelve inches in size. The effect of the whole was characterized by one of the reporting inspectors as making a bad light worse. But its main merit seems to have been that of economy, as the patentee, who had fitted thirty-four lighthouses with his apparatus, contracted in 1816 to maintain the lights on receiving one half the oil previously consumed, and again, in 1821, for one third of the old allowance.

This apparatus is spoken of more respectfully in a report to the House of Representatives in 1842, made by its committee on commerce, from which it appears that "the improvement in the character of the light and the economy in saving oil were subjects of high commendation by the Government." It also appears that the use of the magnifying bull's-eye was gradually abandoned, so that but few remain in use. The "fire balls of pitch and ocum," used in the open brazier at Point in 1763, were succeeded by tallow at Little Brewster Island in 1716, w
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Oil for the year is usually purchased by contract in the autumn, after advertisements for proposals, and is made deliverable in large lots at different times and places, to suit the convenience of the establishment. When delivered, it is subjected to careful and exact test, to ascertain its purity; and its light-giving power, in lighthouse lamps, is ascertained by photometric measurement. The best oil of commerce is not always the best for lighthouse lamps, and the dealers have much difficulty in meeting the precise wants of the establishment; hence it is not unusual that some oil is rejected. Taking the oil purchased in open market, to meet sudden demands, which it is cheaper to meet by purchase than by transportation, together with that purchased by contract, the establishment bought on an average about 100,000 gallons of oil yearly. The highest price it has paid for spermaceti oil was $2.43 per gallon, the lowest $1.09; the highest that it has paid for lard-oil was $5.27, and lowest 45 cents per gallon.

The lard-oil used by the lighthouse establishment from 1887 to 1890, both inclusive.

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<td>1891</td>
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<td>$19,360</td>
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The lighthouse establishment from its inception had a tendency to the use of petroleum. As early as 1807 there was a correspondence between Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and the owners of the good ship Coriolambe, from Rangoon, in the kingdom of Ava, relative to five thousand gallons of earth-oil, which is commended as the "best article known for burning in lighthouses, making a very strong, clear, and bright flame, emitting at the same time a great volume of smoke." It may be that then, as often since, the "great volume of smoke" prevented the use of the earth-oil. In 1865 the board made some unsuccessful experiments with the various forms of petroleum. Meantime the price of lard-oil had so far increased that a cheaper illuminant became a necessity. It was only necessary, however, as a matter of economy, since lard-oil had proved itself acceptable in every other respect. The matter was approached with much caution, as the volatile, inflammable, explosive nature of mineral-oil was well known. The keeper of one of the lights on Lake Michigan had, in 1864, on his own motion, substituted for the usual lard-oil lamp one burning kerosene. Soon after commenc-
Lighthouse Establishment, the United States.

ing its use, he attempted to extinguish the lamp by blowing down its chimney, when it exploded. He had scarcely reached the foot of the stairs when another explosion took place, which blew the whole lantern from the tower, and effectually destroyed the lenticular apparatus. But, as mineral-oil was, in one form or another, in successful use in European lighthouses, the board set about solving the problems connected with its uniform and economical combustion, its purchase in the large quantities needed, the tests as to purity, and the degrees of heat at which it should burn and flash, the degrees of cold at which it should remain limpid, methods for its transportation and storage, and the other questions connected with its safe and economical use.

The first difficulty was that of the lamp in which it should be burned. At the outset a claim was set up that mineral oil could not be burned in a lighthouse without infringing on a certain patent. The board, always ready to encourage inventive genius when applied to lighthouse matters, asked the necessary authority to deal with the patentee, when the Secretary of the Treasury, as the custom is, referred the legal questions involved to the Attorney-General. Thus a legal controversy arose which continued some three years, running through the Patent Office, and was finally adjudicated in the courts, where it was decided that the mineral-oil lamp except one without infringing any patent. Meantime, the board had, after much experimentation in its own laboratory and workshops, succeeded in producing a mineral-oil lamp capable of consuming all the carbon it set free, and introduced it into its lighthouses.

The chairman of the board, the venerable Professor Henry, had been during this time dealing with other difficulties practically and personally in laboratory and workshop, and in them had more than once endangered his person, if not his life, and the board reached in a very certain determinate results. It fixed the flashing test of the mineral-oil that would be accepted for lighthouse use at 140° Fahrenheit, the fire test at 164°, and the freezing test at which it should remain limpid at zero. Litmus paper immersed in it for five hours must, by remaining unchanged in color, show its freedom from acid; its specific gravity must not be less than 0.802; and it is to be paid for by weight, at the rate of 6.47 pounds net weight to the gallon. The board has contracted for several lots deliverable at different periods at New York, Detroit, and San Francisco, amounting to 75,000 gallons in all, at an average price of 14.94 cents per gallon. The difficulty of storing and transporting such quantities in bulk was overcome, but its handling was attended by the placing it in once in five-gallon cans, where it was to remain until transferred to the lighthouse burners for combustion. Mineral-oil is now used throughout the lighthouse establishment, except in the seventy-three lights of the highest powers, in which this illuminant fails yet to burn to as fine a smoke as does lard-oil. It is claimed that five gallons of mineral-oil will give as much light as four gallons of lard-oil, while mineral-oil at the present writing costs about fourteen cents and lard oil about seventy-five cents per gallon. Thus it may be stated roughly that mineral oil, as compared with lard-oil, gives one fifth more light and costs four fifths less money.

The propriety of using gas as a lighthouse illuminant has several times been considered. An effort was made in 1844 to use a gas pipe at the Christiana light station, near Wilmington, Delaware, but, after something less than a year of trial, it was abandoned as impracticable. Another unsuccessful attempt was afterward made at the light station on Reedy Island, mouth of Delaware River.

From time to time, lighthouses near cities have been illuminated with gas from the city gas-works: it is now used in but three stations, namely, Cleveland, Ohio, Alexandria, Virginia, and Newburyport, Massachusetts; and even at these three it has been found necessary to guard against the accident of gas-pipes, most likely to happen in the coldest weather, by keeping a set of oil-lamps ready to take the place of the gas-burners at a moment's notice. But, while the board has not found the use of gas practicable therein, it sees itself informed as to the progress made in its manufacture and its combustion.

The board is using compressed gas to light the ten lights at the northern entrance to Currituck Sound, North Carolina. This gas is made and compressed at its own gas-works, and is carried to each of the beacon's in tanks, built into a scoow, which is towed by a steam-lash, manned by the keepers of these ten small lights, who reside on board. The gas in each will burn for ten days and nights, if need be.

Though the action of this illuminant is not unsatisfactory, it can hardly be said that it has yet passed beyond the experimental stage.

The board has watched the experiments made in other countries with the electric light as a lighthouse illuminant, and, while it does not consider that this light can be seen farther than its own best lights— which are seen, located, and identified as far as the curvature of the earth will allow—and while it is not convinced that the electric light can be located or identified better, or even seen in fog farther than its oil lights, still, for purposes of practical experimentation, it has—unsuccessfully, however—for several successive years, asked Congress for such an appropriation as would enable it to erect and put in operation an electric light by the side of and in competition with an oil light. Various designs have been proposed for making the electric light, that it might be ready to use the best when Congress has pro-
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vided the funds for that purpose. The results of these tests are given in its Annual Reports for 1879 and for 1880.

None of the various lighthouse establishments have so far succeeded in producing a light that can be identified as to kind, or located as to site, at any considerable distance, through fog, or even through a snow-storm. But earnest effort is made to guide the mariner's sound when sight will not avail, and fog-signals of various kinds have been applied to this purpose.

In the course of his researches as head of the board's committee on experiments, Professor Henry developed two theories, stating them to be good working hypotheses: one relative to the effect of the wind on the direction of sound, and the other on the failure of sound to make itself heard at irregular intervals. The effect of the publication of the first has been to cause seamen, wishing to hear a fog-signal against which the wind is blowing, to go aloft as they would to see a distant light, and to go as near to the surface of the water as possible to catch the sound, if the wind is waiting its sound toward them.

As to the interval in the audibility of a continuous sound, it is now accepted that a fog-signal may be in full blast and audible for a long distance, and inaudible at varying points within that distance, and that the sound may shade off from audibility to inaudibility, and back to audibility, several times in passing from the fog-signal to that point farthest distant from it where it is clearly heard. Hence mariners understand that, though they may not hear it, still they may be within earshot of a fog-signal in operation. They also fully realize the fact that they may, while sailing toward the sound already caught, lose it, and that by continuing their course they may pick it up again. They also understand that, while sailing away from the fog-signal, they may lose its sound and hear it again several times before passing entirely beyond its range of audibility. Therefore, they now make allowances for the variations of the sound of the fog-signal as they do for the variations of the mariner's compass, although the law of the variations of its sound has not yet been fully deduced or completely formulated. The board's annual reports show something of its gradual but effective labors to wrest from Nature her carefully guarded secrets, and to utilize the results of this work as rapidly as they are obtained.

It was within its plans to have continued its researches into the laws of sound by a grand attack with all its available forces. Professor Henry was to have been assisted by several scientists, in addition to those officially connected with the board, who were to be stationed in steamers and in captive balloons flying as high as possible, all to note simultaneously the degree of audibility in numerical scale of the sound of a powerful fog-signal in full blast on a light-ship more than twenty miles from land, so that they would not be puzzled by shore echoes, on which all the various phenomena that could be registered by the thermomter, the hygrometer, and the anemometer, were also to be noted, on charts previously prepared, and it was expected, when all this field work had been plotted, to deduce something of the law of these variations of audibility, and to show what allowance may be made for them. The death of Professor Henry caused the postponement rather than the abandonment of these experiments. Professor Morton, his successor as the scientific adviser of the board, in doing that duty which laid nearest his hand, has brought out the photophone, an instrument by which the mariner, when puzzled as to the location of the fog-signal, which, when heard in snow-storm or in fog, seems to come from anywhere, may determine its direction to within a point of the compass.

And at this time, although the board has not brought its fog-signal service up to its own standard, it is of large service to commerce, and has been made the subject of study by commissions sent hither by other countries, especially by Brazil and Great Britain; and it is not too much to say that it is in advance of that of any other lighthouse establishment.

The principal fog-signals now used by the board are the trumpet, the sire, the steam-whistle, the whistling-buoy, the bell-boat, the bell-buoy, and bells rung by machinery impelled by clock-work.

The board, in 1854, employed Professor J. H. Alexander, of the University of Maryland, to make a series of researches as to the audibility of sound in fog and as to the action of fog-signals, and it published the Professor's report and circulated it among scientific mechanics. During this time, Mr. C. L. Daboll, of New London, Connecticut, had been experimenting on his own account. Under the encouragement of the board, he brought out his trumpet fog-signal. His plan was to employ a reed trumpet, made somewhat like a clarionet, and sounded by air condensed in a reservoir by machinery driven first by horse-power, and, later, by a hot-air engine. In it the trumpet is the resonating cavity, and the necessary agitation of the air is produced by the vibration of the tongue-like reed. The trumpet is vertical, curved at the upper part. A first-class trumpet is 17 feet long, including the curvature, has a flaring mouth 38 inches across, while its throat is 34 inches in diameter. The reed is of steel, 10 inches long, 3/4 inch wide, 1 inch thick at the fixed, and half that at the free end. It is driven by an Ericsson hot-air engine, having a 32-inch cylinder with an air chamber 44 feet across and 6 feet long, which, at a pressure of from 15 to 20 pounds, could make a five-second blast every minute. While the trumpet is not as far-reaching as some other fog-signals, it has been preferred for
ing such a structure. But the light-ship should
have the permanency and efficiency of a light-
house, and should give as good a light in clear
weather and sound as far-reaching a fog-signal
is thick. To insure permanency of position is
a matter of great difficulty. When moorings
have been made too heavy to drag, chains have
broken; when they have held, mooring-bitts
have been torn out; when they have held, the
ship has foundered at her anchors, or the ca-
ble has been slipped, and the ship has sought
a harbor or gone to sea for safety. But under
the present rules of the board rigid inspection
is frequently made of their riding-gear, and the
absence of a light-ship from her moorings is
now quite unusual.

The board has thirty light-ships of various
sizes on duty in the service. The smaller,
slighter built, and older vessels are moored in
sounds and bays. The larger, stronger, and
later built are anchored in the open ocean.
Among the latter is that on New South Shoals,
some twenty-seven miles at sea, the nearest
land being Nantucket; Pollock Rip light-
ship, moored at the eastern entrance to Nan-
tucket Sound; another is moored at the west-
ern entrance to Vineyard Sound; two off
Sandy Hook entrance to New York Bay; an-
other off the mouth of Delaware Bay; an-
other on Winter Quarter Shoal, off the coast
of Virginia; another on Frying Pan Shoal,
off the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Car-
olina; another on Rattlesnake Shoal, off the
entrance to Charleston, South Carolina; an-
other off Martin's Industry Shoal at the en-
trance to Port Royal, South Carolina; at
the last light-ship built (1880) is on Trinity
Shoal, off the coast of Louisiana. This last
is fitted with a twelve-inch steam-whistle fog-
signal, and is perhaps the strongest and best-
equipped light-ship afloat. The light-ships at
Pollock Rip and at the mouth of Vineyard
Sound have fog-signal sirens operated by lo-
air engines, which are to be replaced by steam-
engines, as it is found that hot air endangers
the health of the crew and shortens the life of
the ship.

Each light-ship shows either one or two
lights. Each light has eight reflectors, each
twelve inches in diameter, set upon a ring
which encircles the mast, and can be lighted
and hoisted to the masthead by night and
lowered and housed by day. These reflectors
are illuminated by a kind of Argand lamp, in
which the sperm-oil formerly burned was suc-
cceeded by lard-oil, and that is now super-
seded by mineral-oil, burned in a lamp spe-
cially adapted to the purpose. The lighting
apparatus is enclosed in a lantern, with large
panes of glass which protect the light from the
wind.

The light-ship shown in the accompanying

![Pollock Rip Light-ship](image-url)
sol from dragging her anchors that are fitted with moorings as heavy as a frigate. In spite of her brilliant and her powerful fog-signal, she has steadily run into by passing vessels of or less damaged, as have most of the light-ships in the service. She has a mate, two engineers, and a force of her cost was $50,000, and it requires 0,000 a year to maintain her exclusive a larger sum—than is needed for ships, or for those without fog-signals. mated, however, that it costs $10,000 to maintain and keep in repair each first-class light-ship in the service, and ed as a reason for replacing them as possible with lighthouses. uoy is to the seaman by day what the night, and what the fog-signal is in other. It tells him by its size, form, and number how to avoid the rocks and shows the way in and out of hrought of the buoy service may be 1 by its cost, which was for the five preceding the organization of the board, about $75,000 per year, and for the afterwards about $32,000 per year.

There were nearly 1,000 buoys in pon 1856 the board had 1,084; in 1860 it 8; during the war it lost those on the coasts, but in 1867 it had so far re added to them that it had 2,044; in ad 3,009; and on June 30, 1880, it had toys in the waters of the several dis An appropriation of $325,000 was or maintaining the buoyage of the States coasts during the year ending 1882.

The buoy service has its own code of laws, national, a fleet of small tenders for its mance, besides a corps of contractors to the buoyage of coves and inlets imprac the lighthouse tenders. It has its do the storage of iron buoys, where they ed and numbered, or repaired, and also ooden buoys are made ready for ser has its own directory printed yearly, s volumes, distributed gratuitously for fit of commerce, in which each one of s than 3,000 buoys is mentioned by cated by station, and is described by pe, color, number, and vicinity. The connected with its improvement, as its maintenance, are considered as of portance, and are made the subject of sideration by the best scientific aid at nion of the board.

are of wood or iron. The wooden in use are sticks from twelve to long, of pine or spruce, but prefer ed. The board frequently contracts delivery at one of its depots of a cargo n the rough, at from $10 to $15 each, ey are freed of their bark, smoothed protruding knots, painted to the pat tern required to tell their allotted story, fitted at the larger end with an iron sleeve, to which the stone or iron anchor can be attached by a mooring-chain, when they are packed in classes or sizes on skids to season, and finally to take their ton of duty in the water to replace others which are to rest a while on shore, be freed from acquired barnacles, take on a fresh suit of paint, and, by drying, recover their buoyancy. Spar-buoys are classified first by length and thickness, and then by acquired color; but they are interchangeable within these conditions. The culls represent spar buoys and their appendages, much as they appear in the water.

Iron buoys are hollow, with air-tight compartments, and are made of three shapes, called nun, can, and ice buoys. The nun-buoy is al most conical in form; the can-buoy is in shape the frustum of a cone nearly approaching a
cylinder; and the ice-buoy is much like a spar-buoy, of great length, slight thickness, and of largest diameter near its middle. Each shape is classified by size, and diversified by color and number. They were once made of wooden staves, like barrels, but their rapid destruction by the Tereceda navalis caused the substitution of boiler-iron. The cost of these buoys varies with the price of iron and cost of labor. The board’s last contract for buoys, with all their attachments, except mooring-chains, was made at the following rates:

For first-class can-buoys, six feet across, and nine feet six inches high.................. $662
For second-class can-buoys, four feet four inches across, and seven feet high............. 143
For third-class can-buoys, three feet two inches across, and four feet ten inches high........ 96

(Mushroom Anchors. Iron Block. Stone Block.
(For mooring Buoys.)

Congress prescribed by act of September 28, 1860, that red buoys, with even numbers, be placed on the right-hand side, and black buoys, with odd numbers, on the left-hand side of channels approached from seaward; that buoys placed on wrecks or other obstructions, having a channel on each side, be painted with red and black horizontal stripes; that those buoys placed in mid-channel, and which indicate that they must be passed close-to to avoid danger, be painted with white and black perpendicular stripes; and finally, that perches, with balls, cages, etc., when placed on buoys, will indicate a turning-point, the color and number of the buoy showing the side on which they are to be passed.

Buoys are exposed to many dangers, not the least of which is that of being run down and ripped open by passing steamers. As the iron buoys are made with compartments, they are rarely sunk, but their line of flotation is often lowered, and their usefulness accordingly decreased. Spar-buoys frequently lose a portion of their length, which is cut off by strokes of colliding propeller-blades. Despite state and national statutes forbidding it, vessels will sometimes make fast to buoys, thus gradually dragging them off their bearings. A buoy has sometimes been set adrift, that a reward may be obtained for its recovery; but this is not a profitable operation, as the reward paid is varied with the circumstances of each case.

The buoys’ worst enemy, however, is ice, when moving in mass, and with a tide or current. A well-made, well-moored buoy, at the mouth of a narrow river, can create an iceberg; but usually, when the ice moves in force, the buoys met have their mooring-loops torn out, their mooring-chains broken, or their mooring-anchor weighed; and in each case the buoy is carried out to sea, when the buoy-tenders give chase, and, if successful in its capture, return it to position. The sea-going qualities of the large iron buoys are shown by their voluntary voyages. One is now anchored off the coast of Ireland, where it was picked up, about six weeks after it had been wrecked from its place in New York Harbor, and turned over to the Irish Lighthouse establishment by which it was reported to the United States Lighthouse board, when it was presented to the Irish board, who simply added to its former marks their own, and moored it near the point where it came ashore, in commemoration of its peculiar voyage.

The importance of keeping New York Harbor and Bay well marked has moved the board to keep its iron buoys in position, notwithstanding their danger during the winter, but with a spar-buoy beside each iron buoy, as the ice that carries away the one passes over the other, and allows it to resume its position, and indicate to passing vessels where the iron buoy should be, and also to show the buoy-tenders exactly where it is to be replaced. New York Harbor was twice swept clean of iron buoys during the winter of 1880-81, and, though some of them have been recovered, the board has been put to large expense to replace those which were lost. Still, it recognizes the fact that the loss of one steamer might cause a destruction of property many times greater than the cost of the buoys, to say nothing of the loss of life that the absence of buoys might occasion.

The ice-buoy invented by Mr. J. Parsons Smith, clerk to the Lighthouse Inspector at Philadelphia, is made of boiler-iron, and is divided into compartments, so that any one may be pierced without sinking the buoy. That of the first class costs $500, is fifty feet long, and stands twenty-two feet out of water. That of the second class costs $250, is forty feet long, and stands seventeen feet out of water. As with wooden spar-buoys, the ice passes over them without carrying them away; but, unlike the wooden buoys, they break the propeller-blades which strike them instead of being broken, and thus, defending themselves, last many times longer than spar-buoys, and, though costing more at first, are more economical in the end.

The board has a fleet of twenty-three steamers and three schooners, ranging from fifty to five hundred and fifty tons burden. It is the business of some of these steamers to attend to the buoyage of the coast, replacing the buoys which have gone adrift, exchanging every buoy for a fresh one once a year, and placing new buoys. They are also used to supply the lighthouses with provisions, fuel, and minor supplies, and on them the inspectors visit the light-stations to make their regular quarterly inspections and to pay the keepers. Certain of the tenders are used for construction purposes, freighting building material to light-
house sites, and conveying building and repairing parties from station to station. The Fern, the largest of all, is used as a supply steamer, and yearly visits the light-stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Nineteen of these vessels are employed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, three on the lakes, two on the western rivers, and two on the Pacific coast. Thirteen of these vessels have been built for lighthouse purposes since 1870, and are in tolerable condition. Ten of the steamers and two of the schooners are poorly adapted for the service, quite old, and are only kept on duty until they can be replaced by others. The board has built two iron side-wheel steamers, which cost about $40,000 each, when finished and equipped, and which are one hundred and forty-six feet three inches long, twenty-three feet eight inches beam, nine feet six inches hold, and of about 800 tons burden. Of those now in use, one is under 100 tons burden, seven are between 100 and 200, seven between 200 and 300, six between 300 and 400, one between 400 and 500, and one between 500 and 600.

The steam-tender Manzanita, which is represented in the cut, was built in Baltimore in 1878-79, and was sent through the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific coast, where, by reason of her size and power, she is used for inspection, supply, and construction purposes. Her length is one hundred and fifty-two feet, beam twenty-six feet, and hold nearly twelve feet. She is a screw steamer, schooner-rigged, built of wood, and cost, when equipped, about $80,000. She has a derrick attached to her forecastle, operated by a hoisting-engine, which takes its steam from her boiler. She is manned by a captain, mate, two engineers, and twenty-one others. The Manzanita may be considered as typical of the tenders of the future, rather than of the past or present, as she is the best in the service.

The first light-keeper, of whose regular appointment there is authentic information, was George Worthylake, husbandman, aged forty-three years, who was made keeper of the lighthouse on Little Brewster Island, Boston Harbor, in 1716, at fifty pounds per year, by the order of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay; and it seems that the keepers of the other seven lighthouses of colonial times were appointed in like manner.

When the General Government had assumed charge of the lighthouse establishment, the appointment of keepers was made by the President, and quite a number of the commissions bore the signature of George Washington, who took great interest in lighthouse affairs. One of the first officiates Washington, as President, performed, was to write to the keeper of Sandy Hook light, directing him to keep it burning until Congress had opportunity to provide for its continuance. Jefferson also took personal interest in lighthouse affairs, and in his personnel. There are hanging in the office of the Lighthouse Board, at Washington, several letters from Washington and Jefferson on lighthouse matters. Among them is a letter on which is the following endorsement:

"The above is accompanied by two other letters dated respectively May 30, and June 1, 1808, which strongly recommend Jared Hand’s appointment [as keeper of Montauk Point Light] to succeed his father, which were duly submitted to the President for his approval or rejection." On the letter the following endorsement appears:

"I have constantly refused to give in to this method of making offices hereditary. Whenever this one bo-
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comes actually vacant, the claims of Jared Hand may be considered with those of other competitors. Thomas Jefferson.

As their number increased, the nominations of keepers were made by collectors of customs who were the local superintendents of lights; but the appointments were made by the Secretary of the Treasury. That usage crystallized into law, and still obtains; but the nomination of the collector is forwarded to the Lighthouse Board, where it receives an endorsement which procures for it favorable or adverse action. The appointment, however, is but temporary, and continues only until the candidate has been examined, after which, if he passes, a full appointment is given him; otherwise he is dropped from the service.

The appointment of light-keepers is restricted to persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, who can read, write, and keep accounts, are able to do the requisite manual labor, to pull and sail a boat, and have enough mechanical ability to make the necessary minor repairs about the premises and keep them painted, white-washed, and in order.

Although but one grade of keeper is recognized by law, usage has divided keepers into several, with different pay as well as different duties, and with promotion running through the various grades. At one lighthouse there may be but one keeper; at another, a principal keeper and an assistant; and there is a station where there is a principal keeper with four assistants, the fourth having the lowest grade and the lowest pay, and the others having been appointed at that grade, and promoted as merit was shown and vacancies occurred; or they may have been transferred and promoted from another station. Although persons are appointed to the service and assigned to a given station, they are frequently transferred from one station to another, as the interests of the service may demand, and, while it is usual to consult a keeper's wishes in his assignment, there is nothing in the regulations to prevent the transfer of a man appointed in Maine to a station in Georgia; and occasionally keepers are with their own consent transferred from one district to another at a great distance. Young men who have seen some sea-service are preferred as assistants at the larger stations; and at stations requiring but one keeper, retired sea-captains or mates who have families are frequently selected. At those stations where there are fog-signals, it is customary, however, to have one assistant who is able to operate its machinery and keep it in repair; and he is usually one who is something of a machinist. Such persons are graded and paid at a higher rate on their original entry into the service than others.

While there are numerous light-stations located on submarine sites, the greater number of lights have connected with them a little land which the keepers are encouraged to cultivate. Hence small farms or gardens are often

connected with stations which are cultivated by the keepers' families.

Keepers are forbidden to engage in any business which can interfere with their presence at their stations, or with the proper and timely performance of their lighthouse duties; but it is no unusual thing to find a keeper working at his station as a shoemaker, tailor, or in some similar capacity, and there are light-keepers who fill neighboring pulpits, who hold commissions as justices of the peace, and there are still others who do duty as school-teachers, without neglecting their lighthouses. As the dwellings of the light-keepers are often tastefully planned, well built, and located on picturesque sites, people in search of summer quarters have so besought keepers for accommodation that the board has been compelled to prohibit them from taking boarders under any circumstances.

The board has done much to make keepers comfortable. They are furnished with quarters for themselves, and in certain cases for their families, and, when so far distant from market as to make its carriage equal or exceed its cost, with fuel and rations; suitable boats are furnished stations inaccessible by land; and at those stations on shore, distant from markets, barns are built for their cattle and horses. Something also has been done for the intellectual needs of the keepers and their families by supplying them with libraries. These are arranged in cases so constructed that they make rather a neat appearance when set upright on a table, and they only need be closed and locked to be ready for transportation. They contain on an average about fifty volumes each, of a profuse admixture of history, science, poetry, and romance, together with a Bible and prayer-book. One of these libraries is left at a station for some three months, when it is exchanged, and the first is passed on to another station. This is usually done when the inspector or makes his quarterly inspection; so each of the stations to which libraries are furnished sees some two hundred different books each year.

There are now nearly three hundred of these libraries in circulation through this establishment, and more are being prepared. In their distribution preference is given to those stations most distant from towns or villages.

The board does not, as yet, uniform its employees, or pension those who become maimed or worn out in its service. Keepers are under the law paid an average sum of $600 a year; but the rates range in individual cases from $106 to $1,000 a year. In March, 1881, Congress appropriated $585,000 for the payment of its 1,015 keepers.

The discipline of the service is somewhat rigid and severe, and has been from the beginning. On December 31, 1806, Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, placed the following endorsement on a letter:

The part which relates to the conduct of the keeper of Cape Henry lighthouse is submitted to the President for his decision.
Lighthouse Establishment, The United States.

The keepers of lighthouses should be dismissed, because of the small degree of remuneration, that is infrequently inflicted. But it follows in two cases. A keeper found to be not only summarily dismissed, but he is instantly ejected from an officer who allows his light to be dismissed without regard to his previous good conduct. The the board on this subject appear in a wing extract from one of its letters:

rd considers the duty of every light-keeper as long as the lighthouse stands; for him to desert it when in danger as a soldier to leave his guns on the enemy.

The keepers are considered the care of the lighthouse property their parcellary beyond any personal consideration the spirit de corps is such that he has never happened where the keepers on fire, as in the case of the first fire on Ledge, gone down with their light and died at their post; others where he has saved his lens, letting his family themselves; and there are repeated where the keeper has saved his light property and lost his own. A recent instance is that of the keepers of Island lighthouse, in Chesapeake Bay. They are iced out by ice early in February, he keeper and his assistant clung to his house, and, although one of their small uninjured, they were adrift in sixteen and a half hours without fire always in imminent danger, the eating ice often piled up against and swamped the house. It grounded on an island shortly after midnight, tide, and was full of water. The keepers went ashore in their boat, and at the shore the lens, its pedestal, library, much damaged by water, the empty oil cans, and then reported through their inspector to the board. e the keepers of another lighthouse, he ice, had deserted their post, and returned. The fact that no vessels could see their light while the ice was undue and that they returned to their post damage was in one of them, as the fact of their desertion was due, they were dismissed the service, and the two keepers who had spent those terrible hours afloat in Sharp's Island lighthouse, and then had saved its apparatus, were highly commended by a letter direct from the board itself, and then were appointed to the deserters' places. Light-keepers have been conspicuously successful in their exertions to save endangered life. It is recorded of Mrs. Ida Lewis-Wilson, the keeper of Lime Rock lighthouse, in the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, that she has saved the lives of thirteen different persons, in each instance at the risk of her own. Medals and other testimonials to her heroism have been conferred on her by individuals, by humane societies, and by State authorities. The latest recognition of her services has been made by the General Government, which, in May, 1881, conferred on her the first-class gold medal awarded by Congress to those who save life at the imminent risk of their own.

The commerce of the Western rivers was mainly restricted to motion by daylight, because of the difficulty in keeping steamboats in the tortuous channels, and avoiding the obstructions with which the channels abound. There were in 1873-74, on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, 1,100 steamboats, of 258,000 tons, 8,333 licensed barges, of 172,000 tons, and coal barges and other craft of 750,000 tons, making a total of about 1,200,000 tons. The total value of the cargoes carried by them was estimated at $400,000,000 per year. The coal sent to market yearly, by the Ohio River alone, amounted to 4,090,000 tons. Hence, when those interested in river commerce took vigorous measures, they had little difficulty in procuring Congressional action. In 1874, an appropriation of $50,000 was made for a survey of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, and to establish on them temporary lights and buoys. The survey was made, a favorable report followed, and two lighthouse districts were duly established, one, the fourteenth, extending from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and the other, the fifteenth, comprising the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers. An inspector and an engineer were appointed for each district; a steamer hastily fitted for the work was furnished to each inspector, and they proceeded to light up the rivers. The navigation of these waters was of the most intricate character. The crossings were numerous; and, at some, technically called "blind crossings," where the banks show no diversity of outline, and where the channel is narrow, pilots were frequently delayed, and could not always avoid disaster. At many points, previous to the establishment of the lights, passage was never attempted on a dark night, but by means of the lights, the passages are made practicable at all times. The hidden obstructions are numberless, and in many places barely leave room for the passage of large vessels. There are many consecutive miles on these rivers where the wrecks average more than one
to the mile. Keepers for the river lights are selected from among the people living on and owning property along the river, and they have generally been found trustworthy, and awake to the demands of the service.

The fixed lights, as shown in the cut, are substantially made lens lanterns, which are suspended from an arm projecting from a post, at an elevation of from eight to ten feet from the ground. They are of most service during low water, though they afford important aid at other times. At points where the channel is made very narrow by permanent obstructions, and the passage dangerous, buoys have been placed as day marks, to which floating lights are attached at night. From the testimonials received from officers and managers of different steamboat lines, boards of trade, and others interested in the navigation of those waters, these lights and buoys appear to be a great benefit to river commerce.

In 1875, $100,000 were appropriated to maintain the lights on the Western rivers; $150,000 in 1876; $140,000 in 1877, the same in 1878, but $180,000 in 1879, $140,000 again in 1880, and $150,000 were appropriated in 1881. There were on June 30, 1880, on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers, eight hundred and nineteen of these lights, each having an average cost for its maintenance of $156.28 per year, and all of them costing in the aggregate $128,000 for that year. The board by the act of March 8, 1881, was also required to light the mouth of the Red River.

The lighthouse inspector is an officer of the army or navy, the detail being changed at proper times. It is now considered that the time an officer spends on lighthouse duty aids to make up his education and to contribute to his efficiency. Hence this duty is sought in times of peace by ambitious young officers of judgment, tact, and habits of study, who can do the lighthouse establishment good service. The fourteen inspectors now on duty are all officers of the navy; one is a rear-admiral, one a captain, ten are commanders, and two are lieutenant-commanders. They serve without other than their shore-duty pay. It is the duty of each inspector to attend, under the directions of the board, to supplying the lights of his respective district; to keep the discipline of the light-keepers; to inspect the light-stations, light-ships, and light-tenders, and all the lighthouse people and property in his district each quarter; to attend to the examination, promotion, and transfer of the keepers, to answer the calls made on him by the board, for special information as to the needs of commerce at specified points; to make the numerous reports to the board, on blanks provided for that purpose; to act as purchasing and disbursing officer; and he has recently been ordered to pay each keeper his salary each quarter. Commander C. J. McDougal, U. S. N., the Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, was drowned on March 28, 1881, when attempting to reach Cape Mendocino, light-station, California, from the lighthouse steam-tender. The surf-boat was upset, and the inspector, though an expert swimmer, together with three other persons, was lost.

He is supposed to have been carried down by the weight of the coin on his person that he was taking on shore, to use in paying to the light-keepers their quarterly salary.

There is no specified time for which an officer of the corps of engineers shall serve as a lighthouse engineer, as he often has at the same time charge of fortification or harbor engineering works. His lighthouse duties are to prepare plans and specifications for lighthouse structures, and submit them to the board; to purchase the material, arrange for the labor, and take charge of their erection or repair; to set up and keep in repair the illuminating apparatus of each light-station in his district, and to purchase and care for the real estate, lighthouse sites, etc., of the establishment in his district. He reports to the board, when requested, as to the necessity and cost of establishing new aids to navigation. The coasts of the country show with what success the engineers have grappled with the problems of lighthouse engineering, not only on land but on subaqueous foundations.

Enough has been said of the routine duties of the board. But two points should be here mentioned. It is not only its duty to build
Lighthouse Establishment, the United States.

Lighthouses when authorized by Congress, but it is customary to furnish Congress reasons for refusing appropriations for building unnecessary lighthouses. Each lighthouse is established by Congressional enactment. A petition from those interested, usually ship-owners and ship-masters, is presented by a Senator or the Representatives in whose district it is proposed that the lighthouse shall be located. The petition is referred to the Committee on Commerce, which asks the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, who refers the question to the Light-house Board, which in turn calls on the inspector and engineer of the proper lighthouse district to examine and report on the necessity, practicability, and cost of the proposed structure. Their reports, with such other information on the subject as the board may have at hand, are referred to its own committee on location, when a formal report and recommendation is made to the board, which report is transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who in turn sends both his own opinion and the board's recommendation to the committee of the Senate or House asking the information, and on the report of that committee, if it is favorable, is based the report of the Committee on Appropriations and the action of Congress. But frequently the reports are unfavorable, and it has happened that the board has been interpellated on the same matter by several successive Congresses, and has been required to build the lighthouse it has reported was not needed.

The board often receives from those interested statements bearing on a case intended to affect favorably its report as to the need for a proposed lighthouse. Thus it often weighs rather than finds evidence, and supplements rather than institutes investigation.

The board has been called on several times to show cause why it should not be transferred from the Treasury to some other department. It has already made report against its transfer to the Navy Department and to the War Department; a bill recently was before Congress providing for its transfer to the Interior Department, and the Forty-third Congress rejected a bill providing for abolishing the board, placing the establishment again under the charge of a superintendent.

The heavy tax laid on American commerce by Great Britain as light-dues has provoked American merchants into taking steps for retaliation. Hence the Lighthouse Board has several times been called on to show cause why light-dues should not be charged upon British shipping coming into American ports, and also why the lighthouse establishment should not be made self-supporting by charging light-dues against our own commerce. It has uniformly responded that light should be as free as air; that its work was done not only in the interests of commerce, but for the sake of science and humanity, and that it should be supported from the national treasury as are the army, the navy, or as is the Coast Survey or Life-Saving Service.

The board has its own drafting room, where it prepares the plans and specifications of many of its more important lighthouses and lightships, and where it examines and revises, if need be, the plans submitted by its engineers.

The board has preserved, bound in some five hundred volumes of from five hundred to one thousand pages each, the letters it has received, and in as many more volumes the copies of letters it has written. In those received are recorded the results of the experience of the lighthouse establishment. The board has made that available by a unique subject card index. It is contained in six cases, each of which has thirty-two drawers, in each of which is an average of 1,750 cards, all containing something over 800,000 cards. In addition to this subject index, which of course has many cross entries, and therefore many duplicates, it has a chronological personal index of the same matter running through some thirty volumes, in which there are, say, 150,000 entries.

There were on July 1, 1880, in use the following aids to navigation operated by the lighthouse establishment:

- First-order lights ........................................ 47
- Second-order lights ........................................ 28
- Third-order lights .......................................... 105
- Fourth-order lights ........................................ 294
- Fifth-order lights ......................................... 123
- Sixth-order lights ......................................... 160
- Range lenses .................................................. 10
- Lens lanterns ................................................. 14
- Reflectors on lighthouses ................................ 10
- Stake-lights on rivers .................................... 810
- Light-ships .................................................. 81
- Whistling-buoys in position ................................ 25
- Other buoys in position .................................... 8,110
- Fog-signal, steam or hot air ................................ 27

The average sum paid for maintaining an average light-station of each class was during the year ending June 30, 1880:

- For a first-order light-station ................................ 2,704 67
- For a second-order light-station ........................... 2,903 18
- For a third-order light-station ................................ 1,851 98
- For a fourth-order light-station ................................ 1,256 88
- For a fifth-order light-station ................................ 1,370 66
- For an outside lightship of recent build ................... 8,140 49
- For an inside lightship of old build ........................ 3,935 54
- For an average fog-signal operated by steam or hot air, not counting the salary of its operator, who was paid as lightkeeper .................. 644 00
- For a steam-tender of recent build .......................... 15,722 49

There are 9,959 nautical miles of lighted coast on the ocean, gulf, bay, sound, lake, and river shores, not counting the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers, which are lighted on a different and cheaper plan. The sums actually expended in lighting and buoying these 9,959 miles of coast during the year ending June 30, 1879, amounted to $1,706,700. And in this sum the $27,060 expended in maintaining the fifty-four fog-signal buoys operated that year is not included. Hence the cost of lighting and buoying the United States coast was for that year $171.57 per nautical mile.
The appropriations made by act of March 8, 1881, for the maintenance of the United States Lighthouse Establishment for the year ending June 30, 1880, amounted to $3,526,400, of which $476,400 were appropriated for new works, or for finishing those previously commenced and not then finished.*

ARNOLD B. JOHNSON,
Chief Clerk Lighthouse Board.

LITERATURE, AMERICAN, IN 1880.

The cheap republications of English books have so diminished the trade of the respectable houses which reprint by arrangements with the authors or allow royalties, that as a consequence American publishers have depended much more upon American authors for their supply of new works than heretofore. Of ninety books published lately by the Harpers, exclusive of the Franklin Square Library, fifty-four were by American authors, and many of these have been reprinted in England. Of forty-nine of the publications of Charles Scribner's Sons, approximately covering the year 1880, forty were written by Americans, of which twenty-eight were new works, and half of this number were reproduced on the other side. Of the thirty books issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, comprising their more important publications in 1880, eighteen were of American authorship. And in the reproductions of foreign books by American publishers not one half are reprints of English books, a large proportion being special translations made for the publishers from the Continental literatures by native writers.

The entries in the "Publishers' Weekly" for the year, comprising the lists of the more prominent publishers of the country and the more notable works published by others, added together and classified, give the following approximate computation of the more respectable publications of 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>No. of works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiction</td>
<td>998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile books</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology and religion</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography, memoirs, etc.</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education—language</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description, travel, etc.</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical science</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetry and the drama</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary history and literature</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political and social</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Useful arts</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural sciences</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine arts and illustrated works</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, sports, etc.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humor and satire</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music (chiefly church and school)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental and moral philosophy</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total books reported</td>
<td>2,078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* M. Allard, Inspecteur-Général des Ponts et Chausées (the managing head of the French Lighthouse establishment), in the "Annales des Ponts et Chausées" for October, 1880, some statements from which it appears that there are 12,800 lighthouses in France, 21,000 miles of coast and 1,500 miles of locks, and 2,500 miles of canals. But then, France had then twenty-five lighthouses and fifty-three lighthouses established in the United States in that year, and the United States had in that year nine lighthouses and forty-two buoys per hundred miles of coast, and the United States had fifty-four; and France had no river lights worth mentioning, according to M. Allard, while the United States maintained 878 during that year.

In Theology the publications of 1880 are remarkable for their value and originality, though not surpassing in number those of former years. Matthew Prince's "Confessions upon the Holy Bible" (New York, Carter's) is a model commentary for familiar use, being at the same time faithful and learned in substance, and popular and lucid in style. "The Life and Writings of St. John," by the late Rev. Dr. James M. Macdonald, is a fine example of the studies of the religious nature and personality of personages of the Scriptures which have multiplied of recent years (Scribner's). Francis H. Underwood's "The True Story of the Exodus of Israel" gives the conclusions of Brugsch-Bey, reached after his prolonged investigations of the monuments of Egypt, corroborating the Scriptural account of the sojourn in Egypt and escape of the Israelites (Boston, Lee & Shepard). "Fifteen Sermons," by William Rollinson Whittingham, are characteristic discourses of the lately deceased vigorous and earnest Bishop of Maryland. "Sabbath Essays" are argumentative papers read at the Sabbath Conventions in Massachusetts (Boston). "The Christian Preacher" (New York, Randolph) is a reproduction of lectures in the Yale Divinity School on the character and attainments which befit a clergyman, by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. "Faith and Character" (New York, Scribner's) is a collection of sermons on the true type of healthy religious life, by Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent. The "Sermons Preached on Various Occasions by James de Koven, D. D.," containing a memoir, by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, is a collection of characteristic discourses by one of the most ardent and devoted of Christian teachers, who clung tenaciously to the old traditions and beliefs (published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, for the benefit of Racine College). The translation of Dr. Gieseler's learned "Text-Book of Church History" has been completed, since the death of Professor Henry B. Smith, who translated the first four volumes and a portion of the last, by Miss Mary A. Robinson (New York, Harper). "The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years," is a valuable contribution to the history of Protestantism, by Henry Martyn Dexter (New York, Harper's). The "Oriental and Biblical Journal" is a new quarterly, de-
LITERATURE, AMERICAN, IN 1880.


The translation of Professor Eucken's "Fundamental Concepts of Modern Philosophic Thought" (New York, Appleton) is a lucid exposition of the position of the introspective philosophers with regard to the fundamental problems of being, which, for want of a popular interpretation, have of late been neglected for lack of a sympathetic study. Lange's great work on the "History of Materialism" has been published in a translation (Boston, Houghton).

Of publications on the Natural Sciences there have appeared but few original treatises in book form during the year. For the popular presentation of the theoretical conclusions and important discoveries of the scientific world the public depend in a great measure upon British authors. Several translations of extensive works in other languages have been made and published in this country, and all the important English books of popular interest have been reproduced. The original scientific workers in the United States, who are becoming more numerous and whose labors, while more productive, are more difficult, are not to be neglected. The reports and transactions of scientific societies, and, lastly, in the publications which are issued at the expense of some of the larger universities. The aid and encouragement which is extended to science by the Government is not generally appreciated. Though the principle is deprecated by many, the extent of this encouragement and the value of the subsidized labor to science and to the country are disproportionately greater than the cost incurred. The important publications of the scientific bureau connected with the Government, and of those of the States, deserve notice from their increase and improvement. Among the Government publications may be mentioned "Henry's Contribution to the ELECTROMAGNETIC TELEGRAPH," by William B. Taylor; "Report on the Lands of the Arid Regions of the United States," by J. W. Powell; Colonel Garrick Mallery's "Introduction to the Sign Languages among the North American Indians," a Smithsonian publication; Lieutenant Sigsbee's "Deep Sea Soundings," the magnificently illustrated account of hydrographic work on the American coast; the "Monographs on the Cotton Worm," by Charles V. Riley, and the "Chinc-Chin Bug," by Cyrus Thomas; G. K. Gilbert's "Report on the Geology of the Henry Mountains," an important original work upon volcanic action; Hayden's "Reports on the Geological Survey of the Territories"; "The Narrative of the Second Arctic Expedition made by Charles F. Hall," edited by Professor J. E. Nourse; and Dr. Baird's "Fishery Reports." The "North American Entomologist," A. R. Grote, editor, is a new and monthly, published in Buffalo; Nicol's chapters from the "Physical History of the Earth" is a well-planned book on the changes of the planet
(New York, Harpers). A "Refutation of Darwinism" has been written by T. W. O'Neill (Philadelphia, Lippincott). Dr. Prantl's "Text-Book of Botany," translated from the German, and edited by S. H. Vines, is an excellent compendium of the modern structural and physiological botany, presenting the discoveries and generalizations which have only recently elevated this branch into the position of a genuine natural science. Nisandet's "Galvanic Batteries" (New York, Wiley) is a thorough treatise on the subject. The "Science of Life," by J. H. Wythe, M.D. (New York, Phillips & Hunt), is a treatise on biology from the orthodox standpoint. Du Bois's "Thermo-Dynamics" (New York, Wiley) is a most elaborate and exhaustive treatise. The more important reprints of foreign publications are: Huxley's "Crayfish," "Darwin's "Power of Movement in Plants"; Lindeley's "Mind in the Lower Animals"; Rosey and Schorlemmer's "Chemistry"; Ball's "Astronomy"; Bastian's "Brain as an Organ of Mind"; and Maudsley's "Pathology of Mind." The "American Journal of Phylology" is a quarterly, edited by Professor Basil Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore.

Professor Alexander Winchell, in "Pre-Adamites," while expounding his own thoughtful views on the first appearance of man, conveys a great deal of anthropological knowledge in classic and systematic form (Chicago, Griggs). "The Mound-Builders," by J. P. McLean (Cincinnati, Clarke), is a general compendium of the subject, and an account of the author's own researches in Ohio. The first annual report of the Archaeological Institute of America, commended in Boston in 1879, contains several learned papers by Lewis H. Morgan, Joseph T. Clarke, and other members (Cambridge).

Among numerous excellent educational treatises on scientific subjects may be mentioned, Edward S. Dana's Text-Book of Mechanics (New York, Wiley); "The Orthoptist," the best and most convenient guide to the correct pronunciation of English words, by Alfred Ayres (New York, Appletons); and "Chemical Exercises in Qualitative Analysis," by George W. Rains, M. D. (New York, Appletons), introducing younger students to laboratory practice and experimental study. Professor T. R. Lounsbury's "History of the English Language" (New York, Holt) is a manual for the accurate student. William Swinton's "Masterpieces of English Literature" is a book which will help materially to impart that knowledge of our literature and its development, which has lately become so prominent a study in schools (New York, Harpers). "Ballads and Lyrics" (Boston, Houghton) is a book of similar purpose and excellence, being a well-selected anthology for school use, made by Henry Cabot Lodge. "The Science of English Verse" is a scholarly and scientific treatise on prosody, by Sidney Lanier (New York, Scribners). "Words and their Uses" and "Every-Day English" (Boston, Ho-ughton) are by Richard Grant White, the popular grammatical critic. Mayo W. Hazeltine, in "British and American Education" (New York, Harper's), makes a just and thorough comparison of the two systems of higher education.

Technical works on the most various branches of practical knowledge have for many years been produced in considerable numbers in the United States. Many of these are elaborate treatises which rank high in their special departments for completeness, accurate learning, and logical and perspicacious exposition. The number issued of such works of the highest class is increasing from year to year. Colonel William Pratt Wainright's "Radical Mechanics of Animal Locomotion" (New York, Van Nostrand) is a military treatise, but has a general practical and scientific interest. "The Field Engineer," by William Findley Shub (New York, Van Nostrand), is a manual for railroad engineers. Appletons' "Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics" is a very complete and extensive illustrated dictionary of mechanics and engineering, edited by Park Benjamin. Corbitt's "History of the Mississippi Jetties" is a thorough technical account of those works (New York, Wiley). Among the many other practical and theoretical works on mechanical and industrial subjects may be noted Leaing's volume on "Quantity Surveying"; Dunham's new book on "Paper-Making" (New York, Spon); Searle on "Field Engineering" (New York, Wiley); Burr's "Stresses on Bridges"; and Ricketts' "Assaying" (New York, Wiley). "Stratigraphic" (New York, Appletons) is an adaptation of the German war-game, elaborated by the author, Lieutenant Charles A. L. Totten, for the use of American students of tactics, which has been taken up with much favor by American military men.

Armstrong's "Cattle-Feeding" is an elaborate practical treatise on this important subject (New York, Wiley). "Scientific Agriculture" is a valuable compendium, in clear and popular language, by N. T. Lupton, LL. D. (New York, Appletons). Edward P. Roe's "Success with Small Fruits" (New York, Dodd & Mead) is as pleasant to read as it is useful and sensible.

The publications of the year on subjects connected with Medicine from their number and excellence show that in this as well as in other branches, the cultivation of solid and thorough learning, particularly of the sort which has an immediate practical bearing, is becoming more general. The numerous popular books on medical and hygiene subjects by competent authors is a gratifying phenomenon which is not confined to the United States, though this country leads in this important line of progress. Dr. George M. Beard gives the results of his exhaustive study of the nervous infirmity of Americans in "A Practical Treatise on Ner-
LITERATURE, AMERICAN, IN 1880.

Exhaustion” (New York, Wood). Dr. Wilson has written a suggestive volume saith and Health Resorts” (Philadelphia, & Coates). A valuable work on Eu-
cedal springs is Dr. Edward Gut-
“Watering-places of Germany, etc.”
York, Appletons). Dr. Beard’s “Sea-
se” propounds an entirely new theory of
use and treatment of that malady (New
freat). “The Summer and its Diseases,”
nes C. Wilson, M. D.; “Winter and its
“by Hamilton Osgood, M. D.; “The
and the Voice,” by J. Solis Cohen,
and “Brain-Work and Overwork,” by
C. Wood, are some of a series of Amer-
Health Primers” edited by Dr. W. W.
Philadelphia, Blakiston). Dr. J. M.
’s “Hygienic and Therapeutic Relations
ase-Plants” (Philadelphia, Lippincott)
of a subject of practical concern, and
the results of interesting observations.
treatises on hygiene and medicine for
“use are, “The Throat and its Pu-
by Louis Eleberg (New York, Putnam’s).
A Doctor’s Suggestions to the Com-
unity Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa (New York,
as). Contributions to sanitary science
ur Homes,” by Dr. Henry Harbors-
ephia, Blackiston); and “Water Analysis
itary Purposes” (Philadelphia, Blakis-
reliable manual by the noted chemist,
rankland. Special treatises of interest
ue are Roosa and Ely’s “Ophthalmic and
ontributions” (New York, Putnam’s); 
“infection of Wecker’s large work on “Ocu-
rapieticus” (New York, Wood); Jacobi
itheria”; Bosworth’s “Diseases of
eat and Nose,” and Robinson on “Ca-
; the translation of Frey on the “Micro-
; Rosso.” A method for the nervous
“New York, Wood”); and Gross on
ers of the Mammary Gland” (New York,
oes). A pharmaceutical journal in Ger-
’s scientific scope, is edited by Dr. George
el, and published in New York.
excellent methodical treatises on the
which the juristic literature of Ameri-
sesses a great number, are receiving new
s; and, concurrently, some of the
riters are turning their attention to
paration of popular expositions of the
and operation of the laws for the
m of lay-readers, a commendable prac-
tegnant with beneficial consequences.
ibbett’s “Judge and Jury” (New York,
rs is a pleasantly instructive outline of
re important laws now in force in the
ates, the changes which the law has
one, the system of the judiciary, etc.
General Principles of Constitutional
the United States,” by Thomas M.
(Boston, Little, Brown & Co.), is an
lytical and historical treatise in concise
s on the Constitution, and its interpre-
tion and workings. Bigelow’s “His-
low’s “History of Procedure in England” is
a learned work upon a subject connected with
the history of our jurisprudence (Boston, Little,
Brown & Co.). Special treatises issued by
the same publishers are Bigelow’s “Bills, Notes,
and Checks”; Benjamin Robbins Curtis’s “In-
ridiction and Peculiar Jurisprudence of
the Courts of the United States”; F. F. Heard’s
“Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions”; 
Professor C. C. Langdell’s “Summary of the
Law of Contracts”; “Schouler on Bills, 
including Carriers, Innkeepers, and Pledge”,
and “The Trial by Jury,” a text-book prepared for
the Harvard School, by Thomas Starkie.
The “Brief Synopsis of the Collection Laws of
the United States and Canada” (New
York, Appletons) supplies information which
was greatly needed by business men in an
accurate and handy book. The “American Man-
ual of Parliamentary Law,” by George T.
Fish (New York, Harper’s), is an excellent new
hand-book of the recognized customs of de-
liberative assemblies (New York, Harper’s).
Among the American books on Art and the
history of the arts, the following are worthy of
notice: Three excellent manuals for students
and amateurs are “Pottery Decoration under
the Glaze,” by M. Louise McLaughlin, “In-
structions in the Art of Modeling in Clay,” by
A. L. Vago, and “Charcoal Drawing without
a Master,” by Karl Robert, all published by
Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. “Some
Practical Hints on Wood Engraving,” by W. J.
Linton (Boston, Lee & Shepard), is a harsh dis-
tribute against the experiment and innovations
of the new school of artistic wood-engraving,
by one of the early leaders in the movement
which he deprecates. “Great Lights in Sculp-
ture and Painting” (New York, Appletons) is
a manual for young students of art history, by
S. D. Doremus. The elaborate “History of
Painting” by Wolfmann and Woermann is pro-
duced in New York by Dodd, Mead & Co.
“The American Art Review” is an aesthetic
journal of rather high standing and purpose,
published in Boston by Estes & Lauriat.

The handy volume on “Great Singers” by
George T. Ferris (New York, Appletons), is
a very agreeable, gossipy account of the
famous lady opera-singers of bygone times.
Louis Nohl’s “Life of Mozart,” translation by
John J. Lalor, is a model musical biography
(Chicago, Jansen, McClurg & Co.). Schumann’s
volume of essays and criticisms, entitled “Mu-
sic and Musicians,” has been translated and
published with annotations by Fanny Raymond
Ritter (New York, Schubert & Co.).

No comprehensive work of History, of Ameri-
can authorship, has appeared during the year,
but a few books of research on special subjects
have come out. Of outline sketches and
digests for popular reading and instruction there
is an abundant supply. Dr. Schilemann
was assisted in his “Researches and Discoveries
on the Site of Troy,” a magnificent volume, pub-
lished in this country by Harper’s, by the la-
bors of several of the most eminent European archaeologists. "The Origin of the Homeric Poems" (New York, Harpers) is a translation by Professor Lewis J. Sayard of a remarkable lecture by Dr. H. Bonitz, which is much read in Germany, summing up the great controversy and the investigations concerning the authorship of Homer which have been going on for nearly a century. Professor Herdermann’s "Business Life in Ancient Rome" (New York, Harpers) is a fine monograph on antique commerce and industrial methods. "Caliph Haroun Alraschid and Saracen Civilization" by E. H. Palmer (New York, Putnam’s), is the authentic history of the famous Saracen monarch by E. H. Palmer, the Orientalist.

Professor Henry M. Baird has written a good historical monograph, evincing earnest labor in a congenial field of research, on the "Rise of the Huguenots in France" (New York, Scribners). Henry P. Johnston’s "Observations on Judge Jones’s Loyalist History of the American Revolution" (New York, Appleton) is intended to refute the misstatements of the spirited and witty but slanderous and vituperative diary, first published in 1879, lest these errors should creep into other works. "New England Bygones" and "Old-Time Child-Life" are pleasant descriptions of American life in early times, by E. H. Arr (Philadelphia, Lippincott).

Books upon Political and Economy are becoming more numerous. Although American writers on these subjects are not divided into well-defined schools of thought as in other countries, and although they do not derive the assistance which they might from the enormous new European literature on these subjects, many desultory and occasional disquisitions are published upon special matters which have become prominent questions for speculation and opinion. The "Miscellaneous Writings," by Francis Lieber, have been published by Lippincott & Co. "A True Republic," by Albert Stickney (New York, Harpers), arraigns party government, and advocates civil-service reform. New numbers of Putnam’s "Economic Monographs" are "Free Ships" by Captain John Codman; "Labor-making Machinery," by Frederick Perry Powers. "Labor" and "Socialism" are series of lectures on topics connected with these subjects, by Joseph Cook. "The Interocian Canal and the Monroe Doctrine" is an anonymous vindication of the exclusive policy regarding the canal. "The Action of the United States Tariff," by Alfred Tylor, an English thinker, suggests an unsuspected effect of protection (New York, Putnam’s). "Free Land and Free Trade" is a plea for unrestricted commerce and a warning against land monopoly, by Samuel S. Cox (New York, Putnam’s). H. W. Richardson’s short account of "The National Banks" is not only a correct description but an able defense of the system (New York, Harper’s). "The Elective Franchise in the United States," by D. C. McMillan (New York, Putnam’s), gives a searching examination of the working and defects of the present American elective methods, and proposes as a remedy for the cause the election of the primaries into a condition for spontaneous and authoritative action, qualifications for voters at primary meetings, and direct nominations of party candidates. Henry George’s "Progress and Poverty," published in library form by Appleton’s, is one of the most original and profound works in political economy which has appeared lately in any country, and which is so recognized, being translated and studied in various European languages; the author has, independently and without aid from their writings, taken the advanced position of the later school of German writers on theoretical jurisprudence and national economy. Blanqui’s famous "History of Political Economy" has been translated into English for the first time, by Emily J. Leonard (New York, Putnam’s). "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life" (by H. R. Hough) is a book containing much shrewd thought, and is a strong presentation of the author’s peculiar views (Boston, Houghton). Bulles’s "Financial History of the United States" (New York, Appleton’s) is a learned and valuable work. The "Political and Legal Remedies for War," by Sheldon Amos (New York, Harpers), gives a thoughtful examination of the subject. Atkinson’s "Railroads of the United States" ably discusses the political aspects of transportation. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe’s "Modern Society" (Boston, Roberts) gives the reflections of a bold and acute female thinker on social subjects. "Homicide North and South" is an interesting statistical study of the relative frequency of personal violence in the different sections of the Union, by H. V. Redfield (Philadelphia, Lippincott). Dr. E. C. Wines, the energetic laborer for prison reform, has published a volume entitled "The State of Prisons and of Child-saving Institutions in the Civilized World," a description of the penal and reformatory institutions and methods of every country, comprising even those of Oriental nations. "The State and the Liquor Traffic" is a paper by the Secretary of the Board of Health of New Jersey, Ezra M. Hunt, intended to show that the the license system was originally adopted for restrictive, and not for revenue purposes (New York). "A Century of Dishonor" (New York, Harpers) contains a disclosure of the injustice to the Indians resulting from the policy and practice of the United States Government in its relations with the tribes (by Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson). The Indian question is discussed more fully, and more calmly and objectively, in "Our Indian Wars," by George W. Moneyhenny, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co.).

A large number of excellent works of Travel and geographical description have been published. Nathaniel H. Bishop’s "Four Months
LITERATURE, AMERICAN, IN 1880.

... Box" (Boston, Lee & Shepard) is a
... John Morton Murphy's "Sport-
... "Canoe and Camera," is a
... sion of a fishing excursion in the Maine
... y Thomas Sedgwick Steele (New York,
... Marton Harland's "[Mrs.
... sap" (Syracuse), is an account of
... and fishing adventures in the Adiron-
... Michigan. "Canoe and Camera," is a
... the fishing excursions in the Main-
... y, Judd & Co.), Marton Harland's [Mrs.
... s's] account of European travel, "Toi-
... pleasant Paths" (New York, Scribners),
... useful suggestions for invalid travelers.
... Payson Arnold has written an agree-
... ravel in a seldom trodden path of Eu-
... g "Gleanings from Petrosina
... Upper Engadine" (Boston, Houghton).
... S. Cox's "Search for Winter Sunbeams"
... ork, Appleton) is a second edition of a
... nternary and comical observations of
... in the Mediterranea
... of Frederick A. Ober's "Camp in the
... (Boston, Lee & Shepard) is an
... ming account of a naturalist's adven-
... little-known lesser Antilles. "New
... and the Santa Fé Trail" is a lively
... cences in the far West and en-
... of travel by A. A. Hayes (New York,
... Brazil: the Amazons and the
... s) (New York, Scribners) is an enter-
... vering travel in an interesting region,
... bert H. Smith.

... and its Campaigns in
... is by Lieutenant F. V. Greene, military
... to the United States Legation in St.
... the new edition of Lippincott's
... the complete geographical
... the year's publications. In religious bi-
... ng of sketches of eminent
... ology (New York, Appleton) is a series
... of William Wilberforce, by John
... D. B.; and Philip Doddridge, by
... en, are of the Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge
... of New York, Harpers) is a biography
... the most eminent of American divines,
... still more celebrated and influential.
... ng the "Life," by his nephew has been
... the occasion of the centennial of
... and a volume of "Reminiscences.
... abeth Palmer Peabody, and a memorial
... by Charles T. Brooks (Boston, Roberts),
... en published. The life of another emi-
... Charles T. Brooks (Boston, Roberts),
... of Horace Bushnell" (New York,
... Harpers), "Memorials of Frances Ridley
... g," author of tender religious poetry,
... been prepared by her sister, M. V. G. H.
... and Randolph), and several volumes of
... her writings have also been published
during the year. "Sister Augustina, an
... of Attila" (New York, Holt), is a trans-
... the German memoir of Amalie von Lasse-
... the story of a remarkable life of devo-
... tions and to benevolent works.

... "A Model Superintendent," is a sketch
... of the life and labors of Henry E. Haven,
... Clay Trumbull (New York, Harpers).
... Professor Henry Boynton Smith's memoir,
... his wife (New York, Armstrong), is an
... biography of an amiable and accom-

An edition of Madame d'Abray's memoirs of English court life, revised and edited by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, is called "The Diary and Letters of Frances Burney" (Boston, Roberts). Henri de Lacretelle's "Lamartine and his Friends," translated by Maria E. Odell (New York, Putnam), gives the reader a familiar acquaintance with the brilliant poet-statesman and other great Frenchmen of the nineteenth century. C. H. Jones has written sketches of the lives of Macaulay and Gladstone (New York, Appleton). "Certain Men of Mark" (Boston, Roberts) contains sketches of living historical characters, by George Makepeace Towle. The long-delayed publication of "Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat," now completed (New York, Appleton), has accomplished an important mission in establishing the image of a real man, though in many respects an ignoble one, for the floating vision of ideal virtues and vices, and superhuman powers, which political panegyrists and detractors have left of Napoleon.

"Abraham Lincoln and the Abolition of Slavery in the United States" (New York, Putnam) is a life of Lincoln, written by Charles Godfrey Leland, with enthusiastic admiration and intelligent appreciation for the war President's true virtues and achievements. "Anecdotes of Public Men," a volume of intensely interesting reminiscences by Colonel John W. Forney (New York, Harpers). The "Memoir of Governor Andrew" contains personal reminiscences of the late Governor of Massachusetts, by Peleg W. Chandler (Boston, Roberts). The "Memoir of Henry Armit Brown," edited by Professor J. M. Hoppin (Philadelphia, Lippincott), preserves the memory of a gifted orator and high-minded politician whose early death was a national loss.

Mrs. John T. Sargent's "Sketches and Reminiscences of the Radical Club of Chestnut Street, Boston," and Charles T. Congdon's "Reminiscences of a Journalist" (Boston, Osgood), present interesting pictures of literary and intellectual society in America. "My College Days," by Dr. Robert Toombs, is a frank and garrulous narration of personal reminiscences of school and college life in New York,
Hartford, and Edinburgh. Henry W. Wixott's "Reminiscences of an Idler" is a sprightly, entertaining narrative of a careless life of social pleasure and adventure (New York, Forde). Jane Grey Swisshelm has published a volume of personal recollections under the title of "Half a Century" (Chicago). "Elihu Burritt," edited by Charles Northend (New York, Appletons), is an account of a man who deserves to be remembered as a philanthropic agitator, though more famous in his day as a self-taught linguist. The "Recollections and Opinions of an Old Pioneer" is an interesting account of early California life, by P. H. Burnett, the first Governor of the State (New York, Appletons).

Literary History and Criticism have received many excellent contributions. Hermann Grimm's "Life and Times of Goethe" has been translated by Miss S. H. Adams (Boston, Little, Brown & Co.). The translation of the correspondence of Catherine Elizabeth Goethe, mother of the poet, with her son and others, made by Alfred S. Gibbs (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.), has proved a popular book. Dr. Scherr's critical and historical biography of Schiller has been translated by Elizabeth McLellan (Philadelphia, Kohler). "Studies in German Literature" is a series of lectures by Bayard Taylor, which, although written for delivery before students, reveal throughout his unlimited knowledge of literature and his rare critical insight (New York, Putnam). "Madame de Staël," by Abel Stevens (New York, Harper), is a thorough and well-sifted collection of all facts which are connected with the life of this famous woman, and is an exceedingly interesting work.

Aspects of German Culture," by Granville Stanley Hall (Boston, Osgood), is an analysis of contemporary life and thought in Germany by the keen observer who has written on German subjects for the New York "Nation."

"Shakespeare: A Biographic and Ästhetic Study," is a gracefully written essay, speculating on the life and character of the great poet (Boston, Lee & Shepard). "Shakespeare's Morals" is another reflective essay, in which the moral convictions of Shakespeare are deduced from his writings, by Arthur Gilman (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.). The "New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare," which is being prepared by Dr. Horace Howard Furness (Philadelphia, Lippincott), is the work of an accomplished scholar possessing fine critical discernment, and, what is equally important, an accurate appreciation of the taste and demands of the public in an edition of Shakespeare. Henry James's study of Hawthorne, which has provoked many strictures and various comments, is very conscientiously thought out and characteristic of the author. Eugene Lautrec's "series of "Literature Primers" (New York, Appleton) closes its "primer of American Literature." "Great Authors of All Ages" is an imperfect and careless compilation, but contains selections from a large number of writers, especially in English literature, by S. Austin Allibone (Philadelphia, Lippincott). Rev. E. A. Cobham Turner's "Reader's Hand-Book" (Philadelphia, Lippincott) is a handy reference volume containing the names, fictitious, historical, and legendary, which are common subjects of allusions and parallels in fine literature, and giving epitomes of the plots of dramas and fictions, and other such literary information.

A posthumous volume of "Essays and Critical Notes" by Bayard Taylor, published by Putnam's, contains confidential revelations of the professional life of an author following high ideals of art, but forced to descend to more remunerative work. Among the other books of essays and literary criticism the following are noticeable: "Self-Culture," by James Freeman Clarke (Boston, Osgood); Frederick Metcalfe's "The Englishman and the Scandinavian" (Boston, Lothrop), a study of the ancient Norse literature; Bartol's "Principles and Portraits" (Boston, Roberts); and Professor Francis Bowen's "Gleanings from a Literary Life" (New York, Scribners).

Two volumes of social essays may be selected for notice: "Penciled Fly-Leave," consisting of essays on familiar, every-day American subjects conceived in a poetic spirit, by John James Piatt (Cincinnati, Clarke); and "Causerie" [by William A. Howe], in which are preserved some excellent specimens of the kind of bright newspaper-writing which is too good to serve for a moment's entertainment and then be cast aside, as is usually the fate of such literature, however elegant and fine (Boston, Roberts).

In poetry there have been but few noteworthy publications, and none of extraordinary excellence. "Ultima Thule," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and "The Iron Gate, and other Poems," by Oliver Wendell Holmes (Boston, Houghton), contain recent and before uncollected poems. A collection of the poems of Richard Henry Stoddard has been issued by Scribners. "Hesperus and other Poems" is a collection from one of the junior poets, Charles De Kay (New York, Scribners). Susan Coolidge has a collection of "Verses" (Boston, Roberts). The "Poems" of George Arnold are published by Osgood & Co. A collection of Lucy Larcom's poetry is entitled "Wild Roses of Cape Ann and other Poems" (Boston, Houghton). Mrs. Anne Field's poems on classical themes are given in a collection named "Under the Olive" (Boston, Houghton). "Echoes of Half a Century" is a collection of the poems of William Pitt Palmer (New York, Putnam). "All Round the Year" is the title of a budget of new poems by Elaine and Dora Goodale (New York, Putnam). "The Microcosm and other Poems" is an elegantly printed volume of poetry, by Dr. Abraham Coles (New York, Appletons). The collection of the poems of Frank O. Tich-
nor, M. D., a lately deceased Southern writer of verse, includes the pathetic verse of "Little Giften" (Philadelphia, Lippincott). Another volume of Southern verse is Father Ryan's "Poems" (Mobile). "The Maid of Northumberland," a drama by Daniel Bedinger Lucas (New York, Putnam's), is also a Southern production. "Three Friends' Fancies" is a collection of simple and sincere verses by three Southern ladies. The fine short poems of T. B. Aldrich have been published in a collection entitled "XXXVI Lyrics and XII Sonnets" (Boston, Houghton). The first complete translation of Schiller's works has been published in Philadelphia by J. Kohle and edited by Charles J. Hempel.

The Novels of the year are numerous, and many of them of high character. The "Undiscovered Country," by W. D. Howells, is a gracefully handled delineation of an intellectual type not uncommon in America, that of a devotee to a speculative hypothesis; his crotchets were also a typical one, being connected with the theories of modern spiritualism. "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," by Edward Bellamy (New York, Appletons), is a remarkably artistic and effective story, containing many lifelike details strung upon an ingenious and fanciful thread. "A Fool's Errand," by One of the Fools [Albion W. Tourgee], is a political novel in which the author, who had filled a judgeship in North Carolina during reconstruction, attacked the South so trenchantly and bitterly, and presented tales of Southern barbarity and persecution with so skilful a simulation of historical candor and reality, that the intended political effect was very successfully accomplished, a more momentous effect than has been produced by any other pamphlet of late years. This partisan novel was followed by a second of like import—"Bricks without Straw." Mr. Tourgee had previously published a tale of Western life, called "Figs and Thistles," in which the untrained but somewhat graphic power of his episodes and the lack of every quality of a coherent plot are seen undisturbed by the political interest of his other novels (New York, Fords). A "Reply to the Fool's Errand" (New York, Hale) was written by a Mr. Rovall, of Virginia. "Democracy" (New York, Holt) is a political satire of broader purpose, in which the robustness of practical politics is painted with a moderate degree of skill and truth. "The Virginia Bohemians" is a tale in which the characteristics of Southern life before the war are exhibited with an instinctive and delicate touch, though the scenes and incidents are placed in the present day, and nothing in the story itself bears the stamp of dramatic realism, by John Esten Cooke (New York, D. Appleton & Co.). "Stillwater Tragedy" is a romance of crime combined with a love-story, both parts as well done as might be expected from the accomplished author, T. B. Aldrich, but hardly well blended (Boston, Houghton). George W. Cable's "The Grandissimes" is an historical novel of the highest order, whose scene is laid in Louisiana at the time of the annexation (New York, Scribner's); Cable's pictures of life are artistic and real, showing qualities in which American novelists have before proved themselves wanting, and in his portrayal of feminine character he ranks with the highest artists of any land. In "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," Robert Grant has produced one of the best satirical sketches of fashionable society which has appeared (Boston, A. Williams & Co.). "The Worst Boy in Town" is by the author of "Helen's Babies" (Jack H. Hutton), and in a similar vein. "Salvage" (Boston, Roberts) is a well-conceived though imperfectly sustained story. "A Foreign Marriage" (New York, Harper's) describes the fortunes of a selfish and ambitious beauty and an aspiring artist. "Tales of the Chesapeake," a collection of good dialect sketches, by George Alfred Townsend (New York, American News Co.); as is also "Camp and Cabin," tales of Western life, by Rosseiter W. Raymond (New York, Ford). One of the best works of the kind ever executed in the only field for such a work which our country presents is "Uncle Remus's Folk-Lore," by Joel Chandler Harris (New York, Appletons), a genuine collection of the legendary tales, which have animals for their actors, current among the Southern negroes, the embellishments of characteristic negro humor and fancy adding to their value as a collection of myths, while imparting a quality of irresistible fascination; the only perfect reproduction of the negro dialect which is embodied in this collection gives it, even in a higher degree than the myths which it preserves, a lasting philosophical importance. "Cape Cod and All Along Shore" (Franklin Square Library) is a collection of amusing stories illustrating characteristics of New England people, by Charles Nordhoff. Julian Hawthorne's "Sebastian Strome" is a work of considerable power, and contains many striking and original features, though lacking artistic unity; it accomplishes the difficult task of drawing base and wicked characters without making them unreal beings incapable of awakening a human interest and a degree of sympathy (New York, Appletons). "Golden-Rod" is a pleasing and refined society story (New York, Harper's). "A Strange Disappearance," by Anna Katherine Green (New York, Putnam's), is a well-wrought-out story with a mystery, like her former one of "The Leavenworth Case." "His Majesty Myself" (Roberta's "No-Name Series") is a fine example of character-drawing and graphic depiction of social life. "The Heart of It," by W. O. Stoddard (New York, Putnam's), is a realistic study by a new author; "The Whole Jack's Executors" is a pleasant story of three professional young women, by Annette Lucile Noble (New York, Putnam's). "Rodman the Keeper" is the title of a series of sketches of Southern life, remarkably poetical and dra-
mantic in conception, and rich in descriptive beauties and fine delineations of character, by Constance Fenimore Woolson (New York, Appletons). "Old England," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney (Boston, Houghton). "Confidence" (Boston, Houghton) is one of Henry James, Jr.'s, analytical studies of Americans abroad. Sylvester Judd's "Richard Edney and the Governor's Family" is a tale of the New England of the last generation, truthful in incident but speculatively psychological (Boston, Roberts). "Louisiana," by the popular Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett, has for its theme a subject which she has before treated of, the transition of a girl from homesly surroundings to metropolitan elegance (New York, Scribners). "A Hopeless Case," by Edgar Fawcett (Boston, Knickerbocker society). "Mrs. Beauchamp's Brown" (Boston, Roberts) is a less refined and less truthful picture of the fashionable life of Boston. "Rudder Grange," by Frank R. Stockton (New York, Scribners), is a delightful extravaganza written in a rich and original vein of humor. "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation," by Helen Campbell, is a fatalistic romance, containing some strong life-like traits of crime and its results (New York, Putnam). "From Madge to Margaret" depicts the growth of a woman's character, by Carroll Winchester (Boston, Lee & Shepard). Henry James, Jr., lays the scene of "Washington Square" in New York a generation back; it is published with Du Maurier's illustrations by Harpers. "The Diary of a Man of Fifty, and A Bundle of Letters" are two short stories by this keen analyst of character (New York, Harper's). "A Fair Savannah" is one of the most powerfully written of the stories of Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett; it is a novel dealing with the life of Americans in Europe, and can be compared with the best of Henry James's for excellent characterization (Boston, Osogood). "Hope Mills" (Boston, Lee & Shepard) is a story of American factory-life, by Amanda M. Douglass, resembling in plot and treatment the English story, "Probation," by Miss Jessie Fothergill. Colonel Forney's novel, entitled "The New Nobility; A Story of Europe and America" (New York, Appletons), is stamped with the enthusiasm of a democratic thinker. "A Day of Fate" is another successful novel by the popular Rev. E. P. Roe (New York, Dodd & Mead). "Mashallah!" is a pleasant story, describing incidents of Egyptian travel, by Charles Warren Stoddard (New York, Appletons). "Poverina" is a delicious story of Italian life (New York, Appletons). The most popular of the other novels of the year are Miss S. Warner's "End of a Colt" (New York, Carters); the "Head of Modus," a striking story, by Mitchell (Robert); Wallace's religious historical romance of "Ben Hur," in which the action is placed in the age of Christ, in which all the knowledge bearing on the life of the founder of Christianity that can be collected from pagan sources is made use of (New York, Harper's); Miss F. W. Peard's entertaining novel of "Mother Molly" (New York, Putnam); the anonymous novel entitled "Beauty's Daughters" (Philadelphia, Lippincott); and "Roy and Viol"a, a successful novel by Mrs. Forrester (Philadelphia, Lippincott). The "Twists of Table Mountain," and other Stories, is a collection of tales by Bret Harte (Boston, Houghton). "Manch" is an entertaining story of the South by a Southern lady, Mary E. Bryan (New York, Appletons). Among the most interesting foreign novels which have been translated for the English reading public are the following from French authors: Theophile Gautier's "Capitaine Fracasse," one of the masterpieces of historical romance-writing, as vivid and natural as it is artistic and picturesque, which is given to English readers for the first time, in two translations, with the indelicate scenes of the original left out, that of M. M. Ripley (New York, Holt), and Ellen Murray Beam's (New York, Putnam). René de Pont Jos's "No. 13 Rue Marlot," translated by Virginia Chappelin, is an exceedingly well-constructed detective story (Boston, Lee & Shepard). Edmund About's "Story of an Honest Man," which conveys moral lessons in an agreeable manner (New York, Appletons); as a presentation of the intrinsic worth of the individual in obedience to the dictates of civil duty and benevolence in humble station it has never been surpassed; "Angele's Fortune" is one of Theuri's smooth and refined stories, translated by Mary Neal Sherwood (Philadelphia, Peterson); another of Theuri's "Sisters" is published in Appletons' "Handy Volume Series," under the name of "Young Magarr," "Nana" (Philadelphia, Peterson), translated by John Stirling, is one of the most vivid and successful of Zola's portraits of vice. "The Sisters" and "Homo Sum" are translations of the fine historical romances of the Egyptologist, Georg Ebers (New York, Gottsberger). Auerbach's simple and charming tale of "Brigitta" has been translated and published by Holt & Co. in their "Leisure-Hour Series"; his "Foresters" has also been translated (New York, Appletons). "The Spellbound Fiddler" (Chicago, Griggs) is a Scandinavian romance by Kristofer Janson, translated by Aubor Forrestier.
ny a critical rather than a creative epoch. Science engenders the most vigorous and original thought. Philology and criticism, aesthetic and literary, are cultivated assiduously. The philological study of the Bible is pursued by English theologians with great zeal, incited by the example of Ewald and other German Hebraists, from whose bold and speculative conclusions, however, the British Biblical scholars are beginning to recall.

As the result of these new, critical researches in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, an entirely new theological literature is springing up. The controversy with the scientific men about the evolutionary theories is dying out, and many theologians have become reconciled to these hypotheses. Rev. T. K. Chayse, one of the most accomplished of English Hebraists, has in progress a translation and exposition of the prophecies of Isaiah. The Rev. Dr. Cunningham Goulke's "Hours with the Bible" (New York, Pott) is a work containing the knowledge which modern research and orthodox criticism afford for the elucidation of the earlier books of the Bible. "The Speaker's Commentary," edited by Canon F. C. Cook (New York, Scribners), gives in convenient shape the results of orthodox philological criticism of the Bible. Canon Farrar's "Life and Works of St. Paul" (New York, Dutton) is the complete and most real presentment which has yet been given of the personal character and religious mission of the great apostle, and of all that is known of his life and the scenes in which it was passed. "Christian Institutions" is a series of connected essays by Dean Stanley upon the sacraments, rites, creeds, clergy, and other ecclesiastical subjects, being a kind of antiquarian and historical inquiry into the origin of the leading features of the English Church. (New York, Parke, Page & Burt). "The Origin and Growth of Religion," as illustrated by the Religion of Ancient Egypt" (New York, Scribners), follows the new synthetic and comparative method of tracing the development of civilization. "The Metaphysics of the School" is an elucidation and defense of the scholastic philosophy, by Thomas Harper, S. J., of which the first volume has appeared (London, Macmillans). "Manliness of Christ" is a series of lectures by Thomas Hughes, intended to convey his ideas of a stalwart Christian character (Boston, Houghton). Dr. Caird's temperate and liberal "Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion" is a welcome contribution to the controversy between scientists and theologians (New York, Macmillan). "The Manifold Witness for Christ," Boyle Lectures, by Alfred Barry, D. D., is a dignified and able defense of Christianity. "The Foundations of Faith" contains the Bampton Lectures of Henry Wace on the same subject. The "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," edited by Dr. William Smith and Samuel Cheetham (London, Trübner), is a number of interesting and erudite articles on subjects in ecclesiastical archæology, by eminent scholars. Paul Isaac Hershon has placed before English readers a great number of sample extracts from the Talmud, in a "Talmudic Miscellany," selecting especially those passages which throw light upon the Bible. incited by the example of Ewald and other German Hebraists, from whose bold and speculative conclusions, however, the British Biblical scholars are beginning to recall.

"Unconscious Memory," by Samuel Butler, is an able critical examination of some of the mooted philosophical questions, marred, however, by bitter attacks upon other thinkers (London, Bogue). "Studies in Deductive Logic" is a manual by Professor W. Stanley Jevons.

The first clear and comprehensive account of Spinoza and his system of philosophy which has been given in English, is presented in Frederick Pollock's "Spinoza, his Life and Philosophy" (London, Kegan Paul). "Wish and Will" is a thoughtful and original work on psychology by George Lyon Turnor (London, Longmans). "The Story of Philosophy," by Ashton Leigh (London, Trübner), is intended to awaken a popular interest in philosophy, and is a most entertaining account of the Greek philosophers.

Among a large number of learned treatises on Oriental philology and religion, those enumerated below are the most important. "Chinese Buddhism" is a volume of critical and historical papers by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Edkins, who has made use of Chinese sources. "The Religions of China" contains a critical examination of Confucianism and Taoism compared with Christianity, by James Legge, Professor of Chinese at Oxford. The continuation of the translation of "The Sacred Books of the East," under the editorship of Max Müller, includes the first part of the "Zend-Avesta" (the Vendidad), translated by James Darmesteter in Vol. IV; the "Pahlavi Texts," translated by E. W. West, Vol. IV, and the "Insights of Vishnu," translated by Julius Jolly, Vol. VII (Oxford, Clarendon Press). "Cradle Land of Arts and Creeds," by Charles J. Stone, attempts to trace the Christian religious doctrines to Indian originals. Robert Needham Cust, the author of "Linguistic and Oriental Essays," is filled with a strong affection and respect for the Indian race, and discusses with great intellectual grasp and courage the religious and political questions and the historical problems which relate to the Indians and the future of India (London, Trübner). "India, Past and Present," by Shoshie Chunder Dutt (London, Chatto & Windus), consists of a number of able and lucidly written essays on Indian subjects by a Hindu who is versed in the thought and literature of his own race, but is more thoroughly imbued with European culture.

The extraordinary development of natural science which received its first impetus in England, is still going on without any sign of cessation. An unusual number of important original works have appeared in 1880, the chief of which have been reprinted in the United States. Professor Huxley's "Grayfish" (New
York, Appletons) is the most successful argumentative and explanatory work on the Darwinian theory which has yet been addressed to the general public, as well as an excellent and original scientific monograph upon the family of crustaceans which is selected to illustrate the author's doctrine. Huxley's "Introductory Science Primer" (New York, Appletons) is an important essay upon the aims and methods of modern science. Professor E. Ray Lankester's "Degeneration" (London, Macmillan) is an original contribution to the Darwinian doctrine, giving to the degeneration of species an important part in organic evolution. Alfred Russel Wallace's "Island Life" is an elaborate and important treatise upon the conditions and character of insular faunas and floras, complementary to his "Geographical Distribution of Animals" (London, Macmillan). "Mind in the Lower Animals in Health and Disease," by Dr. W. Lander Lindsay (New York, Appletons), is a cogent and original treatise, written from the materialistic standpoint, presenting a mass of evidence to prove that animals possess a psychical nature differing only in degree from that of man. "Man and Beast Here and Hereafter" is a genial defense of the belief that animals have immortal souls and a good-humored recital of the remonstrances the author provoked by announcing his belief, by Rev. J. G. Wood. Dr. Bastian's new book, "The Brain as an Organ of Mind" (New York, Appletons), is a work of great importance on psychology and the physiological aspects of mind. Charles and Francis Darwin's work on the "Power of Movement in Plants" (New York, Appletons) records some of the most important discoveries in vegetable physiology ever made (see CIRCUMSTANTIA). There has been issued the first part of a great work on the infusoria, by W. Saville Kent (London, David Bogue). The first volume of the final report, prepared under the superintendence of Sir Wyville Thomson, of the "Results of the Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger" has been printed, and contains the report on "Zoology." "Ideal Chemistry" suggests problems in chemical science, and contains conjectures on the fundamental conditions of matter, by Professor Brodie, of Oxford (London, Macmillan). W. Mattieu Williams, one of the best popular writers on science, has written "A Simple Treatise on Heat" (London, Chatto & Windus). "Ponds and Ditches" is a pleasing popular exposition of scientific knowledge, by M. C. Cooke. Professor Wurtz has contributed to the "International Scientific Series" an admirable history and explanation of the "Atomic Theory," translated by E. Clemenshaw (London, C. Kegan Paul & Co.). Karl Semper's excellent book on "The Natural Conditions of Existence as they affect Animal Life" has been translated. "Fossil Men and their Modern Relatives" (London, Hold-der & Stoughton) gives an able argument in refutation of the doctrine of evolution based upon anthropological research, by Professor J. W. Dawson, of Montreal. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins has written an exhaustive work on "Early Man in Britain and his Place in the Tertiary Period" (New York, Macmillan). Macmillan has published a translation of Pasteur's "Studies in Fermentation." "Electric Induction," by J. E. H. Gordon (London, Low), is a republication of lectures before the Royal Institution, explaining in popular language the accepted theory of electricity and the facts which support it. "Geodesy," by Colonel A. R. Clarke (Oxford, Clarendon Press), is the first treatise on the subject in the English language. Professor M. Foster's "Text-Book of Physiology" is an admirable treatise embodying the latest advances of the science (London, Macmillan). "The Poetry of Astronomy" contains Richard A. Proctor's latest popular scientific essays; another of his recent productions is "The Stars and the Earth" (St. Louis, Jones). "The Power of Sound," by Edmund Gurney, is an elaborate scientific treatise on music. "Therapeutics and Materia Medica," by C. E. Armand Sempel; "Forensic Medicine and Toxicology," by W. Douglass Heming, and "Aids to Anatomy," by George Brown, are students' manuals (New York, Putnam). "Eye-sight, Good and Bad" (London, Macmillan) is a practical treatise on the care of the eye by Robert B. Carter. On sanitary subjects there have appeared "Health and Healthy Homes," by George Wilson (Philadelphia, Blakiston), adapted to American conditions; Professor Corfield's "Dwelling-Houses" (New York, Van Nostrand); and "Health," a popular treatise on personal hygiene (New York, Appletons), by the same author.

The passion for travel preceded the development of scientific tastes in England. Since the renaissance of scientific knowledge has become a part of the higher education, the descriptions of travels have a better fund of interesting material to draw upon than the scraps of classical learning and antiquarian speculations which used to flavor such works. The widely extended imperial interests of Great Britain cause the English to feel more directly concerned with many remote lands than the people of other countries, and actuate the preparation of profound studies of those lands by trained political administrators or by other investigators who have given their subjects prolonged attention. "Portugal, Old and New," is a volume of intelligent observations and researches by Oswald Crawford, for a long time British consul at Oporto (New York, Putnam). "Siberia in Europe" gives an account of an ornithological tour to Northeast Russia, by H. Seebohm. "The Gardens of the Sun" is an account of a naturalist's visit to Borneo, by F. W. Burbidge (London, Murray). "Africa, Past and Present," by an Old Resident [Mr. Moister], is a brief summation of African Exploration (New York, American Tract Society). "Recollections of South Africa at the Time of
nexion of the Transvaal" is an exceedingly
interesting account of the Boers by Theo-
. n, a Hollander, who lived among
as the secretary of President Burgers.
"My Journey round the World," ex-

tain S. H. Jones-Parry, is a lively ac-
d travels in America, the Australian col-
and the Orient. A similar recountal of
is entitled "Far-Out," by Lieutenant-

I W. F. Butler. Mrs. Brasseys's "Sun-
storm in the East" is a description of
age in the Mediterranean, by a lady
already won the esteem of the public
refined and intelligent qualities of her
on of travels (New York, Holt). Henry
's new book, "The Heart of Holland"
in Square Library), is of the same ex-
 as his others on the subject. "Hol-
d its People" is a translation by Caro-
lton from the Italian of Edmondo de
, a brilliant describer of lands and cus-
t New York, Putnam). "Columbia and
," by W. Fraser Rae (New York, Put-
was a sketchy criticism of American
om hasty observations. Miss Isabella
has produced two very interesting
"A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," ing the experiences of a fearless and ob-
ady explorer in unfrequented ways,
tracks in Japan," one of the
scriptive works on that country which are
ed (New York, Putnam). Oppert's
"Forbidden Land" is an important work of
ical and historical research in and con-
orea (New York, Putnam), translated

erman. Sir Edward J. Reed's "Ja-
an admirable historical account and
of the social conditions of Japan, with
e of a visit to that country, which he
volume (London, Murray),"y, Old and New," is a more labored
live account of the Ottoman Empire a
previous books which have appeared
subject, by Sutherland Menzies. Robert
son's "Visit to Wazan" is an in-
g narrative of travels in Morocco (Lon-
kmillan). Ball's "Jungle Life in India"
ery kept by the author while working on
ological survey, and contains a vast
of scientific information (London, De-
he Great African Island" is a
 of Madagascar, by James
on, Trübner). Captain Gill's "The
Golden Sand" (London, Murray) is a
 of his interesting travels in China,
Future Highway," by V. L. Cameron
, Macmillan), relates to the possible rail-
ction with India by the Tigris route.
H. G. Raverty's "Notes on Afghanistan
rt of Baluchistan" (London, Eyre &
woodo) is an important treatise contain-
g and geographical data derived
lindrical authors. A series of descriptive
otes by the principal writers of the
land issued by Sampson Low & Co., of
here have appeared "The West Indies,"by C. H. Eden, and "Peru," by Clements R.
arkham (New York, Scribner & Welford).
Laurence Oliphant's "Land of Gilead" is an
account of a tour of inspection, undertaken
with a view to the colonization of Palestine
with European Hebrews, a plan which the au-
thor conceived would greatly aid in the preser-
vation and reformation of the Turkish Empire
(New York, Appletons).

Political economy shows signs of entering
upon a new stage of progress. The marks of a
fresh advance are more apparent in the periodi-
ical literature than in the published treatises.
The authority of the great names of the politi-
cal economists of the past is at last waning, as
the generalizations of the theoretical economy
have long been disregarded in practical legisla-
tion, and the sociological investigations of En-
lish scholars are generating as a natural fruit
new conceptions of the organization of civilized
society. "Popular Sovereignty" is the title of
book which contains a cogent and earnest
defense of the principle of popular self-govern-
ment and the democratic idea, by Charles An-
thon, Jr. (London, Longmans). A translation
has been made of Dr. Luigi Cossa's admirable
"Guide to the Study of Political Economy," a
product of the older orthodox school of econo-
my. "Principles of Property in Land" is a
theoretical discussion of the land problem on
general grounds of right and the common weal,
in which liberal but not rash and unspractical
views are expressed, by John Boyd Kinnear
(London, Smith, Elder & Co.). "Free Land,
by Arthur Arnold (London, C. Kegan Paul
& Co.), is a clear and interesting treatise on
land tenures, advocating free trade in land,
and a peasant proprietorship. Among the special
books on the land question in Ireland, the chief
are "Irish Distress and its Remedies," by
James H. Tuke; "The Parliamentary History
of the Land Question," by R. Barry O'Brien;
"Hibernian Horrors," by Alfred Austin; "The
Land Question, Ireland;" "The Life's Work
in Ireland of a Landlord who tried to do his
Duty," by W. Benece Jones; "A Short State-
ment concerning the Confiscation of Improve-
ments in Ireland," by a Working Landlord;
"Parnellism Unveiled," by Philip H. Bagenal.
"Hodge and his Master," by Richard Jeffries,
is a very spirited and persuasive presentation
of the extremely conservative and aristocratic
sentiments regarding the peasantry. "Round
about a Great Estate" is a delightful portrayal
of the incidents and diversions of English rural
life, by the same author.

No important work of history has appeared,
but several interesting monographs, carefully
digested summaries, and interesting discussions
of recent history, have been published. Herbert
Spencer's great work of "Descriptive Sociol-
ogy, or Groups of Sociological Facts," is still
in progress; the instalment on the "Hebrews
and Phoenicians" is the work issued by Dr. Richard
Scheppiz. "The Aryan Village in India and
Ceylon" is an interesting contribution to so-
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Epiological knowledge, by Sir J. Phear (London, Macmillan). Henry Brugsch-Bey's "History of Egypt under the Pharaohs, derived entirely from the Monuments," translated by the late Henry Denny Seymour, and the work completed and prepared for the press by Philip Smith (London, Murray). "The Criminal Code of the Jews, according to the Talmud," gives the evidence of the wisdom and humanity of the Hebrew criminal jurisprudence (London, Smith, Elder & Co.). Lady Charlotte Jackson's "Old Paris" (New York, Holt) is an entertaining anecdotal history of the French court. James Godde, in his "History of the Administration of John De Witt," of which the first volume has appeared (New York, Harper's), is working up a period of great importance in the history of political progress with commendable labor and judgment. Thomas Hodgkin, in "Italy and her Invaders" (Oxford, Clarendon Press), has written a history of the fall of the Roman Empire which shows profound study and acumen, containing valuable new matter upon a subject which has previously been handled by some of the ablest historians, and generalizations of great depth and boldness. Reginald Lane Poole's "History of the Huguenots of the Dispersion at the Recall of the Edict of Nantes" (London, Macmillan) recounts the fortunes of the emigrants, the interesting information having been gathered and verified with much labor. Vernon Lee, in "Studies of the Eighteenth Century in Italy," writes of Italian culture and society during a period of which almost nothing has previously been told in English literature. C. F. Johnston has given very interesting, well-arranged, and scholarly summaries of the history of the minor and less-known countries of Europe in his "Historical Abstracts" (London, C. Kegan Paul & Co.). Standish O'Grady has attempted to construct a "History of Ireland" from the ancient legendary lore, presenting the traditions in all their romantic and mythical details with genuine love for his subject (London, Low). "An Anecdotal History of the British Parliament" (New York, Appletons) is a fascinatig book by George Henry Jennings, stimulating the study of history, and containing some valuable out-of-the-way information. Kinglake's great work on the "Invasion of the Crimea" ends with the sixth volume. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's "Young Ireland," though covering the period of the former agitation, throws much light upon the present troubles in Ireland (New York, Appletons). "A Guide to Modern English History," by William Cory (New York, Holt), is an instructive commentary on British political history. C. A. Fyffe's "History of Modern Europe," of which the first volume has been published (London, Cassell), is a compendious, comprehensive, and philosophical review of European politics since the French Revolution. "A History of our own Times," by Justin McCarthy, deals with the history of England during the reign of Victoria, and, while written with the skill of an accomplished author who possesses the art of enunciating the attention of the popular reader, it presents the views and conclusions of one of the most advanced political thinkers, so moderately and considerately expressed as to offend the susceptibilities of none (New York, Harper's). Green's "History of the English People" has also been concluded, ending with the overthrow of Napoleon in 1815 (New York, Harper's). "England, her People, Policy, and Pursuits," by T. H. S. Escott (New York, Holt), is an outlined exposition of the data of the English social and political system.

Of memoirs and biographies there have appeared a large number, some of them important from the light they throw upon history, some of them relating to people of interesting personality, and some embodying critical studies of a high character. Caroline von Linzinger and Konrad William the Fourth, translated from the German, purports to give letters from that lady to the English King, and to reveal the fact that they were secretly married. Theodore Martin has published the fifth and final volume of his "Life of the Prince Consort" (New York, Appletons). "The Life, Times, and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin," by W. J. Fitzpatrick, is a new and greatly augmented edition of the memoirs of one of the most illustrous and influential Irishmen of the century. Lonia Kosuth's "Memoirs of my Exile," translated by Ferencz Jansen (New York, Appletons), is not so much a narrative of personal experiences as an impassioned protest against the extinction of Hungarian national independence. "Francis Desk" (London, Macmillan) is an account of the life and work of that illustrious Hungarian patriot and statesman. "Four Centuries of English Letters" contains typical and entertaining selections from the correspondence of every remarkable episcopal writer from the Paston letters to those of Prince Albert—W. Baptiste Secones, editor. "The "Life and Letters" of Chief-Justice Campbell has been prepared by his daughter, Mrs. Hardcastle. The "Memoirs of Prince Metternich," which appeared in 1879, have been translated into English by Mrs. Alexander Napier (New York, Scribners). Guizot's memoirs by his daughter, Madame de Witt, have been translated by M. C. M. Simpson, "Monsieur Guizot in Private Life" (London, Chapman & Hall). "The Early History of Charles James Fox" is by George Otto Trevelyan, the most brilliant biographer of the time (New York, Harper's). Henry W. Lucy's "Gladstone" (Harpers) is a well-written biographical sketch of the Premier. The keen and profound critical perceptions of George Brandes are directed to a worthy subject in his study of "Lord Beaconsfield," translated by Mrs. George Sturges (New York, Scribners). A memorial sketch of the remarkable wife of the historian Grote, "Mrs. Grote, a Study," is by Lady Eastlake (London, Murray). Dr. W.
G. Blaikie's "Personal Life of David Livingstone" is compiled mainly from his unpublished journals (New York, Harpers). "The Life of Joseph Barker" (London, Hodder & Stoughton) is the interesting autobiography of that remarkable religious theologian and political visionary. "The Life and Work of Mary Carpenter" is a finely written, ennobling relation of a life passed in the service of humanity, by J. Estlin Carpenter (London, Macmillan). In the series of biographical sketches, which are intended to offer a coherent review of modern German literature, and which are given under the title of "German Life and Literature," the author, Alexander Hay Japp, seeks to depose Goethe from the lofty pedestal upon which his German and English admirers have placed him. "Etienne Dolet, the Martyr of the Renaissance" (London, Macmillan), is an account of one of the most interesting figures of the period of the Reformation, and one of the most intellectual and progressive men of that progressive age, written by Richard Copley Christie. Mrs. Oliphant has written a sympathetic sketch of "Cervantes" for Blackwood's series of "Foreign Classics." An excellent and extensive biographical "Dictionary of Musicians," edited by George Grove, has just been completed (London, Macmillan). "Cowper" in Morley's series of "Men of Letters" is by Goldwin Smith, and ranks with the best of these biographical essays (New York, Harpers). Edward Dowden's "Sonnets," in the same series, is a careful and judicious memoir of a poet whose reputation has been less fortunate in this country than it has been abroad. "‘Chaucer'" is well calculated to awaken a popular interest in the father of English poetry. The sketch of "Byron" is by John Nichol. Bronte's "John Bunyan" in this series (New York, Harpers) is calculated to attract the attention of the reader, who will be pleased by the perusal of this thoughtful biographical study. "Alexander Pope," by Leslie Stephen, gives a severe estimate of the man, which may be warranted, but hardly an appreciative estimate of his genius. "Reminiscences by Thomas Carlyle" (New York, Scribners) consists of some sketches of an autobiographic character found among the papers of the late author by Mr. Froude; they are full of the frank opinions and candid criticisms of the great Scotchman upon books and people. "Samuel Lover," by A. J. Symington, is an agreeable account of the amiable and light-hearted novelist (New York, Harpers). "Thomas Moore, the Poet," is an equally interesting memoir by the same author (New York, Harpers). He has also prepared a readable, panegyrical sketch of the life of William Cullen Bryant. The translation of Dr. Kraus's "Erasmus Darwin" (New York, Appletons), the learned essay of the German scholar in which the poet's place in the history of science is vindicated, is prefaced by a more interesting writing, namely, a delightful biographical account of his grandfather by Charles Darwin. Alfred Henry Huth's "Life and Writings of Henry Thomas Buckle" (New York, Appletons) is an interesting biography of a remarkable thinker. "Essays on Art and Archæology" is a volume of learned review articles by C. T. Newton upon Greek art (London, Macmillan). Professor Mahaffy's "History of Classical Greek Literature" is an excellent compendium which will inspire a livelier interest in the study of the Greek classics (New York, Harpers). John Addington Symonds' "Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe" (New York, Harpers) is a book of Italian travel, containing aesthetic and literary studies by the well-known historian of the Renaissance; "Studies of the Greek Poets" is a revision of his two former books on the subject, prepared for publication in America, characterized by the elegant diction and aesthetic perceptibility of the author, though out of his chosen field (New York, Harpers). Anthony Trollope has published a "Life of Cicero" (New York, Harpers), with the object of indicating the character of the Roman orator from the charges of selfishness and unpatriotic conduct. Among the host of small books which are common nowadays few are as admirable in plan and execution as the sketches of classic authors edited by John Richard Green, in which series have appeared, "Euripides," by J. P. Mahaffy; "Virgil," by H. Nettleship; and "Sophocles," by Lewis Campbell (New York, Appletons). The interesting collection on "The Popular Romances of the Middle Ages," made by Sir George W. Cox and Eustace Hinton Jones, has been reprinted by Henry Holt & Co. In William J. Rolfe's edition of Shakespeare, each volume contains a single play with notes and various readings (New York, Harpers) and Alexander James Duffield has given to English readers, for the first time, "The Ingenious Knight Don Quixote de la Mancha," the masterpiece of Cervantes, in an unadulterated, literal translation. The ribilad interpolations of Philips and Matheux and the paraphrases and additions of Smollett so altered and corrupted the work that all the English translations of "Don Quixote" have been but loose adaptations, differing essentially in style and in sense from the original. With the exception of Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne, the poets who have published during the year claim attention rather from the skill and melody of form than by the power and freshness of their poems. Tennyson's recent poems of miscellaneous character are collected in "Ballads and Other Poems" (Boston, Osgood). "Songs of the Springtides" is the title of a volume of noble poems by Algernon Charles Swinburne, among the best that he has produced. "The Hplatologia; or the Seven Against Sense: A Cap with Seven Bells," is a volume of the author's keen satirical parodies (attributed to A. C. Swinburne).
of the styles of certain famous poets (London, Chatto & Windus). Edwin Arnold's shorter poems have been collected and published by Robertes Brothers. The second series of the "Dramatic Idyls" of Robert Browning contains poems which are, like his other poetry, informed by the subjective moods and feelings of the poet, and equally involved and enigmatic in their expression, and as richly clothed as ever with the picturesque imagery and descriptive touches and the dramatic adornment, which give to his poetry its peculiar, invigorating charm. Ernest Myers, whose "Puritans" and other former poems displayed technical dexterity and freshness of thought, in "The Defense of Rome" handles the theme of the recent development of nationalism among European peoples with poetic eloquence, employing rhymed hexameters with rare skill (London, Macmillan). "New and Old" is a volume of verse by John Addington Symonds, which exhibits all the delicacy of perception, the graceful poetic diction, and mastery of form which would be expected from that elegant prose-writer, but lack, as might also be expected, poetic originality and vigor. "Genevra" and "The Duke of Guise" are two tragedies which evince a fine dramatic instinct as well as an intimate knowledge of history. The "Ode of Life" (Boston, Roberts Brothers) is a poetical discourse on the conditions of life and the nature of man, conceived in the spirit of a fine Christian philosophy, by the author of "The Epic of Hades" [L. Morris].

British fiction is as prolific as ever. The purpose and method of the new novels are often admirable, and in none more so than in those of some of the younger authors; but no successors have yet appeared to replace the great masters of the English school of fiction, who have now all passed away. "Endymion" (New York, Appletons) is precisely such a shrewd, witty, and guarded political novel as the author of "Vivian Grey" might be expected to write after attaining the position and experience of the Earl of Beaconsfield. It is a skillfully confused masquerade of real historical characters and paraphrase of political events and phenomena. Thomas Hardy's powerful and successful story, named "The Trumpet-Major," has been published by Houghton & Co. The new novel by Ouida [Louise de la Ramée], entitled "A Village Commune" (Philadelphia, Peterson), is entirely free from the moral eccentricities of her previous writings, being an eloquent disclosure of the political oppression to which the Italian peasantry is subjected under the existing municipal system. One of the most striking and popular of Ouida's novels in her ordinary manner is "Moths," a cynical picture of society (Philadelphia, Lippincott). May Laffan, whose spirited and lifelike pictures of Irish political so- ciety are "Rogan, M.P."

"The Honorable Miss Ferrand," a novel published anonymously, has appended her name to her latest novel, "Christy Carew," another story of Dublin life (New York, Holt). "Mademoiselle de Marseille," by W. E. Norris, is an excellent novel, its scenery and pictures of society artistic and true to nature, its character-drawing masterly and delicate, sprightly in its development, belonging to an appropriate tragic ending (Harper's Franklin Square Library). Rhoda Broughton's "Second Thoughts" is a great improvement on the reckless stories which formerly flowed from her pen, higher-toned and more staid, displaying her vivacity and genuine artistic talent to much better advantage (New York, Appletons). "Mary Anelay" is a fine story by D. Blackmore, in his earlier manner (Franklin Square Library). "The Duke's Children," by Anthony Trollope, is more like his best novels than his other recent productions (Franklin Square Library). William Black's "White Wings" is a popular story, very similar to his former productions (Franklin Square Library). Mrs. L. B. Walford's "Troublesome Daughters" is a delightful humorous and faithful picture of English life. Mary Cecil Hay is one of the best of contemporary story-tellers, and her depiction of winning young female characters is unrivaled; "For Her Dear Sake" is one of the best of her productions (Franklin Square Library). Other numbers of this series of novels for the million are Georgiana M. Craik's "Two Women" and Frank Frankfort Moore's "Daireen," two graceful love-tales; "Resta," by E. D. Gerard, the work of a promising begin- ner, prolific, but containing good pictures of Austrian life and a well-constructed plot; "The Pennant Family," by Anne Beale, a thrilling tale of wrecking on the Welsh coast; Mrs. Molesworth's love-story of "Miss Bon- verie"; "A Sylven Queen," a pleasant picture of English rural life; "The Return of the Princess," a graphic contrast of the Mohammedan customs of Egypt and European life, in a fictitious correspondence translated from the French of Jacques Vincent, by Laura E. Kendall; W. W. Syngue's lifelike and interesting story of "Tom Singleton"; "Barbara," by Miss M. E. Bradson; "Sir John," by the author of "Anne Dysart," and "Little Miss Primrose," by the author of "St. Olaves," two pleasant and re- fined novels; "The Queen of the Meadow," a delightful pastoral tale by Charles Gibbon; Mrs. Oliphant's "The Greatest Heiress in England," which quite sustains the high standard of this conscientious artist, and turns upon an eccentric will by which the actions of the amiable heroines are fettered; "Sweet Nelly, my Heart's Delight," by Walter Besant and Jane Rice, a charming historical novel whose scene is laid in old Virginia and London in colonial times. "Lunikias, Reunissences of a Chiote Merchant during the War of Indepen- dence," by D. Bikelas, is a Greek romance which was published in Athens in 1873 and has since been translated into several languages; the best English translation is by J. Gennadius (London, Macmillan). "Marti
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"Mélanie" is a powerful story tragic interest by a new author. "Passages from the Diary of an Early Methodist," the late Richard Rowe, is a remarkably id and truthful picture of religious and social life in England in the time of Wesley (rahan).

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In this country every original work followed by a number of others which seem like imitations written for sale thanious labors. This explains, perhaps, the extraordinary assaults on the Christian theology in Dufay's "La Légende du Christ," d'Wilfrid de Fonvielle's "Miracles devant la science." Ernest Renan has followed up his "Hibern Lectures with a profound study on Marcus Aurelius. Naville defends the thesis of Christianity with ability in "Jesus of Nassau." Foyelacque's volume on the Avesta, one of the best works which has appeared in the Zoroastrian religion. Sayous discusses the relations between the Jewish and Mohammedan religions in "Jésus Christ d'après les Musulmans." Piret, in his essay on Egyptian mythology, considers it a degraded monotheism steed of a developed paganism. Lenormant's "Les Origines de l'Histoire d'après la Bible" compares the Bible account of the beginnings of history with the Persian, Assyrian, and Babylonian records. Jules Mohl's valuable contributions to Oriental philology have been published in a collection. Barthélemy Saint-laure has published a dissertation on the stolonian philosophy.

Important cyclopedic works which are in progress are Victor Gay's dictionary of medical and Renaissance art; Saglio's dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities; Vivian de Genève-Martin's geographical dictionary, and his last; and Elysée Récueil's work on "Universal Geography," the latest installment of which casts of Asiatic Russia; the corrected edition of the "Universelle des Sciences," the fifth edition of Vapereau's "Dictionnaire des Contemporains"; Godfrey's "Dictionnaire de l'Art, 1820-1857," and many others. The "Histoire de Belgique," by Van Bemmelen, who has just died, is transcribed from the diaries of the age. V. Brants has published an important historical essay on the condition of the rural classes down to the close of the eighteenth century. To this department belongs also the small book of Hermann Pergau, "Les Guerres des Paysans," of which the range extends from the time of the Roman Empire down to the jacobins in 1848, and to the revolt in Ireland. Paul Devaux, the Liberal politician, recently deceased,
wrote a pregnant study on the political history of ancient Rome.

Bibliography has been cultivated by Vanderhaegen, Alphonse Willems, and others. Guillaume de Coster has written a systematic treatise on aesthetics; E. Leclercq, some fine studies of the Flemish painters; and E. Vanderstraeten, an account of music in the Low Countries before the nineteenth century. "Over de Alpen," the account of the art critic Max Rooses of his aesthetic observations in Italy, is the finest literary production of the year, and is to be translated into English. Vanden Brande is at work on a fine history of the Antwerp school, in Flemish.

Among philological works are Scholier's dictionary of the Walloon language; the translation from the Sanskrit of the "Story of Rama" of the poet Bhavabhuti; the manual of the sacred Persian language, by Pehlevi, by C. de Horzeit, etc. An important treatise on international law is being written by Professor Laurent. Emile de Laeye has published in book form his "Lettres d'Italie." Burdo has written an account of his travels in the Niger region; Dr. Dutrieux published a book on the commercial resources of Africa, and in favor of an international league for their development. Baron Lahure has published a relation of his sojourn in Dutch Malaya before 1830. In poetry and fiction in French may be mentioned the poetical writings of J. Demoulin, Bailly, Verdevaine, De Baillet, Gillien, and Nizet, the poems and dramas of Comte Maurice Du chastel, and the historical plays and dramatic sketches of Charles Potvin, the first of living Belgian poets; and in prose fiction the stories of C. Lemouyntier, and of Emile Leclercq. In Flemish literature, the tender poems of Gentil Anthuneis, "Leven, Lieren, en Zingen" ("Life, Love, and Song"), and E. Illei's "Songs for Great and Small Children," are noticeable for freshness of manner and originality. Hendrik Conscience, the great novelist, has written two sketches based upon his personal reminiscences, "Uit het dagelyksch Leven" ("From Daily Life"), by Vander Ven, is a naturalistic story. "Baa Coldere," is a collaborated novel, by Terlinck and Stynx. In dramatic compositions the Flemish literature is as prolific as ever: the best productions are a comedy ("Three Old Friends") and a proverb ("A Cloundlet before Marriage"), by Emiel van Goethem.

Holland.—A number of the prominent Dutch authors have died during the year. Cremer, the writer of didactic fiction, left a fine tale on the evils of gambling, called "Monte Carlo." Dr. van Vloten has published a second volume of old Dutch farces, and the expected edition of Maerlant's "Merlin." A few poems of Ilonigh and Miss Stratenus are the only noticeable contributions to poetical literature. The principal productions in the novel are Bunning's "Alice," Mrs. van Westerhove's "Philip's Erzucht;" "Zyne Zuster," by the lady who uses the pseudonym of "Van Walcheren;" "Koningsdroom," a satirical novel by Jan Holland; and Mrs. Bosboom-Toussaint's "Raimond de Schryverwerker." Yosmer's "Amazone" is a notable production.

Germany.—The enormous volume of literature of every class which issues from the press of Germany seems to be still swelling. But this productivity is hardly a sign of greater intellectual activity; for it is the lighter, popular literature which makes up the increase. In philosophy, if extreme diversity in the fundamental positions is a sign of fruitfulness, German speculative thought was never more prolific. "To return to Kant" seems to be the watchword of all the schools; but each sets up a Kant of its own, teetering, of the materialistic school; Hartmann, the mystic philosopher; and Liebmann, Vaihinger, and other followers of the "critical" school of Lange, have published works during the year. Gustav Beidermann has constructed a scheme of all knowable in his "Philosophie als Begriffswissenschaft." Lotze, the most distinguished German philosopher of the time, has completed his system, which commenced with the "Logik," with the publication of the "Metaphysik." Eduard von Hartmann presents the evidence of his assertion of the disruption of Christian theology in "Die Selbstzersetzung des Christentums." Zahnser, in his "Realdialektik," expounds a new paradoxical philosophy. Popular scientific lectures are a new phenomenon in Germany. Not less than numerous collections of these have been published during the year. Helmholtz, Zeller, and other distinguished professors give explanations of scientific principles before popular audiences. A number of interesting historical monographs have been published, among which G. Wolff's tract upon the relations of Prussia and Austria in the time of Joseph II, Adam Wolff's "Culturbilder aus Osteich," and the history of the city of Berlin, by Adolf Streekfuss, may be noticed. Bruno Bauer, the philosopher, has arraigned in a tone of bitter condemnation the new German Empire and its founder in his tractate "Zur Orientierung über die Bismarckische Era."

The autobiography of Louis Schneider is a singularly frank recant of the life of a man who was first a subordinate actor in a second-rate theatre, then a servant in the Prussian King's household, then a spy of Russia, and finally the confidant and military adviser of the Czar Nicholas. The record of a noble life is given in the memoirs of Gottfried Semper, artist and patriot, by his son. New letters of Goethe and of his mother have been brought to light in Pirazzi's "Aus Offenbach's Vergangenheit," and in the La Roche family correspondence, and others have been published in Greger's "Goethe Annual," which continues as also a life of Bettina von Arnim by her son-in-law. Scherer is engaged upon a history of German literature. Otto Brahm has published studies.
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rman plays of chivalry. Those of sering Seefeld, a contemporary of Berlichingen, have recently been un-Edvard Devrient and August Hart-song others, have written upon the
the most important books are Jacob en's history of costumes; Sterke's work-ology of art; Ernst Forster's s Studien;” “Bruno Bucher's man-
history; and the studies of Italian in German galleries, by Lermolief
Dohme’s illustrated biographical ar is about completed. A new vol-
dists’ letters has been published by ul. The final report of the Austr-
logical excavations on the island of e has been published. Of the Ger-
rations in Olympia and Pergamouinary reports have been issued.
In Persia and Turkey are recounted sat under the pseudonym of “Char-
x Nordau has a graphic account of on the Kremlin to the Alhambra.”
nd J. F. Leutner have written two aunts and a mature in the Tyr-
m Rosemann's art letters from south-
ave been followed by another vol-
observations in monasteries of the
stics of the Roman and Greek Cath-
Hermann von Schlagintweit's; of “Reisen in Indien und Hoch-
ized in the publication of the
Lauth's “Bilder aus Egipten” supplements Ebers's great book on
which splendid work may be classed
lagintweit's “Indien in Wort und
her books of travel are the posthu-
me of Dr. Bechholz's diaries made
travels in Western Africa; Luz's
explorations back of the Loango
dary of travel in the same re-
lub's “Sieben Jahre in Sud-Africa,”
 a translation of which is published
 on Low & Co.; “Die Karawanen-
 Egypt nach Syrien,” and other
 works by the same author [the
 of Tuscany).

rious work on the geography of
States by Friedrich Ratzel has been
ks of Georg Euechner and Ludwig
akl, two of the most notable of the
of political freedom in the past gen-
ve been collected for the first time.
died young, and is only known in lit-
his famous revolutionary drama of
Tod.” An unfinished work of simi-
er has been found among his papers.
 a veteran Austrian poet, has done
work as any contemporary German
ually in the poems which celebrate
on Devrient and August Hart-
and he would have written still
he not been fettered by the Aus-

political poet of a different stamp, gives, in the
versteid story of the monk Odilo, an allegori-
cal apology for his own conversion from Ultramountane romanticism to nationalism, and to
the approval of the Bismarckian achievements.
Arthur Figer adopts in the collection he has
this year published, “Winternachte,” an earnest
tone, as becomes the author of a work as remark-
able as his tragedy. Julius Wolf, the author of
the “Wilder Jäger,” a piece which attained a
great popularity, has followed it up with a
“Tannhäuser,” of a similarly romantic strain.
Rudolf Baumbach has published “Frau Holde,”
a poem based upon a Thuringian saga. The
“Lieder der Freude” of Siegfried Lipiner,
and the ambitious “Weihnachten” of Adol-
von Schack, are mystical and obscure lyric pro-
ductions. Bodenstedt, in his newest collection,
gives an admirable reproduction of the spirit
and style of his rhymes of “Mirza Schaffy” in
the lays and aphorisms of “Omar Chajbah.”
The year has produced a new German lyric
poet of Swiss nationality, Rudolf Niggeler.
Ernst Heller's collection of German-Swiss poets
includes many, such as the Byronic Ferdinand
von Schmidt, August Corrodi, and Alfred Hart-
mann, who have long been in repute in Ger-

To the drama belongs Arthur Figer's tragedy “Die Hexe.” The author has taken his
material, scene, and customs from the same
East Frisian race from which Heinrich Kruse
has derived the plot and characters of his play
“Die Gräfin.” Figer depicts in “Die Hexe”
The terrible situation of a heroine whose mind
becomes imbued with skepticism in the midst
of an age of implicit religious faith and super-
stitious aversion toward heretics, and with his

tactical lays his plot in the neighborhood of
the fanatical peasantry of both churches on the
lower Rhine, and within the horizon of the in-
fluence of Spinoza. A new tragedy by Kruse,
“Der Verbannte,” is founded upon the story
of the Danish Minister, Count Ulfeld, and his
wife, Princess Leonora Christina. The mate-
riel of Kruse's “König Ehrich” has been sub-
jected to a different but able treatment in a
tragedy by Josef Weilen. “Robert Kerr” is
another historical tragedy by Adolf Wilbrandt,
which lacks consistency. Ferdinand von Saar,
the most brilliant of German dramatists, has
produced a picture of causeless jealousy in
“Tempesta.” Other dramatic works of the
year of conspicuous merit are “Prinz Eugen,”
by Martin Greif; “Das Dokument,” by Count-
ess Wickenbourg-Almasy; “Rolf Bernd,” by
Count von Putlitz; “Gräfin Lea,” by Paul
Lindau; and L'Arronge's popular comedy,
called “Haus Lome.”

The leading novelists have each of them
published some new work during the year.
Freitag's great historical series, “Die Almnc,”
has been brought to a close; and, perhaps
oble and masterly story of Swabian humble
life, “Brigitt,” was printed in a translation in
America almost simultaneously with its ap-
pearance in Germany. Spielhagen has published a tragic tale of love, entitled "Qui sia sana." Ebera's "Die Schwestern," a story of Egypt in the time of the first Ptolomy, has also been published in English. Ferdinand Meyer's "Der Heilige" is an excellent historical novel, based on the life of Thomas à Becket. Alexander Schindler has written a delightful historical romance of the time of the Reformation, entitled "Die Goldschmeid-Sinder." Theodor Storm has published "Die Söhne des Senators," another of his accurate sketches from real life. Rudolf Lindau, a disciple of French naturalism, has contributed "Aus der guten Gesellschaft." Theodor Fontane, in "L'Aludera," has made a psychological study of immorality. "Die Boelungner" is a novel by Heinrich Laube. Friedrich Uhl's "Die Botschaftsrie" is a romance drawn from the last period of the Polish monarchy. "Das Goldene Kalb" is a satirical novel of financial fever. "Meister Amor" is a novel of artist-life by Wilbrandt. "Ein Kampf um's Recht" is the latest novel of Franzos, and is the story of a zealous for justice, like Kleist's famous "Michael Kohlhaas," in a Polish setting. Marie von Abner-Essenbach has written some clever short stories. Paul Heyse's "Die Eselin" is a powerful pessimistic tale.

DENMARK.—A sharp controversy broke out between the Romanticist and Realist schools of poetry and criticism, in consequence of an attack upon the new tendencies made by C. P'long, which was replied to by the upholders of the "literary Left," whose foremost representatives are Schandorph and Drachman. The best poems of the year are Drachman's fairy tale, "Eastward from the Sun," and Westward from the Moon," his national epic of "Tordenstjord," and his collection of lyrics, called "Youth." Collections have been published of the poems of Grundtvig, and of other poets. Novels and tales have been published by Etler, Ewald, Schandorph, and others. Gjellerup, author of "The Idealist," and "Young Denmark," has produced a fine story of ancient times, but tendential like his other works, called "Antagonous." Of historical writings, the most popular is the "History of Denmark and Norway," begun by Troels Lund. Hansen's "Fifteen Years Abroad" has been translated into English.

SWEDEN.—Ahnfelt has compiled from original sources interesting revelations of "Swedish Court Life." Hildebrandt is at work on an extensive history of Swedish culture in the middle ages. Novels and tales of Lea [Mrs. Wittenberg], Nordensvan, Bondebon, and Santesson, and the stories of the Lapps, by "Gubbkn Noach," show commendable qualities. Nordenskold's account of his voyage has been published in several different languages. A remarkable etchite by K. Wickstal adopts the Malthusian theories. Professor Rudi's work on Kierkegaard is intended to glorify his religious character, and correct the effects of the critique of Brandes. C. D. af Wirsén and Emil von Qvnten are the principal poetical writers of the year. Ryberg has published a volume of religious reflections. Hedin has concluded his work on the women of the French Revolution, and has written a remarkable pamphlet in defense of the development of the militia system.

NORWAY.—Lyric poetry has died out; and in prose fiction the simple pastoral tale of a few years ago is no longer cultivated. Ilese and Björnson have turned their hands to the drama, and, with less success, Jonas Lie. Kjelland, a young author, has produced a striking novel called "Garman and Worse," and Lie's good sea-novel in his earlier manner. Professor O. Rygh has commenced an important work on Scandinavian archaeology, and Professor Deterichson has published an interesting inquiry into the origin of the typical portrait of Christ. Professor Sophus Bugge has published his work on the connection between the Hebrew and the Greco-Roman religions and the Scandinavian mythology.

RUSSIA.—The Pushkin festival was the signal for a reawakening of interest in literature. The most notable product of that occasion was the "Author's Diary," of Dostoevsky. This author's novel, called "The Brothers Karamzof," is one of the most powerful literary productions of the age. In "A Literary Evening" Gontcharof discusses realism in literature in an interesting manner. Inferior to Dostoevsky's great novel, but good of their several kinds, are "Serious People," by K. Orlowsky [C. Golvin]; Potiekhin's "Young Sprouts," a socialistic novel; Polonsky's "Cheap City," drawn from actual experiences; Danilefsky's historical novel, named "Mirovich," and pictorial pictures by Stechelin [Saltykoff], called "The Golovilefs" and "Beyond the Frontier." Among a large crop of dramas, "A Heart, not a Stone," by Ostrofsky, is the best. Among the historical writings, Kostomarof's "Reina," on an interesting period of Russian history, is the best. "Rome et Démétris," by Father Paul Pierling, throws some new light on the episode of Demetrius. In criticism, literary history, science, philosophy, and in political economy, an unusual number of books have been published, some of which show much thought and study.

POLAND.—Kraszewski continues his historical romances, the last being "Cracow in the Days of King Ladislaus Lekietek," and has written a powerful sketch of contemporary life in "The Troubled Spirits." Sienkewicz is a new author, whose letters from America, Rome, and Paris have won him celebrity. Lam and Wielczynski have each written a successful humorous novel.

ITALY.—Considerable interest is taken in folklore, that by E. Wicki, etc.; and literary history and criticism in general were never more cultivated. An anecdotal history of Venice and its people is an interesting profes-
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Professor Bruniatti has discussed the question with intelligence. A statistic of suicide by Professor Morselli, and monographs by Rossi and Ererras, are among the most distinguished thinkers in Italian clergy, is remarkable, not a critical work containing scholarly pretensions, but much more so as the a radical reform movement in the which Pope Leo himself is supposed to have him inaugurated.” In July, 1861, during the extra session of Congress called by President Lincoln, fired by the enthusiasm of the hour, he left his seat, overtook the troops that were marching out of Washington to meet the enemy, and fought with distinguished bravery in the ranks of Colonel Richardson’s regiment at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, being among the last to leave the field. Returning home the latter part of August, he resigned his seat in Congress, believing he could serve his country better in the field than in its legislative halls. He organized the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and was appointed its colonel September 15th. His first encounter with the foe was at Belmont, in November, where he led a successful bayonet-charge and had a horse shot under him. He led his regiment in the attack on Fort Henry, and at Fort Donelson, while gallantly leading the assault, he was severely wounded, which incapacitated him for active service for some time. Reporting again for duty to General Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, he was, March 5, 1863, made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He took an important part in the movement against Corinth, and subsequently was given the command at Jackson, Tennessee, with instructions to guard the railroad communications. In the summer of 1863 his constituents urged him to become a candidate for reflection to Congress. In a letter declining he says: “I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established.” During General Grant’s northern Mississippi campaign General Logan commanded the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under General McPherson, exhibiting a skill and bravery which led to his promotion as major-general of volunteers, dating from November 29, 1863. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hill. In the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson’s center, and on the 29th of June made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the captured city, and he was made its military governor. He succeeded General Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps in November, 1863. In May, 1864, he joined General Sherman’s army, which was preparing for its march into Georgia; led the advance of the Army of Tennessee in the fight at Resaca, repulsed Hardee’s veterans at Dallas, and drove the enemy from his line of works at Kennesaw Mountain. At Atlanta, July 22d, where General McPherson fell in the hottest of the fight, General Sherman says, in his report of that battle: “General Logan succeeded him, and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division.” After the fall of Atlanta, September 1, 1864, he went home and took a promi-
LOGAN, JOHN A.

nent part in the Presidential campaign of that year. He rejoined his troops, who had accompanied General Sherman in his famous "march to the sea," at Savannah, and remained in active service with Sherman's army till the surrender of the Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston, April 26, 1865. On May 23d he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, but, as soon as active service in the field was over, he resigned his commission, stating that he did not wish to draw pay when not on active duty. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Johnson, but declined. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, and served as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, and did good service as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in securing the passage of an act for the reduction of the army. He was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, but before that body convened he was chosen by the Illinois Legislature a Senator of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1871. He succeeded Vice-President Wilson as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at the beginning of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, December 2, 1872. After the expiration of his term of service, March 3, 1877, he resumed the practice of law in Chicago. He was again returned to the United States Senate, and took his seat on the convening of that body in extra session, March 18, 1879. Both in the House and Senate he has maintained his reputation for brilliancy and success gained in the field. While a Representative, his most important speeches were: "On Reconstruction," July 19, 1867; "The Impeachment of President Johnson," February 22, 1868; "Principles of the Democratic Party," July 16, 1868; on a resolution introduced by General B. F. Butler protesting against counting the electoral vote of Georgia, February 12, 1869; "Removing the Capitol," January 22, 1870. In the Senate his most noted speeches have been: "Vindication of President Grant against the Attack of Charles Sumner," June 8, 1872; a reply to Senator Gordon on the "Ku Klux in Louisiana," January 13, 1875; "On the Equalization of Bounties of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the Late War for the Union," March 2, 1875; "On the Power of the Government to enforce United States Laws," June 29, 1879. On the 6th of June of the present year he delivered an able and eloquent speech on the "Fitz John Porter case," which has added greatly to his reputation as a forcible and effective speaker. General Logan is a man of fine presence, rendered striking by his jet-black hair and strongly marked features. He possesses in a high degree those traits of character which win success—a strong personal magnetism, undaunted courage, and untiring industry. November 27, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary S. Cunningham, a daughter of Captain Cunningham, Register of the Land Office at Shawneetown, Illinois. She is a lady of superior education and rare social qualities, who has taken a deep interest in her husband's career, and has done much to aid in his advancement by her genial intercourse with his supporters, and the care with which she has attended to his large correspondence.

LOUISIANA. The State of Louisiana began the year 1868 with a new Constitution which the people had adopted in December, 1879. This power of reorganization of the political law of the State, Louisiana has frequently exercised. Her first Constitution was framed in 1812, when she applied for admission to the Union. It required that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and legislators should have had a long residence in the State, with a landed estate and a further qualification as to age. Judges were appointed for life. In 1845 a second Constitution was formed to check the legislature in granting charters to banking and other corporations, and to restrain those already in existence. In 1852 the State desired an elective judiciary for a short term, and railroads, and power to issue bonds, and so a third Constitution was framed. In 1861 the State made a fourth Constitution, and seceded from the Union. In 1864 and 1865 a fifth and sixth Constitution were made to restore the State to the Union. In 1879 the State adopted its seventh Constitution. There were many limitations upon legislative power, and judicial powers, and there is no small confusion in the language. Stability in the constitution of government, experience and skill in the administrative departments, and vigilance on the part of the people, alone prevent disorder. On the 12th of January the New Congress assembled, and, being the first Assembly under the new Constitution, its labors were chiefly directed to the supplementing of that instrument, and the passage of laws to promote the smooth working of the various departments of the newly organized State government. The executive and legislative officers chosen under this Constitution were inducted into office on the 14th of January. Not long after, there was appointed a judiciary composed for the most part of Judges who appeared on the bench for the first time. The Governor, Louis A. Wiltz, in his first message to the Assembly, reminded that body that, their sessions having been changed from annual to biennial, it became their duty to provide in advance for all financial and other contingencies which might arise during that period. The capital having been changed to Baton Rouge, in preparation for their next meeting, they must repair the former Capitol in that town, and take measures for the sale or conversion of property belonging to the State in New Orleans. Special laws must be passed in reference to the liens and privileges of mechanics and laborers, and the responsibility of corporations and companies for work done for
LOUISIANA.

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eir benefit, so that labor and capital might receive from the law that equal protection to which they are entitled. A Board of Health must be constituted with undisputed authority, and due restraint. It should keep out foreign

1. In behalf of our industrial and commercial interests, we must find some means of adequate protection that will not analyze the business and blockade the ports thoroughfares of the State." They were appoint a time for holding Congressional actions, and to require that, according to time-nored custom, Presidential elections should chosen directly by the people. The right suffrage, however obtained, must be cared for and carried out in good faith. A Bu自律 of Agriculture must be organized, and one its duties must be the encouragement of immigration. The Federal Government should not contain the levees, but, until it does, the State will depend on its own resources so far as they

After recommending that some method of capital punishment more humane than hangingshould be substituted in the Code, the Governor proceeds to discuss the support of public education, and to treat the difficult subject of finances.

The first act passed by the General Assembly at the regular session of 1880 was a concurrent resolution "protesting against theognomy of William Pitt Kellogg as United States Senator from the State of Louisiana, in the Senate of Congress of the United States. The process was served on John Hancock, then the Governor of that State. He convened the General Court in extra session, and in a speech of great excellence denied the authority of the Court, and affirmed that such a suit was contrary to the principles of a federal government, and urged the removal from the Constitution of any words that might seem to warrant such a jurisdiction. The General Court so determined, and in 1794 a Senator from Massachusetts introduced into the Senate and caused to be adopted what is now the eleventh amendment, prohibiting a construction of the Constitution to allow a citizen or subject of any State to sue a State. The cases of Chisholm and Vassal were never prosecuted to judgment. No attempt has since been made to use the powers of that Court at the suit of individuals. The case of New Hampshire against Louisiana is now before the Supreme Court, and the decision either way will form a tide-mark when the story of this transition period in the history of the United States is recorded.

Acts Nos. 41 and 56 created and defined the duties of a Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration, and provided for the registration thereby of lands, public or private property, offered for sale in Louisiana. No. 48 was a joint resolution. Act. A joint resolution. Act. 48 was a joint resolution. Act. A joint resolution. Act. A joint resolution. Act.
It must be borne in mind that the expenditures which have caused this rapid growth of indebtedness had not been made on public works, which would enrich or embalm the country. Roads, levees, the highways of commerce, even the public parks and gardens, everything, great or small, connected with the public welfare, was neglected, and the public money, on what pretense soever it was exacted from a ruined people, served the sole purpose of enriching strangers.

Besides the actual indebtedness above mentioned, there was authority to issue bonds to corporations of different kinds, exceeding the debt there stated. Nor did this statement embrace the bonds of the State loaned to property banks, nearly half a century ago, amounting now to some seven million dollars, which is a claim upon the State.

The Convention determined that the demands upon the State arising from this debt were beyond its ability to discharge, and it fixed the interest at two per cent. for five years; three per cent. for fifteen years; and four per cent. for fourteen years, till the maturity of the bond. One installment of interest was pretermitted. A tax was imposed to meet this changed condition of the consolidated debt.

At this date the amount of the consolidated bonds is $11,531,000; the disputed debt remains $3,901,000, with an addition of five per cent. per annum. The bonds loaned to the property banks will become a burden to the State for some four or five million dollars, it being understood that the banks are able only to redeem a portion of the sum due.

The debt of New Orleans is greater than the State debt, and its government is more costly. Five eighths of the burden of State taxation is borne by the city. The debt of the city mostly concerns its citizens, and any plan for its settlement must be submitted to them for approval. The Convention remitted to the Legislature the whole question of the city debt. The Governor in his message counseled the establishment of a syndicate to acquire the outstanding city bonds at their current market value. The syndicate might by refunding, or in some way, bring the interest within the compass of the two-mills tax. A change in the city charter in the interest of retrenchment was also proposed. Accordingly, Act No. 138 was passed by the Legislature to liquidate the indebtedness of the city of New Orleans, and to apply its assets to the satisfaction thereof; to create a Board of Liquidation and prescribe their duties; and to provide for a fiscal agent and for the levying of a sufficient tax to pay said interest. It created a syndicate of six citizens to form a permanent "Board of Liquidation," with control of all matters relating to the bonded debt of New Orleans, and having power to issue bonds, signed by the mayor and Administrators of Accounts and of Finances.
the control of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and it brings the city into closer relations with the North through Georgia and Tennessee. The Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company connects New Orleans with the great cities of the West, and furnishes admirable facilities for commercial intercourse with the Northwest. Its managers have formed connections with Europe and the southern states of this continent, whereby the prosperity of the states and communities related to the company must be improved.

More important than commerce, and essential to its existence, is the public health. In 1880 rains were abundant, and the temperature was moderate during the summer and autumn. Rigid quarantine regulations were enforced upon the seacoast. In the cities care was taken to observe sanitary regulations in respect to cleanliness, and the use of disinfectants and purifying agents. The death-rate in New Orleans during every month of this year is less than in any corresponding month for twelve years. The diseases which spread terror whenever their appearance has been detected, have not affected any portion of the State, and the year closed in Louisiana with a better spirit of hopefulness than has been observed for twenty years.

The most important question before the people of the State is that which concerns the colored population. The introduction of a population which had no traditions of civilization, culture, progress, or of advancement to higher conditions than barbarism, to the possession of the powers, faculties, and rights of the most advanced people of the earth, and to require of them to perform the obligations and duties incident to such a possession, must be admitted to have been a perilous experiment. Every analogous experiment has proved a failure, and it had come to be regarded as an axiom in political philosophy that there should be protection, guidance, and preparative measures and strict precautions to afford any hope of success in subduing the appetites, passions, and inclinations of such a race, and thus to discipline and improve them. The report we have to make is that there is improvement in the condition of the colored population. There is among the white population a disposition to aid in measures of amelioration. There is a spirit of kindness and good-will. There are no antipathies or grudges. Habits of thrift and providence are not the result of any legislation, nor do they become established in a community or among a race in a single generation. The most that can be said is that there is room for encouragement and no cause for despair.

There is no large emigration of this population to note; the vagrant disposition of the negro probably exists. They are easily beguiled by alluring offers of an improved condition, and they have a child’s love of variety; but there has been no motive for persons to make these offers to
them. They are not a desirable population, either at the North or the West. No change in the habits of this race is probable. The prevalent opinion in Louisiana is that the loss of a very large number of the blacks, and the introduction of colonists from the Northern States and the south of Europe, would be advantageous to the Southern States. No such legislation has taken place in 1860. A diffusion of the colored population over a wider extent of territory, where there are diversities in works of industry, could not but be beneficial to the country. There were strikes in some parts of this State, but they were similar to the labor troubles elsewhere, and were devoid of race antagonism. It was not a rising of blacks against whites, but of employees against employers. In the parishes of St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. Charles, during the month of March, negroes went from plantation to plantation, requiring others who had not joined in their movement to desist from work, and even to leave these parishes. They rode about in armed bands, broke into cabins, frightened the inmates, took quiet laborers from their work in the fields, and whipped them. No outrages were committed except on colored persons. The Governor’s proclamation produced no effect upon the rioters, and the militia was called out and sent to the two or three points of disturbance. The ring-leaders were arrested without difficulty, and were brought to New Orleans, tried, and imprisoned. The other strikers appointed a conference committee to arrange their difficulties with the planters. A colored Senator, Demas, wrote out the following petition in behalf of the St. Charles strikers, which shows the misconception of their rights under which they acted:

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1860.

To His Excellency Governor WHITE, of the State of Louisiana.

The undersigned, having pleaded guilty to trespass before Judge Augustin, holding court at St. Charles Court-House on Saturday, March 20th, and having been brought to New Orleans to serve out their sentence, ask you for a remission of the same on the following grounds:

We, as well as the majority of our people, were misled as to our rights when we acted as we did in the recent strike; and when we were guilty of trespass, we did not know we were exceeding our rights; we really thought we had a right to go where other laborers were working, even though it was on the property of an individual, and induce those laborers to join us.

We now understand we have no such rights; we understand we have no right to go on the property of other people against their will, and we propose to obey this law hereafter.

We feel sure the laborers in our parish understand this question now, and are equally certain they never understood it before.

We feel sure the laborers in our parish will respect the law, as we intend to hereafter, and believe quietness and peace will continue from this time, and that when laborers differ with their employers hereafter about the price of their labor, it will be in a peaceful manner, and with law always on their side.

In these respects, your Excellency, we would ask a remission of our sentence, and allow us to return to our wives, our children, and our work.

This was signed by the prisoners, and the Judge and the militia officers concurred in recommending that Executive clemency be extended. They were accordingly released, and quiet was restored.

The crops for the year ending September 1, 1860, show a satisfactory condition. The Sugar-Planters’ Association has done much to produce concert of action and improved methods of culture and manufacture. The progress in manufacture is proved by the out-turn of 60,000,000 pounds of clarified sugar. The season was not favorable, but the crop, though smaller, brought more money than its predecessor.

YEAR

Hogsheads

Pounds

Bushels of cane

1857-58

260,574

252,088,640

822,966

1859-60

172,526

213,346,083

272,438

The comparative value of the sugar-crop since 1850, is as follows:

YEAR

Total crop pounds.

Average price per hundred

Total value

1850-51

231,300,000

80 00

$18,528,000

1851-52

225,100,000

70 00

15,900,000

1853-54

205,000,000

60 00

12,300,000

1856-57

19,900,000

133 50

2,947,000

1859-60

99,000,000

133 50

13,662,000

1860-61

165,000,000

120 00

19,750,000

1861-62

148,900,000

120 00

17,868,000

1864-65

100,000,000

100 00

10,000,000

1867-68

100,000,000

100 00

10,000,000

1868-69

183,000,000

95 00

17,100,000

1871-72

154,000,000

88 00

13,200,000

1872-73

148,900,000

86 00

12,600,000

1873-74

146,400,000

86 00

12,700,000

1874-75

221,080,000

84 00

18,200,000

1877-78

211,740,069

81 50

17,000,000

Cotton is still the great feeder of every other form of industry. The following tables give the

NEW ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT.

STOCK.

1870-71

1872-73

Balance

4,600

4,989

Balance

5,000

5,000

Stock at the beginning of the year

Balance

4,949

4,849

4,949

5,000

Net receipts

1,300,000

1,275,000

Received from Mobile

161,271

172,278

Received from Texas

58,820

58,820

Receipts from Florida

18,000

18,000

13,350

13,350

Excess from loose, waste, blemishes, etc.

12,100

12,100

12,100

12,100

Total supply

1,278,274

1,422,826

Exports and local consumption, year

1,700,458

1,700,458

Stock at the close of the year

2,292,726

4,849

NEW ORLEANS EXPORTS.

COUNTRIES.

1870-71

1872-73

Great Britain

961,375

961,375

France

274,215

274,215

Continental

256,108

256,108

Channel ports

4,276

4,276

Mexico

19,573

19,573

Coastwise

258,646

258,646

Local consumption

1,984

1,984

Total

1,700,458

1,700,458

482 LOUISIANA.
the share of Louisiana in handling the 377,870, which reached in the aggregate 1,252,000 bales.

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Blacksmithing .............................................. $185,000
Candies and confectionery ....................................... 520,125
Cotton-presses .................................................. 761,500
Cooperage ....................................................... 267,504
Carriage and wagon makers .................................... 181,010
Copper and tin-smithing ....................................... 181,419
Copper and brass ............................................. 201,000
Marble and granite works ...................................... 127,500

These are all the manufactories in New Orleans which employ a capital of over $100,000.

On the 12th of April the Democratic party elected the following delegation to the Cincinnati Convention: at large, John McEneny, W. A. Strong, Patrick Measly, and Charles Parlan; first district, John Fitzpatrick, J. D. Houston; second district, J. W. Patton, E. A. Burke; third district, J. L. Brent, John Clegg; fourth district, S. M. Morrison, James Jeffries; fifth district, G. W. Mcaranie, J. W. Goldsman; sixth district, M. D. Kavanagh, William Duncan.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Democratic and Conservative party of the State of Louisiana in convention assembled, for the purpose of electing sixteen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, that we present to our political brethren the name of Winfield Scott Hancock as a candidate of our party, the nearest to our ideal, in the approaching Presidential contest, and to give assurance of our desire to promote concord, insure tranquillity, the supremacy of the lawful authorities, and the perpetuity of our republican institutions. We hereby express our decided and unqualified preference for his nomination, and our belief that, if so nominated, his election will be ratified by the whole people.

Resolved further, That the sixteen delegates of this State are instructed to vote as a majority thereof may deem best, and that they are hereby specially instructed to vote for the maintenance of the two-thirds rule, as it has been established in all the late Democratic Conventions.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana have heard with the deepest regret that certain Democratic members of the United States Senate have made objections to, and placed obstacles in the way of, the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the matter of the illegal and fraudulent claims of William F. Kellogg, who now occupies the seat in that body justly and legally due to the Hon. H. M. Spotford.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana, in convention assembled, does most earnestly urge upon all the Democrats in the United States Senate to seat the Hon. H. M. Spotford, the rightful and duly elected member from Louisiana.


At the regular Republican State Convention the following resolutions were adopted on Monday, May 24th:

We, the Republicans of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance and devotion to the Republican party and the principles which gave it birth. Believing that it is on the threshold of a little that will give it a new lease of life and power, we declare our firm belief that this is a nation and not a league; that the General Government has and ought to exercise the right of protecting the purity of the ballot-box by throwing around it the safeguards necessary to procure a full and free expression of its citizens, irrespective of race, nationality, or section; that having taken charge of the reins of government at a critical period of the country's history, followed by a war that cost us thousands of lives and millions of treasure, we point with pride and admiration to its grand achievements, in the rapid payment of the public debt, the reduction of taxation, and the restoration of general prosperity, by giving us a bond which is par the world over. We call upon the Republicans of the North in the coming struggle to see that the nation takes no step backward by denying or abridging the rights of any class of its citizens; that while we cannot have our voice and influence felt in the affairs of state, we seek to do our duty earnestly for the success of those principles where free speech is tolerated and where fair play obtains. Having confidence in the patriotism, character, and intelligence of those who will assemble in convention at Chicago, we hereby declare our hearty and united support for its nominee.

A university for the higher education of colored boys was opened in New Orleans, at the expense of the State of Louisiana, during 1880. There are no data from which the number of children, white and black, in this State, can be collected. The Superintendent of Education reports as follows:

No returns from the following twelve parishes have been received: Bienville, Calcasieu, East Carroll, Lafourche, Livingston, Lincoln, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Sabine, and Webster.

In the table below is given a list of the eligible youth of those parishes that have been heard from:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Number of Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascension</td>
<td>5,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoyelles</td>
<td>4,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barataria</td>
<td>4,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td>3,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnival</td>
<td>2,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddo</td>
<td>2,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Soto</td>
<td>9,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feliciana</td>
<td>8,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklina</td>
<td>8,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberville</td>
<td>8,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>7,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>7,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Bernard</td>
<td>6,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Charles</td>
<td>6,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Helena</td>
<td>6,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. James</td>
<td>6,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John</td>
<td>6,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Landry</td>
<td>6,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Martin</td>
<td>6,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>6,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Tammany</td>
<td>6,917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The apportionment of the current school fund, the proceeds of the one-mill tax, among the different parishes of the State in proportion to the number of educable children in each, is as follows:
LUTHERANS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYNDIC</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Congregations</th>
<th>Communicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. GENERAL COUNCIL</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>82,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministerium of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>22,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh Synod</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Synod</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Synod of Ohio</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustana Synod (Swedish)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>89,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Synod</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Synod</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana Synod</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holstein Synod</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total in ten synods | 624,131 | 194,974 |

II. GENERAL SYNOD, NORTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYNDIC</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Congregations</th>
<th>Communicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryvill Synod</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>65,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Pennsylvania Synod</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>65,260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hartwick Synod</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Ohio Synod</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franciscan Synod</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegheny Synod</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,185</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Pennsylvania Synod</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>15,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami Synod</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8,390</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wittenberg Synod</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6,030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olive Branch Synod</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Illinois Synod</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Pennsylvania Synod</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa Synod</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1,090</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Indiana Synod</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Illinois Synod</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,517</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois Synod</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York and New Jersey Synod</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern Synod</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh Synod</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,651</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas Synod</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska Synod</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina Synod</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Tennessee Synod</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total in twenty-three synods | 841,230 | 193,818 |

III. GENERAL SYNOD, SOUTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYNDIC</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Congregations</th>
<th>Communicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synod of North Carolina</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6,859</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synod of South Carolina</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synod of Virginia</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synod of Southwest Virginia</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississipp Synod</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Synod</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total in six synods | 125 | 214 | 18,925 |

IV. SYNDICAL CONFERENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYNDIC</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Congregations</th>
<th>Communicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synod of Ohio (6 synods)</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>99,651</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synod of Missouri (8 synods)</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>120,925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Synod</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Synod</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>180,281</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota Synod</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Conference of Missouri</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total in six synods | 1,176 | 1,990 | 254,500 |

V. INDEPENDENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYNDIC</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Congregations</th>
<th>Communicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Synod</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7,586</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buffalo Synod</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synod of Iowa (German)</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>20,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hager's Nor. Evang. Luth. Synod</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference of N. Dan. Luth. Church (American)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>19,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustana Synod (Norwegian)</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>7,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synod of Maryland (German)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>1,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anafag Synod</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augsburg Synod (German)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immersyn Synod</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total in eleven synods | 128 | 218 | 63,928 |

Grand total | 1,182 | 3,009 | 294,899 |

The statistics given in other Lutheran almanacs widely differ from the above. An almanac published at Allentown, Pennsylvania ("Lutherische Kalender"), gives a total of 2,174 ministers, 5,643 congregations, and 702,314 communicants; while, according to the "Lu-
theran Almanac,” of Chicago, there are 8,177 ministers, 5,693 congregations, and 703,382 communicants.

“The Church Almanac” gives lists of four theological institutions under the care of the General Council, four under the care of the General Synod, North, five under the care of the Synodical Conference, one under the care of the General Synod, South, one Norwegian-Danish, and one Swedish seminary; three colleges connected with the General Council, four with the General Synod, North, four with the Synodical Conference, two with the General Synod, South, and four with individual Synods; thirteen classical schools, and nine seminaries for young ladies.

The General Council met at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in October. The Rev. D. A. Spaeth was chosen President. The business was almost entirely transacted in English, although the German language had heretofore been considerably used in the proceedings of the Council. The Constitution for congregations, which had been under consideration for several years, was completed and was adopted, and recommended to the churches. The continued discussion of the theses on pulpit and altar fellowship, which had been likewise under consideration for several years, was deferred.

A plan for the reorganization of the mission work was adopted, although it was not considered wholly satisfactory, as the best arrangement that could be made at present. It directs that home missionary operations within the territory of several Synods shall continue to be under the care and control of such Synods; makes provision for the special care of several missions, which it names by particular Synods; authorizes the Executive Committee on Home Missions to assign unoccupied territory to any other district synod able to do work beyond its own bounds; directs that the reports of all missionary operations be sent to the Executive Committee, and that the committee have regard to all demands for home missionary labor beyond the bounds cared for in the plan, and endeavor to make provision for the supply of it; and withdraws the recommendation formerly made by the Council that the district Synods transmit to the Council’s Treasurer of Home Missions one fifth of all the moneys collected for home missions. A silver medal which had been prepared in commemoration of the seventh jubilee of the adoption of the Augsburg Confession and the third centenary of the publication of the Book of Concord was approved. The receipts for the Home Mission Fund were reported to have been $3,386.

The General Synod, South, met in its twelfth Convention in Richmond, Virginia, May 6th. The district Synods of South Carolina, Virginia, Southwest Virginia, and Georgia, were represented, and a commissioner was present from the North Carolina Synod. The Rev. J. Hawkins was chosen President. A proposition was made, in which was included the offer of a considerable gift of property, for the removal of the Theological Seminary from Salem, Virginia, to Charlotte, North Carolina. The Synod decided that, inasmuch as the Seminary had been recently removed from Lexington, Virginia, to Columbia, South Carolina, and again from Columbia to Salem, Virginia, it was inexpedient at the present time to remove it again. The North Carolina Synod having sent a commissioner to inquire into the doctrinal position of the body with a view to organic union with it, the Synod recorded a declaration that it regarded the symbols and testimonies of faith which were adopted subsequently to the Augsburg Confession as in accord with, and an unfolding of, its teaching, and invited the North Carolina Synod to consummate the contemplated union as soon as possible.

MAINE. The decision of the Supreme Court of Maine, by which the organization of the Legislature by the Republicans was sustained, was rendered on the 16th of January. (See “Annual Cyclopaedia” for 1872.) On the 17th Daniel F. Davis formally notified General Chamberlain that he had that day been “legally elected to the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief,” and “duly qualified to perform the duties of that office.” He submitted at the same time a copy of the opinion of the Judges. In acknowledging the receipt of this communication, General Chamberlain said: “As it is manifest that this opinion establishes the legality of your election, and that you are duly qualified as Governor, I have the deepest pleasure in reporting to you that I consider my trust under Special Order No. 45 as at an end.”

On the 29th the following resolution, offered by Mr. Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, was adopted in the House of Representatives, eightyeight votes being recorded in its favor, and sixty-four members being recorded as absent:

Whereas, The Fifty-ninth Legislature of the State of Maine, as elected by the people of the State at last annual election, has met and has legally organized with a full quorum in each House, under the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and has duly and legally proceeded to elect a Governor and Executive Council and other State officers, all of whom have been duly qualified, and have assumed upon their respective duties in the customary places of the State House where the business of the State is transacted; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives will forthwith proceed to legislative business touching the varied interests of the people of Maine, their finances, their courts, their public schools, the
The "Fusionistas" made some show of resistance, and submitted to the Supreme Court their own statement of facts, with questions as to the legality of the Senate and House as organized, in view of the facts as stated by them. A reply, signed by all the Judges, was rendered on the 27th, with regard to the organization of the Legislature. It says:

It remains to be considered whether there is a legally organized Legislature in existence, entitled to enact laws that are binding upon the people and the courts of the State. The action of those controlling the proceedings on the first Wednesday of January, 1880, has not been suppressed in a quorum of those appearing to have been elected to either House. It is a matter of history that after unsuccessful resistance to the illegal action of the officers attempting to create the legislative organization on that day, a majority of the persons who appeared to be elected to the two Houses formed an organization of themselves.

They are the present organization until the 12th day of January, hoping until they may obtain their rights in some other way. They were formed in such a position by the illegal action of the minority of the members, whose action they were not bound to submit to, and which they could, in no other reasonable manner resist. The organizations made on January 12th were made by a majority of the members appearing to be elected, and having the prima facie right to seats. The point is raised by the statement and questions submitted, that no legal organization could be formed on January 12th, because to notice of the intended action was given to the minority, or non-attending members, so as to enable them to participate therein. The minority were not excluded. The organization was made in a public manner.

The minority were at the time claiming to be, and are still claiming to be, the lawful Legislature. It is not to be presumed that they would have abandoned that organization at that time had notice been given. We do not think that the want of notice invalidates the organizations of January 12th. There may be irregularities in the manner in which such organizations were formed, but the voice of the people is not, on that account, to be stifled, nor the two governments to fail to be maintained. No essential defects anywhere exist, but only such departure from ordinary forms as circumstances compelled. History can never fail to declare the vital fact that the organizations of January the 12th were formed by full quorums of persons appearing by the records and returns as duly elected members of either House.

It cannot be that such a construction must be given to the Constitution of the State as will subvert the plain and obvious intention of its framers, or place it in the power of a few men to perpetuate their hold upon the office in the gift of the people, in defiance of the clear and unmistakably expressed will of the people, as ascertained, because their own neglect of duty has made some departure from directory provisions and forms for that purpose.

A legally organized Legislature being now in existence, and exercising its constitutional functions, it follows that no convention of members-elect of either House can exist which can be treated as a nucleus for another organization. Two governments are claiming to be in existence as valid and entitled to the obedience of the people. Both cannot rightfully exist at the same time; but one government can be recognized and obeyed. The responsibility and solemn duty are imposed upon us to determine which is entitled to judicial recognition.

We, therefore, after due deliberation and consideration of all matters involved, affirm and declare our judgment to be that the Senate, whose presiding officer is the Hon. Joseph A. Locke, and the House of Representatives, whose presiding officer is the Hon. George E. Weeks, constitute the legal and constitutional Legislature of the State.

On the 5th of February a joint order of the two Houses was passed, providing that a committee of three Senators and seven Representatives should "examine into the condition of the election returns lately given up to the Secretary of State, the warrant and appropriation books, and all other books and papers of the Governor and Council for the year 1879, and extending to the first Wednesday of January, 1880, and report to this Legislature what suppression or alterations, if any, have been made in said returns, and what means have been resorted to for such purposes; and, also, in what cases and in what manner the will of the people, as shown in the last annual election, has been disregarded and attempted to be defeated, either by illegal construction of said returns, or changing or tampering with them, or by whom the same has been done, or attempted to be done." The committee was further ordered to report upon all "undue and illegal expenditure of the money of the State by or under the direction of the Governor and Council for the period before mentioned, or by any officer of the State, or by any employee of or contractor with the State during said time."

The report of the investigating committee was made on the 18th of March. It gives an extended summary of the evidence taken, and enters into a discussion of the facts at some length. The conclusion of the report is as follows:

Your committee present to the Legislature all the testimony which has been taken up to the present time, and ask that it may be printed, as well as this report.

This testimony, in the judgment of your committee, justifies the following conclusions:

The returns from the cities, towns, and plantations in the State were, contrary to usage, kept by the Governor and Council from all inspection or scrutiny by candidates, their counsel, or any parties legitimately interested in them.

During such time as the returns were so kept, many alterations, erasures, and forgery were made upon them, for the purpose of changing the result; and, in all cases which have been discovered, such improper treatment of the returns resulted against Republican candidates, and in favor of the Fusion candidates.

During the same time, information which must of necessity be had and given by all officials who were examining and tabulating the returns, or who had the custody of them, defects in Fusion towns were being cured by substituting new and correct returns, or by affidavits taken ex parte for the purpose of curing such defects. In addition to this, and by reason of information furnished in the manner stated, all-
Charges of bribery, or attempted bribery, to induce certain persons returned as elected to the Legislature not to take their seats, were also the subject of an investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives. There were three cases examined by the committee: that of Bartholomew Wentworth, of South Berwick, said to have been offered $500 in gold and $10 a day for forty days by one Charles E. Rick, of North Berwick; that of Thomas B. Swan, of Minot, who alleged that Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, had paid him $1,000 to resign his seat in the House, in order that the "Fusionists" might fail to have a quorum at first assembling; and that of Moses Harriman, of Kennebunkport, who charged that Wallace R. White had offered him $100 for the same purpose as alleged in the case of Swan. Majority and minority reports were submitted on the 18th of March. The majority, consisting of four members of the committee, declared that the charges were not sustained in any of the cases. The minority, consisting of two members, agreed with the conclusion of the majority as to the case of Wentworth, but differed from it in regard to those of Swan and Harriman, and declared themselves of the opinion that the charges were fully proved and sustained. There was also an investigation into the disappearance of the State seal, and certain documents and records of the office of Secretary of State. It was found that Mr. Prince A. Sawyer, who claimed to have been elected Secretary of State, had taken them away. In the course of the investigation they were returned, and the committee reported that "Prince A. Sawyer deserves the indignation of the members of the Legislature and the people of the State of Maine."
ople at the election to be held in September of the question, "Shall the Constitution be amended so as to provide for the election of Governor by a plurality instead of a majority?" It declared that "a plurality of the votes cast and returned for Governor, at the annual election for the year 1880, shall determine the election of Governor for the years 1881-82," and nothing was passed providing for the taxation express, telegraph, and railroad companies. Express companies the tax is three fourths one per cent. of their gross receipts; on teleph companies 2½ per cent. of the value of ir lines, to be determined by the Governor | Council on report of corporations; and on road companies one per cent. of the appraised value of the property and franchises, appraisal to be made by the Governor and incul. An act was passed providing at length the organization, equipment, and discipline the State militia. Other enactments of the kind provide for the punishment of tramps, vent obstruction of business on railroads by ventilation of employees or other persons, impose penalties for the abstraction of the oseal, or public documents and records, the assumption and exercise of a public ce without legal authority. The Greenback and Democratic parties of the State held their conventions simultaneously Bangor on the 1st of June. In the Greenback gathering General Harris M. Plaisted, of major, was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Governor, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or "per, necessary for the use and convenience of the "op, should be issued and its volume controlled by a Government, and not by or through the banking operations of the country; and, when so issued, sold by a full legal tender be payment of all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That that portion of the interest-bearing debt of the United States which shall become re "matured" in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount $75,000,000, should not be refunded beyond the power of the Government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time; but should be paid rapidly as possible, and at a premium. To enable the Government to meet these obligations, the debt of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business interests of the country may require.

Resolved, That imprisonment for debt be abolished.

Resolved, That we favor such a change in the manner of voting as shall secure every citizen the free and equal exercise of the true right of suffrage.

The Democrats chose delegates to the National Convention of the party, adopted no platform, and ratified the nomination of the Greenback Convention for Governor. The Republican Convention was held at Augusta, on the 23d of June. Delegates to the sectional Convention had been chosen, according to custom, by the Republican members of the legislature, and had been instructed to vote for James G. Blaine as the candidate for Governor. Daniel F. Davis was renominated for Governor, and the following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine, by their delegates assembled in convention, have endorsed the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, and pledge their best endeavors to the support and success of the principles therein laid down—principles breathing the spirit by which the Republican party has always been actuated, and through the ascendency of which the nation has been honored and prospered.

Resolved, That the nomination of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, as the candidate of the Republican party for President, and Chevalier A. B. Anthony, as the candidate for Vice-President of the United States, meet with our hearty approbation. Though we hoped for the nomination of Maine's distinguished Senator, James G. Blaine, as the candidate for President, we accept the result of the National Convention in good faith, and pledge ourselves to labor loyally for the noble candidates selected at Chicago to lead the Republicans in this campaign.

Resolved, That the Fusion party of this State has made for itself a record so infamous that every honest man of every party should pray and work for its speedy and complete overthrow. It came into power with loud professions upon the lips of reform and superior honesty, and it was driven out of power for giving to the State the most dishonest and corrupt administration ever known to our people. It robbed the State Treasury, and then attempted to steal the State government. It was not content with being voted out of power by the people at the polls, but tried to continue itself in control of the Government by most outrageous frauds and forgeries upon the election returns, and the redress of the rights of the people and destructive of popular government. It placed an armed mob in the State-House and brought us to the brink of civil war. Our most honored citizens were spurned with contempt from the door of the Council Chamber when they sought there redress of their grievances. Men who were not elected were counted into seats in the Legislature, and men who were elected were counted out. Instead of endeavoring to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by the ballot, a systematic, deliberate, wicked conspiracy was entered into to set aside the result of the popular election and create a fraudulent government. The Governor whom they elected paid out thousands of dollars of the public money while in office, without authority, and after his term had expired he still kept thousands of dollars in his possession to distribute to the tools who aided him in his disgraceful and nefarious operations. Those infamous acts are known to all our citizens. They confront and shame Maine men wherever they travel in other States. Unless we desire to have them repeated and the disgrace of them cling to us, the honest voters, the "plain people" of Maine, must stand up at this election and stamp them with overwhelming defeat and reprobation at the polls.

Resolved, That experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of prohibition as auxiliary to temperance reform, and as contributing to the material wealth, happiness, and prosperity of the State, and that we refer with confidence and pride to our undeviating support of the same as one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party of Maine.

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Governor by a plurality vote, and recommend its adoption.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the second nomination of Daniel F. Davis as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine. He has proved himself honest, incorruptible, able, and popular, and we again place the standard of the Republican party in his hands, feeling assured that he will give his best efforts to carry it to victory, and that it will be successful by an old-fashioned Republican majority.
A Temperance Convention had been held at Augusta on the 11th of February, at which the following declarations, among others, had been made:

1. That no political party shall receive our support that does not recognize the iniquity of the liquor-trade, and demand its destruction as essential to the public welfare.

2. That the Enforcement of the Laws relating to the liquor-trade can be secured by adopting as a principle the motto "Vote as you pray," and by holding parties and officials responsible for righteous laws, and a non-partisan enforcement of the same.

3. That all effort to secure success at the polls by an appeal to those who insist on withdrawing the liquor-trade is destructive to political morality, and has our emphatic condemnation.

4. That in view of the fact that in some localities in the State county and municipal officers neglect or refuse to enforce the prohibitory law, we respectfully request the Legislature to enact a law providing for a State constable.

Another convention was held at Augusta on the 22d of July, which adjourned to meet in Portland on the 19th of August. At the latter meeting Joshua K. Osgood was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and the following declarations were made:

Whereas, The earnest temperance voters of Maine feel that they have been deceived by politicians, and that the "enforcement" of the law has been made purely as a matter of policy and not of principle; we, members of this Convention, this 19th day of August, 1880, assembled in Portland, do hereby resolve:

1. That we denounce ourselves the "Enforced Prohibitory Party of Maine."

2. That we have an honest conviction of heart, and an honest belief that our "sacred cause" can be secured only by enforced prohibition.

3. That with the great end and aim in view that humanity may be elevated and a true morality may be advanced, we do demand that none but known honest temperance men shall hold offices of honor or trust in our gift.

4. God and humanity demand that Maine shows her belief in true temperance. Let her voice be heard with no uncertain sound.

5. That our motto is simply "Honesty, Economy, Sincerity, Enforced Prohibition."

Mr. Osgood shortly withdrew from the canvass in the following letter:

GARDINER, MAINE, August 24, 1880.

TO THE HONORABLE JAMES M. STONE, PRESIDENT STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SIR: After mature deliberation and the fullest conference with trusted friends of the temperance cause, I feel it to be my imperative duty to withdraw my name as a candidate for Governor.

I am persuaded that the only effect of my candidacy would be to divide and distract those who should act in harmony and concord for the promotion of the common cause.

I have labored with zeal and with all the power God has given me to advance the doctrine of total abstinence among the people, and it would be a source of lasting regret with me if in any way my name could be used so as to divide the strength of the temperance army.

It may be true that Governor Davis has not used all the power at his command to stop the sale of liquor in our State, but, after a careful investigation of the charges brought against him, I find the charges not sustained, and common honesty compels me to deal justly with all men. I can not consent to remain in a position so honorably endorsed by our enemies.

With the highest and sincerest regard for the gentlemen who tendered me the nomination, I very respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate for Governor. You will greatly oblige me by giving this letter to the public.

Yours truly,

J. K. OSGOOD.

The name of Joshua Nye was substituted by a committee of the "Enforced Prohibitory party." A Temperance Convention at Old Orchard Beach on the 1st of September issued an address which was a substantial approval of the course of Governor Davis and his party on the liquor question, and a condemnation of the action of those who nominated Mr. Nye.

The political canvass excited much interest on account of the peculiar division and combination of parties, and the fact that the election would be one of the first preliminary to the Presidential contest. The Republicans were particularly active under the personal leadership of Mr. Blaine, who was chairman of their Executive Committee.

The election took place on the 13th of September. The total vote for Governor was 147,809. Davis received 73,544, Plaisted 73,713, Nye 309, William P. Joy 124, "Harrison" M. Plaisted 57, and 55 were returned as "scattering." The constitutional amendment was ratified by a vote of 57,015 to 26,402, which fact was officially proclaimed by the Governor on the 9th of November. Of the five members of Congress the Republicans elected three and the "Fusionists" two. To the State Legislature the Republicans elected 22 Senators and 74 Representatives, and the Fusionists nine Senators and 67 Representatives.

After the State election a portion of the Greenbacks, under the lead of Solon Chase, withdrew from the "Fusion," and nominated an electoral ticket of their own. The total vote cast for Presidential electors in November was 143,899, of which 74,039 were for the Republican candidates, 65,171 for the "Fusion" ticket, which was pledged to General Hancock and 4,480 for the straight Greenback or Warren ticket. There were 92 votes for the Prohibitory or Dow ticket, and 127 were returned as "scattering." Garfield's plurality over Hancock was 8,868; majority over all, 4,169.

When the vote for Governor was canvassed by a joint committee of the Legislature, in January, 1881, two reports were made of the result. The figures were the same, but with the majority of the committee reported that "Harrison M. Plaisted, having a plurality of all the votes returned, is duly elected Governor for the current political term of 1881 and 1882," the minority raised the question whether the amendment to the Constitution, providing that a plurality should elect, could take effect upon the same election at which it was submitted for ratification, and recommended that the Supreme Court be asked to pass upon this question. The minority report was rejected by a vote of 26 to 3 in the Senate, and 122 to 8 in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Plaisted was inaugurated.
MANNING, AMOS R.

flowing is the population of Maine by
according to the first official report
deral census of 1880:

rgin. 45,944

:nd. 66,130

n. 18,194

k. 83,131

co. 84,661

s. 22,624

r. 24,139

s. 87,018

au. 10,100

o. 14,213

b. 19,516

st. 19,369

on. 31,403

gon. 44,477

44,477

al for the State. 569,945

populating the cities, as compared t of 1870, was as follows:

CITIES. 1860. 1870.

88,910 81,438

19,093 18,606

18,537 18,430

19,693 20,299

7,599 6,704

9,733 9,984

5,065 5,073

receipts of the State Treasury for the year,
by a balance of $59,413.47, amounted to
88.80. The expenditures were $1,581,
nd the balance at the end of the year,
64. The State has a bonded debt of
0, and a sinking fund of $1,907,857.
resources, including the sinking fund.
8,829.90; Liabilities, $8,760,392.67.
led debt is made up as follows:

1861, renewal of bounty loan... $20,000
1862, renewal of bounty loan... 10,000
1863, renewal of bounty loan... 50,000
1864, renewal of bounty loan... 15,000
1865, renewal of bounty loan... 10,000
1866, renewal of bounty loan... 27,000
1868, war loan. 100,000
1870, war loan. 2,099,900
1879, municipal war loan. 2,929,900

dues and unclaimed. 43,000

total. $5,090,000

MANSFIELD, EDWARD DEERING, L.L.D.,
was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1801.
He was a son of Colonel Jared Mansfield, a
mathematician and engineer, who was long a
professor at West Point. Appointed Surveyor-
General of the Northwest Territory by Jeffer-
son in 1803, he removed to Marietta and Cincin-
nati. His son Edward was a student at the
Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, until he
was prepared in 1815 to enter West Point
Military Academy. He graduated in 1819,
fourth in his class-list. Instead of entering
the army, he pursued a classical course at
Princeton, graduating with honors in 1822.
In 1825 he was admitted to the bar in Con-
necticut. He removed to Ohio, practicing in
Cincinnati. In 1838 he accepted the professor-
ship of constitutional law and history in Cin-
cinnati College. Retiring from the practice of
the law, he was editor of the "Cincinnati
Chronicle" from 1836 until 1849; of the
"Atlas" from 1849 to 1852; of the "Railroad
Record," from 1854 to 1872. He was the corre-
respondent of the "New York Times" under
the well-known nom de plume of "A Veteran
Observer." He was Commissioner of Statis-
tics for Ohio from 1837 to 1857, and was
an associate of the French "Société de Statis-
tique Universelle." He wrote a "Treatise on
Constitutional Law" (1835), "Political Gram-
mar" (1835), "The Legal Rights of Women" (1848), "The Life of General Winfield Scott," (1849), "The History of the Mexican War" (1848), "American Education" (1850), and "The Memoirs of Daniel Drake" (1858). He wrote many treatises on mathematics, politics, education, and the early history of Ohio. His most interesting production is a volume of "Personal Memories," published in 1879. These "Memories" extend to the year 1841, but it is understood that a second volume was in preparation. He received his degree of doctor of laws from Marietta College, Ohio, in 1854. He died at Morrow, Ohio, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, on October 27th, in the eightieth year of his age.

MARYLAND. The regular biennial session of the Legislature of Maryland began at Annapolis, on the 6th of January. On the 14th William T. Hamilton was inaugurated as Governor of the State for a term of four years. In his address on that occasion he said:

There will be upon the part of the Executive a most cordial cooperation with other departments of the government in promoting wise and unselfish legislation; in ascertaining fair, pure, and peaceful elections; in enforcing a rigid economy in all branches of the public service; in reducing taxation to the lowest point compatible with economical administration; in correcting all abuses, whether great or small, and wherever existing; in limiting official employment to the absolute necessities of the State, and in maintaining an elevated standard of official probity, capacity, and application, to the end that we and our children after us may continue to enjoy the blessings of free government; and, still further, that the just and well-founded expectations of the people may be realized.

A United States Senator was to be chosen, to succeed W. Pinckney Whyte. The Democratic members agreed upon Arthur P. Gorman as their candidate, and the Republicans decided to cast their votes for James A. Gary. The ballot was taken in the two Houses on the 20th of January, and resulted in 18 votes for Gorman, five for Gary, and one for S. Teackle Wallis, in the Senate, and 63 for Gorman and 19 for Gary, in the House. The election of Mr. Gorman was announced in joint session on the following day.

There appears to have been much interest excited on the subject of "reform legislation," and early in February the Governor submitted several propositions in a special message. Among these was the repeal of the laws requiring inspection of tobacco, and the weighing of hay and cattle, by public officers at designated places; the abolition of unnecessary offices, including those of the Tax-Commissioner, Insurance-Commissioner, and Commissioners of the Land-Offices; the reduction of salaries, and a general retrenchment of expenses. He also recommended an amendment of the Constitution which would enable the Governor to veto separate items in bills appropriating money. Other important propositions were a new registration law, regulations for registering primary elections, strongly urged by the Governor in a special message; reorganization of the judiciary; a careful revision of the tax laws, and a measure for the suppression of gambling. Antagonism developed between the Governor, as a promoter of "reform legislation," and some of the leaders of the dominant party in the Legislature, and the most important of the proposed measures were defeated. Among these were the bills providing for a registration of voters, regulating primary elections, abolishing public tobacco-inspection, reorganizing the judiciary, reorganizing the Board of Education and making its members elective, and several bills abolishing public offices and reducing salaries. Little of the legislation actually effected was of importance. Among the acts passed were two relating to taxation, one defining what property is subject to taxation and what is exempt, and the other taxing corporations on their capital stock; an insolvency act, amendments to the insurance law, providing for a tax on foreign companies; one providing for the election of judges of the courts in 1892; the anti-gambling bill; incorporation of three companies for the construction of the Maryland and Delaware Ship-Canal; and others providing for a new loan of $5,000,000, to redeem the Maryland Defense Loan; reorganizing State Board of Health; enlarging the powers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to enable it to purchase and lease other roads, hold stock in dry-dock or other commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and be represented on the boards of directors; preventing the spread of infectious diseases among cattle; preventing cruelty to animals throughout the State; and abolishing the compulsory weighing of cattle.

The insolvency act makes provision for the settlement of bankrupt estates and the discharge of the bankrupt from liability on an equitable distribution of his assets.

Certain charges were made at a public meeting in Cumberland, in February, against Judge George A. Pearre, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which were made the basis of a memorial for his impeachment. The chief of these were taking pecuniary fees for legal advice or services, and sitting in judgment on cases in which he was personally interested. He made an explicit explanation, in a letter addressed to the people of the Fourth Circuit, and the special legislative committee to which the memorial for his impeachment was referred appears to have found no ground for taking action.

An investigation into the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, of which Arthur P. Gorman was president, was begun but not completed during the session. The charges were:

1. The canal has been managed as a political machine, not in the interests of the Democratic party, but for the purpose of promoting the political and personal ends of its managers.
2. The funds of the canal company belonging to the bondholders have been expended improperly and illegally.
3. The officers of the company have failed to obey any of the orders of the stockholders that monthly
A MARYLAND.

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s of receipts and expenditures be published in the annual reports of the state treasurers.

ession came to a close on the 6th of January, by law to ninety days. The Republican State Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention was held at Frederick on the 6th of February.

There was a sharp division between those who favored James G. Blaine and those who favored General U. S. Grant as the can-

on President. A conflict over the or- nament of the Convention resulted in favor of the delegates from the Republican State to be in favor of Mr. Blaine, costing the delegates to use all their efforts to secure his nomination. A resolu-
ting unalterable opposition to the on of any person for a third term was a vote of eighty-one to twenty-seven. This motion was adopted.

The delegates held their convention in Baltimore the 9th of June. Delegates to the Convention were chosen, and anominated for electors. A resolution of the "two-thirds rule" was adopted, with the following declaration of prin-
nocative Conservative party of Maryland, in its convention, declares that, as a matter of fact, the party controlled the policy of the National Democracy since the formation of the Federal Con-
dents to the recallation of the people of this event of the Presidential election in Novem-
ber. The decision of the people of certain States lawfully expressed at the ballot-

ers after the polls were closed, by frauds, deliberately planned and executed. The party, instead of repudiating this great advantage, has gained possession of the military power of the Gov-
ter of the major portion of the people of 1 States, upon whom this wrong had been so choice, except between civil war and such cooperation or as the representatives of the People in Congress might see proper to devise, presentatives, in providing a tribunal for such cases, and to have its proceedings are by a partial judgment the fruits of an

an offense was thus committed by whole people, which ought to be forgone.

Republican party, during its tenure of power, has flourished. The public means of tariffs intended to promote the sale of particular manufacturers and com-
munity, as the expense of the producing States. It has affected many laws under which the national Ex-

Youthfully and directly influence both Fed-

tate elections. It has increased the number of votes until they form in every State an im-

il force, governed and dependent upon its own will, and that force to promote its policy. It has employed the Federal army as an increasing its political power. It has cen-

government, and inaugurated an imperial expenditure. The people of the United States are more than once to the verge of bankruptcy, the legislation on policy of the Republican their returning prosperity only to the bless-
ings of God and to their own increased economy and unifying labor.

4. The Democratic Conservative party of this State, faithful to the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, rests its construction of that instrument upon the true and simple meaning of the tenth amendment, adopted in 1791: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

5. We declare our belief that the National Democratic Conservative party will maintain the equality of all citizens before the law, and uphold and enforce their constitutional rights; that it will check the present extravagance in the expenditure of the public money, and restore the practice of economy in all departments of the Government; that it will reform the injustice and inequality of existing tariffs, and again build up the commerce of the United States; that it will maintain, absolutely, the supremacy of the civil over the military power, and that it will check the progress of centralization, and keep the Executive and Congress within the limits of the powers confided to them by the Federal Constitution. We, therefore, commend the candidates whose names will be submitted to the approval of the people of this State.

This Convention, confining in the good judgment of the delegates from the State of Maryland to the Democratic National Convention, gives them no instructions. It declares, however, its sense of the distinguished ability and services of Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware. His unblemished public and private character command the confidence and respect of the people of the United States.

There was no State election this year. The vote for Presidential electors was in the aggregate 172,221, of which 92,706 was for the Democratic, and 78,515 for the Republican candidates. The majority in favor of Hancock for President was therefore 15,191.

The tobacco merchants and exporters have united in requesting a more thorough inspection of repossessed tobacco, and in petitioning the Legislature for a board of arbitration between buyers and sellers.

The population of the State of Maryland, as shown by the first official report of the United States Census Bureau for 1880, is 934,627, of which 462,008 is male and 472,624 female; 851,980 native, and 82,647 foreign; 724,174 white, and 209,913 colored. The following tables present the statistics by counties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTIES</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The State</td>
<td>924,927</td>
<td>462,008</td>
<td>472,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegany</td>
<td>89,611</td>
<td>44,924</td>
<td>44,687</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Arundel</td>
<td>268,012</td>
<td>145,800</td>
<td>18,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>50,364</td>
<td>21,348</td>
<td>14,116</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baltimore City</td>
<td>82,190</td>
<td>43,118</td>
<td>39,972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calvert</td>
<td>10,268</td>
<td>5,418</td>
<td>4,850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>10,767</td>
<td>5,993</td>
<td>4,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>70,892</td>
<td>35,695</td>
<td>35,197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cecil</td>
<td>17,146</td>
<td>8,810</td>
<td>8,336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>15,845</td>
<td>8,856</td>
<td>7,389</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td>91,110</td>
<td>51,115</td>
<td>39,995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>50,472</td>
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<td>22,497</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garrett</td>
<td>12,720</td>
<td>6,012</td>
<td>6,708</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harford</td>
<td>12,042</td>
<td>6,149</td>
<td>5,893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>9,141</td>
<td>4,951</td>
<td>4,190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>9,145</td>
<td>4,950</td>
<td>4,195</td>
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<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>9,170</td>
<td>5,990</td>
<td>3,180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prince George's</td>
<td>28,289</td>
<td>13,290</td>
<td>15,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne's</td>
<td>10,157</td>
<td>5,990</td>
<td>4,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary's</td>
<td>16,994</td>
<td>8,543</td>
<td>8,451</td>
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<td>Somerset</td>
<td>20,095</td>
<td>11,148</td>
<td>8,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talbot</td>
<td>19,095</td>
<td>9,729</td>
<td>9,366</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>88,560</td>
<td>49,647</td>
<td>38,913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>12,011</td>
<td>6,149</td>
<td>5,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>19,960</td>
<td>9,908</td>
<td>9,952</td>
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NAVITY AND COLOR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTIES</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Color.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The State</td>
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<td>95,647</td>
<td>744,714</td>
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<td>16,397</td>
<td>116,580</td>
<td>14,997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>71,648</td>
<td>9,560</td>
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<td>10,161</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baltimore City</td>
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<td>106,014</td>
<td>214,547</td>
<td>55,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert</td>
<td>24,045</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>20,020</td>
<td>3,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>10,856</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>10,045</td>
<td>3,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>10,965</td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>10,255</td>
<td>710</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cecil</td>
<td>11,775</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>10,497</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>12,182</td>
<td>1,189</td>
<td>11,393</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td>12,342</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>12,087</td>
<td>2,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>49,395</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>48,976</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10,742</td>
<td>548</td>
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<td>600</td>
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<td>Howard</td>
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<td>726</td>
<td>14,194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
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<td>226</td>
<td>17,596</td>
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<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>34,890</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>33,924</td>
<td>966</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prince George's</td>
<td>10,747</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>10,747</td>
<td>1,156</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queen Anne's</td>
<td>19,019</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>17,915</td>
<td>1,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary's</td>
<td>16,720</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>16,105</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>21,627</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>20,831</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talbot</td>
<td>15,129</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>14,284</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>1,019</td>
<td>56,922</td>
<td>1,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>19,441</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>19,391</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Included in the colored population of the State are five Chinese, one Japanese, and eleven Indians.

The receipts of the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending September 30th were $2,007,689.77; the expenditures, $3,080,868. The balance on hand at the beginning of the year was $556,208.99; at the close, $513,026. The largest items in the tables of receipts were the following: Dividends on preferred stock Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, $365,116.94; dividends on the Washington Branch Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, $35,000, and interest on Baltimore and Ohio bonds, $21,960; oyster-house licenses, $107,154; licenses to traders, $186,922; brokers' licenses, $20,490, marriage licenses, $28,686; oyster-dredgers' licenses, $18,606; Northern Central Railway, $30,000; bounty taxes, $345,485; public-school tax, $454,866; taxes on commissions of executors' bonds, $148,833; on collateral inheritances, $111,467; on gross receipts of railroad companies, $59,836. The total amount of State taxes was $840,888.53, of which the city of Baltimore paid $395,605.41.

The Constitution of Maryland contains the following provision:

All civil officers appointed by the Governor and Senate shall be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature, and their term of office, except in cases otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of May next ensuing their appointment, and continue for two years (unless removed from office), and until their successors, respectively, qualify according to law; but the term of office of inspectors of tobacco shall commence on the first Monday of March next ensuing their appointment.

The tobacco-inspectors appointed by the Governor in February were not confirmed by the Senate until April 3th, and then it was claimed by the incumbents of the offices that the appointment could not take effect until March, 1881. This view was upheld by the Attorney-General, but in May the Court granted a mandamus in favor of new appointees. An appeal was taken but has not yet been decided.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Baltimore brated from the 10th to the 15th of October. The 10th, the demonstration took of a religious character in the Massachusetts.

On Monday there was a grand process up largely of representations of trade and industrial interests. It was ten miles and occupied five hours in passing a given point. On Tuesday there was a parade of the order and of school-children, and a visit to the Historical Society in the evening, dances and an olio. Wednesday was a military display, in which or a village of different portions of the county. On Thursday there was another of which national societies and benevolent were conspicuous in the city of Baltimore was first surveyed in in 1780, authority for laying out having been granted by the Maryland by the year previous. The original copied sixty acres, purchased of Cha. Daniel Carroll for forty shillings an acre. In 1750 it was a little village surround board fence, with two entrances. One had been united with it in 1745, and when it was incorporated as a city Point was also included. The census showed a population of 18,758, of whom were slaves. It was a place of commerce to commercial importance at the close of the century. The present population is and it ranks seventh among the cities.

MASSACHUSETTS. The regular session of the Legislature of Massachusetts began on the 7th of January, and came to on the 24th of April, having occupied nine days in actual proceedings. The vote to the Constitution proposed at the of 1879, which provided for biennial and sessions of the Legislature, failed in the necessary two-thirds vote in the H Representatives. The final vote on the to pass the resolution submitting it was 77. The question of biennial election then divided, and two separate amends were proposed, one providing that the members and executive officers shall be for terms of two years, beginning w election of 1882, and the other that of the two branches of the Legislature to be chosen biennially. These propositions were submitted and referred to the Committee on the Constitution, and were not taken up. The issue of biennial and plenary elections was thus deferred indefinitely.
The sale of a part of the Commonwealth lands or "lots" in South Boston to the New York and New England Railroad Company, to be used for depots, stations, warehouses, and other terminal appliances. An old law prohibiting smoking in the streets of Boston was repealed; persons not residents of the State were made eligible to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. A law was also passed excusing pupils in the public schools from reading the Bible or any particular version of it when their parents or guardians had conscientious scruples against the exercise; and a memorial to Congress was adopted in favor of measures looking to a renewal of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada.

The annual attempt to secure action in favor of woman suffrage suffered another defeat, and by an unusually large adverse vote. A bill to allow women to vote at town meetings, at which the question of granting licenses to sell liquor is acted upon, was also defeated. Among the other defeated measures was a stringent prohibitory law, an act to reduce the tax on the deposits in savings-banks, and one to prevent double taxation in certain cases.

The joint special committee appointed in 1879 to consider the subject of convict-labor, made a report comprising three hundred and forty-eight printed pages, the bulk of which was made up of testimony, statistical tables, etc. The points specially considered were:

1. The effect of said system upon the general industries of the State.
2. The effect of said system upon the interests of free labor.
3. The effect of this system upon the reformation of the convict.
4. What advantage, if any, the products of prison-labor have over other manufactures in the matter of profits and cheapness of labor.
5. The effect of any prison-contract upon the particular kind or kinds of goods mentioned in said contract.
6. The feasibility of abolishing the contract system and substituting therefor some other, whereby the profit shall not go to private contractors, but to the State.
7. Such other points not here enumerated as will give said committee full statistics and information upon the subject mentioned.

The committee was present by invitation at a conference of the Prison-Labor Commissioners of New Jersey and Connecticut, held at New Haven, Connecticut, October 9, 1879, at which the following propositions were unanimously adopted:

1. The general purpose of incarceration is the protection of society by the punishment of crime; and in carrying out this purpose the reformation of the prisoner should be constantly kept in view.
2. Partisan politics should be absolutely excluded from the management of penal and reformatory institutions.
3. The welfare of the State and the prisoner both demand that the latter should be employed in productive labor.
4. The right of the State to make its prisons self-supporting should be conceded; but it should not expect to make a profit out of the labor of its criminals.
at the expense of their reformation, or to the injury of the industrial classes, his tenantry, and clerks, he receives his convict-laborers in a shop provided by the prison; teaches the details of the industry during the years of his term, and makes his wages and sells them in his own way. He looks to the warden for discipline and guard; the warden looks to him for the pay for labor furnished. The contractor and his agent are expected to observe the prison rules so far as applicable to them; and there is an implied obligation on the part of the prison authorities to maintain the discipline at such a point that work will go on with but little friction or interruption.

After discussing at length the advantages and disadvantages of the contract system, the committee came to the conclusion practically that the contract system should be continued, for the public-account system seems open to as many objections, and idleness is out of the question. It deplores the fact that so little real, earnest effort is made to save or redeem men from crime. It suggests, as the first step toward remedying the evils, the classification of prisoners, so that the influence of incorrigibles may not so powerfully militate against efforts to reform accidental criminals; the second step, the introduction of a greater number of industries into the prisons, and the abolition of the system of the subdivision of labor, so that each discharged man shall be fortified by the knowledge of a trade. In no other way can the convict be made more easily interested in his own improvement, and helped to become a better citizen. It may be urged that classification is impossible under the present system; but legislation can devise a new system, whereby the old prison at Charlestown may be used for incorrigibles, and the Concord Prison for first-offense men, or those in the opinion of the Court worthy of special effort for their salvation. In case the present system is to remain as the best the wisdom of the State can devise, there is one avenue open to convict-labor which is utilized but little, viz., the employment of short-term, weak, and crippled prisoners upon the soil.

The report concludes as follows:

In conclusion, your committee would submit that, under the present system, the prisons of the Commonwealth appear in the main well managed by those who try to do the best they can with the limited opportunities at their disposal; but, as a question of ultimate economy, they are impressed with the belief that the more complete and effective the reformatory process, the less likelihood there is of the return of a prisoner to his former habits; the broader and better the industrial system, the more hope there is of changing bad men into good men, and protecting society by the moral regeneration of those not positively vicious, but prone to become offensive by the lack of wholesome preventive agencies.

The Governor and Council, in pursuance of a resolve of the Legislature, made an investigation into the management and conduct of the officials of the State Prison at Concord, and at its close in August made a record of their proceedings and the results. Although there were some criticisms of the methods employed and of particular acts of the warden and his subordinates, the record...
be whole favorable. After declaring serious charges against the prison to be unsustained, the Governor and say:

so bring out every fault and to note every y for improvement, and believing that the sough a violator of the law, should have the most humane treatment consistent with his the, and that attention can not too often be his condition and welfare, we also feel that imae that something were said for those who ines of the State discharge the trying duties son official. They stand between a great ministrains on the one hand, fretting at confines, and of them the most abandoned, mas- ond violent character, and on the other a crit- onative public. Most of these officials are all pay. They are subject to temptation. anence is sorely tried. They are under the constant vigilance. Their kindness is often y treachery and deceit, and they carry in their hands. In most cases they do the am. No evidence reflected on their honesty stency; and though, as above stated, some- provocation lacking discretion, yet to ac- of systematic or frequent barbarity and in- gross injustice. Whichever else be dises, discipline should not be relaxed. The war- to do his duty. We do not intend to ngle error on his part, but the result of our on has dissipated many false and unjust is regarding him. It will be still more to if it really corrects, as he seems cordially ready h faults as we have pointed out. We in- the good sense of the community in sus- sibility who are charged with the heavy iety of the confinement, punishment, and of those who violate the laws and endanger and who carry into the prison the sense of desperation, lawlessness, treachery, es which make so many of them when at error of its peace.

est political convention of the year at Worcester, on the 6th of March, giration styled the Young Republican many of the delegates were by siality. The general char- al aims of the organization were indi- the following resolutions:

are our adhesion to the principles of the n party. Especially do we urge the estab- the public service on the basis of intelli- good conduct; the maintenance of specio ; the passage of laws depriving greenbacks gal-tender quality; the management by the their own affairs; the enforcement of all aaws, and the maintenance of equal rights at the country.

by desiring the success of the Republican is approaching Presidential election, we pro- the nomination of any candidate who is lose the support of any important portion. The decline of the Republican power to 1876 showed plainly that the Republicans esp for success while supporting candidates s, do not uphold the principles which the affirmed. It is our belief that to submit to trship is to invite disaster as well as to de- Nor can the plea of necessity be urged to to serve under those leaders, for there are radicals whose record is free from every easonal or political corruption, whose fidelity aciples above declared is proved, and whose - the North and West, be questioned. fore strenuously oppose the nomination of Grant or of James G. Blaine, since many

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considerations will lead large portions of the Republi- party to vote against either.

We will gladly support any man who, like Presi- dent Hayes, has shown in words and acts that he is in sympathy with the principles declared by us, and whose personal character is pure and above sus- picion.

We heartily approve the principles of the Inde- pendent Republican Committee of New York and of the National Independent Republican League of Philadel- phia, and the Executive Committee are hereby in- structed to correspond with those organizations with the view of joint action in the future, if desirable.

An effort was made to have the reference to Grant and Blaine stricken out, but without success.

A Republican Convention for the selection of delegates at large to the National Convention was held at Worcester, on the 16th of April. The delegates chosen were George F. Hoar, R. Codman, John E. Sandford, and Julius H. Seeley, and were understood to favor the nomination of George F. Edmunds, of Ver-mont, for President. The following platform was adopted:

1. We declare our steadfast adherence to the ideas and principles of government and policy which have made the Republican party distinctively the party of freedom and equal rights, of patriotic devotion to the Union, of progress and reform.

2. We believe in an honest currency, with every dollar equal in value to every other dollar, and in a financial system which shall sacredly guard the national faith and credit, and assure the continuance of specie payments; and we congratulate the administration and the country upon the conspicuous success with which resumption has been accomplished, commercial confidence restored, and the public debt re- funded and reduced under the able management of the present Secretary of the Treasury.

3. We believe in the inviolable sovereignty of the national Union as established by the Constitution over all the States and all the people, and in the duty of the national Government by wise laws, efficiently executed, to protect the ballot in all national elections, and to maintain and vindicate the constitutional right of all citizens of the United States, wherever and under whatever section of State sovereignty or other pre- tenses such rights may be assailed.

4. We hold that free and honest elections are es- sential to the stability and success of government by the people, and that any attempt to thwart the will of the majority, whether by preventing the lawful exercise of the right of suffrage by fraud in casting or in counting votes, or by unseating, for partisan pur- poses, fairly-elected members of Congress or of State Legislatures, is a crime which will not be tolerated by a free people.

5. Grateful for what has been done during the Ad- ministration of President Hayes to improve the tone and methods of the civil service, we again invoke Congress to complete the work by necessary legisla- tive enactments, in order that there may be adequate and permanent security against the misuse of the pub- lic service as a machinery of party organization and personal influence, and so that, in the language of a distinguished Senator, "the holders of office may feel that they are servants of law and not the personal tenants-at-will in their place of either heads of depart- ments or of Congressmen."

6. We have one country and common interests as a nation. We deplore the existence of sectional strife and animosity, and of parties bounded by territorial lines. We earnestly desire that the resources of the South, as well as of the North and West, be de- veloped under just and harmonious policies by the united energies of our whole people. To this end
there must be an actual recognition of the equal rights of all by all. The privileges of citizenship must be everywhere respected. Result from settlement of past issues that have been reached at great cost and once asserted must be carried and the principles be made to prevail. We hold that they who seek to reverse or set them aside, or to revive past controversies for political purposes, are unwise statesmen and dangerous political leaders, justly responsible for disturbing the peace and obstructing the welfare of the country.

7. The duty of all Republicans loyally to support the candidates of the party, and the duty of nominating conventions to present candidates who are acceptable to all Republicans, are reciprocal duties of equal force and obligation. Profoundly sensible of the importance of the impending election to the nation's safety, honor, and well-being, the Republicans of Massachusetts demand of the delegates to the National Convention that they use all proper efforts for the nomination of a candidate who, having the requisite qualities for the high office of President, will also have the confidence and approval of all who have hitherto acted with the Republican party; who will invite the support of other parties; who, by erecting good government more than party success; whose nomination will be most expedient because most worthy and least objectionable, and whose triumphal election, to which we pledge our hearty and united efforts, will give assurance of the continuance of sound and beneficial policies of uninterrupted and unintermitted and growing national prosperity. While we do not instruct our delegates, we commend to their consideration, as a Republican statesman who possesses in an eminent degree such qualities and requisites for the nomination, the Honorable George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.

The district delegates were chosen at local conventions, and the Democratic delegates at large were designated by the Executive Committee of the party organization. On the 1st of September a Democratic Convention was held at Worcester for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and electors. The division in the party which had been occasioned by the action of General B. F. Butler, was healed by his public acceptance of the principles of the national organization, and the announcement that he would not contend this year for the position of Governor of the State. He made an address in the Convention defining his position and declining the use of his name as a candidate. Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, was placed at the head of the ticket, receiving 556 votes out of 1,026 on the first ballot, and being immediately after nominated unanimously. William Gaston, of Boston, received 448 votes on the first ballot. The remainder of the ticket was—Lieutenant-Governor, Alpha E. Thompson, of Woburn; Secretary of State, Michael T. Donohoe, of Somerville; Treasurer, Francis J. Parker, of Newton; Auditor, Charles R. Forbush, of Greenfield; Attorney-General, P. A. Collins, of Boston. The platform adopted was as follows:

1. The delegates of the United Democracy of Massachusetts, now met in State Convention at Worcester, heartily endorse the principles and policy adopted by the Democratic National Council at Cincinnati in June last as a correct statement of the Democratic faith and doctrine as applied to the present condition of our public affairs, and we also endorse with complete satisfaction the distinguished candidates nominated for the highest offices in the republic.

2. The party pledged to the Republican, so-called, is sectional and not national; that the persistent flailing of the embers of sectional strife wastes the strength of the Union and weakens the services of the country; that the people are longing for a country in reality as well as in name, no longer staked in North and South; and we condemn the utter abandonment in the present canvass, on the part of the Republican Presidential nominee and his party, of the settlement and spirit of the "Union first," who attempts to get up a political excitement in the country on the old sectional issues, will find himself without a party and without support." We believe that the election of the eminent and patriotic men, the candidates of our party, by the support of the people of all parts of the country, would be the end of sectional contention and the complete reconsecration of our countrymen to the union of our common country.

3. We believe there are too many committees in this State, and too little Executive and legislative control over them; too many summary laws, too much special legislation, too many officials, too much legislative effort to restrict liberty and invest new crimes and misdemeanors, too many obsolete laws left on the statute-book; and we array the Republican party in its cliques, that its legislation in this State is adverse to the progressive spirit of civil liberty, tends to the degradation of the citizen and to the creation of an official aristocracy with long tenures of office and without responsibility to the people.

4. We believe in manhood suffrage, and we demand the man who possesses an earnest and sincere desire now upon it in this Commonwealth. The municipal and district courts of the State should be permitted to exercise jurisdiction as Congress intended to be provided over the naturalization of voters. We enter our protest against laws which render the right of man to vote dependent upon the payment of a poll tax, which is often paid by other parties than the person taxed. The system is undemocratic and demoralizing, tends to a loss of self-respect in the pay taxed and to a false expression of the unbiased will of the voter, and is a fruitful source of corruption and fraud; and we demand that all laws for the registration of voters and the conduct of elections shall be in the language of Chief-Justice Shaw, "secure and facilitate the exercise of the right of suffrage in a prompt, orderly, and convenient manner," and not, as our law now pretends and color of regulating, subverter or injuriously restrain the right itself.

5. The inefficient way in which the State administration has executed the laws regulating the hour of labor for employees merits our condemnation, and we demand the execution of these laws and of other laws for the protection of the lives and health of operatives.

6. The Republican party of this State has at two successive elections deceived the people by promises of a radical reform in the basis and methods of taxation, and we call upon the people to demand of their legislators a just and equal system of taxation.

7. We congratulate the Democratic party of the Commonwealth upon the honorable settlement of the differences recently existing within it, which has brought harmony to its councils and unity to its action, and we ask from the people their cordial and united support for the nominees of this Convention.

A resolution declaring against biennial elections and legislative sessions was voted down.

The Prohibitory party held a State Convention at Worcester on the 8th of September. Charles Almy, of New Bedford, was nominated for Governor; Timothy K. Earle, of Worcester, for Lieutenant-Governor; Solomon T. Root, of Dalton, for Secretary of State; Thomas J.洛throp, of Taunton, for Treasurer; Jonathan Buck, of Harwich, for Auditor; and
The following resolutions were adopted after considerable discussion:

1. Resolved, That the liberty of the press, as revealed in the Bible, Iver provides for the licensing of any wrong, but it is thoroughly prohibitory enactment throughout, with penalties for every violation.

2. Therefore, it is resolved, and the sentiments of this convention, that the traffic in alcoholic drinks is an intransitive wrong against society, and a shameful dishonor to a Christian nation; and as all history shows that every license law for the sale of such drinks, whether ingent, judicious, or otherwise, has always proved a lure, we affirm that our State and National Legislatures should legally require its entire suppression in their respective jurisdictions.

3. That the prohibition of the importation, manufacture, and sale of alcoholic beverages transcends in importance every other question affecting our national security, we declare our paramount object is to secure the State and National Governments from all complicity with this wicked business, by electing men to office who will put the seal of their condemnation on it.

4. That a party opposed to the prohibitory policy, or using to make it an issue in its platform, has no claim upon us for support. With "malice toward all, and with charity for all," we are logically compelled to be politically from those who are unwilling to grapple earnestly with this gigantic crime of me, the liquor-traffic.

5. That, relying upon the given of all good for all and work, we will work on and work ever for the entire abolition of the drinking customs of society. That the cowardly and vacillating course of the gladiators of 1850 upon the murderous issues of national life, and the personal standard while the monetary relations of gold and silver remain substantially as they are now, will bring about the expulsion of gold and silver from our currency and it will impose upon our commerce and industry the disadvantages of a currency depreciated in the markets of the world; and that the coinage of these precious metals going on at the rate of two millions a month, ought to be suspended until the relation between gold and silver is once again properly and uniformly established by the leading commercial countries. We have faith to believe that the Republican party of the country, as it is a party of progress that can by the lessons of experience, will, if intrusted with the power, remove by appropriate legislation the only serious obstacles that now exist to placing the currency of the country upon an absolutely sound and durable basis.

We take the occasion to express our satisfaction that the Republican Convention of the State of Massachusetts has adopted in its proceedings of legislation by Congress for the establishment of a system of appointments to the subordinate offices of the national Government, which, by providing for practical tests to determine the competency of applicants, will relieve the Executive, heads of departments, and members of Congress from the solicitations of persons seeking office for themselves or their friends, and will place the civil service upon a permanent basis of fitness and merit, and no longer upon that of partisanship. We believe that not only is it true that the nation needs and may justly claim the services of the ablest and the fittest, but that every loyal citizen should have the right fairly and freely to compete for the honor and advantage of holding official place; that no appointments or removals should be made from favoritism or for the obtaining or holding of political power; that public examinations, directed to subjects of knowledge essential to an efficient performance of official work, and an open competition of merit, should provide all citizens upon a footing of equal advantage in presenting their claims for office, and that a tenure of office of reasonable permanency should be the reward of faithful and competent officials from capricious and arbitrary dismissal.

We oppose as Republicans and good citizens the giving over of the Federal Administration to the Democratic party:

1. Because the great prosperity that the country
now enjoys will be jeopardized by ill-considered and sweeping changes in the tariff, and by the destruction of the national banking system which the Democratic leaders have proclaimed their determination to effect.

2. Because there is no hope of economical and efficient conduct of a war, so long as the people of the United States are under Democratic rule, which will enable the nation to recover the national debt.

3. Because the advocates of inflation are chiefly members of the Democratic party, and the States under Democratic rule have failed to carry through the national debt.

4. Because the introduction of numerous bills in the present Congress, including bills for the exclusive benefit of States and individuals formerly in open rebellion.

5. Because the Democratic party, by countenancing the late attempt to usurp the government of the United States, by burning or condoning the criminal violence and frauds that have been practiced upon the colored men and other Democrats in South Carolina, by its half-executed threat to starve the Government when unable to control it, has demonstrated that it does not desire to obtain power it is restrained by no principles, and that it has yet to learn the lessons of patriotism which were taught by the civil war; and can not, therefore, safely be trusted with the reins of government.

The Greenback party held a Convention at Worcester on the 22d of September, and nominated General Grant, of the Boston, for Governor. The rest of the State ticket was as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, George Dutton, of Springfield; Secretary of State, Jonathan Arnold, of North Abington; Treasurer, Wilbur F. Whitney, of Ashburnham; Auditor, Charles T. Warner, of Northampton; Attorney-General, John M. Raymond, of Salem.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we affirm the Chicago platform of June 5, 1860, and pledge our undivided support to the candidates there nominated.

Resolved, That as business prosperity depends upon stability in the value of money, and stability in the value of money depends upon sound money and sound credit, the control of the volume of money is altogether dependent on the control of the industries of a nation, and it is absolutely necessary that the government should be bound by the control of the volume of money that it has the right to control the same, and that the national government should issue the money of the people and control its volume.

Resolved, That the right of property is no more desirable than the right of the people, and therefore the right of the people to own property is a matter of public interest, and the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in buying bonds at a premium when they might be purchased at their face value is no more desirable than the right of the people to own property, and is not a matter of public interest.

Resolved, That, giving to corporations the power to use the national debt as a basis for the issue of money with the privilege of receiving back nine tenths of the capital invested for use, thus enabling them to pay interest on one hundred and ninety thousand shares the owners of only one hundred thousand, thus giving them an interest in the successful prosecution of the war, the payment of the debt, the payment of which would deprive them of this enormous but unjust profit, and through the raising of the money the money the power to impoverish the people and the destruction of republican institutions, and needs but to be understood by the people to be for ever abolished.

Resolved, That the soldiers should receive as good a dollar as the bondholder. The soldier received only eight cents where one dollar was promised, and the bondholders one dollar for forty cents. Honest equity and national honor demand that these men who defended their country with their lives, and we condemn the legislation which gives the bondholder more than was promised, and fails to recognize the just claims of the soldier.

Resolved, That the hours of labor should be shortened, and the employment of young children exhausted factories be prevented; that machinery be a boon to the sons and daughters of toil rather than an engine of torture to wring out larger profits for capital, and the labor of the working men be heart-breaking competition with the muscles of the poor, the vast powers of nature are not harnessed by invention to the benefit of the working men, to relieve human slavery; not hours of toil, but the produce of this new partnership of man with natural forces, should be the aim of all progress; to free men from the control of the master and labor. We demand the rigid enforcement of the ten-hour law, now the statutes of this Commonwealth relating to the employment of women are not carried into effect, and we insist that the grasping corporation which fiddles an hour's labor from a thousand operatives deserves the same proportionate punishment meted out to lesser offenders.

Resolved, That we favor a graduated income-tax, that being the only method of forcing capital to share with labor the burden of taxation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to an increase of the standing army in the time of peace, and to the insidious military power under the guise of "general militia law."

Resolved, That the right of suffrage is the inalienable right of all persons, without money or price.

Resolved, That we oppose the granting of our public lands to railroads or other corporations in the sale of the same to speculators, and demand that they be retained for actual settlers. We also demand that the laborers of our overcrowded cities be afforded an equal chance to settle on said lands instead of granting subsidies to wealthy institutions. Land, light, air, and water, are the free gifts of Nature to all men of any race, color, or kind, and any law or custom of society that allows any person to monopolize more of these gifts than he has the right to, to the detriment of the rights of others, we earnestly condemn and seek to abolish.

The total number of votes cast for Presidential electors on the 2d of November was 282,512, of which 165,205 were for the Republican, and 111,900 for the Democratic ticket; 4,548 were cast for the Greenback candidates; 682 for those of the Anti-slavery party, and 117 were returned as "scattering." The Republican plurality over the Democratic vote was 53,245; majority over all others, 47,898. The total vote for Governor was 282,216, of which 184,829 were for Long, 111,410 for Thompson, 4,864 for Sargeant, 1,059 for Allen, and 38 "scattering." Long's plurality over Thompson was 53,415; his majority over all, 47,464.
The maturity of the remaining portions of the debt is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>$1,098,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$981,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$819,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$669,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$528,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>$484,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$433,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>$382,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$331,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$229,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$178,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$127,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>$76,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aggregate of the several sinking funds amounted on January 1, 1881, to $12,990,819.

The operations of the Treasury for the year are shown in the following statement:

Cash in Treasury January 1, 1880 | $1,388,778.92

**Receipts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On account of revenue</td>
<td>$7,611,141.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>On account of funds</td>
<td>$462,869.72</td>
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</table>

**Total Receipts** | $8,074,011.41

**Payments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From revenue</td>
<td>$5,095,431.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From funds</td>
<td>$3,922,579.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Payments** | $8,018,011.41

Total cash on hand January 1, 1881 | $5,156,900.56

The expenses of 1880, compared with those of 1879, show the following aggregates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ordinary expenses</th>
<th>Exceptional expenses</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$1,563,399.70</td>
<td>$1,762,712.98</td>
<td>$3,326,112.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$1,504,704.67</td>
<td>$1,714,968.84</td>
<td>$3,219,673.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $6,555,027.29

The valuation of property in the State for the year beginning May 1st, not including corporation and savings-bank investments, was $1,584,756,802, a gain of $55,235,788 over that of 1879. Of the total, $659,462,495 belonged to the city of Boston, an increase for the year of $22,139,803. The rate of taxation in the different cities and towns varies from $4 to $33 per $1,000 of valuation. The aggregate valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock of corporations was $251,365,977, a gain for the year of $26,936,513. The amount of taxes derived from this source was $430,994.13. The aggregate net value of life-insurance policies on the 1st of December, 1879, on which the new tax of one half of one per cent. was to be imposed was $349,488,933. One result of the year's experience in imposing this tax is a recommendation of the Tax Commissioners that it be reduced to one fourth of one per cent.

On the 30th of October there were one hundred and sixty-four savings-banks in operation. The total amount of their deposits was $218,047,922.87, an increase of $11,869,212.08 during the year preceding that date. The surplus amounted to $4,758,194.88, an increase of $465,419.99; the guarantee fund was $2,670,152.55, or $599,105.23 more than the previous year. The number of open accounts was 708,885, an increase for the year of 80,840, making the average of the account $308.68, or $3.18 more than the year before. The amount
of the deposits received during the year was $42,751,557.48, which was $14,264,758.46 more than in 1879, and the amount withdrawn was $34,403,428.25, or 3,022,901.02 more than in 1878. The total number of deposits made during the year was 592,594, an increase of 154,383, and the average amount of each was $80.27, an increase of $4.96.

The aggregate interest-bearing debt of the cities and towns of the State on May 1 was $385,666,058, from which the total for the year was $198,034,010 in sinking funds, eight per cent. of the net debt of munici- for water-supply.

The population of the State, as of the Federal Census, is as follows by c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State and Counties</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The State</td>
<td>1,708,066</td>
<td>505,561</td>
<td>992,505</td>
<td>1,890,700</td>
<td>448,116</td>
<td>1,442,585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The population of the cities of the State is as follows: Boston, 829,639; Lowell, 59,483; Worcester, 58,286; Cambridge, 52,740; Fall River, 48,606; Lawrence, 39,178; Lynn, 38,384; Springfield, 33,349; Salem, 27,596; New Bedford, 26,875; Somerville, 24,966; Holyoke, 21,851; Chelsea, 21,780; Taunton, 21,218; Gloucester, 19,329; Haverhill, 18,475; Newton, 16,985; Newburyport, 16,337; Fitchburg, 12,405. The following incorporated towns have over 10,000 inhabitants: Brockton, 13,608; Pittsfield, 12,874; Northampton, 12,173; Malden, 12,017; Waltham, 11,711; Chicopee, 11,326; Attleboro, 11,111; Woburn, 10,935; Weymouth, 10,871; Quincy, 10,529; North Adams, 10,192; Marlborough, 10,126.

The number of public schools reported by the Board of Education was 5,570; number of teachers, 8,585; number of different pupils, 306,777; average attendance, 295,127. This includes 215 high-schools, with 494 teachers and 18,758 pupils. There were also reported 73 academies, with 10,398 students; and 350 private and parochial schools, with 15,891 pupils. Besides these, there were 116 evening-schools, with an average attendance of 4,503.

The average length of day-schools was eight months and seventeen days. The amount raised by taxation and expended upon public schools, exclusive of expenditures upon schoolhouses, was $4,702,866.06. There was expended upon the same schools $173,893.17 not raised by taxation. The amount expended upon school-
methodist. He returned to Michigan, and was drawn from his retirement to become a delegate to the Convention of 1867, which revised the Constitution of the Church. Mr. McOlland died August 27th, at his home in Michigan.

METHODISTS. The "Methodist Year-Book for 1881" gives the following estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHURCHES</th>
<th>Bishops</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Local preachers</th>
<th>Lay members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methodist in churches in United States</td>
<td>24,904</td>
<td>16,575</td>
<td>2,650,999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist in churches in Dominion of Canada</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>4,025</td>
<td>185,411</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist in churches in Great Britain and missions</td>
<td>5,089</td>
<td>45,601</td>
<td>949,008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore in churches in affiliate conferences</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>46,287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Methodist in 1890</td>
<td>51,781</td>
<td>58,460</td>
<td>4,608,999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Methodist population of the world is estimated at 23,455,555.

1. Methodist Episcopal Church. — The following table shows its growth by decades:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Lay mem.</th>
<th>Gains during decade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>8,046</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>10,314</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>10,314</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>10,314</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>10,314</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church for 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPRING CONFERENCES</th>
<th>Traveling preachers</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Probationers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8,487</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>83,174</td>
<td>4,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Pennsylvania</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>80,105</td>
<td>4,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East German</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8,306</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Maine</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4,916</td>
<td>2,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5,049</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13,011</td>
<td>1,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17,062</td>
<td>3,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,406</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2,482</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,643</td>
<td>1,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11,357</td>
<td>1,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>28,056</td>
<td>2,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16,389</td>
<td>2,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>84,009</td>
<td>2,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York East</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41,074</td>
<td>1,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4,149</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern New York</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26,478</td>
<td>3,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28,805</td>
<td>2,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Central</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48,216</td>
<td>2,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20,890</td>
<td>2,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14,171</td>
<td>2,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17,183</td>
<td>2,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>24,678</td>
<td>1,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11,967</td>
<td>1,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>2,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28,976</td>
<td>2,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28,784</td>
<td>2,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29,219</td>
<td>2,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 5,067 | 707,410 | 102,506 |
### FALL CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Traveling Preachers</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Probationers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>7,444</td>
<td>771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Alabama</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6,156</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central German</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>11,315</td>
<td>1,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Illinois</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>35,097</td>
<td>1,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central New York</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>80,514</td>
<td>2,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Ohio</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>2,584</td>
<td>1,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Tennessee</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5,070</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago German</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>5,089</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>80,690</td>
<td>2,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2,903</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2,104</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>13,958</td>
<td>1,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>14,163</td>
<td>2,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>24,591</td>
<td>1,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Ohio</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>42,250</td>
<td>1,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Tennessee</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2,854</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>8,230</td>
<td>2,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>36,390</td>
<td>2,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>2,670</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany and Switzerland</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>9,444</td>
<td>2,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>15,242</td>
<td>2,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>30,186</td>
<td>3,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>18,526</td>
<td>888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>16,011</td>
<td>5,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>23,739</td>
<td>2,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>13,211</td>
<td>1,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,653</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>22,173</td>
<td>1,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>1,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern Indiana</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>23,427</td>
<td>1,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Iowa</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>5,928</td>
<td>754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Norwegian</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2,566</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Swedish</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4,771</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>2,091</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>41,885</td>
<td>2,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2,956</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>32,256</td>
<td>1,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock River</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>25,249</td>
<td>1,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis German</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>17,588</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>11,692</td>
<td>8,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>24,124</td>
<td>1,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,689</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern German</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Illinois</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>24,016</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1,835</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>2,491</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>5,675</td>
<td>921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>2,985</td>
<td>2,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>20,690</td>
<td>1,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8,198</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>7,568</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wisconsin</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>20,049</td>
<td>2,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>12,456</td>
<td>983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MISSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria, Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico, Central America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total conference        | 7,069                 |
| Fall Conferences        | 3,082                 |
| Spring Conferences      | 3,987                 |
| Grand total             | 12,086                |

| Whole number of members and probationers, 1,749,922, showing an increase of 42,620 over the number returned in 1879; number of local preachers, 12,555. Number of S schools, 21,093, with 222,379 office teachers, and 1,602,394 scholars; 60,335 baptisms during the year, 26,956 of c and 50,330 of adults; number of ch 17,561, valued at $64,131,000; number of tracts 1,152 are return on trial, 8,719 as in full connection as "supernumerary," and 1,914 as "annulled." The total sales of the Book Concern: York and Cincinnati, for the year 18 amounted to $1,463,522 in value. Their total amount was issued at 635,950 volumes of books, and 1,082,500 of tracts. Twenty periodicals are published under the authority of the General Conference and thirty-five other periodicals are published in the interest of the Church. The educational institutions under the supervision of the Church comprise eleven theological seminaries and institutes, for colleges and universities, and about one hundred and thirty seminaries and women's colleges which give instruction to about 21,000 students and have property valued at $11,560,064. The annual meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the city of New York beginning November 3d. The principles of the committee were examined to determine the amount that would be for the support of the domestic, foreign other missions during the ensuing year the amount that should be contributed by the conference and mission-field toward and to decide upon the amount to be printed to each mission-field. The Tr reported that the total receipts of the foreclosed and October 31 had been $557,371 against $551,898 in the previous year, and that the liens of the Society had been increased by $5,165,899 in the total indebtedness now being $15,765,000. About $105,000 had been spent upon during the past year more than we on the same missions during the p year. Appropriations were made for the various mission-fields as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. FOREIGN MISSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa (including Liberia and work in the interior)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America (Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany and Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria and Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total for foreign missions | $380,000 |

| II. MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES NOT IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE (in the Territories as among Indians) |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| China | $25,000 |
| Germany and Switzerland | $20,000 |
| Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) | $15,000 |
| Bulgaria and Turkey | $10,000 |
| Italy | $5,000 |
| Mexico | $2,000 |
| Japan | $1,000 |

| Total for foreign missions | $380,000 |
The statistics of the missions for 1880 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missionary Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign missions:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of foreign missionaries</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of missionary workers</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of native workers</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Domestic missions:                |             |
| Number of missionaries           | 2,846       |
| Number of preachers              | 293         |
| Number of members                | 2,154       |
| Number of probationers           | 448         |
| Number of baptisms               | 1,121,749   |
| Number of children               | 200         |
| Number of schools                | 720         |
| Number of scholars               | 2,935       |
| Total                             |             |

The subject was not definitely acted upon by the Conference. The commission which had been appointed by the previous General Conference to arrange for a basis of fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, made a report of the conference which had been held at Cape May, New Jersey, in August, 1876, and transmitted the terms which had been arranged there for fraternal recognition and for the adjustment of disputes concerning property. The binding force of the agreement made by the commission upon a succeeding General Conference was questioned, but the agreement was shown to be of the nature of a contract, and the Conference decided by a nearly unanimous vote that it was binding and final. The report of the committee on an Ecumenical Conference of all Methodist bodies, recommending that such a conference be held in London in 1881, was approved. Four new bishops were elected, viz.: Henry W. Warren, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Cyrus D. Foss, D.D., President of Wesleyan University; John F. Hurst, D. D., President of Drew Theological Seminary; and Erastus O. Haven, D. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University. The Conference recommended that the bishops reside at New York; Boston; Philadelphia; Syracuse; New York; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Atlanta, Georgia, or Chattanooga, Tennessee; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Paul or Minneapolis, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; Washington, Texas; and San Francisco, California. The question arose whether a person receiving a bishop's election to the office or on his ordination. The Conference decided by common consent that his entrance upon the office took place on his being set apart to it by the laying on of hands according to the provisions of the Book of Discipline. A committee to whom the subject was referred made a report recommending that a bishop of African descent be elected; but the Conference refused to recognize color as in any way constituting a qualification for the office, and postponed the recommendation indefinitely. A report was adopted concerning the Freedmen and the Southern work, ordering that the organization of the Freedmen's Aid Society remain unchanged, but that the Board of Managers of the Society be advised to give aid also during the next four years, so far as it can be done without embarrassment to the schools for the freedmen, and to the schools which had been established by the Church among the white people in the Southern States. A new ecclesiastical code, which had been prepared by the order of the previous General Conference, was amended and adopted. A plan was presented for the organization of the General Conference into two houses, one to consist of ministers, the other of laymen, meeting and voting separately, but was rejected by a vote of one hundred and ten to two hundred and eleven. A division of the Conference to vote by orders, as provided for by the plan under which representation was introduced into
the body, was had for the first time on a proposition to discontinue the official papers published at Atlanta, Georgia, and New Orleans, Louisiana. The papers were continued, conditionally. Amendments were made to the phraseology of certain sections of the Discipline for the purpose of obviating the inference of an intention to exclude women from the offices of class-leader, steward, or superintendent of the Sunday-school. Two cases of appeal came up against the decision of the bishop; in the one case, that the law of the Church does not authorize the ordination of women, and his refusal to submit to the Conference a vote to elect women to orders; and in the other case, that the Discipline does not contemplate the licensing of women as local preachers, and that the action of a district conference in licensing a woman was unauthorized. The action of the bishop was sustained in both cases, as being in accordance with the law of the Church, and with the uniform course of administration under it. The Conference refused to authorize a provision for compelling members of the Church to contribute to the support of the gospel. A committee of German ministers was appointed to translate the Book of Discipline into German. A plan was presented for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1884 by appropriate exercises to be arranged by the appointment of a commission for the purpose, and the allocation of funds for various objects of the Church; it contemplated also the appointment of a Centennial Educational Commission to devise plans for endowing and making secure the educational institutions of the Church, and enlarging the funds under the charge of the Board of Education for the assistance of needy students. The subject was referred to the bishops, who are to report a plan of action. The bishops were recommended to report to the General Conference all decisions on questions of law which should be made by them. The organization of an Annual Conference in Italy was recommended, on condition that the bishop presiding at the meeting of the Italian mission shall approve the measure. Resolutions were adopted declaring it to be the duty of the Government to enforce all the rights guaranteed by treaty to the Chinese upon American shores, and to afford them the protection which is accorded to citizens of the United States residing within the bounds of the Chinese Empire; instructing the official papers "to speak boldly and explicitly" on this subject and to this purpose; and advising the people to exercise charity toward Chinese immigrants, and seek to allay the hostility which has been stirred up against them.

II. Methodists Episcopal Church South—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church for 1879, as they were published in 1880. It shows the number of preachers and members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual Conferences</th>
<th>Local Preachers</th>
<th>Total Preachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Texas</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Mission</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holston</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana Mission</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Georgia</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Mississippi</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Texas</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Texas</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Georgia</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Missouri</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>401</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Texas</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Texas</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White River</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Mission</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Mission</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Mission</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishops</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in 1879</td>
<td>8,587</td>
<td>7,889</td>
<td>16,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in 1878</td>
<td>8,048</td>
<td>6,768</td>
<td>14,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>1,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Sunday-schools, 8,941, with 8,528 teachers and 42,137 scholars; number of baptisms during 1879, 28,011 of children and 49,798 of adults; amount of collections for conference claims, $65,828; for missions $129,718. The lay members are classified as follows: White members, 816,294; colored members, 1,251; Indian members, 4,981.

The Board of Missions had missions among the North American Indians, including an Indian Mission Conference, with 5,728 preachers and members, and a mission among the Eskimos. Indians in North Carolina, with 135 members; in China, where there were 5 missionaries, 8 native preachers, 2 woman missionaries, 6 Bible women, 19 Sunday-school teachers, 11 day-school teachers, 97 members, 186 scholars in Sunday-schools and 105 in day-schools; in Central Mexico, with 80 stations, 14 preachers, 10 teachers, 11 day and night schools, a school for young preachers, 15 Sunday-schools, and 531 members; on the Mexican border (Rio Grande), with 13 stations, 14 missionaries, 91 members, 4,800 in compression; 70 Sunday-schools, with 472 scholars; and in Brazil, with stations at Rio Janeiro and Piracicaba, with 2 missionaries and 36 members.
III. Methodist Protestant Church.—This church includes forty-four annual conferences, with 1,200 itinerant ministers and 130,000 lay members, holding church property which is valued at $3,000,000.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church met at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in May. The Rev. G. B. McElroy, President of Adrian College, was chosen President. Officers were adopted for the participation of the Church in the Ecumenical Conference of Methodist Churches, to be held in London in 1881; for the appointment of a minister and a layman as members of the Western division of the Committee of the Conference; and for the appointment of three ministers and three laymen as delegates to the body. A petition was presented asking the Conference to take action against the connection of members of the Church with the Masonic order, the obligations and principles of which, it was alleged, were repugnant and antagonistic to Christ and His Church. To this the Conference replied that the petitioners did not state what were the features of Masonry to which objection was made, and as they were unknown to the great Body of Christians, and as the fact was indisputable that any of the most exemplary members of the various Christian denominations were connected with the Masonic institution, "therefore it is to be assumed that the petitioners were mistaken in their estimate of freemasonry. This is evident," the Conference report said, that when incensed by a feeble objection to Masonry, a man would gravely pronounce many of our brethren in Christ to be antagonistic to him." The Conference therefore decline to take any action with reference to freemasonry. A resolution was adopted declaring the endowment of theological chairs in all denominational colleges to be a positive necessity, which would be provided for as soon as practicable. The reference to the salaries of ministers, the Conference declared that the declaration in the Book of Discipline on elementary principles, at pastors should be given "a religious consideration for their labors," implies such a compensation as shall, by mutual agreement of pastor and people, be acceptable to both; therefore, at the pastor's consent to the amount of salary owed him is necessary to constitute a binding obligation on all the parties concerned.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at St. Louis, Missouri, May 3d. Among the more important items of business transacted were the election of three bishops (the Rev. R. H. Cain, the Rev. W. F. Dickerson, and the Rev. H. T. Turner, LL.D.), the appointment of delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, and the adoption of a proposition to negotiate for a union with the British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. The bishops met at Newport, Rhode Island, August 12th, to make arrangements for carrying out some of the orders of the General Conference. A committee was appointed to prepare and publish Mr. Wesley's Liturgy and Ritual. It was ordered that as soon as practicable all the bishops should wear robes. A constitution was adopted for a connectional literary, historical, and educational association. A committee was appointed on the subject of union with other colored Methodist bodies. Other committees were appointed to prepare a course of studies to be published in the Book of Discipline, and to arrange for giving public notice of the festivals of the ecclesiastical calendar, etc., and call attention to the observance of them. Bishop Turner was deputed to visit Africa, and Bishop Dickerson to visit Hayti, Samana, and Santo Domingo, in the interest of the missions of the Church.

The commissioners appointed to arrange for a union of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, met at Toronto, Ontario, September 9th, during the session of the General Conference of the British Methodist Episcopal Church at that place, to execute the duties with which they were intrusted. A resolution was passed by the General Conference of the British Church, expressing a desire for union with the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and commissioners were appointed to treat with the commissioners of that body. Articles of agreement were prepared providing for the acceptance of the members of the British Methodist Episcopal Church into the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the recognition of Bishop Disney, of the former body, as junior bishop of the latter body, and the organization of the British Churches into the tenth Episcopal district, with Bishop Disney as bishop in charge; the union to become of force when the articles of agreement shall have been ratified by a majority of the members of the British Methodist Episcopal Church and by two thirds of the Annual Conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The British Church became an independent body in 1860. Its jurisdiction extends over the Dominion of Canada and the West Indies; and it had in 1880 three Annual Conferences—the Ontario, Nova Scotia, and West Indies Conferences—one bishop, 77 itinerant and local ministers, 2,684 members, 87 Sunday-schools with 1,727 scholars, and one newspaper, "The Missionary Messenger." It had also foreign missions in the West Indies.

V. Wesleyan Connection.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Wesleyan
Methodist Connection, as published in connection with the minutes of the British Conference for 1890:

| COUNTRIES | Members | On trial | Minis-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. In Great Britain</td>
<td>878,678</td>
<td>33,094</td>
<td>1,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. In Ireland and Irish missions</td>
<td>24,466</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. In foreign missions</td>
<td>66,736</td>
<td>10,669</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. French Conference</td>
<td>1,765</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>91*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>193,711</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,745</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,028</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tables give also 328 mini-teras on trial, viz., 164 in Great Britain, 21 in Ireland, and 143 in the foreign missions; and 321 supernumeraries.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in London, May 3d. The receipts of the Society for the year had been £165,498, of which £118,908 were described as “home receipts,” or contributions from the stations and auxiliaries within the United Kingdom, £9,068 as “foreign receipts,” or contributions from the mission-stations, and £27,922 had been received through the Wesleyan Methodist Thanksgiving fund.

The general summary of the statistics of the missions is as follows: Missions under the immediate direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee and British Conference, in Europe, India, China, South and West Africa, and the West Indies, as far as ascertained:

- Central or principal stations called circuits: 4,390
- Chapels and other preaching-places in connection with the central and principal stations: 2,009
- Missionaries and assistant missionaries, including supernumeraries: 445
- Other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, etc.: 1,994
- Unpaid agents, as Sunday-school teachers, etc.: 2,868
- Full and accredited church-members: 86,728
- On trial for church-membership: 11,079
- Scholars, deducting those who attend both the day and Sunday schools: 95,303
- Presiding establishments: 8

In Western Africa explorations had been made with a view of extending the missions into the interior as soon as the resources of the Society should permit such an experiment. A Proprietary High School for Girls had been begun at Freetown, Sierra Leone. A Zemana mission had been begun prosperously in Bengal. Much medical relief had been given in China. Arrangements had been recently made to put the missions in the West Indies upon a better basis, with a view to the development of local resources, which should result in self-support and self-government, and satisfactory progress had already been made in carrying them out.

The number of Sunday-schools was reported to be 6,376—121 more than were reported in the previous year. Of these, 2,629, or rather more than one third, belonged to the Connec-
nional Sunday-school Union. The whole number of officers and teachers was 119,911, and of scholars 787,145. These returns showed an

* Exclusive of the French ministers who are employed in the Channel Islands.

The increase of 1,151 officers and teachers and 39,886 scholars. The total cost of Wesleyan Sunday-schools during the year had been £24,531.

The Wesleyan Conference met in its hundred and seventh session, in London, July 20th. The Rev. E. E. Jenkins, one of the missionary secretaries of the Connection, was elected President. The numerical returns showed that a net decrease of 394 had taken place in the number of members during the year, whilst the number of persons on trial had increased by 1,840. It appeared by comparing the details of the statistical report that while more than 48,000 new members had been received, 5,373 had died, and 97,000 persons who had been members were no longer represented on the class-rolls. This number was made up of 14,000 persons who had removed, and more than 23,000 persons who had ceased to contribute and attend class-meeting. The decrease was greatest in Cornwall, and was attributed to financial depression. This was the third year in which a decrease was reported. The project for holding an Eccumenical Conference of Methodist Churches was finally approved, and full arrangements were made for calling and holding the Conference at the City Road Chapel in London, in September, 1891. It was decided that the meeting should be called a Congress rather than a Conference. The Executive Committee of the Thanksgiving fund which was instituted by the Conference of 1878, and which the Conference of 1879 had been called upon to make £244,976 if that amount could be raised, reported that the subscriptions to the fund amounted on the 15th of July to £257,155, of which £184,007 had been paid in, and that subsequent subscriptions had raised the amount promised to £389,000. The committee had resolved to increase the fund to 800,000 guineas, or £315,000. Meetings had been held in behalf of the fund in all the districts, and in all but fifty of the circuits. The Sabbath Committee, after a detailed statement of what had been done, especially with reference to the closing of public-houses and the opening of museums on Sunday, reported that "upon a review of the events of the year hearing upon the Sabbath question, we can not but think, notwithstanding discouraging circumstances, that, all things considered, an advance favourable to our most cherished aims and hopes has been made." A declaration was adopted in reference to the use of trust property for expenditures and other purposes not contemplated in the formation of the several trusts, by which the members and officers of churches were reminded that such properties can be legally used only for such purposes as are in accordance with the provisions of the deeds, which are religious worship and "public and other meetings and services held according to the general rules and usages of the people called Methodists as they appear in the Annual Minutes of Conference from time to time published." The Home Mission Committee was authorized to
employ, in addition to district missionaries, ministers and lay agents for general evangelistic work. The subject of establishing a Conference in South Africa was considered, but such a measure was judged to be not yet expedient.

VI. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNECTION.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the Connection (exclusive of the Canadian Conference), as they were reported to the Conference of 1880: Number of members, 174,486; of ministers, 1,041; of local preachers, 4,434; of class-leaders, 10,920; of chapels, 573; of other places of worship, 1,846. The total number of members shows a decrease of 101.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society was held in London, May 11th. The receipts of the Society for the year had been £33,820 distinctively tithe missionary money, and £15,854 contributed for various special purposes, making in all £59,175. The debt of the Society amounted to £7,000. The missions included 73 stations, with 107 missionaries, in the United Kingdom; 66 stations, with 94 ministers and missionaries, in Canada; 90 stations, with 112 ministers and missionaries, in Australasia; three stations, with three European and two native missionaries, in Africa; in all, 261 stations, with 188 missionaries and colonial ministers. The only missions to the heathen were at Fernando Po, West Africa, and Allial North, South Africa. The mission at Fernando Po had been closed in the previous year in consequence of the repressive measures of the Spanish authorities; but the work had been resumed, and was progressing prosperously, under a suspension of the unfriendly restrictions.

VII. UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The following is a summary of the statistics of this body as they were presented to the Conference in July, 1880: Number of ministers, 301; of supernumeraries, 35; of local preachers, 3,391; of leaders, 4,240; of members, 72,394; of persons on trial, 7,483; of chapel, 1,358; of preaching-rooms, 199; of Sunday Schools, 1,945, with 26,919 teachers and 189,383 scholars. The returns show a decrease of 875 members in the house, and an increase of 60 members in the foreign stations; a decrease of 1,000 persons on trial, and an increase of 402 Sunday scholars.

VIII. METHODIST NEW CONNECTION.

The eighty-fourth annual Conference of the Methodist New Connexion met at Longton, June 11th. The Rev. W. Cocker, D.D., Principal of Ram-moor College, Sheffield, was chosen resident. A special fund was established, to be known as the Connectional Auxiliary fund, and consist of £12,000, and to be apportioned among the foreign missions, the Paternal fund, the College fund, and a contemplated Connec-tional loan fund. The Missionary Committee was instructed to prepare a plan for the employment of Bible women among the destitute. A resolution was adopted approving the Government "Burials Bill."
Methodist Episcopal Church, 2; the Union American Protestant Church, 2; the Methodist Protestant Church, 6; the American Wesleyan Church, 4; the Free Methodist Church, 2; the Independent Methodist Church, 2; the Congregational Methodist Church, 2; the Methodist Church of Canada, 12; the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, 4; the Primitive Methodist Church in the United States and Canada, 2; the Bible Christian Church, 2; and the British Methodist Episcopal Church, 2. The remaining six members are left to be distributed by the Western section of the General Executive Committee.

A General Executive Committee is constituted, to be composed of one minister and one layman from each Methodist body, which shall be divided into two sections, meeting separately: the Eastern section, for English and Continental Methodists and affiliated Conferences; and the Western section, representing the American Methodists. Bishop Matthew Simpson was constituted chairman of the Western section of the committee.

MEXICO (ESTADOS UNIDOS DE MEXICO). For details concerning area, territorial division, population, etc., reference may be made to the "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1874, 1875, and 1876. In a semi-official publication for the present year, the population is set down as follows: Indians, 3,200,000; whites, 1,600,000; mestizos ("forming the nation proper, being intrusted with the collection of the revenue and the political direction of the country"); 5,200,000; total, 10,000,000.

The President of the Republic from May 6, 1877, to November 30, 1880, was General Porfirio Diaz; and the Cabinet was composed of the following Ministers: Foreign Affairs, Señor M. Rosas; ** Interior (Gobernacion), Señor Felipe Berriozaabal; Finance, Señor Manuel Toro; Justice, and Public Instruction, Señor Ignacio Mariscal; † Public Works (vaciado); War, General Carlos Pacheco.

On December 1, 1880, was inaugurated the new constitutional President, General Manuel Gonzalez (elected in July of the same year); and the new Cabinet was made up as follows: Foreign Affairs, Señor Ignacio Mariscal; Interior, Señor Carlos Diaz Gutierrez; Finance, Señor Francisco Landero y Cos; War, General Gerimino Trevino; Justice and Public Instruction, Licentiate Ezequiel Montes; Public Works, General Porfirio Diaz.

The President of the Supreme Court (and consequently, by the terms of the Constitution, Vice-President of the Republic) is Licentiate Ignacio L. Vallarta; and the magistrates are: Licentiates Pedro Ocampo, Manuel Alas, Miguel Blanco, José Maria Bautista, Juan de Mata Vazquez, Eluterio Avila, Jesus M. Vazquez Palacios, Manuel Contreras, Juan Manuel Saldana, Pascual Ortiz, and José Fernandez Corro.

* Died September 22, 1890.
* Minister to the United States during the Administration of President Lerdo de Tejada.

na; with Señor José Eligio Muñoz, Attorney-General, and the Procurator-General.*

The Governor of the Federal District (appointed by the President for an unlimited term) is General Carlos Pacheco. The other Governors, with their respective salaries, were as follows:

- Aguascalientes: Señor Miguel Gutierrez, $2,000.
- Campeche: Señor Arturo Shuts, $2,000.
- Chiapas: Señor Colonel Miguel J. Urrita, $2,000.
- Chihuahua: Señor Luis Tarragona, $2,000.
- Coahuila: Señor Evaristo Madero, 1,000.
- Colima: Señor Francisco Santa Cruz, $2,000.
- Durango: Licentiate Francisco Gomes del Palacio, $2,000.
- Guanajuato: Licentiate Manuel Muñoz Ledo.
- Guerrero: Señor Rafael Cuellar, $2,000.
- Hidalgo: Señor General Rafael Greiff, 4,000.
- Jalisco: Señor Fermín G. Cepeda, $2,000.
- Mexico: Señor Ramos Zárate, $2,000.
- Michoacan: Señor Octaviano Fernandez, $2,000.
- Morelos: Señor Carlos Guevara, $2,000.
- Nuevo Leon: Señor Bilbao L. Villarreal, $2,000.
- Oaxaca: Señor General Francisco Mejia, $2,000.
- Puebla: Señor General Juan N. Mendez, $2,000.
- Queretaro: Señor Francisco G. de Costo, $2,000.
- San Luis Potosi: Señor Francisco Bustamante, $2,000.
- Sinaloa: Señor Mariano Martinez de Castro.
- Sonora: Señor Luis E. Torres, $2,000.
- Tabasco: Señor Jose Francisco de Los, $2,000.
- Tamaulipas: Señor Antonio Canales, $2,000.
- Tlaxcala: Señor Miguel Linas y Guerra, $2,000.
- Vera Cruz: Señor Apolonio Y. Selito, $2,000.
- Yucatan: Señor Manuel Romero Ancona, $2,000.
- Zacatecas: Señor Jesús Angulo.
- Lower California (Ter.): Señor Tiburcio Monreal.

The State Governors are elected for a term of four years. The Governor of the Territory of Lower California is appointed by the Federal Government.

The Mexican Minister to the United States was Señor M. de Zamaco; and the Mexican Consul-General in New York is Dr. Juan S. Navarro. The United States Minister to Mexico is P. H. Morgan; and the United States Consul-General at the capital is David H. Strother.

The Archbishop of Mexico is the Rt. Rev. P. A. de Labastida (1868).

The army is composed approximately as follows: 21 batteries of foot, 14,680 men and 77 officers; 10 corps of horse, 4,900 men and 87 officers; 5 brigades (of 4 batteries each) of artillery, 1,618 men and 171 officers; coast-guards, 71 men and 22 officers; rural guards (guardias rurales), 1,692 men and 153 officers; and Invalids, 267 men and 19 officers; total 28,830 rank and file.

The navy consists of four gunboats.

The national revenue for the fiscal year 1877-78 was reported at $19,424,593, and the expenditure at $19,888,699, leaving a deficit of $14,160, unusually small for Mexico. But the unfavorable proportion has since that time been much greater, as shown in the following schedule:

* The functions of this office were discharged by Licentiate Francisco Gomez del Palacio until November, 1843, when he was elected Governor of the State of Durango.
† To be succeeded, March 30, 1881.
‡ Until March 30, 1881, by Licentiate José de B. Brito.
§ Until September 13, 1851.
¶ Until November 30, 1891.
|| Until April, 1891.
** To be succeeded, on January 13, 1891, by Señor Rafael Greiff.
In the table above given of the estimated expenditure for the year 1880–81, the item "Executive" is made up of the following branches: Salary of the President of the Republic, $30,000; department of the President's private secretary, $5,200; President's staff, $10,292; service, $3,340.

In the "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1873 and 1879 may be found important remarks concerning the national debt of Mexico, the estimated amount of which then, exclusive of the claims referring to the Maximilian empire—claims never yet recognized as valid by the republican Government—was $131,914,665. The following interesting observations on the revival of Mexican securities is transcribed from a British financial journal published in February, 1880:

An improvement in Mexican bonds is exciting the attention of the speculative community, the more especially from its occurring after a series of alternate spurs and relapses in this now, perhaps, the most speculative of all foreign stocks. It is noticed that no public announcement of adequate importance has appeared in explanation of these occasionally very contradictory movements. Those operators who have done best who have acted upon the plan of always buying when the prices get low, and turning out their stock when it shows a good profit; for between certain limits there have been of late numerous oscillations, affording proportionate opportunities of profit to the quick and ready speculator always on the alert. But, while to the ordinary operator Mexican bonds supply the place of the mysteriously "dark" horses of the turf-gambler, it does not escape notice that each successive relapse in prices that has taken place during the last few months has induced purchases by houses of first-rate position in the city of London; and these purchases do not seem to have been "undone" by subsequent sales. As to the motives which dictate them, nothing definite can be said, but it can not be doubted that they have a sufficient basis, though whether in connection with projects for the settlement of the debt, or with plans for railway extension in Mexico, or (which is very likely) with proposals in which both these projects are to be welded together, remains to be seen. Even within the last day or two a very confident belief is expressed in the speculative circles that a good deal of profit will yet be got out of Mexican bonds as a market "counter" this year. Upon these views it is probable that, should the price relapse again, the number of persons who will seek to "get in" will be larger than for some time past. It is believed that the dealers in these bonds are over sold; and this circumstance, as implying inherent strength in the market, may be considered adverse to the prospect of a relapse in quotations. Last evening the price rose to 14 to 14, being an advance of nearly £3 on the week. Another of the market anomalies of the moment may be here pointed to. Up to a day or two ago, the Mexican bonds of 1864 were quoted about 6. During the last few days they have come into demand, and last evening the price had risen to 8% to 9%.

Even at this improvement they are absurdly low. This can be easily shown. What do those bonds represent? They were issued for the annuities of interest at the last settlement of the debt. Upon every principle of right, therefore, they represent what must be regarded as the most sacred part of a debt, viz., overdue interest, upon which, even when thus funded, the unfortunate holders have received no return. It is, therefore, to be expected that, when the settlement of the Mexican debt comes, as come it must in some form sooner or later, these 1864 bonds will be treated with special respect. And yet they are ranked far below the other bonds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$16,195,967</td>
<td>$22,195,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>$16,650,268</td>
<td>$22,196,219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Official estimates.
As the result of the study of the debt question by the special committee appointed therefor (see President's message hereafter), the officially recognized amount of the nation's indebtedness on June 30, 1890, was principal, $98,521,789.59; interest, $46,481,996; total, $144,903,785.54.

As to the foreign commerce of Mexico, we have here again to repeat, what has been stated in our volumes since 1873, namely, that in the absence of adequate and reliable statistics, it is only possible to say that the exports, as calculated from custom-house returns, are of a mean annual value of $30,000,000, and the imports $27,000,000. But such is the prevalence of systematic smuggling that these returns can never be regarded as correct; indeed, the whole of the figures therein representing the imports, and those standing for bullion in the exports, may safely be doubled.

Among the commodities most extensively exported are silver and gold coin, silver and copper ore, cochineal, indigo, and other dye-stuffs, coffee, sugar, vanillas-beans, hides, timber, cabinet-woods, sisal hemp (henequen), lino, etc., and the chief imports are linen, cotton, woolen, and silk fabrics, iron wrought and unwrought, machinery, hardware, provisions, etc. The Minister of the Interior, in his report to Congress on May 1, 1880, took special pains to refute the statement, made by "prominent persons," that the annual imports from European countries into Mexico were of the value of $70,000,000, and to demonstrate, with the aid of "European official returns, having no trustworthy Mexican data at hand," that the total imports from all countries did not reach one half that sum. It would appear from the Minister's report that the mean invoice value of the imports for each of the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 is $19,576,500. This invoice value, formerly increased 50 per cent. by the Mexican officials, to give the market value, has of late been increased 60 per cent. "It is very plain, however," observes the United States consul at Matamoros, "that the only proper basis for computation is the original invoice value. In this connection it must be noted that the invoice values are in Mexican eagle dollars, and that these dollars have a declared value in the United States of 80-9 cents. If we reduce the $19,576,500 to United States gold, we find it amounts to only $7,896,693. But, while this computation is on the basis of 90-9 cents, the actual local market value of eagle dollars has been known for some years not to exceed 85 cents, which would give an actual value in United States gold of $16,640,-025." The following table exhibits the various commodities exported in the year ending June 30, 1878, and their value respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>$2,775,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisal hemp (henequen), lino, etc.</td>
<td>$1,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>$1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver, coined and bullion</td>
<td>$2,480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limes, unwrought</td>
<td>$97,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to British official statistics, the Mexican imports from and exports to Great Britain were of the value shown in the annexed table for the decade ending in 1879:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$2,492,000</td>
<td>$4,204,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$2,050,000</td>
<td>$3,340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$2,517,000</td>
<td>$4,715,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>$2,475,000</td>
<td>$3,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$2,708,000</td>
<td>$4,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>$2,009,000</td>
<td>$3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$2,009,000</td>
<td>$3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$2,009,000</td>
<td>$3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$2,009,000</td>
<td>$3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$2,009,000</td>
<td>$3,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures here given, however, represent the values of Mexican exports for British markets and of imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico. But large shipments are frequently made to Great Britain of commodities for distribution among other European markets; and, conversely, extensive quantities of Continental products are transshipped or shipped last in British ports. Thus in the official statistics of Mexican trade for the year 1875, the total exports to Great Britain were of the value of $13,481,000, and the total value of the imports from Great Britain $12,930,000. Hence, considerably more than one third of the Mexican exports are shipped directly to Great Britain, either for consumption there or for distribution among other European markets; and by far the largest share of the imports are directly from England. The exports to and the imports from the United States in 1878 were of the values of $6,090,574 and $5,671,134 respectively, against $12,820,000 and $7,133,000 in 1875. The balance of trade in favor of Mexico and against the United States in the first of these two years was consequently $418,440, and in the second $5,687,000. The United States consul at Vera Cruz, in a report to the State Department of Washington under date of October 30, 1880, speaks of the progressive popularity in Mexico of articles manufactured in this country. He says:

We can hold the ground we have, and extend the field of occupation if our artisans and manufacturers continue to excel in the superior quality of articles they produce. Our machinery, tools, coppers, watches, sewing-machines, arms, wooden-ware, hardware, brooms, and woven fabrics are justly more popular and more eagerly sought for than the same articles from Europe. Some of those articles are being imitated in Europe, and are finding their way here. The tendency of this nefarious trade is to utterly depress and injure our good name and intentions first, by destroying our well-earned reputation
MEXICO.

513

our manufacturers seem to acknowledge some-

of their well-established name or mark; and,

by ruining the prices and confidence of the

are not prohibiting. Eight dollars a barrel on

sense. American goods are already on

and on those goods must be handled with a view

America. The high cost of consumption render living very expensive in

here it should be the cheapest.

the question of extending our com-

relations, the following suggestions, ex-

from the United States consul's report

atmosphere to the State Department, will

be found useful:

can be well done in haste or without labor, a

country is more true than in Mexico. Places

placess where American goods are ready

sale can be continued and increased. There

places where American goods have not yet

or where they are not handled with a view

increased sale. If the American merchant is to

enter into the trade, it is necessary that

shall be carefully studied, and then pushed.

The best way is to establish either a branch

an agency. All things considered, the first

be given the preference. This involves a

total, long credits, and efficient managers at

of the partnership. The manager of the

house must be able to study the market, the

and the import laws with care and pa-

tience needed in the United States. He must be

be his eyes and ears and control his tongue;

only be honest and of good habits, but must

qualities in a marked degree. It will be

cessary that the local house select or deter-

goods to be sent out, and that such be sent.

The indifference of some American houses;

orders for Mexican purchasers has been an

to the interests of the purchaser, and, of

increase of trade. To illustrate: in an

en for prints, or goods of certain width, the

house does not seem to realize, or to care,

diversion from the width in the invoices;

declaration will not only make very heavy

meanings, but subject the really im-

porter to imprisonment. I have been led to

at least some few American dealers have

enthusiasm and relapse of indifference re-

he export trade to Mexico. In their time of

on out the circulars, circular letters, and

idividual letters to every consular officer or

son whose address they may have in the sec-

which they wish to operate. They usually

mediate and full replies to several queries,

to inclose return stampes. Many private per-

hardly feel like taking a great deal of

answer all such letters. The replies to these

in slowly. Many of the recipients may

or two weeks and then use two weeks more

the information desired. The two letters

use up a month or more en route, and it is

a two to three months before they are all in

ful study of them can be made. Long be-

the importing house has got disgusted at the

difficulties in the way. Whoever thinks of

can trade should study it for some time, and

Having once decided to undertake, I

calculate not only to spend money and time

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and talent, but to give infinite care and patience in

return for future profits. No one can be guaranteed

success, but others, notably Germans and Spaniards,
do succeed, and, without doubt, there is a fair chance

of our doing as well as they if we give the same care

and have the same amount of capital and credits.

Trade journals which reach this office do a good work

in the direction of trade increase, and I have thought

that they might do good service by showing the weak

spots which must be improved to enable our trade to

reach its proper development. It is plain that, to

study the subject of Mexican trade, statistics, which will

show for a series of years the routes, kinds, and values

of the imports and exports, are a primary necessity.

These statistics have not often been so kept as to make it

possible to give reliable reports, and when kept at

the various custom-houses have not been published

with the regularity that is desirable. Besides this,

the Spanish language is almost an unknown tongue

in the United States, and anything published in Span-

ish is comparatively buried. These causes, added to

the ignorance of Mexico which prevails in the United

States, have given credence to very exaggerated re-

ports as to the wealth and commerce of the country.

Mexico is a land of wonderful beauty and natural

advantages. Perhaps the loveliest spot on the face of

the earth may be found within her borders, and to the

beauty of the landscape can be added climate and

natural products as fine. Her mines of great known

wealth have not yet, according to rumor, marvelous

unknown riches, and the number yet unworked is fab-

ulous. Such has been the effect of this ignorance or

this romance, or both together, that the actual facts

and figures of the total Mexican commerce have been

difficult things to determine.

The value of the exports to the United States

through the now termed free port of Nuevo

Laredo, for the five years 1875–50, was

reported as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>$806,125 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$806,229 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$806,435 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$806,839 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$806,945 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$806,150 90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"My belief," says the United States vice-

consul at that place, "is that these figures do

not show much over 60 per cent. of what

cutually crosses into the United States, and I

base my conclusions on these facts: it is gen-

erally conceded that the growth of late years

of these two cities * on the Rio Grande is owing to

the excellent facilities for smuggling, and that

three fourths of the native population is

engaged in it, on a larger or smaller scale.

The Rio Grande is fordable at scores of places

between these two cities, and for miles up and

down at near intervals. I personally have seen

loads and loads of American prints, muslins,

and other goods, leave from stores in Laredo at

night, bound for convenient points to smuggle

into Mexico. They are generally done up in

packages weighing about one hundred and fifty

pounds, covered with canvas. When they reach

a certain ranch, and the coast is clear, packets

are strapped on each side of a mule, and they

cross the river and generally reach their desti-

nation on this side. As a further proof, in

many of the interior cities American prints, on

which the Mexican duty is twelve cents a vara

* Nuevo Laredo on the Mexican and Laredo on the Amer-

ican side of the river.
(about thirty-three inches), sell at retail at twelve and a half cents a yard. It is not reasonable to believe that men who live by smuggling and have all these facilities, return from their trips unloaded; the small number of custom-house officials can not prevent it. The Mexican custom-house requires the following force: One collector, a deputy, who is cashier, an examiner, three clerks in office, one commandant, and sixteen mounted inspectors. They have about the same territory to cover as the American officials at Laredo. The custom officials at Laredo are a collector (deputy), one guard at river (no one to relieve him for meals, etc.), and two mounted inspectors, with a territory of sixty miles up the river and thirty miles down the river to control. It is no wonder to me that smuggling is so extensively carried on. The United States force is entirely inadequate.”

Of the single article Magueyes (Sisal hemp), 97,351 bales, of the aggregate weight of 89,501,725 Mexican pounds, and of the value of $1,805,848.18, were shipped through Progreso, the port of Mérida, in 1880. The several designations of the same, and the quantities to each, are exhibited in the subjoined table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports of Destination</th>
<th>Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Havana</td>
<td>10 bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>70 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marseille</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>935 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falmouth</td>
<td>952 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen (by)</td>
<td>411 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>900 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>994 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>1,628 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre</td>
<td>1,988 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>1,988 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>6,184 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>22,884 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 97,351 bales.

Interesting details concerning this important industry were given in the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1878, page 544.

The yield of the Progreso Custom-House for the month of April, 1880, amounted to $30,501.81.

Referring once more to the subject of contraband trade, it should here be said that the system has become so late so general as to cause material prejudice to legitimate commerce, and affect the national revenue to an alarming extent. Here follows the translation of a law promulgated in the second half of 1876, and the vigorous terms of which it was hoped, but too sanguinely, would have the effect of diminishing, if not altogether eradicating, that illicit traffic.

The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

Art. I. Besides the penalties established in chapters xx and xxi of the maritime and frontier custom-house tariff of the 1st of January, 1872, the authors of contraband or fraud against the rights of the Treasury, their accomplices, the receivers of the goods, and the employees who may be in collusion with any of the persons as before described, shall be punished with the penalties hereafter stated.

Art. II. In the cases mentioned in the clauses one, two, and three of Article XLXXVI of the said tariff, if the owners, conductors, captains, or any other persons transporting the goods should be apprehended, they will undergo five years' imprisonment, and their names shall be published in the newspapers; if it be proved that any commercial house established in the republic has carried on or favored contraband after this law shall have gone into force, besides the foregoing penalties which shall be applied, according to the case, the name shall also be published in the newspapers, its name shall not be recognized in any transactions with the public Treasury, nor shall it be admitted as any official or commercial transaction by any Government office.

Art. III. In all the other cases stated in Articles XLXXVI and XLXXVII of the tariff, a corporal punishment of from six months to five years' imprisonment will be imposed, under the following conditions: if the total amount of the duties defrauded passes one hundred dollars without exceeding a thousand dollars, an imprisonment of from two to six months will be imposed; if it exceeds a thousand dollars without reaching two thousand, double the time; if it passes two thousand and does not reach three, triple the time; and thus successively, without exceeding the maximum of five years.

Art. IV. Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted in the cases comprehended in clauses four, five, and six of Article XLXXXVI, chapter xx of the said tariff, when the amount of the duties does not exceed two hundred dollars.

Art. V. When the manifestation of the goods is in the consular documents is done in an ambiguous manner, without being subjected to the nomenclature of the tariff, the penalty of double duties will be imposed on the goods which arrive ambiguously manifested; in this case every package of the cargo should be examined.

Art. VI. Accomplices in the offenses of contraband or fraud in which the penalty of imprisonment is imposed, half of the punishment shall be inflicted on the first named, and a fourth on the second, which should or may be imposed on the principal authors of the contraband or fraud.

Art. VII. The Government employees who may be proved to be implicated in the aforesaid offenses shall suffer the penalties established in the present law, and those imposed by the tariff in force, and other laws on the subject; but in every case with the understanding that the imprisonment inflicted can never be less than double the time imposed upon the principal delinquent or delinquents of the contraband or fraud.

The protection of home manufactures has long been an object of earnest solicitude on the part of the Mexican Government; and, in consequence, those articles, particularly the cotton and woolen fabrics, have been partially exempted from impost, while corresponding foreign goods have been subjected to duties exceeding in many cases the cost of the same. For instance, here follow some of these duties in the existing tariff: Unbleached domestic, nine cents per square metre; bleached domestic, sixteen cents; prints or calicos, fourteen cents; white cotton thread, sixty cents per kilogramme; colored thread, ninety-six cents; cassimères and similar woolen goods, $1.40 per square metre. The annexed extract is from the revenue law passed at the spring session of Congress, taxing all this class of goods of domestic manufacture:

The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

Art. I. The revenues of the Federal Treasury
y-fifth fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1879,  
y June 30, 1880, shall be composed of the  
items:  
I. Of the proceeds of the new import  
acts as follows, and which shall be col-  
lected after July 1st of the present year, and  
sold or manufactured in facotories or shops  
whose importation is not less than $500, are  
exempted:  
2. 10 cents each for the gross kilogramme of smooth  
dk, white or colored, manufactured in  
na-  
tory.  
3. 10 cents each for the gross kilogramme of smooth  
dk, white or colored, manufactured in  
na-  
tory.  
4. 10 cents each for the gross kilogramme of cotton  
whatever class or factory, manufactured in  
na-  
tory.  
5. 10 cents each for the gross kilogramme of yarn of  
and of cotton, manufactured in national ter-  
cents for each square metre of carpet, rug,  
se, and other analogous woven, woollen  
wool and cotton or other materials with a  
fany other, manufactured in national terri-  
cent for each square metre of beige, nubia,  
velor, and other analogous woven, wool and co-  
manufactured in national territory.  
cent for each gross kilogramme of woolen  
hite or colored, manufactured in national  
ness of importation on the foreign goods simi-  
larly taxed in the classes A, B, C,  
adding to the duties which the former  
fixed by the existing tariff, a sum equivalent  
liably by this law on each one of the latter.  
line of the total annual production of  
ny and woolen fabric is  
3 at $20,000,000, and the yield of the  
ion at $500,000; hence the rate of the  
about two and a half per cent.  
erved from the tenor of the fore-  
tees that, in order to prevent this new  
operating favorably upon the im-  
frastructure of the country, the same rates of tax-  
so levied upon all similar articles im-  
trough the custom-houses, so that the  
ods, whose duties are above stated,  
burdened in addition with the same  
ime levied on domestic fabrics.  
provoked determined opposition on  
not only of the manufacturers, but  
trade-unions and protectionists gen-  
ized "nothing but the urgent necessities  
serned with an exhausted Treasury  
seured the passage of the law."  
ate of things to be inferred by the  
extract from the President's mes-  
Congress at the opening of the fall  
September 16, 1880, is one of singular  
for Mexico:  
al and peaceful renovation of the public  
all times an event of great political impor-  
tance when the same reciprocal and beve-  
latory, and are carefully maintained by  
representatives of those powers and by  
 Mexico abroad.  
Mexico has received notice from the  
Mexico of this is an event of the  
ployed to the selection of a new Minister  
ady, who, having been received in the  
pr, of the present year, is now in the ex-  
ce, functions of his high investiture.  
representative of Guatemala, being accredited to  
Government of Mexico as Minister of  
    Salvador and Honduras, has been received in  
character, which will contribute to strengthening  
which unite us to the states of Central America.  
Argentine Confederation has been en-  
in Mexico.  
The Hon. the King of Spain has invited that of Mexico to take part  
ien an international conference to  
ventions in Mexico.  
The Argentine Confederation has been  
Queen of Persia, to attend the conference.  
for the reestablishment of relations between  
Mexico and France have resulted to the satisfaction  
of both countries.  
General elections have been held without any serious disturbance of  
order.  
The telegraphic network has continued to be  
over the vast surface of our territory, and the  
belonging to the States and private companies  
prior to the progress of railways, it is pleas-  
sing for me to state that in the State of Morelos  
work is continued with great activity in the direction of  
se, the road to Oaxtepec, forty-four miles, being  
early constructed and in operation.  
the State of Hidalgo, ten miles have been  
en, on the line from Tepic to Puebla, four; on  
the line from Vera Cruz to Alvarado, four; and  
line from Tepic to Ixoco de Matamoros, eight.  
The railroad company of the district has increased the number  
operation to fifty-five.  
line from San Luis to Tepexpan, Leon, has been completed  
Company, with an extension of thirty-eight miles recently completed.  
the San Martin-Tecuex-  
Mexicali, which is being constructed on ac-  
account of the Government, an extension of sixteen  
prepared for point at the property, a  
the line for that distance have been ordered.  
Tochitan-  
three miles are ready to receive the rails, and  
more will soon be completed.  
ork on the Central Railway is prosecuted with activity.  
The Executive has granted various railway concessions to  
the States of Sinaloa, Guerrero, Chihuahua,  
chosan, Sinaloa, Oaxaca, Puebla, Vera Cruz,  
Hidalgo, and Yucatan, and has been authorized to  
the contracts made with foreign companies  
the construction of international and the domestic  
railways and to make new contracts, subjecting them  
the law giving the authorization.  
The exercise of those rights, the Executive has made contracts with  
several companies.  
has one has been given the line  
starting from the capital and passing by the cities of  
Queretaro, Leon, Zacatecas, and Chihuahua,  
terminating on the frontier of the north, and besides,  
another line which will go to the Pacific passing by  
Guadalajara.  
other company has been granted a  
concession for a line to the Pacific, passing by  
Luca, Morelia, and Zamora, it being stipulated that  
from a convenient point on this line another will  
branch to the frontier of the north, touching the cities  
San Luis, Saltillo, and Monterrey.  
The Mexican  
ork on the Central Railway is prosecuted with activity.  
The Executive, as on former occasions, is now prepared to pay the fifth installment of the debt which is due in January next to the United States Government, and will place the amount before  
the time in that country in order to fulfill this national  
Baron Beldez d'Angley was appointed Minister Plenipo-  
tentary to Mexico, October 15, 1880.  
For already existing railways, see "Annals Cyclopedia"  
for 1878 and following years. Four lines are being built in  
Yucatan; that from Merida to Progresso (twenty-five miles)  
was to be terminated by the end of 1880.
obligation. The payment of the Mexican creditors of the United States is being made with all regularity by the Treasury of Mexico, in conformity with the stipulations of the convention of the 4th of July, 1888. The Executive has submitted the question of the national debt to the study of a special committee. Two nautical schools have been established, one in Campobello and one in Massachusetts, both for commercial pilots. Both the national arms factory and the ordinance department have been supplied with machinery and apparatus for increasing their production and hastening the completion of their different works. A practical medical military school has been established in the hospital of instruction, and professors appointed. The Executive appointed a special committee to study reforms of the general ordnance of the army. This committee, fulfilling the trust placed in it, has terminated its interesting work, which will be submitted to the deliberation of Congress. As a rule, peace has been preserved throughout the republic. The events which took place in Lower California, Sonora, and Sinaloa have not been of serious consequence.

MICHIGAN. The financial condition of the State, as shown by the annual report of the State Treasurer, is as follows:

Cash balance September 30, 1879 .................................. $206,377.63
Receipts for the year .................................................. 2,726,291.93
Total resources ......................................................... $3,352,669.56
Payments during the year ............................................. 1,983,454.43
Cash balance September 30, 1880 .................................. $1,757,085.02

There were demands against this balance, maturing on or before December 31, 1880, of $360,820.12.

The indebtedness to trust funds at the close of the fiscal year, September 30th, was:

To the sinking fund .................................................. $208,905.27
" primary-school interest fund ..................................... 94,801.83
Total ................................................................. $203,707.10

Adding the latter amount to the maturing indebtedness stated above, and the total demands against the Treasury aggregated $1,319,711.47, leaving a net cash surplus of $360,821.54.

The trust debt of the State, the principal of which never matures and can not be paid, is as follows:

To primary-school fund ............................................. $2,504,500.00
" Agricultural College fund ........................................ 10,250.00
" University fund .................................................. 40,000.00
" Normal school fund ................................................ 36,883.32
" Railroad and other deposits ..................................... 9,002.63
Total ................................................................. $2,564,556.92

On this debt the State pays seven per cent. interest, except on the Normal School fund, which draws six per cent. The interest paid to these several funds during the year was:

To primary-school fund ............................................. $190,975.88
" Agricultural College fund ........................................ 10,249.28
" University fund .................................................. 92,989.51
" Normal school fund ................................................ 8,879.79
Total ................................................................. $283,194.55

During the year the State received as interest on surplus funds, $52,783.05; on specific taxes overdue, $3,640.54; on United States bonds, $13,500—total, $52,903.59; and paid a total interest on its bonded debt of $55,770. Of the bonded debt of the State, $15,149.97 is overdue, draws no interest, and has a reserve for its payment. The debt to become due is $890,000. The sinking fund, applicable to its payment, amounts to $1,208,985.87, leaving a surplus of $318,985.27. By a decision of the Supreme Court, made since the date of the Treasurer's report, the constitutional provision setting apart the specific taxes for the payment of the bonded debt of the State, is held complied with by holding a sufficient reserve for that purpose; and the surplus on hand, with the future proceeds from specific taxes, is ordered turned over to the primary-school fund.

The State taxes for the fiscal year, as apportioned to the several counties by the Auditor-General, October 6, 1880, were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For general purposes</td>
<td>$331,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>64,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Normal School</td>
<td>17,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Colleges</td>
<td>1,146.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Public School</td>
<td>43,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and</td>
<td>66,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Reform School</td>
<td>59,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Reform School for Girls</td>
<td>10,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Reform School for Boys</td>
<td>10,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School for Blind</td>
<td>2,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military purposes</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Commission</td>
<td>8,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving Capitol grounds</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total current taxes ........................................ $1,042,561
Add indebtedness of counties to State ........................................ $218,985
Total apportionment ................................................ $1,261,546

The State taxes are apportioned on an aggregate property valuation, real and personal, of $630,000,000.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the State Land-Office shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acres held by State, September 30, 1879</td>
<td>2,969,358.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patented to State by United States during year</td>
<td>2,487.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitted to State during year</td>
<td>162,981.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ................................................................. $3,214,626.94
Sold during year .................................................. $94,000.00
Hold by State, September 30, 1880 .................................. $2,320,626.94

Of these lands, 2,136,727.58 acres are swamps, 426,860.39 acres primary-school lands, 151,345.45 Agricultural College lands, 2,195.43 acres salt-spring lands, 1,760 Asylum lands, 454.50 asset lands, and 377.26 acres university lands. Of the whole amount, 1,789,427.84 acres are reserved from sale, for homesites, on drainage contracts, and for railroads, leasing 980,292.98 acres subject to sale, September 30, 1880. The receipts for lands sold during the year, and for interest, penalties, trespasses, fees, etc., were $287,919.96. The sales for the year have been mainly to actual settlers.

The workings of the liquor-tax law for 1879 (reports for 1880 not yet made) show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of dealers paying taxes</td>
<td>4,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of taxes collected</td>
<td>$280,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes uncollected</td>
<td>4,129.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three fifths of the uncollected tax are chargeable to the county of Wayne, in which the city of Detroit is located. The saloons or dealers also increased in Wayne County 137, the total increase in the State, Wayne excluded, being only 93. During the year 1880 a concerted effort was made to array the temperance sentiment of the State against the tax law, against any regulating or restraining legislation, and in favor
MICHIGAN  517

of prohibition. The Legislature of 1881 will be pressed to adopt and submit a constitutional amendment to the people, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt, and vinous liquors, except for mechanical, medicinal, and sacramental purposes, and declaring that there shall be no property-right in such liquors made or held for any other purpose.

The following extract from the message of Governor Jerome to the Legislature, at the opening of the session for 1881, is a favorable statement of the railroad interests of the State:

The forty-nine railroad corporations doing business in this State own a total of 5,352 miles of railroad, and operate 6,186-71 miles. Within the State as January 1st last there were 5,677-74 miles. During the year there have been constructed 280 miles, making a total at present of 3,918 miles. The increase since 1879 in miles of road is 225, and the number of corporations has increased eight. The portion of these roads in Michigan represented on January 1, 1880, a capital stock of $106, 902,008, or a total stock and debt liability of $210, $6,703.15, an average of $87,481.38 per mile. These roads are improving financially, yet twenty-nine out of the forty-nine are unable to pay their interest obligations after paying current expenses. The volume of business for 1879 was very large, and the freight-rates were the lowest ever reached, the average being nine and two tenths mills per ton per mile. While the business has largely increased, the reduction in freight-rates has made the gross earnings much smaller than they were on a smaller traffic in 1873. The gross receipts for 1880, partly estimated, but from reliable data, will show an increase over the amount for 1879 of about 18 per cent. The increase in specific taxes to be assessed on the business for 1881 will be still more marked. This amount will be $14,840, 453.80; for 1879, to $445,399.80; and, for 1880, will probably reach from $500,000 to $750,000.

The total income of the reporting roads from all sources, for the year 1879, was $46,019, 977.35, an increase over the previous year of $5,882,959.88. The total operating expenses of the year were $26,906,885.44, an increase over the previous year of $1,272,900.77. These railroad enterprises in the State 14,774 persons, and have within the State 908 stations—one for each 62 miles of road. The following is a statement of the extension of track and new road built during 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Railroad</th>
<th>Length (miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and NorthWestern</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and West</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, St. Louis, Detroit</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, Lansing and Northern</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Air</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Huron and Northern</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawas Bay</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 92

The report of the Commissioner of Insurance shows a large increase of fire and marine risks during the year (about $7,000,000). The capital represented by the stock companies doing business in the State is $46,077,290; admitted assets, $128,267,148; surplus as regards policyholders, $89,848,172; and a surplus over capital and all other liabilities of $36,298,781. But a single company doing business in the State shows an impairment of capital. The business done in the State during the year was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of Companies</th>
<th>Risks written</th>
<th>Premiums received</th>
<th>Losses incurred</th>
<th>Losses paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan companies, totals</td>
<td>$10,812,175.00</td>
<td>$96,987.15</td>
<td>$84,499.44</td>
<td>$83,145.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companies of other States, totals</td>
<td>$140,805,491.12</td>
<td>$1,358,190.45</td>
<td>$758,169.33</td>
<td>$754,690.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign companies, United States branch, totals</td>
<td>$9,925,929.58</td>
<td>$800,506.98</td>
<td>$189,837.61</td>
<td>$117,269.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregates</td>
<td>$175,578,298.80</td>
<td>$2,055,594.58</td>
<td>$1,777,336.00</td>
<td>$1,704,395.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report does not cover the local mutual fire-insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State. Fifty such companies were in operation in 1879, with a membership of 89,000 and risks in force aggregating $120, 900,000. Michigan has one stock life-insurance company, with risks amounting to $8,000,000. The life insurance risks held by other companies on the lives of citizens of this State exceed $30,000,000. A large number of cooperative life companies are in operation, with an aggregate of risks not ascertainable.

The reports of the fifteen savings-banks of the State, dated October 4, 1880, show: capital, $119,000,000; surplus, $116,131.84; due depositors, $8,236,094; due other banks, $114,956.14; total liabilities (including lesser items), $37,772,941.19. Their leading resources were: loans and discounts, $4,655,715.80; bonds and mortgages, $2,793,486.55; due from banks and bankers, $1,158,555.49; cash, $988,935.18; real estate and fixtures, $377,351.83.

The reports of the thirteen State banks bear date July 1, 1880, and show: capital, $873,750; surplus, $167,509.29; due depositors, $2,593,833; total liabilities, $3,744,159.38. Leading resources: loans and discounts, $2,464,756.37; bonds, $84,671.17; cash, $422,648.76; real estate and fixtures, $89,329.83; due from banks and bankers, $656,702.21. The banking business of the State is very largely done by the national banks, whose latest reports are not accessible.

From the second annual report of the Secre-
tary of State relating to farms and farm products the following tables are taken. The first gives the "totals of the agricultural statistics of the State, as shown by the cereal reports for 1878-79":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCTS</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1878</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, acres harvested</td>
<td>1,690,816</td>
<td>1,922,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, bushels raised</td>
<td>80,908,510</td>
<td>99,511,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>19,590</td>
<td>15,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>724,780</td>
<td>781,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>4,424,028</td>
<td>5,460,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, ac. harvested</td>
<td>241,728</td>
<td>356,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, bushels raised</td>
<td>13,268,855</td>
<td>16,044,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover-seed, ac. harvested</td>
<td>294,190</td>
<td>332,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clovers, ac. of bushels per acre</td>
<td>8,285</td>
<td>9,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burley, bushels raised</td>
<td>4,300,500</td>
<td>4,619,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, bushels raised</td>
<td>961,000</td>
<td>806,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>29,53</td>
<td>20,14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>83,079</td>
<td>89,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>55,782</td>
<td>61,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>14,452</td>
<td>16,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, ac. harvested</td>
<td>32,140</td>
<td>32,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>8,025,475</td>
<td>6,634,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>3,583</td>
<td>1,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>102,829</td>
<td>110,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>943,721</td>
<td>835,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>1,274,115</td>
<td>1,402,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,670,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, pounds raised</td>
<td>5,080,044</td>
<td>6,006,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, pounds raised</td>
<td>5,427</td>
<td>5,18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples, bushels sold</td>
<td>1,891,910</td>
<td>8,540,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches, bushels sold</td>
<td>226,510</td>
<td>264,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes, pounds sold</td>
<td>2,064,978</td>
<td>1,045,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries, prunes, and plums sold</td>
<td>181,316</td>
<td>90,348</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second gives the "farm statistics for 1879-80":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1878</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farms, number of</td>
<td>11,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms, acres of improved land in</td>
<td>8,517,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms, acres of unimproved land in</td>
<td>4,761,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms, total number of acres in</td>
<td>10,277,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms, average number of acres in each</td>
<td>62.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, ac. bushels raised</td>
<td>1,967,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses, number of</td>
<td>57,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle, other than milch-cows, number of</td>
<td>244,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs, number of</td>
<td>4,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, number of</td>
<td>1,492,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple-orchards, number of acres in</td>
<td>2,429,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach-orchards, number of acres in</td>
<td>10,914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ten counties produced each over one million bushels of wheat. Clinton, the largest wheat-producing county, is credited with 1,509,611 bushels. Three other counties, Ionia, Washtenaw, and Calhoun, had each over 1,445,000 bushels. Twenty towns raised each over 100,000 bushels, one of them going over 150,000 bushels. The largest township yield was 81,690 bushels, and sixteen townships report an average yield of over twenty-five bushels per acre.

Since the establishment of the Fish Commission in 1878, the work of stocking the inland lakes and streams has progressed with able results. The total "plant" up to the latest report was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young shad</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic salmon</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlocked salmon</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California salmon</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-dish in inland lakes</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-dish in great lakes and Detroit River</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake-treat in inland waters</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook trout</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver-sea</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considerable work has also been done for the grayling, bass, and pike. The total lumber cut by the leading lumber districts is given as 3,968,187,227 feet, crease over the cut of 1879 of 551,779 feet. The lumber on hand at the close of the year was estimated at 886,617,679 feet. Estimates are exclusive of the millions cut into shingles and stare-bolts and timber and logs shipped from the ports down the lakes to supply the Ohio and New York ports. Some of timber centers are reported as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lumber Center</th>
<th>Shipments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saginaw River mills</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint and Pere Marquette mills</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macomb Division of Michigan Central Railroad</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manistee</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskegon</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquette</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An article prepared for the Saginaw river says:

There has been an extraordinary demand for timber lands during the past year, and prices precipitated $10 to $50 per acre, according to the value and quality of the timber. Good tracts range in value from $30 to $100 per acre, and prices have made the past year in which it seems as if the buyers that are real enough to see the end. A tract of pine on the township of Tittabawassee, which was lumbered over 10 years ago, is a five-mile strip and was bought for $2,500, was sold last fall for $4,000 cash. Eighty-acre tract on the same stream, ten years ago, was purchased for four dollars per acre. It was within the past two months has refused $50 for it, holds it at $10,000, and it is said to be an extraordinary tract as regards quality. About 1,000,000 acres in Gladwin County, on the Cedar River, were sold for $35,000 each, and during the fall, in Montcalm County were sold for about these are being granted the value of the land.

The same is true of other lumber-producing counties, and the fact is important as the rapidity with which the forests are being stripped of their treasures. The salt production of the State for the year ending November 30, 1879, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packers' Bulk</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second quality</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 3,600,000 |

This was produced in the following years:
The county should be the unit of territory over which the examining authority should have control; 2. The choice of this authority should be removed as far as possible from the influence of the political canons; and, 3. The examination authority should be a board rather than an individual.

The total attendance at the State Normal School during the school year, 1873-'80, was 462. Of these, 71 were in the professional department. At the annual commencement 56 diplomas were given to graduates in the several courses. The courses of study are now so arranged that an applicant for a diploma in either professional course, having the requisite preliminary training, may complete the course in one year. This change makes it more of a professional than a preparatory school, and less a competitor of the high-schools of the State.

The number of students in attendance upon the State Agricultural College during the year was 264, classified as follows: resident graduates, 12; seniors, 26; juniors, 88; sophomores, 57; freshmen, 53; specialis, 48. The 26 seniors were graduated at the annual commencement. Thirty-two of the students came from without the State. The expenses for the fiscal year were $62,652.13, and the cash earnings of students and farm were $21,690.56. The accumulated land fund is now $153,187.70.

In his annual report to the Board of Regents of the State University, Acting President Frieze (President Angell being temporarily absent as Minister to China) says: "The year has been distinguished by a largely increased attendance, by a decided improvement in all departments of the university in the standard of scholarship, and by uninter rupted order and harmony in all its internal working." The faculties number fifty-two officers and instructors, with very little change from the previous year. The law department was, however, materially strengthened by the establishment of another (the Taupen) professorship, and the appointment to it of ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator Alpheus Fitch, eminent in his profession and ripe in experience. During the year attendance upon the several departments was 1,450, an increase of 54 over that of the previous year, as follows: In the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, 448; Department of Medicine and Surgery, 553; Law, 336; in School of Pharmacy, 81; in Homoeopathic Medical College, 70; in College of Dental Surgery, 83. The President says: "This increase is the more gratifying, inasmuch as it has taken place in spite of more stringent requirements for admission and graduation, especially in the professional schools." Four hundred and ten degrees were conferred on examination, and four honorary degrees. Of the degrees conferred on examination, 67 were conferred upon the several graduates from the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and 343 from the professional schools.
Changing the fiscal year from July 1st to September 30th, to make it correspond with the fiscal year of the State and its other institutions, the receipts were for fifteen months (including balance of $28,710.49, July 1, 1879), $296,163.66; the expenditures, $277,098.42; balance on hand, September 30, 1880, $19,067.24. The expenditures include $39,022.88 on account of the new museum building, and $18,928.01 on account of the central steam-heating building and apparatus. The receipts from students were $76,707.98; and from interest on endowment fund, $51,451.78. The payments for salaries of officers, professors, and employees aggregated $124,777.92.

The seventh annual report of the State Public School for Dependent Children, located at Coldwater, is a flattering statement of the work that institution is doing for a class of children which in former years found a home in the poor-houses of the several counties, or had not even that apology for a home. The tables accompanying the Superintendent's report show: Number received during the year, 168 (114 boys and 54 girls); indentured, 218; returned to counties from which they were sent to the school, 91; died, 1; number remaining in the school September 30, 1880, 292. The average attendance during the year was 285; supported, clothed, educated, cared for when sick, etc., at a total cost for the year of $34,966.78, or $122.33 per capita. The inventory of real and personal property aggregates $187,228.19. The school is wholly dependent for support upon the biennial appropriations made by the Legislature, and is yearly proving itself more and more deserving increased bounties from the State.

The State Reformatory School, to which only boys are admitted, closed its twenty-fourth year September 30th. The statistics following are gathered from the report of the superintendent: Inmates of school September 30, 1879, 807; received during year, 177; released, 168; in school September 30, 1880, 216. These are classified: White, 168; colored, 51; Indians, 2. They were committed for the following offenses: Grand larceny, 7; burglary, 10; assault and battery, 16; larceny, 115; attempt to murder, 1; vagrancy and disorderly, 29. One hundred and twenty-five were natives of Michigan; 93 had white American-born parents, and 14 colored parents of American birth. Twenty-six had no father, 37 no mother, and 11 had lost both parents. Sixty-nine had been in jail one or more times before being committed to the school. One hundred and twelve were of Protestant parentage, 44 of Catholic, and 21 could not give the religions connection or preferences of parents. Exclusive of cost of alterations, repairs, etc., the cost of the school, including salaries of officers, teachers, other expenses, and all expenses of boys, was $29,873.78, or $96 per capita. The prison system has been entirely abolished, and neither walls, nor cells, nor granted win-

---

**MICHIGAN.**

---

**ASSIGNED CAUSER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Male.</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intemperance (use of narcotics included)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaustion from vicious habits</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged draft on vitality (physical)</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged draft on vitality (emotional)</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>1,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute diseases and injuries, general</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute diseases immediately affecting the nervous system</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic diseases, general</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic diseases, especially affecting the nervous system</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases and disorders of female seminal system</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerperal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure in the army</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unassigned</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defective training</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defective organization, hereditary et established</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous attacks</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hereditary</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male.</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,825</td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td>3,053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**During the same period the Eastern Asylum at Pontiac received 963 patients and treated 669. The number discharged from the institution was: Recovered, 64; improved, 79; unimproved, 40; died, 51; not insane, 2. Remaining under treatment September 30, 1880, Males, 231; females, 112; total, 444. The medical superintendent says that the number of recovered seems small, but claims as the reason the extreme care which has been exercised in.
The annual report of the Inspectors of the State Prison gives the following facts:

In prison October 1, 1879................... 177
Admitted during the year.................. 251
Discharged by expiration of sentence........ 258
Died........ 5
Released on order for new trial............ 2
Released on order of Supreme Court........ 4
Pardoned by the Governor.................. 18
Escaped................ 8

Remaining in prison September 30, 1880........ 173

The average number in prison during the year was 818.9, and the total expense of sustaining the prison $84,517.66, or an average of $104 and a fraction per man. The net earnings for the year were $55,129.67, or $10.612.01 in excess of the expenses.

The following table, carefully compiled from official sources for the Lansing "Republican," bears flattering testimony to the growth of the State in population during the last decade:

The total population of this State, June 1, 1880, is officially reported by the Census Bureau to be 1,586,385, of whom 869,378 are males and 774,007 females; 1,247,989 are native-born, and 888,346 foreign-born; 1,614,087 are classed as white and 22,248 as colored. The division by counties is as follows, with comparative statements of the population in the various counties organized in 1874, when the last State census was taken, and in 1870, when the ninth census of the United States was taken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allegan</td>
<td>3,107</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegan</td>
<td>87,846</td>
<td>82,581</td>
<td>82,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegan</td>
<td>8,004</td>
<td>7,675</td>
<td>6,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascension</td>
<td>85,409</td>
<td>53,250</td>
<td>41,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraga</td>
<td>85,409</td>
<td>53,250</td>
<td>41,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry</td>
<td>86,681</td>
<td>72,051</td>
<td>60,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>82,981</td>
<td>46,831</td>
<td>46,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzie</td>
<td>7,381</td>
<td>5,250</td>
<td>5,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berrien</td>
<td>80,750</td>
<td>83,029</td>
<td>83,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>78,941</td>
<td>55,255</td>
<td>48,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>80,458</td>
<td>86,633</td>
<td>81,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cass</td>
<td>82,004</td>
<td>105,843</td>
<td>91,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlevois</td>
<td>5,114</td>
<td>3,860</td>
<td>1,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheboygan</td>
<td>8,204</td>
<td>8,701</td>
<td>8,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippewa</td>
<td>8,245</td>
<td>2,179</td>
<td>1,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare</td>
<td>6,157</td>
<td>8,154</td>
<td>8,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>7,104</td>
<td>50,661</td>
<td>22,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>1,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>6,818</td>
<td>7,471</td>
<td>7,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton</td>
<td>81,238</td>
<td>80,907</td>
<td>81,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmet</td>
<td>9,640</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>1,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee</td>
<td>82,216</td>
<td>64,565</td>
<td>80,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladwin</td>
<td>1,187</td>
<td>1,187</td>
<td>1,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Traverse</td>
<td>9,472</td>
<td>9,469</td>
<td>4,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>8,891</td>
<td>18,548</td>
<td>11,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsdale</td>
<td>82,728</td>
<td>81,566</td>
<td>81,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghton</td>
<td>72,473</td>
<td>19,009</td>
<td>10,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron</td>
<td>80,590</td>
<td>9,164</td>
<td>9,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingham</td>
<td>86,971</td>
<td>29,199</td>
<td>28,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ionia</td>
<td>90,972</td>
<td>27,578</td>
<td>27,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iosco</td>
<td>5,713</td>
<td>4,749</td>
<td>3,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabella</td>
<td>13,152</td>
<td>6,593</td>
<td>4,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ise Royal</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>42,001</td>
<td>37,988</td>
<td>37,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>84,272</td>
<td>78,244</td>
<td>78,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkaska</td>
<td>7,847</td>
<td>1,359</td>
<td>1,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>79,052</td>
<td>62,271</td>
<td>66,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keweenaw</td>
<td>4,270</td>
<td>5,015</td>
<td>4,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>8,928</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapeer</td>
<td>38,183</td>
<td>35,140</td>
<td>31,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leelanau</td>
<td>6,534</td>
<td>8,081</td>
<td>4,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenoir</td>
<td>48,045</td>
<td>46,081</td>
<td>40,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>22,251</td>
<td>20,929</td>
<td>19,888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following incorporated cities have a population exceeding 5,000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population 1860</th>
<th>Population 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>116,603</td>
<td>116,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Rapids</td>
<td>29,554</td>
<td>30,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay City</td>
<td>20,654</td>
<td>20,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saginaw</td>
<td>28,341</td>
<td>28,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>17,047</td>
<td>17,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>13,940</td>
<td>13,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskegon</td>
<td>12,290</td>
<td>12,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saginaw City</td>
<td>10,581</td>
<td>10,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Huron</td>
<td>6,971</td>
<td>6,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint</td>
<td>5,133</td>
<td>5,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
<td>4,108</td>
<td>4,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrian</td>
<td>3,745</td>
<td>3,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle Creek</td>
<td>7,070</td>
<td>7,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle Creek</td>
<td>6,098</td>
<td>6,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bay City</td>
<td>6,999</td>
<td>6,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpena</td>
<td>6,154</td>
<td>6,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpena</td>
<td>6,089</td>
<td>6,089</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Republican party of the State held a convention at Jackson, August 5th, nominated a full State ticket, and put forth the following platform:

1. The Republican party of the State of Michigan, assembled by its delegated representatives in the city of Jackson, upon the spot where the national Republican party was born, after an unbroken supremacy in the State of a quarter of a century, and in the nation of twenty years, grateful to an everliving Providence and a loyal people for the grand achievements of the past, here declares itself now, as ever, faithful to the great principles of liberty, equality before the law, the perpetual union of the States, the supremacy of the nation, free thought, speech, press, and ballot, and the inviolable sacredness of the constitutional results of the war for the Union.

2. With pride and satisfaction it challenges scrutiny of its record during the past twenty-five years—a record unequalled in the history of parties since the foundation of the government.

3. With these results we here recall the consecration of the Territories to freedom; the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; the preservation of the integrity of the Union against the greatest and most cruel rebellion in history; the revision of free homesteads for freemen; the emancipation of four million slaves; the conferring of equal civil and political rights on the emancipated race; the course of a war never commonly, and the annihilation of that currency, by good faith and honesty, to equality with the best money in the world; the payment with heroic fidelity of more than two thirds of the cost of the war; the vast reduction of the principal interest of the public debt, and the elevation of the public credit until the nation's four per cent bonds bore an interest of less than five per cent; the depot of stores of war, and the very wheels with bonds of iron; the enactment of just and equal pension and bond laws for the defenders of the Union and their widows and orphans; the settlement of momentous international questions by peaceable arbitration, and the elevation of the United States to the rank of a first-class nation, grand in peace and mighty in war, making a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," respected around the white earth.

During this same period the Democratic party has been as a party abjectly pre-slavery, time-serving, unpatriotic, in part treasonable, reactionary, and destructive. It prostrated the nation's credit; it undermined the bulwarks of the Constitution with the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy; it armed the rebellion; it encouraged treason; it discouraged the defense of the nation's life; opposed the draft; inaugurated bloody riots; declared for a truce with rebels in arms; pronounced the war a failure; defamed the greenback as a share of its honest value; bitterly opposed freedom for the slave, civil rights for the freedmen, and the franchise for the black citizen; denounced the constitutional amendments as "revolutionary and void"; denied freedom of speech, press, and ballot in the South; by shotguns, intimidation, and armed intruders, gained control of both Houses of Congress, and attempted to revolutionize the government by refusing necessary supplies, and by coercion, force, and arms, to prevent the two houses from having failed to steal the Presidency by bribery.

It is now conspiring, under pretenses of repeaces false upon their face, to install the leader of the capital of the nation; to reorganize the Supreme Court; to undo all war legislation, and to make it easy to annul the constitutional amendments, and bankrupt the Treasury with rebel war claims and compensation for emancipated slaves.

With this record behind us, and our face set courageously and confidently to the duties and responsibilities of the future, we do here declare:

1. That the administration of the Constitution, the protection of the Union, and the enforcement of the constitutional amendments, should be intrusted to their friends, and not to their enemies, and who relentlessly sought to destroy them each and all.

2. That the blight of slavery will not have been wholly eradicated until all men shall be in fact, as they are of right, equal before the law.

3. We demand for every citizen, rich and poor, white and black, North and South, the right of free and open registration, of casting his ballot once, and but once, at each election, and of having that ballot fairly counted and returned, without terror of shot-guns, frauds of tasting-balls, or cheats of cipher dispatches.

4. We believe that the United States are a Union, not a Confederacy; a nation and not a league. The Constitution is a supreme law, and not a treaty between foreign powers.

5. The Union must and shall be preserved; the public faith must be maintained; the public debt must be faithfully paid; the pensions of the nation's defenders and their dependents must be secured under the laws of the land; the public lands must be wisely managed, for the intelligence and efficiency, exacted in the public service, without destroying the freedom of the office-holding citizen; the public laws for the protection of the purity of elections must be adhered to and enforced; education must be fostered; industry, economy, temperance, and morality
ed and stimulated, and the public funds levoted to public and sectarian uses.

collecting for the current expenses of

remuneration and the payment of the public debt,

should be so arranged as to relieve from tax-

taxation the necessities of the poor

same time to afford incidental protection to

labor from competition with the ill-paid

Republican party has ever been the friend

abolished the competition of slave-labor.

ted the homestead law, placed on the statute-

the eight-hour law;" and framed beneficial

for the protection of immigrants.

recognize the fact that the great mass of our

belong to the laboring class; and,

denounce all alienation and communism,

hold sacred all rights of property and con-

will make the rights and interests of the great

class the objects of its jealous care.

need. That the ticket for State offices this

insisted is confidently commended to the elec-

tichigan as one eminently worthy of their

Republicans of Michigan recognize in James

surfeit, our nominee for President, the patri-

niece soldier, the wise and experienced states-

profund political economist, and the pure

man; and in Chester A. Arthur a patriot,

ed statesman worthy of the great Empire;

ed to be associated in honor with our great

And, without reference to our original choice,

pledge ourselves to work earnestly and un-

from now until November, to secure their

Democracy convened at Detroit, Au-

ch, nominated a ticket, and adopted the

ing resolutions:

ad, That the Democracy of Michigan enthu-

approve and reaffirm the platform of prin-

cipled by the Democratic National Conven-

tion, and especially on the subjects of con-

sumption laws, house rule, honest money,

2,145,658.

ad, That the malignant effort of the Repub-

lication, held last week at Jackson, to tran-

sitionter generation a tradition of hate, was not

ance in a proper spirit of the significant re-

the hindrance of reconciliation which had

given by the colored voters of Alabama

organized in Hancock clubs, and, wearing

bands, aided to prevent any breaches of the

and to outvote the allied Republicans and

siders in every county of that State, and to give

response to seventy-five thousand majority to

ations made at Cincinnati.

ad, That the flagrant and continued inter-

the administration of justice in the State

y; Federal officials demands the attention of

; and the House of Representatives should

remedy constitutionally provided to check

ing evil.

ad, That reforms should be made in our State

in by reducing to proper sums and percent-

of delinquent taxes, paid for official salaries to those filling newly-

offices and the numbers employed therein; such reform is not likely to be accomplished

at the interests of a subsidized party press and

litical class, except by a change of administra-

ad, That in the hero of Gettysburg, who led

army to its most glorious victory, we rec-

most worthy standard-bearer to lead the

of the nation to a certain victory in No-

and we pledge to Hancock and English

stic and earnest support, and will make

any and every sacrifice to an honest effort to secure

them the electoral vote of the Peninsular State.

Addressed, that we hereby reiterate, as we shall at

every recurring convention, our grateful remembrance

of the dead, and our thanks to the living soldiers

and sailors, through whose sacrifices and blood the

Union was preserved, and by whose vote's perpetuity may be

maintained by the election of our most illustrious

leader, General Hancock.

Tickets were also placed in nomination by the

National-Greenback party and by the Pro-

hibitionists. The result of the election was an

unexpectedly large majority for the Republi-

can ticket. The vote for Presidential electors,

Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor was:

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

Garfield electors.................. 155,856

Hancock electors................ 181,267

Weaver electors.................. 34,495

Prohibitionist electors........... 228

FOR GOVERNOR:

David H. Jerome, Republican...... 175,844

Frederick M. Holoway, Democrat... 167,871

David Woodman, Second, Nation-Greenback 83,128

James W. McKeever, Prohibitionist 14,114

Cornelius Quick, Antimason........ 200

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:

Moore S. Crosby, Republican...... 187,203

Edwin H. Thomas, Democrat....... 160,535

Sullivan Armstrong, Nation-Greenback 23,361

Austine B. Stowe, Prohibitionist... 1,413

G. H. M. Koebelecker, Antimason... 262

The following State officers, all Republican,

were elected by about the same majorities as

given the Presidential electors (the vote for

the Democratic candidates for Governor and

Lieutenant-Governor having run largely ahead

of their ticket, receiving the votes of a large

number of Republicans in protest against the

liquor tax legislation, and the proposed incor-

poration of a prohibitory amendment in the

Constitution): Secretary of State, William Jen-

ney; State Treasurer, Benjamin D. Fritchard;

Auditor-General, W. Irving Latimer; Attorney-

General, Jacob J. Van Riper; Superintendent

of Public Instruction, Cornelius A. Gower;

Commissioner of the State Land-Office,

James M. Nesmith; member of State

Board of Education, Edgar Rixford.

In the several Congressional districts the

vote was:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Henry W. Lord, Republican........ 15,962

William G. Maybury, Democrat..... 15,962

Lymann E. Stowe, Nation-Greenback 623

SECOND DISTRICT.

Edwin Willits, Republican........ 19,045

William H. Waldby, Democrat...... 16,006

Frederick T. Chester, Nation-Greenback 1,074

Zachariah Cook, Prohibitionist.... 157

Scattering........................ 4

THIRD DISTRICT.

Edward S. Lacey, Republican...... 21,087

Eugene Prince, Democrat.......... 9,789

Hiram C. Hodge, Nation-Greenback 8,909

George Landon, Prohibitionist.... 223

Scattering........................ 6

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James C. Burrows, Republican..... 19,046

Orlando W. Powers, Democrat...... 12,434

George L. Tape, Nation-Greenback 4,186

Scattering........................ 94
The Legislature chosen at the same election may be classified politically: Senate—Republicans, 80; Democrats, 3; House—Republicans, 86; Democrats, 13; Fusionists, 1.

But a meager vote was polled on the constitutional amendment authorizing the city of Detroit to vote an appropriation in aid of a tunnel or bridge across the Detroit River. The vote was: for the amendment, 87,940; against it, 88,040.

MINNESOTA. The Treasury accounts of the State of Minnesota cover a fiscal period of two years. On the 1st of December, 1878, there was a balance on hand of $48,493.20. The receipts of the twelve months following were $1,427,174.40, and the expenditures $1,943,644.17; the receipts of the year ending November 30, 1880, were $1,586,026.45, and the expenditures $1,420,906.89. This left an unexpended balance, at the latter date, of $294,161.99, of which $78,644.33 belonged to trust-funds liable to investment in bonds. The recognized debt of the State, at the beginning of the fiscal period, was $500,000, of which $210,000 were paid during the two years, leaving $290,000 still due. There remain unprovided for, and, thus far, dishonored, the bonds issued in 1856 in aid of railroads. The Constitution authorized a loan of $5,000,000 for this purpose, and $3,278,000 of the bonds were issued, bearing seven per cent. interest, and payable in twenty-five years. The principal and accumulated interest at the beginning of 1881 amounted to $5,850,000. The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, made a strong appeal for the recognition and payment of this old debt. He said:

The fact that the principal of these bonds will become due so soon after the next regular session that too little time thereafter will be left to provide for meeting them, invests the subject at this time with new importance, and renders the prompt and final adjustment of this long-standing indebtedness a matter of solemn and imperative duty. However good citizens may honestly differ as to the nature and force of the obligation represented by these bonds, the absolute necessity that some kind of disposition should be made of outstanding paper bearing the sovereign pledge and taxation of our State, will be conceded by all. Without question among the minority of those who oppose full payment of the debt, it is difficult to see why there should be serious differences among honorable parties where the essential conditions of the contract are undeniable.

That the original proposition was simply discussed, deliberately adopted, and overwhelmingly endorsed by the people, is a matter of record. That the railroad companies faithfully performed their part of the contract so far as to entitle them to the bonds, and that such performance, is attested by the sworn statements of official inspectors, as well as by the high character of the faithful executive by whom full compliance was exacted. That the taking possession of the property and franchises of the companies obliges the State to pay the bonds is beyond question, since she acquired such property and franchises upon that sole condition; while the sole justification and purpose of such acquisition was reinforcement to the State, for payment by the State. Then, it seems clear to me to include all the considerations that need be embraced for an honorable settlement upon the legal aspect of the question. When to these is added the unquestionable fact that our magnificent railroad system of to-day is largely due to the early labor performed upon the trunk lines for which these bonds were issued, then can be little need of more words to establish the justice of this claim upon the State.

The State has bought foreclosure as her remedy, and disposed of the property thus acquired unconditionally as her own, the conclusion seems to me irresistible that she assumed the payment of the debt arising upon such property, by every principle of law and equity. The liability having been voluntarily incurred, whether it was wisely created or not, is to be presented to the present question. It is certain that the obligations were fairly given, for which consideration was fairly received; and the State having elected the railroad property and franchises to indemnify her for payment of the bonds, it is difficult to see what possible justification there can be for her refusal to make such payment.

The discharge of this debt is demanded as a simple act of justice, which would be none the less imperative were it to involve serious sacrifices. But these are not required. The task is plain and easy and level to the simplest comprehension. The half million acre of lands, which cost us nothing and are now opportunistly to hand, as if Fortune would not see from dishonor, can be so advantageously employed in the direction that scarcely an appreciable increase of taxation will be required to liquidate the debt. Indeed, the exhibit of the State Auditor shows that, with a wise use of these lands, this can be accomplished at the present rate of taxation without any increase of taxation. There would thus seem to be every incentive to favorable action, and none for shrinking from a duty so clear and imperative.

Minnesota has, in most respects, a proud place among the States of the Union. She has evinced her patriotism in war and her wisdom in peace. She has shown more financial sagacity and concern for the national credit than older and wealthier States of which more was expected. She has been permitted to grow in prosperity and power. There are everywhere within her broad limits, progress, order, thrift, and contentment. All industries prosper, and all interests point to a glorious future. Only this dishonored debt dims the bright promise of her proud career. But were her every turn. In every civilised community her citizens are shamed with the scathing taunt of repudiation.

The total amount of land under cultivation in the State during the year was 4,402,716 acres, of which 2,963,925 acres were devoted to wheat. The wheat-crop of 1879 yielded 81,216,684 bushels from 2,769,627 acres.
was estimated at 40,000,000 bushels. The total product of wheat, rye, and barley was estimated at 85,000,000 bushels. The average of oats was 688,415; of corn, 5,519; of barley, 118,856. Culture of the sugar-cane is on the increase, and 7,817 acres were planted with it. Trees have been planted on 25,381 acres of land, besides roads along highways and the boundaries of the United States and State Land and the railroad companies aggregate 0 acres. The number of acres of assessed for taxation is 17,815,310, and 4,809,099. This is independent of town lots, which, with structures and improvements, 1,909, was valued at $64,670,888, making the total valuation of real property $208,544.

The total of personal property is $34,375,000, which raises the total of taxable property to $2,028,356,943.

There were 356 miles of railroad constructed in the last two years, making the total at the close of 1880, 8,110 miles. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1880, were $8,047,554 in 1879 and $10,774,390. The State revenue from railroad operations in the latter year was $284,924. The total number of banks in the State is 38, and 76 private banks. The capital stock is $2,047,900; their loans and discount for the year amounted to $4,496,289; deposits, $1,197,785. The total of deposits in the major banks was $591,404, of which only $111,208 was classified as "savings deposits." The total number of school districts in the State is 3,639. Of schoolhouses built, 2,938 are frame, 158 brick, and 86 stone, log structures. The total value of school buildings is $1,156,310.10. There are 1,987 male teachers and 1,987 female teachers at an average compensation of $35.29 and $37.50, respectively. There was a total enrollment of pupils, and the total cost of the year was $1,928,428, or $7.37 per pupil.

The close of the year there were 254 inmates in the State Prison. The current expense for the year was $96,041.22, and the cost of the convict labor was $45,679.40. The labor of the convicts is let on contract.

There were 880 patients treated at the State Insane Hospital, and 3,647 convicts at St. Peter during the year. The average number of inmates being 644.

The total enrollment of pupils at the Reform School was 58, and 136 blind pupils. The Reform School at the close of the year was attended by 1,140 boys and 135 blind pupils. The State conventions preliminary to the Presidential canvass was that of the Republicans, held at St. Paul on the 19th of May. The sentiment of the local conventions in choosing delegates had been divided between Senator Windom and the Hon. James G. Blaine as the candidate for President. In the State Convention the supporters of Windom were in a majority, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while we do not detract from the high qualifications of other distinguished men for the office of President, with friendship for all and enmity toward none, we hold it to be the duty of Minnesota Republicans first to be loyal to their own State; and as we have an eminent Senator whose qualifications are such as to command wide and favorable attention of the whole country as an available candidate, we believe him best to take pleasure in adding our testimony to his entire fitness for the high position. His ability, purity of personal character, his unwavering fidelity to Republican principles through twenty years of honorable public service, and his trained and liberal statesmanship, have endeared him to the hearts of his constituents.

Resolved, Therefore, that it is with pride that the Republican party of Minnesota, in convention assembled, present the name of William Windom as a candidate for President who will harmonize all factions and sections of the country, and insure Republican success in the contest of 1880; and the delegation to Chicago, selected by this Convention, are hereby instructed to use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination as the first choice of the Republicans of Minnesota.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Minnesota hereby express their unqualified approval of the present Administration of the General Government, and in President Hayes recognize an able, wise, and firm representative of the principles of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the resolutions declaring against a third term and the candidature of General Grant, and favoring Blaine in case it should appear that Windom could not be nominated, were introduced and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, but not reported. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen, and candidates for Presidential elections were nominated.

The Democratic Convention was held at St. Paul on the 20th of May. Delegates to the national nominating body were chosen, and an electoral ticket was put in nomination. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the centralizing doctrines and tendencies of the Republican party; the notorious corruption of its officials while in control of all the departments of the Government; their reversal by fraud and disregard of the rights of the people at the last Presidential election; their disregard of the traditions and usages of the republic, demonstrate that, if the people desire to save the government established by their fathers, the control of that government must be taken from that party.

Resolved, That the peace of the nation was placed in the hands of the people's representatives to enable them to guard the people's rights, and that Congress should make no appropriations to be used to further partisan purposes.

Resolved, That we favor the retention of the two-thirds rule in national conventions.

Resolved, That our delegation to the next National Democratic Convention be requested to act and vote unitedly on all questions.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to the whole country that the Democracy of Minnesota will never again submit to the reversal by force or fraud.
MINNESOTA.

of the will of the people expressed by their votes at an election.

Resolved, That we recognize in the custom recommended and established by Washington and by our fathers that the person who has occupied the Presidential chair for more than two terms, thus far scrupulously adhered to both in theory and practice by the people of the United States, the enunciation of a principle salutary and necessary to the preservation of our liberties, and that a departure therefrom must be deemed a dangerous infraction of what has become the unwritten law of the country; that the proposed election of ex-President Grant for a third term is such a violation of this high safeguard of American liberty as to excite serious alarm, and to call upon all good citizens to prevent by all lawful means the consummation of the intended wrong.

The "Greenbackers" held a State Convention at Minneapolis on the 37th of May, made nominations for electors, chose delegates to the national nominating assembly of the party, and adopted a platform whose declarations have been summarized as follows:

Adopting the Weaver resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives;

Demanding that all taxation be made equal, and that incomes be made to pay their share of the public debt;

Reserving the public lands for the occupancy of settlers;

Protesting against Government subsidies of all kinds;

For the protection of labor by repealing all class legislation, and for constituting eight hours as a day's work;

Favoring a soldiers' and sailors' homestead law, giving them lands without cost, except district and office fees;

Making up to soldiers the depreciation of money in which they were paid for their services, and praying for the passage of the "Weaver soldier bill";

In favor of taxing mortgages;

The passage of punitive laws by Congress forbidding any combination or arrangement by which railroads and other common carriers may discriminate on rates of transportation;

Holding railroad and other public corporations amenable to law, and so regulated and restrained as to subserve the ends for which they were created, by providing and not requiring the public good;

Against any limitation or curtailment of the right of franchise and in favor of a secret ballot;

For a direct vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and limitation to one term of office;

Against the labor of convicts; the employment of children under fourteen years of age; against dealing in options in stocks, and making all such contracts void;

Against the payment of the old State railroad bonds by taxation, grants, improvement lands, or in any other manner whatever;

Calling on all citizens to aid in restoring honesty, fidelity, economy, and justice in the administration of government, and obliterating sectional animosities.

There was to be no election for State officers, and no other general conventions were held. An incident of some interest was a division of the Republicans in the First Congressional District. The Hon. Mark H. Dunnehl, the Representative of the district, was a prominent candidate for renomination, but there was a strong opposition to him, and the Convention split into two organizations, one of which unanimously nominated Dunnehl, while the other set up W. G. Ward as the candidate. Both claimed to be the regular nominees, the dispute turning on certain contested delegations in the district convention. An effort was made, which was favored by Mr. Ward, to secure the withdrawal of both candidates and the holding of a new convention; but this, as well as all other compromise, failed, and both candidates remained in the field.

The total vote for Presidential electors was 150,777, of which 98,908 were cast for the Republican and 51,315 for the Democratic ticket. There were also 3,267 "Greenback" and 286 Prohibitory votes. The Republican majority was 77,095.

Republicans were chosen to Congress from all the three districts. The vote in the first district was 22,353 for Dunnell, 7,856 for Ward, and 18,708 for Wells, the Democratic candidate. The Legislature, elected at the same time, is composed of 29 Republicans, 11 Democrats, and 1 "Greenback" in the Senate, and 87 Republicans, 15 Democrats, and 4 "Greenbackers" in the House of Representatives; making the Republican majority 17 in the Senate, 68 in the House, and 83 on a joint ballot. A vote on continuing in force for five years more the act relating to school text-books resulted in 44,739 in favor of the proposition, and 45,485 against it, defeating it by a majority of 726. The law in question was passed in 1877, and provided for a uniform series of text-books for all the schools of the State, to be furnished by a contractor at fixed prices. It provided that the question of continuing it is force should be submitted to a vote of the people in 1880.

The following statement of the population of Minnesota by counties is furnished by the United States Census Bureau:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aitkin</td>
<td>1,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoka</td>
<td>7,106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Becker</td>
<td>4,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beltrami</td>
<td>12,019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benton</td>
<td>8,013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big Stone</td>
<td>1,823</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Earth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>12,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carver</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASS</td>
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<td>Chippewa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
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<td>Cooke</td>
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<td>Cottonwood</td>
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<td>Crow Wing</td>
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<td>Dakota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
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<td>Faribault</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fillmore</td>
<td>21,163</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freeborn</td>
<td>16,060</td>
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<td>Goodhue</td>
<td>29,162</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
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<td>Hennepin</td>
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<td>Kandiyohi</td>
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<td>Lac qui parle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Le Sueur</td>
<td>16,106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>2,944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>8,949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,264

76,937
MISCELLANEOUS.

The centenary of the discovery of St. Anthony was celebrated at
on the 4th of July.

The Legislature of Mississippi regular biennial session on the
and brought it to a close on the
It was occupied with the trans-
ness fifty-three days. A United
or was chosen to succeed Mr.
lege, for the term beginning March
Democrats held a caucus on nine
ings, and took forty-nine ballots
ould agree on a candidate. Those
or on the early balloting were
Singleton, and E. C. Wal-
the name of J. Z. George was
and took a high place. Finally,
 withdraw his name, and General
ominated. The ballot in joint
Legislature, which resulted in
as on the 22d of January,
on hundred and twenty-seven
George, fourteen for A. M. West,
Bruce, one for E. W. Wallath,
W. Harris, and General George

A. P. Campbell, who had been
in 1878 to revise and codify
the state, submitted the result in the

"Revised Code." In an accoun-
th e sa id:

as the basis of my action the existing
ve presented them, for the most part,
changes as experience has suggested
, and adding such new provisions as
quired to complete the statutes and
harmonious and efficient body of laws,
x, conveniently arranged, and easily to
y those for whom they are designed
Many of our statutes have existed, in
 which they are now, since 1822, and
since long prior to that. Much of the
as transferred from the Code of 1822,
was copied into that of 1871. While
 growth, by addition to the statutes, in
the whole, the laws, unchanged by
years, the most important provisions
airs of the living, and the administra-
es of the dead. Amid revolutions and
constitution, the statutes have remained
arily, suited to any Constitution
ated by the people, a change of the
re no change in the great body of
Secession required only the sub-
by the United States, before Seces-
ion of 1869 (a faithful copy of that of
changes and a few additions) neces-
ver change in the statutes it found in
ake the Probate Court Law a part of
Court Law. The Code of 1871, under
3 of 1857, revised nearly all of the
 of 1857, and the very few omitted,
x on slaves, free negroes, and mul-
th the revolution and the wars. Of the
n sections into which the Code of
about twenty-six hundred were copied


ent to the casual observer, only because the excellence of the Code of 1871 is obscured by the demagogy
and confusion of that of 1871.

Imbued with the spirit of conservatism, apparent in
the history of legislation in this State; firmly
vinced of the error of sudden and violent changes
in the laws generally understood and acquiesced in;
believing that a rule, not the wisest and best, but which
is understood and accepted, is more desirable than a
better one not demanded by the popular will, and ap-
plied that through successive generations little change
has been demanded or made in the statutes familiar to
the great body of the people, and affecting their every-
day life, I have faithfully preserved the main body of
these statutes, which have proved their existence by
long toleration by those who could have changed but
choose to preserve them, and have endeavored to per-
fect the system by judicious pruning and careful graft-
ing, guarding against a spirit of change, and never
changing, except cautiously, and thereby surely to im-
prove.

I have introduced changes which will lead to great
saving of money in the conduct both of public and
private matters; have called to my aid the bench
and bar of the State in my effort to improve the
process for the assertion of rights and the redress of
wrongs through the courts; have endeavored to provide for
increased efficiency of the laws for the prevention and
punishment of crimes; have had in view the great
agricultural interest of the country, and tried to pro-
mote it by drawing together and reciprocally protect-
ing land-owners and laborers, and hope, by the aid
afforded me, I have succeeded in so improving the
statutes of the State as to make them acceptable to
the intelligent, and worthy of the people on whom they are
to operate.

Much time was occupied throughout the ses-
ion in considering the Code, and it was finally
adopted without material change.

On the second day of the session Governor
Stone submitted a message vetoing a bill passed
ear the close of the session of 1878 "relative
to excessive charges and unjust discrimination
by railroad companies." The bill declared all
railroads to be public highways, and all trans-
portation companies to be common carriers;
prohibited the consolidation of parallel lines;
competing lines and discriminations in dealing
with customers, and fixed maximum charges
for the transportation of cotton. The general
ground of the veto was that the act was in
violation of the provision of the Federal Con-
stitution which forbids the passing of laws that
impair the obligation of contracts. The Gov-
ernor said:

As this provision of our State and Federal Con-
stitutions admits of but a single construction, it is only
necessary to present such argument as will show con-
sistency that the rights and powers conferred upon a
corporation by its charter are contracts between the
State whose Legislature granted the charter, and the
company accepting it; that certain rights were con-
ferred upon every corporation operating a railroad in
this State by its charter; and that the effect of this
was to divest them of those charters. To ac-
complish this I submit a few legal and judicial autho-
rities, and contrast them with the provisions of the bill
under consideration, and those of the various railroad
charters in the State. The parties in support of the
principle here maintained are numerous, but I have
sought in vain for a single decision in any of the books
holding a contrary view on the subject.

After quoting numerous authorities and state-
ments of principle, he concluded as follows:
It is too late to raise the question whether it was wise to grant to these corporations the exclusive right to regulate their rates of charges; it has been granted; the Constitution under which the grants were made, empowered the Legislature to make them; the companies have accepted the grants, and any legislation that seeks to alter one of those charters in any material point, without the consent of the corporations, is absolutely prohibited. Any power exercised under a general law may be taken away, but if granted in a charter, and the charter is accepted, it is thereby placed beyond the reach of the Legislature, and must so remain as long as the charter exists.

A bill was afterward introduced in the Senate by W. W. Humphries, and known as the "Humphries Bill," which was entitled "An act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freight on railroads in this State and to punish the same, and to prescribe the mode of procedure and rules of evidence in relation thereto, and for other purposes." It fixed no maximum of charges, but prohibited discrimination and unreasonable rates, and imposed severe penalties for the abuse of corporate power. It also provided for a Railroad Commissioner, to be elected by the Legislature, to supervise the operations of railroads and look after the execution of the law. The bill was debated with spirit and at great length in both Houses, passed the Senate, and was amended in the House, but failed on the last day of the session to reach a final vote in the latter body.

The following memorial to Congress was adopted:

Whereas, Doubts have arisen whether the Legislature of the State of Mississippi can constitutionally enact a law regulating the tariffs on inter-State railroads, and the freights on navigable streams in this State; and

Whereas, Unjust discrimination is made on all railroads in this State, as well as by steamers and other water-craft, on said navigable streams, respecting tariff and freight rates in favor of different localities along said roads and streams; and

Whereas, Great injustice is thus done to persons passing freight over said roads and streams, by leaving them to the mercy of large and powerful corporated monopolies, without any means of resisting their extortion and unjust demands: therefore

Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That we, the representatives of the people of the State of Mississippi, do solemnly memorialize the Congress of the United States to provide, by appropriate legislation, some adequate means of restraining such unjust discrimination by the passage of a general law regulating the tariff and freight rates on all railroads and navigable streams in the United States.

The question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State was referred to a joint committee, and two antagonistic reports were made. No definite action was taken on the subject. An act was passed providing for an enumeration of the population and of the qualified electors of the State. This is required by the Constitution as a basis for the State apportionment. The public health-laws were thoroughly amended, so as to provide for health officers in each county, to authorize local boards of health, under the general supervision of the State Board, to extend and define the powers of the late. Among other things it may establish a strict quarantine in case of an epidemic. An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals was also passed.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate on the 3d of March, and afterward concurred in by the House:

Whereas, The late Mrs. Sarah A. Dozier, of Beavoir, Mississippi, bequeathed to her death to the State of Mississippi a crayon-portrait of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, taken in the apparel which he wore when, as President of the Confederate States, he was captured at the close of the late war by United States troops; and

Whereas, Said portrait is valued by us not only as a likeness of one who faithfully and ably represented the patriotism and manhood of the South during our four years' struggle for self-government, but also for its historic value in presenting ex-President Davis in the true garb in which he was attired at the time of his capture, as appears from an autograph letter from her accompanying said picture:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate (the House concurring), That the people of Mississippi, through their representatives here assembled, do hereby express their appreciation of the gift, and their gratitude to the giver, who has thus linked her name with that of the illustrious President of the Lost Cause.

Resolved, further, That the Librarian take charge of said portrait and put it in a suitable place in the State Library, and that the autograph letter of ex-President Davis be framed and preserved with said portrait.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate to Hon. Jefferson Davis.

There was no State election this year, but conventions were held for the purpose of choosing delegates to the national nominating assemblies of the several parties. That of the Republicans took place at Jackson on the 5th of May. The sentiment of its members was divided on the subject of a candidate for the Presidency between supporters of General Grant, Secretary Sherman, and Senator Blaine. It was freely charged that the Secretary of the Treasury had used his official power to secure control of the Convention, and a caucus of the Grant men adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That when it shall become evident that the friends of Ulysses S. Grant can hope for no justice and look for no fair play at the hands of the majority, which, ruled by the office-holders, grossly misrepresents the Republican masses of this State, we withdraw in a body, organize a truly representative convention, send our own delegates to Chicago, and formally protest against the action of the clique which has attempted to betray and misrepresent us.

Those opposed to General Grant's candidacy succeeded in organizing the Convention and directing its proceedings, and a resolution declaring General U. S. Grant to be "the choice of the Republican voters of Mississippi for President of the United States" was laid on the table. The Grant delegates remained after the adjournment of the Convention, and, besides adopting a resolution declaring General Grant to be the "choice of this Convention," unanimously agreed to the following:
That we still adhere with unfailing devotion to the principles of the Republican party as set forth in the National platform, and that we recognize in a statesman best of all to enforce those principles as the Executive of the United States.

The time Mr. J. M. Bynum, of the committee on resolutions, produced the following, as framed by his committee, and adopted:

"Republican party of Mississippi, in convention, reassert and adopt as the cardinal principles: 1. Currency for the people. The equal political rights of every American citizen. 2. Free press, free speech, and free elections; the right of every man to vote once, and have his vote count as a hearty support to the nominees of the convention. 3. Democrats held their convention at Jackson on May 30th. Delegates to the Convention were chosen and candidates for the election were nominated. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, but the Committee on resolutions reported that the committee was a delegation and the National Convention on "declare the platform of principles Democratic party," it was "unwise to declare any platform of the party in the State." That this Convention recognize the necessity of harmony and the hearty cooperation of good government throughout the Union preaching Presidential election. That its election of the nominee of the National Convention is supreme moment to the whole country; its success should not be jeopardized by the personal aspirations, nor by the personal preferences; and while individual of our party in this State may have their individual opinions, that the whole party is a party, as it is designated by the National Convention; and that we have a duty to serve, and with it the vote of this State. That our delegates to the Democratic Convention be instructed to act in the spirit of resolution, and to cast their votes for whom they shall find, after full consultation, etc., that the convention, with the other States, will be best harmony and cooperation with the constitutional and unwise methods of the Republican party, their votes for the Democratic party, and let it to the Committee to make nominations that is the result of the Presidential election in the state, 75,750 votes for the Democratic party, 8,545 for the Republicans, 5,797 for the Greenbackers, and 6,774 "scatterers" total was 117,078, and the Democratic, 14,423. Democrats Represented in the United States Congress. The vote, as officially returned, follows: First district, Muldrow, Democrat, 456; Morphis, Republican, 3,828; Davis, 84, A. vidson, Greenbacker, 1,059; scattering, 8; total, 19,845—Muldrow’s majority, 9,667. Second district, Manning, Democrat, 15,250; Buchanan, Republican, 9,996; Harris, Greenbacker, 3,585; total, 28,856—Muldrow’s plurality, 5,257. Third district, Morey, Democrat, 11,729; Gun, Greenbacker, 7,790; scattering, 22; total, 14,534—Morey’s majority, 8,910. Fourth district, Singleton, Democrat, 13,745; Drennan, Republican, 4,177; scattering, one; total, 17,927—Singleton’s majority, 9,561. Fifth district, Hooker, Democrat, 11,771; Deason, Independent Republican, 6,195; Osborn, regular Republican, 325; Patterson, Greenbacker, 292; scattering, 10; total, 19,121—Hooker’s plurality, 5,578. Sixth district, Chalmers, Democrat, 9,172; Lynch, Republican (colored), 5,893; scattering 2; total, 14,565—Chalmers’ majority, 5,577. Among the provisions of the new election laws was the following:

"All ballots shall be written or printed with black ink, with a space of not less than one inch between each name, on plain white news printing-paper, not more than two and one half or less than one and four inches wide, without any device or mark by which one ticket may be known or distinguished from another, except the words at the head of the ticket; but this shall not prohibit the erasure, correction, or insertion of any name by pencil-mark or ink upon the face of the ballot; and a ticket different from that herein described shall not be received or counted.

In the sixth district it was alleged that no fewer than 5,858 Republican ballots were thrown out by the election commissioners because they contained distinguishing marks in the form of dashes separating the different parts of the ticket. Mr. Lynch gave notice of his purpose of contesting the election of General Chalmers, enumerating cases of alleged fraud and illegal exclusion of votes from the count in several counties. General Chalmers made a reply, which was mainly devoted to a legal argument in support of the rejection of the ballots containing the so-called "distinguishing marks." The State census which was taken under the direction of the Secretary of State, to serve as a basis of apportionment representation in the Legislature, places the total population at 1,415,480. It gives the number of legal voters as 240,478, of whom 109,995 are white, and 130,483 colored. It also reports the number of bales of cotton raised in 1879 by white labor at 290,875; by colored labor, 549,904. There are in the State 4,995 public and 964 private schools, the number of children of school age being 178,218 whites, and 251,483 colored.

The returns of the tenth census of the United States for the State of Mississippi, as officially announced on January 15, 1881, shows the total population to be 1,131,592. Of this number 567,137 are males, and 564,455 females; 1,122,424 are natives of the United States, and 9,168 of foreign birth; 479,319 are white, and

of the Engineer Corps of the Army; Mr. Henry Mitchell, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and three civilians—Mr. J. B. Eads, engineer and constructor of the jeffielding; Major B. M. Harrod, Chief-Engineer of the State of Louisiana; and Mr. Benjamin Harrison. The commission, thus ably constituted, made a preliminary report, which was presented to Congress and referred to the Committee on Commerce, March 25, 1886.

The work assigned to the commission was:

1. To direct and complete such surveys of the Mississippi River, between the head of its passes near its mouth and its head-waters, as were then in progress, and to make such additional surveys and examinations of said river and its tributaries as might by it be deemed necessary.

2. To take into consideration and mature such plans or plans as will correct, permanently locate, and deepen the channel, and protect the banks of the Mississippi and give safety and ease to be navigation thereof; prevent destructive floods, and promote and facilitate commerce and the postal service; and, with such plans, to prepare and submit estimates of the cost of executing the work.

3. To report specifically upon the practicability, feasibility, and probable cost of the plans known as the city system, the levee system, and the outlet system.

Finding that accurate surveys of the upper Mississippi had been already completed, the commission directed its attention chiefly to the eleven hundred miles along the channel, from the junction of the Ohio to the head of the passes. Of this part of the river, detached surveys give some available data. Such necessary work as was done to connect these was permanently marked, to furnish a basis for future operations. For this purpose a line of secondary triangulation was begun, its triangulation closing within six seconds.

Physical phenomena were investigated, and the results compared with those of previous researches. Lines of precise level were run. The gauging-stations between Cairo and New Orleans were increased to twenty, which, in addition to those recently established between Cairo and St. Louis, measure the rise and fall of the river at every fifty miles of its course. Thus the progress of floods and the peculiarities of the river-slope may be traced. Width, depth, and curvature were noted at different and contrasted points. This survey is being executed, the employees of this commission beginning at Cairo and moving down-stream, while the Geodetic and Coast Survey are ascending, having begun in the lower river. Mr. Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has four triangulating parties in the field. All engineers beyond reach of erosion during the next twenty years. The Hydrographical and Topographical Corps have established theirs in pairs, about three miles apart on each bank of the river. The leveling parties began their work at Columbus, twenty miles above Cairo. General Comstock having previously executed a series of levels to that point. The localities selected for these lines were those where similar investigations had been frequently repeated, in order thus to ascertain the varying relations of the river and its bed. "The observations at these places comprise the changes in the figure of the river-bed at different stages of the water, the kind of material forming or moving along the bed, the figure and movement of sand-waves, the slope of water-surface, the discharge, and the transverse currents of velocity." Boring-parties were employed in determining the depth of alluvial deposit and the nature of underlying strata in those portions of the river requiring improvement.

System of Improvement.—After mature deliberation a majority of the commission passed unfavorably upon the outlet system, as one of diffusion and waste and not of concentration. From irrefragable data and through close reasoning, they extract these general principles:

If the normal volume of water in a silt-bearing stream, flowing in an alluvial bed of its own formation, be permanently increased, there will result an increase of velocity, and consequently of erosion and silt-bearing power, an increase in area of average cross-section, and an ultimate lowering of the surface-slope; and, conversely, if the normal flow be decreased in volume, there will ensue a decrease of velocity, silt-transporting power, and mean sectional area, and an ultimate raising of the surface slope.

The outlet system has been advocated because, during a flood, a crevasse has the effect of lowering the surface of the river in its vicinity and below it. Hence, it is argued that natural or artificial outlets, conveying the surplus waters to the sea by a shorter route, must tend to prevent the recurrence of disastrous floods. This might be true were it not that the Mississippi holds in suspension a vast proportion of silt, borne onward by its mighty current to the Gulf. The velocity of the current must be maintained; if checked, a deposit of sediment occurs. Shoals, caused by loss of velocity, are formed below crevasses. If the crevasse is kept open indefinitely, the shoal continues to extend down the stream. Only when the width of the river has been reduced and the current restored does it wash out its channel.

The Mississippi, not only in its main line but in its outlets, is no exception to the law that silt-bearing streams, flowing through alluvial deposits, have the power to increase or deepen their surface-slopes, so adjusting them as to allow their currents to carry onward the sedimentary matter with which they are charged. Other conditions being the same, the slope is least where the volume is greatest, and, conversely, the slope is increased where the volume is diminished. The following examples are cited:

The fall of the Atchafalaya is about six inches per mile from its head to the Gulf-level, while the fall of the Mississippi from the same point is less than two inches per mile. The volume of the Atchafalaya is only about one twentieth as great as that of the Mississippi where they separate. The fall of the South Pass is three inches per mile, while that of the Southwest Pass is but two inches per mile. The volume of the
MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

South Pass is only about one quarter as large as that of the Southwest Pass. As water selects the line of least resistance in flowing from a higher to a lower level, it follows that, inasmuch as that portion of the Mississippi floods which enters the Atchafalaya seeks the route not half so long as that which follows the main river, the resistance in the shorter and steeper route of the Atchafalaya must be much greater, that these elements which tend to increase the current are so far neutralized as to produce in both routes to the sea that rate of current which is the result of transporting the sediment without loss or gain to the Gulf-level, and thus a condition of equilibrium is established between these two routes to the sea. It seems unnecessary to state that the ratio of frictional resistance to volume of water, resulting from the smaller size of the Atchafalaya, is so much greater than that in the main river that this condition of equilibrium or regimen of the two channels is the result. Anything which will tend to increase the flow permanently through either route would, if unchecked, have a tendency to cause the entire river to find its way ultimately through that route to the sea, by lessening in it, as it enlarged, the ratio of frictional resistance to volume of water flowing in it. The sub-deltas building ability of the smaller passes, by which they prolong their length and thus flatten their slopes, will invariably tend to cause their extinction, by results similar to those, hereinafter referred to, at Cubitt's Gap. The Jump, and the extinct outlets below them. This cause has tended to the extinction of many well-known bayous below the Atchafalaya. That the Atchafalaya remained so long unaltered, and is now evidently enlarging, is owing to important changes in the bed of the Mississippi near it, by which the large portion of the floods of Red River have been lately discharged through it.

This explanation of the relation between slope and volume is, of course, applicable to the other existing outlets of the river. For this reason the commission believes that no surer method of ultimately raising the flood-surface of the river can be adopted than by making lateral outlets for the escape of its flood-waters. The raising of the flood-surface necessitates an increase in the height of the levees, and leaves shallower channels for navigation.

As the system of improvement proposed by the commission is based upon a conservation of the flood-waters of the river, and their concentration into one channel of an approximately uniform width, it would seem scarcely necessary further to consider a system based upon theories and arguments so diametrically opposed to the outlet system is thus shown to be.

An outlet, ten miles below New Orleans, into Lake Borgne, was proposed by Engineer Ellet in 1852, in a report to the Secretary of War. His plan was examined and rejected by Humphreys and Abbot, and again in 1875 by the Levee Commission. It is an erroneous idea to suppose that such an outlet would be permanent. Similar openings in the river show that a sub-delta formation immediately begins, which in a few years effects a closure. Several extinct channels are found on either side of the great passes. The largest and most recent of these, known as Cubitt's Gap, occurred about seventeen years ago, caused by a narrow canal. The river and gulf were then about a thousand yards apart, with a mean difference of three feet between their surface-heights. This fall gave such rapidity to the escaping flood that it soon made a crevasse over two thousand feet wide and at least one hundred feet deep where the river-bank once rested. Once through the gap, the velocity of the water was checked, and the sediment deposited on an area of possibly thirty square miles, forming innumerable islands and shoals. The beach in the bank is rapidly closing, and must shortly disappear by a natural process.

The same result has followed at The Jump, at the great Bonnet Carré Crevasse, and at all openings, natural or artificial, made through the bank. Hence the commission argues that the outlet into Lake Borgne could only be kept open by continued dredging, while it would certainly form below, to the manifest injury of navigation. The slope of the river being increased from the head of the passes to the outlet, the flood-surface above that opening would be raised.

In regard to the Atchafalaya outlet, except such work as is requisite to prevent its enlargement, the commission makes no recommendation, as Major Benyoun, United States Engineer Corps, who is in charge of the Government work on that part of the river, is preparing a special report concerning the mouth of Red River. The proposition to turn the waters of the Red River into the Calcasieu is impracticable, the bed of the Calcasieu being from sixty-three to seventy-three feet higher than the water-surface of the Red River at the closest connectable points, which are 23.9 miles apart. If it is proposed to make the connection near the mouth of the Calcasieu, the expense is prohibitory.

The effect of crevasses and other outlets is lowering floods has been exaggerated. In 1858, when the Bell Crevasse was pouring through the break at the rate of 80,000 cubic feet per second (about one twelfth of the total discharge of the river at the time), the water-surface was only lowered one and five tenths feet at the site; while at Baton Rouge, one hundred and twenty-four miles above, no sensible effect was produced.

The influence of the Gulf on the river is not felt during high water so far as Red River. The Racoucre and Red River cut-offs, which shortened the course of the river thirty-one miles and lowered the high-water mark near the mouth of Red River four and six tenths feet in the flood of 1851, produced no effect one hundred miles above. Therefore, both Gulf tides and crevasses are restrained in their action to a limited area, and this influence decreases rapidly in ascending.

The Levee System.—Though levees have been built solely to protect alluvial lands from overflow, they have a direct action on the river itself, deepening its channel and enlarging its bed during seasons of flood, re-training its dispersion and causing its attainment of a higher level within its banks. During the period between 1860 and 1888, when the levees were kept in best order, the channel of the river was in better navigable condition than it has been since at least one hundred years the levee system has been interrupted by numerous crevasses between Cairo and Red
River. According to the laws already stated, a closure of these crevasses ought to wash out shoals formed by them and by contraction deepen the channel. The commission believe that the reduction of the flood-level thus attempted would ultimately eliminate the necessity for levees above Red River, while below it they need be maintained at a less height.

While levees may not be necessary to the securing of a deep channel for navigation, they hasten the work of improvement and are a valuable adjunct. As a protection to life and property along the banks, they are essential. They promote and facilitate commerce by establishing landing-places above the reach of floods. They aid the postal service by protecting its carriers, the railroads and common roads, from destruction by floods, as well as give safety and ease to navigation by their influence on the channel. On some of these points the views of two members of the commission, not being entirely in accord, are given in a minority report, which differs more in degree than in essentials. The breaks in the levee, according to the statement of the commission for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River, amounted in 1876 to 6,993,700 cubic yards. Repairs accomplished since then in Louisiana and Mississippi fully equal new cavings in Arkansas and Missouri. To restore the levees to their former height, closing all gaps, would require an expenditure of about $2,029,000. The cost of maintenance can not be computed exactly without further investigation. The commission are of opinion that a continuous line of levees, giving, beyond a peradventure, security from overflow, would stimulate commerce and foster agricultural and manufacturing interests, bringing unprecedented prosperity to the riparian region.

The Jetty System.—This is the plan of improvement recommended by the commission. Bad navigation is produced by the caving and erosion of the banks, by excessive width, and by bars and shoals as results. The contraction of the water-way to a comparatively uniform width, and the protection of caving banks, are the essential features of improvement. The effect of narrowing the width is to remove shoals and fill up holes, thus giving an even bed, regularizing the discharge and reducing the friction, all of which tend to lower the flood-surface. Of the river below Cairo, it is known by observation that, wherever the low-water width does not exceed three thousand feet, the channel is good; wherever there is a wide low-water-way, there are bars and shoals.

By contracting the low-water channel to an approximate width of three thousand feet, and causing by appropriate works the deposit of sediment on shoals outside of that channel, the improvements can be effected. The works for which estimates are given in the report are expected to a depth of at least ten feet at low water on all bars. The commission depurate attempts to straighten the river or to shorten its course by cut-offs. Borings made in 1875, 1878, and at various other times, confirm the conclusion that the strata forming the river-bed are throughout of a yielding character. If in exceptional spots there is gravel or tough material too heavy for the current to scour, dredging may be required.

Experience both in Europe and at home demonstrates that light and inexpensive hurdles, mattresses of brush, or wire nettings, permeated by the stream, check it sufficiently to produce a deposit of silt. At certain points works of a more solid character are undoubtedly necessary; but such slender impediments have been used both in the Missouri and Mississippi. By these means, in the area to be reclaimed, sitting-basins are established, where, during high water, the arrested current leaves its deposit as it flows onward. The accretion of this deposit may go on through one or more seasons, on varying levels, until the formation is complete. The new bank may be protected by a mattress or revetment.

An accurate estimate of the cost can not be made until the close of surveys now in progress. Improved methods of construction, developed while the work is under way, may reduce the aggregate amount required.

The initial works recommended by the commission as to be advantageously undertaken during the fiscal year ending June 1, 1881, have an aggregate length of two hundred miles of the shoalest water in the Mississippi below Cairo. The localities are New Madrid, Plum Point, Memphis, Helena, Choctaw Bead, and Lake Providence. Careful and comprehensive estimates are given of the inclusive cost of these improvements, which are thus summed up:

**Estimates for works of improvement during first fiscal year.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial works for channel contraction and bank protection</td>
<td>$431,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing gaps to levees</td>
<td>1,010,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checking entanglement of Alchabays</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Estimate for surveys and expenses of commission for fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.**

For surveys and examinations above and below Cairo, and the necessary salaries and other expenses of the Mississippi River Commission... $200,000

The report further suggests that Congress arrange some equitable mode of appraisement and purchase of lands and materials needed in the prosecution of the improvements. It further recommends that execution and disbursements be not placed in the hands of the commission, but that their duties be confined to the making of plans and modifications, and a general advisory supervision.

This is a brief synopsis of a report which is at once minute and comprehensive. It is one of the most valuable scientific contributions ever made on the treatment of rivers. A bill is pending before Congress to enable the commission to carry forward the plan they have suggested.
The sub-committee of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi were directed by Congress to proceed down the Mississippi to its mouth ... for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of its peculiar qualities and states, and gather information relative to the best methods for its improvement.

The members of this sub-committee were Mr. Dum, of Arkansas; Mr. Myers, of Indiana; Judge Harris, of Massachusetts; Mr. Prescott, of New York; and Mr. Humphrey, of Wisconsin—representatives of different sections of our country, and of both the Democratic and Republican parties. On the 6th of May they took passage at St. Louis for New Orleans, on board the steamer James Howard. Her carrying capacity is about 3,000 tons on a draught of eleven feet. The river at St. Louis was about midway between high and low water. Frequent soundings were necessary, and in the upper part of the river it was found necessary to tie up at night. The channel shifts and soundings showed at times as little as twelve feet. In the low-water period the channel shows about four feet. Thus, for four months of the year, as far as the larger craft are concerned, navigation is practically interrupted. This steamer carried her cargo unbroken as far as Vicksburg, after which she made about seventy landings. The committee saw everywhere traces of the general and disastrous overflow of an earlier season. Although they did not see the river at high or low water, they saw enough to convince them that narrow banks make deep channels, and that wide waters and dangerous bars and shoals are so universally associated as to suggest cause and effect. The observations of these practical men confirm the scientific views of the picked engineers forming the commission:

Wherever the width of the river is unusually great, or where it is divided into separate channels, serious obstructions occur. Through a narrow and unobstructed bed of deep water is always found. Inequalities of width are caused by the caving of the banks. As bars and islands are formed by this process, they serve to intensify the original cause.

No natural cessation of the agencies now at work, destructive to navigation, can be anticipated. We are of opinion that a process that will arrest the caving of the banks, and will develop the bars outside the width of the channel assumed as necessary into new shore-lines, conserving and strengthening the sapping power of the current instead of retarding, diverting, and dissipating it as they do in their present course, is absolutely necessary, not only for restoring the measure of navigation already lost, but to arrest the progress of deterioration which is steadily going on.

Your sub-committee have found that the parts of the levees remaining range from about four to twenty feet high, comprising dike containing the height of thirty-five feet over bayous and sloughs. Where such dimensions are reached, their maintenance is important in preventing the depletion of the river and the resulting injury to navigation through the outlets which their destruction would cause.

The present provision by the States in which these works are located for their preservation or restoration is inadequate and uncertain. It is also doubtful whether these States should be solely charged with these works, which, while they were built by the Revenue Appropriation for protection from overflows, serve a national purpose in preventing destructive floods and in maintaining and improving by the removal of obstructions the navigation of our inland waters. From a careful comparison of our observations with the report of the Mississippi River Commission, we are of opinion that the description and explanation contained therein of the natural operations now progressing to the detriment of the navigation of the Mississippi River appear to be correct and should be tested.

This is demanded both by the steady increase of the evils to be abated, and by the trade of the great Mississippi Valley seeking distribution and outlet.

After drawing a gloomy but true description of the great valley whose cereal, cotton, and meat products form over 75 per cent of the entire crop of the country, the sub-committee assert:

It is not unreasonable to estimate that the deepening of the Mississippi River will lessen the freight carriage, and the bar charge of the cupola on the seaboard at least five cents per bushel, which gives in round numbers $75,000,000 per annum on the present yield.

In accordance with the recommendations of this sub-committee, a bill was adopted by the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, which was reported to the House May 28, 1880.

The purchase-money for the Great Father of Waters was paid by the people of the United States with cheerfulness, so well did they understand the force of Napoleon's words in the Treaty of Paris in 1803: "I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." During the war between the States many a sluggish spirit was roused by the determination that the whole Mississippi from Itasca to the Gulf should belong to the United States alone. The destruction of the levees was in part due to the war, but no one at this day could be found who would assert that therefore the Government is not called upon to rebuild them. On January 11, 1865, Secretary Stanton sent Major-General Humphreys to Louisiana to inspect the river and initiate repairs, because it had been represented to the department that the levees "require the immediate attention of the Government for the purpose of repairing them at certain places and placing them in a condition to protect the country from inundations that might occasion great injury to the agricultural interests of that region as well as to its commerce."

States imbued with any degree of civilization, even when laws are silent, respect and preserve the arteries of commerce. During the recent conflict between Russia and Turkey, Prince Gorchakov hastened to assure the great powers that works on the Danube impaired or destroyed during that war should be restored to more than their previous efficiency.
by the Russian Government. In times of peace, the facilitation of communication and transportation has been the proof of enlarged and liberal statesmanship. In a distant province, India, the British Government has expended its whole public funds on the Ganges. The United States have not been niggardly in these respects. Nameless streams, which can scarcely be traced upon a map, have had a portion of the public bounty. The Pacific Railroad cost the Government $30,000,000. The White and Canal is about to be widened at an expense of $40,000,000. The Cumberland River has received $6,000,000; the Harlem, $3,500,000; the canal round the Des Moines Gap, $4,500,000. Nearly as large an appropriation has been made for the canal at Portland, on the Ohio. At a cost of $5,250,000 the jetties have succeeded in opening and maintaining a channel twenty-eight feet deep, in which the Great Eastern may safely float. Yet the great river, a little way above it, is little better than a shifting network of shoals and bars. During four months of the year, just when the grain and other crops of the Northwest ought to be moved, the agriculturists of the valley of the Mississippi are deprived of their natural outlet to the sea. Thus freed from river competition, great corporations have only to combine and raise the rates of transportation. A difference of five cents a bushel makes $75,000,000 a year saved or lost to the farmers of the great basin. The Mississippi flows from the northern to the southern limit of our country. It belongs to no special interests, whose members cannot concen- trate their efforts on its interests. No influ- ential corporation asks a subsidy. Yet it is not to be doubted, that when the people are roused to a knowledge of its condition, the recommendations of the national commission will be acted upon. They will demand a solid bank and safe channel, deliverance alike from destructive floods and obstructed navigation. Systems of levees must be continuous or they are futile. The States are constitutionally prohibited from forming combinations for such or any purpose. They are legally debarred from exacting tolls or imposts, through which such works could be constructed or maintained. The Constitution reserves to Congress the right to regulate commerce, and provides that it shall have power to dispose of and make all rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. The Mississippi by purchase, by treaty, by law, is national property. Its levees were originally built with the proceeds of public lands set apart by the national Government for that purpose. For ten years, before the war, the Government maintained a Mississippi River Commission to investigate methods of protection. The recommendations of the present com- mission ask an outlay, small in proportion to the $300,000,000 earmarked by M. Henri Grabe- neau, inspector of public works at Germersheim, "the fall of the water-surface of the Rhine amounts to 2.56 metres, and all the spots exposed to inundation before 1817 continue now to remain dry." The jetties afford proof positive of the adap- tation of the contraction system to the peculiar formation of the Mississippi. President Hayes and the Secretary of War alike advert to the improvement of the Mississippi as a measure of "transcendant importance." In his letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, General Garfield writes:

Fortunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi River, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five million people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven tenths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufactures and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap trans- portation shall be increased by the use of all our great water-courses. It is to be borne in mind that there have never before been any surveys on the Mississippi. There has neither been triangulation nor surveys. The Mississippi River Commission is continuing the work begun by General Comstock and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. According to their last report, their intention of continuing their observations below St. Louis, extending over the year, on and below each of the main tributaries, has been defeated by the reduction of the appropria- tion by Congress. This part of their pro- ject having been reluctantly postponed, the commission turned their attention to the river above St. Louis, a work of inferior importance, but all that the appropriation justified. The commission made two tours of inspection from St. Paul to the mouth of the Illinois. They report as follows:

The drainage basin comprises 36,719 square miles above St. Paul, 62,899 square miles on the right and 48,156 square miles on the left bank above the mouth of the Illinois. The immediate valley has an average width of about three miles; often, however, double this. . . . The rocky limits of this valley have been filled, in some places one hundred feet deep, with sand and gravel, in which the present river excavates and shapes its bed, in curves to which the bluff are tangents, but never reaching the bed-rock
below. To these general characteristics there are two exceptions, at Rock Island and Keokuk. . . . In these localities are found rocky beds, forming rapids which obstruct low-water navigation. Similar formations exist at Fountain Bluff and at the Chain of Rocks below St. Louis. At Rock Island a channel four feet deep and two hundred feet wide at extreme low water has been cut in the rock, while at Keokuk has been built a canal, affording a minimum navigation of five feet and a maximum of eight feet. . . . The entire valley, except the sand terraces, is subject to inundation.

The water is nearly free from suspended matter. There are none of the complications attending the improvement of sedimentary streams. There are lakes and sloughs on both sides of the river, which enable the engineer to control the force he employs in deepening the main channel.

Many of the tributaries sweep in large quantities of sand, forming a lake-like expansion and depth above, wind, slight fall, and a slope, uncertain, and difficult channel below. The most marked example of this is caused by the Chippewa from the head of Lake Pepin down to the Alna. All indications show that the bed is still rising.

The present condition of the river does not afford a navigable depth of five feet for a sufficient part of the year to justify the construction of boats of greater draught. Yet economy in transportation depends upon the capacity of carriers.

Barges on the upper river, built with a limit of draught of five feet, carry about 12,000 bushels of grain; while those used below Cairo, when an average depth of eight or nine feet can be obtained for a large part of the year, carry 20,000 bushels on five feet, 30,000 on seven feet, and 60,000 on eight to nine feet.

An economical system of transportation demands not less than six feet throughout the channel at all seasons. Even if this depth can be attained with difficulty at Keokuk and Rock Island, two obstructions would not affect transportation so injuriously, provided the rest of the channel for 700 miles were free from danger and delay. The report continues:

The plan of improvement adopted for this part of the river consists of low-water dams, closing sloughs or side-channels, to augment the flow through the main channel; of spur-dikes, or jetty, or wing-dams, built out from convex aboves where the width is too great to direct and concentrate the flow, and produce scour over that part of the bed promising the best channel; and of revetments to protect such parts of the banks as may be attacked by the direction and concentration given to the current by the dikes. The construction is of layers of stone and of brush, bound into fascines or mats.

At first these dams were raised only one foot above low water; they are now built four feet above. They now produce more rapid results to the channel, besides serving to define it, and affording protection against ice. In the opinion of the commission, this system of improvement is completely successful. Dredging has been occasionally resorted to, where erosion is slow, or landings must be secured in front of towns.

The results obtained are thus tabulated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Shoals</th>
<th>Before Improvement</th>
<th>After Improvement</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pig's Eye</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numberger</td>
<td>1/0</td>
<td>4/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith's</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Vernon</td>
<td>2/0</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay Slough</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winoosa</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen's Bluff</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaville</td>
<td>3/0</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commission approve the system of improvements now being carried on in the upper river under Captain Mackenzie, United States engineer. They recommend that the sums appropriated be large enough to procure the extensive and expensive plant which is durable, and therefore economical; and that the Des Moines Canal be duly maintained. The progress of the surveys during the year is as follows:

Triangulation, Illinois River to Ohio River, completed to Powders Island, fifteen miles below Cape Girardeau, 500 miles.

Triangulation below Cairo, completed to Gaines's Landing, seven miles below Arkansas City.

Precise levels, Illinois River to Ohio River, completed to Cape Girardeau, 180 miles.

Precise levels, below Cairo, completed to Greenville.

Topography below Cairo: Survey of Vicksburg Harbor is completed, and work is resumed near Commerce.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey report on December 23rd and 80th that the following work is complete, or it will be completed by February 1st:

1. The triangulation from the Gulf of Mexico to Greenville, Mississippi, a distance of 858 miles; and that from Helena, Arkansas, to Memphis, Tennessee, a distance of 85 miles.

2. The line of levels from Carrollton, Louisiana, to Greenville, Mississippi, a distance of 400 miles.

3. The topography from the Gulf to Donaldsonville, Louisiana, a distance of 195 miles.

4. The hydrography from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a distance of 250 miles.

A leveling party began at Greenville, working down the river, and was below Vicksburg on December 30th, at which time a detachment, which began work at Carrollton, Louisiana, was above Natchez; and the two parties were to meet in January. This is the point of progress reached at the close of 1880 in this work on "the great inland sea."
The message of Governor delivered to the Legislature before recon offcie, presents more cheerful and views of the prosperity and prospects of the State than any similar document ever presented.

The Governor recommends the reduction of the real estate tax to six per cent.

The population of the State is estimated at 600,000 a year. Governor Crittenden, Sangamon address, recommended a generalization law, and a revision of the revenue laws. The entire receipts into the State revenue for the two years 1879 and 1880 were $464, including a balance on hand, January 1, 1879, of $120,324. Of these receipts, $189 were from revenue sources, and $54 from the sale of revenue bonds. The expenditures have been $2,864,638, leaving a balance of $384,926. Of the expenditures, $307,057 was for the new asylum for the Insane at St. Louis. The expenditures for education have been $1,145,381, of which $363,720 was interest, and certificates of indebtedness, and $805,661 were bonds and certificates of indebtedness, and certificates of indebtedness, interest, and certificates of indebtedness, respectively.

The total tax sale of the State has increased from $50,553 in 1878, to $358,361 in 1879. The interest receipts into the State interest fund have been $2,329,039, which, together with the balance of $155,039, makes a total of $2,485,080. The disbursements were $451, leaving a balance on hand of $731, the indebtedness of the State, not in bonds, of $2,300,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's, is $16,259,000.

A bulk of receipts into the State Treasury led to two funds, the revenue fund and interest fund, each mainly made up of proceeds of a tax of twenty cents on the $100. These proceeds yielded in 1879-80 $2,429,041. The disbursements for the two years were $2,512,461. The balance on January 1, 1881, was $783,629. The annual proceeds of the interest tax are about $1,500,000, and the annual interest on the State debt is about $975,000; so that there is always a small surplus to devote to the reduction of the debt. The fact that the debt is not subject to the discretion of the Legislature, but is permanently provided for by this constitutional interest fund, which the Legislature can not impair, and a constitutional tax which the Legislature can not reduce below a sufficiency, amply guarantees the annual payment of the interest, and the ultimate payment of the debt. The debt is now $16,259,000. This does not include $8,000,000 bonds issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, because these bonds are provided for by the road to which they were loaned. The railroad company has made a proposition to pay this debt off in cash. The loan was made in bonds of the State of the par value of $3,000,000, which bear a higher interest than the current rates, and were therefore worth about $700,000 more than their face value in the market. Of the debt, $3,031,000 consists of non-negotiable bonds held in trust for the public school system, the interest only on which is annually expended. These bonds will probably never be paid, as there is no reason why they should be, since, in that case, it would be necessary for the money to be invested in something else for the schools. The State debt is being gradually reduced by the payment of at least $250,000 a year. It might be reduced more rapidly, but the last Constitutional Convention thought it wiser to reduce the taxes on the people from fifty to forty cents on the $100, and leave the debt to be steadily diminished by a tax on a steadily increasing valuation.

A plan is proposed for refunding the State debt, which now bears six per cent. interest, in non-taxable bonds bearing interest at 4 or 4½ per cent. The feasibility of the project depends upon the question of the constitutionality of making State bonds exempt from taxation. The amount of the State debt which is convertible at present is limited to the renewal funding bonds, known as the 6-20s, $4,350,000 in all, the larger portion of which are held by the school fund. The large issue of railway bonds also is supposed by many to be redeemable at the option of the State, although the Auditor is of the opinion that they can not be discharged before maturity. A clause in one of the authorizing acts makes them redeemable ten years before maturity; but the acts are so conflicting and confused in their terms, that the holders of the bonds are generally ignorant of such a provision, which, therefore, could not be carried out, it is thought, without violating the good faith of the State.
The retiring State Treasurer, Colonel Gates, had deposited on his behalf, by his sureties, in the St. Louis Bank of Commerce, a sum sufficient to cover the amount of the State funds remaining in default, owing to the failure of the banks in which they had been deposited. This amount, which was $184,970, being $183,532 due to the Treasury from the insolvent Mastin Bank, of Kansas City, with accrued interest, was made payable to the State contingently, the condition being the enactment of laws to enable Treasurer Gates to proceed against the bankrupt institution, one of these being a bill to give the State a prior claim to the assets of insolvent debtors. When Gates entered upon his term of office, the moneys of the Treasury were deposited in the Missouri State National Bank, of St. Louis, and the banking-house of Mastin & Co., of Kansas City. The new Constitution contained a provision for a different method of placing the State deposits. It was considered that an enactment of the Legislature was requisite to enable the Treasurer to conform to this regulation. He deposited the funds with the State National Bank, from which no security was required, and with the Bank of St. Joseph. The following year, the Legislature having passed no law for the purpose, he advertised, on his own responsibility, for bids for the State deposits. Before satisfactory offers were obtained, the State National Bank suspended, June 19, 1877, with a large amount of State funds in its keeping. The Mastin Bank, which aided the Treasurer in maintaining the credit of the State at this juncture, was made the State depository; but on September 30, 1878, it also failed, with $506,187 belonging to the State in its hands. The total amount of Treasury funds which were rendered unavailable by the two failures was some $1,010,000. The moneys of the Treasury were subsequently placed in the Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis. Notwithstanding the embarrassments of the position, the Treasurer succeeded in meeting punctually all the obligations of the Treasury, leaving the finances of the State in admirable condition at the expiration of his term of office. With the exception of the balance stated above, the funds which were held by the bankrupt institutions were repaid out of successive dividends. The deposits had been made, as Governor Phelps declared in his message, without consulting the Attorney-General or the Governor as to the adequacy of the security, and entirely upon the responsibility of the Treasurer.

The assessment of property for taxation purposes for 1880 is about $564,000,000, or some $30,000,000 more than the valuation of 1878. This valuation is much below the actual value of the property of the State. There is a decided upward movement in the prices of farming lands, and it is probable that in the aggregate value of railroad property. Personal property is returned as less than one third of the total taxable wealth. In the assessment for 1878 the amount of "money, notes, and bonds" returned footed up only $45,675,000. The Auditor states that many personal ship bonds and notes out of the State to escape taxation, and that others convert such taxable property into Government bonds and legal tenders, and then change them back again after making their returns.

From the Auditor's report for the two years it appears that the number of convicts being received at the Penitentiary is on the decrease. The number received, according to the wardens certificates for each of the last six years, was as follows: In 1875, 746; in 1876, 628; in 1877, 595; in 1878, 670; in 1879, 583; and in 1880, 466. The cost to the State Treasury of criminal prosecutions is usually estimated at $300,000 to $325,000 a year, and the Legislature of 1879 appropriated for this purpose $491,000 for the years 1879 and 1880. But of this sum there was expended only $378,578, leaving the large balance of $112,422 unexpended. The sum expended for the preceding two years was $514,547, so that the reduction was $134,969. This reduction, the Auditor says, "is largely attributable to the revival of all business industries and commercial pursuits, which gave employment to thousands who, from the necessities of the extreme hard times, had become reckless and vicious from enforced idleness, and sought a livelihood by unlawfully preying on society and property."

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on the 31st of December was 1,218, a decrease of 63 from the preceding year, and the institution shows an excess of earnings over expenses for the last two years of $32,901. During this period the expenses of the Penitentiary amounted to $173,715, the earnings being $211,617.

The number of children of school age, five to twenty-one years, in 1880 was 735,484, of whom 661,995 were white and 41,489 colored. The total school population in 1877 was only 676,153. The number attending school was 492,989, of whom 460,090 were white and 22,896 colored. The number of schools taught was 8,641, of which 8,149 were white and 492 colored. The value of all the public-school property in the State was $7,300,401, and the number of schoolhouses 8,270. The number of teachers employed was 11,659. The wages paid to teachers during the year amounted to $2,118,637, and the total sum expended for schools to $3,151,178. The several funds in the State devoted to free education are these: Other State school fund, $2,983,457; State seminary fund, $122,000; county school funds, $2,392,723; township school funds, $1-
special school funds, $1,523,903—
8,816. In addition to the annual
these several funds, one fourth of
revenue is devoted to the support of
On the 1st of November there
attendance on the three normal schools
at Kirksville, 287 at Warrensburg,
Cape Girardeau, and there were
students at the State University, 105 at
the Institute for colored youth, and 71
of Mines. At the Lincoln Uni-
entire corps of colored instructors
tage for the first time in 1880.
A Board of Immigration was created
passed in 1879. By a subsequent
proposition, which the original law
would be $10,000 per annum, was
$4,000 per annum for the ensuing
An office was opened at St. Louis.
was solicited concerning the prod-
and quality of lands, and capable-
scoring immigrants of the differ-
its of the State. A pamphlet, sus-
cribing; the resources of the State,
with an accompanying map show-
road extensions to date. Andrew
was appointed Superintendent of
On the recommendation of the
1 county immigration societies were
There are not over 2,000,000 acres
lands remaining, of which only a
on is of superior quality, and this
available, owing to the destruction
ards during the war. The need and
Missouri for immigration are, how-
be great, the county societies are
a warm interest is generally taken
board, which asks for an approxi-
0,000 for the next two years in or-
advantage of the large immigration
from Europe, and spread informa-
the prospects afforded in the unde-
orts of Missouri.
bulletin gives the following foot-
State of Missouri: Males, 1,127,-
es, 1,041,380; natives, 1,357,564;
1,240; white, 2,023,568; colored
Chinese and two half Chinese, and
half-breeds, 145,236—total, 2,
now has 4,007 miles of railroad in
90 miles having been built in the
The number of miles of steel track
from 1,500 to 2,000 in the same time.
the gauge system is represented by 195
there is not a county north of the Mis-
out a road, and only twenty-two
river. The gross earnings of all
the State, in 1890 were $31,000,-
is but a little less than the taxable
the roads. There is one mile of rail-
545 inhabitants in the State, and
every 400 inhabitants in the north-
the State. Many of the southern
abandoned in the Missouri. Hilly do not
areas of productive valley and prai-
rie which are found in the central and nor-
ern parts of the State, but these counties pos-
sess other elements of wealth—iron, lead, zinc,
and valuable earths suitable for the manufac-
ture of porcelain and paint, large forests of
valuable pine and cedar, and a considerable
number and variety of healing springs.
A destructive wind-storm swept over the
southern part of the State, April 18th, causing
the loss of over one hundred lives. The town
of Marshfield was almost entirely destroyed.
Such whirlwinds seem to have become more
frequent of recent years, Houstonia and Rich-
mond having been devastated in the same man-
ner within two or three years, as well as Mount
Carmel in Kansas.
The city of St. Louis, after a long period of
quiescence, seems to have entered upon a new
career of commercial growth. During the year
1,854 building-permits were issued, and $3,790,-
50 were expended upon the construction and
alterations of buildings. The cotton receipts
for 1879-80 amounted to 450,000 bales; but
a considerable portion of this trade belonged
properly to Memphis, the yellow fever having
caused the temporary transfer of the business
to St. Louis. The receipts of the year 1877-
78 were 546,674 bales, and the receipts for
1880-81 promise to be far greater. The quan-
tity received in 1870 was less than 20,000 bales.
For this business, which now amounts to over
$30,000,000 a year, a new Exchange Building
is to be erected. A call board has been orga-
nized, and dealings in futures were commenced
September 1st. The grain-trade has grown
with a like rapidity. The receipts of wheat in
1876 were 7,604,255 bushels; in 1879 they had
increased to 17,038,362 bushels; and in 1880 to
18,349,403 bushels. The consumption of the
St. Louis mills in 1880 was fully 5,000,000 bush-
els. The receipts of corn in 1880 were 31,297,-
358 bushels, against 13,860,000 bushels in 1879.
Exports to Europe through the port of New
Orleans have within the short time that the jet-
ties have been open reached a high figure, and
already exceed in quantity the consignments by
rail. In 1879 the river shipments from St.
Louis amounted to 2,390,597 bushels, being
about one half the quantity sent overland. In
1880, 5,578,240 bushels were shipped in bulk
to New Orleans, nearly as great a quantity as
was shipped eastward by railroad. The quan-
tity of corn shipped in barges down the Missis-
sippi was 9,450,358 bushels in 1880, against
3,585,589 bushels in 1879. The total grain re-
cipts of St. Louis aggregated 80,829,940 bush-
els in 1880, against 38,001,396 bushels in 1879.
The shipments of pork and meats fell off from
214,207,928 to 198,672,105 pounds. The re-
cipts of horses and mules increased from
33,289 to 46,001 head. The elevator capacity,
which was 4,950,000 bushels, had been in-
creased to 6,850,000 bushels in 1880. The
bank clearings increased from $1,119,988,258
to $1,432,918,078. The confidence of the peo-
ple in the banking institutions of Missouri was
greatly shaken by the failures which followed the panic, and the lax methods of business which were disclosed. The law requiring a certain proportion of the capital stock subscribed to be paid up, the general discontinuance of the custom of paying interest on deposits, and the fact that none of the twenty-five banks of St. Louis has failed during 1880, though some of them had been considered in a difficult situation and had lost many customers, restored the feeling of security in the banking system of the city.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision which, probably, finally disposes of the question of the liability of the township for railroad subsidy bonds. This third decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the former decision that the bonds are valid and binding, has been awaited for about two years. All the township bonds and railroad bonds of the State are issued under an act known as the "Township Aid Act," which appeared to be in violation of the State Constitution; and, when the question was presented to the United States Supreme Court in 1875, they were declared to be unconstitutional and void by that tribunal. Another case was brought before the Court, and a second decision was rendered which reversed the principle established by its first decision, citing in support of the new decision certain rulings of the State Supreme Court. The latter Court subsequently denied that its rulings bear such a construction, and decided that the act was unconstitutional.

In accordance with the principle that the United States courts are bound to follow the State courts in the interpretations they make of the State Constitution, the matter was again brought up in the United States Court, with the expectation that it would reverse its second decision. While acknowledging the general application of that rule, the United States Court refused to adopt the construction put upon the Constitution in this case, declaring that the rights of parties in the litigation are to be determined by the law as it was judicially construed by the State court at the time when the bonds in question were put on the market.

"At that time," say the Court, "the State Supreme Court held, and had repeatedly held, that the Township Aid Act was constitutional. It now thinks that act is unconstitutional. This Court is of the opinion that it is not bound to adopt the latest ruling of the Supreme Court of Missouri, if, by such adoption, the rights which have become vested under an earlier ruling are to be injuriously affected."

The Republican Convention to select delegates to the Presidential Convention assembled at Sedalia, April 14th. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we reaffirm the time-honored principles of the Republican party, that all men are created free and equal; that government is a matter of contract and in accordance with the Constitution of States; that all of the issues settled by the late war and all of the legislation regarding the same are final, and any attempt to in any way annul or affect the same are revolutionary.

2. That we hereby endorse the Administration of that patriot, soldier, and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant, as President of the United States, and hereby instruct the delegates appointed to the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago, to vote as a unit on all questions, except for Ulysses S. Grant as the candidate of the Republican party of the United States for the Presidency.

3. That we hereby endorse, to elect delegates on May 26th. The resolutions adopted expressed confidence in Tilden and Hendricks, denounced the methods by which the popular vote of 1876 had been nullified, and declared for the two-thirds rule.

4. That we hereby endorse the Administration of that patriot, soldier, and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant, as President of the United States, and hereby instruct the delegates appointed to the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago, to vote as a unit on all questions, except for Ulysses S. Grant as the candidate of the Republican party of the United States for the Presidency.

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10. That we hereby endorse, to elect delegates on May 26th. The resolutions adopted expressed confidence in Tilden and Hendricks, denounced the methods by which the popular vote of 1876 had been nullified, and declared for the two-thirds rule.
the State, together with the most exacting sac-
ality on the part of those intrusted with the
and disbursement of the public revenue.
at we recommend the reduction of the rate of
on the State debt so soon as it can honorably
ily be done.
at this Convention, speaking for the people of
bear cheerful testimony to the eminent pub-
ises of John S. Phelps, Chief Magistrate of this
t by his matured statesmanship, wise and
administration of our laws, full protection to
erty, and property has been guaranteed to eve-
of our State.

Republican State Convention met in St.
September 15th, and made the following
: For Governor, D. P. Dyer; Lieu-
Governor, Milo Blair; Secretary of:
C. Broadwell; Auditor, L. A. Thomp-
treasurer, W. Q. Dollmeyer; Supreme
Judge, J. V. C. Carnes; Railroad Com-
er, Howard Barnes. The platform con-
the following resolutions relating to:

raign the Democracy of Missouri for their
islation during their administration of
of state—their cotton bill, which strikes at
the prevention the further introduction of cap-
our State, and which is in effect open repu-

raign them for their unjust and unauthorized
ation of the revenue laws, whereby our farmers
are first time doubly taxed; first on their grow-
es, and again on their crops after they are i.

raign them for their laws concerning the col-
f taxes, whereby a large per cent. of those as-
not collected, and another large per cent. of
ected never reach the Treasury.
raign them for the crime of aiding and abet-
robbery of the State Treasury, and their
bring the defaulting State Treasurer to trial
had impeached him for high crimes and anors.

raign them for their policy which has pro-
immigration into the State, and the intro-
spital and the growth and development of in-

raign them for their unjust and infamous ro-
ing law, whereby for the purpose of disfran-
,000 Republican voters they made some with
contain but 20,000 voters, and others with
; some two miles long and thirty wide, to
cross the Missouri River three times, and
pact but all Democratic.

raign their abject and servile subs-
the dictates of the Confederate wing of their
existing in their conventions no other qual-
for their nobleness but their devotion to the
cept when the party outside the State
em that such course would be impolite.
raign them for squandering the school funds
ate, and their spirit of opposition to the public
raign their failure to prosecute the
criminals of the State, and for permitting a
an State to perform that duty.
raign them for their misappropriation of
the fund, and their neglect to provide for the
of the State debt as required by the Constitu-
raign them for their effort to levy a poll-tax,
te the payment of such tax the basis of the

the State, Michigan casting nearly as many votes
for the third party, and Iowa the nearest number.

MOHAMMEDANISM. The number of
Mohammedans is known but very imperfectly,
because, in most of the countries in which Mo-
hammedanism prevails, no trustworthy census
has as yet been taken. It may, however, be
regarded as highly probable that it can not fall
short of 250,000,000. The latest estimates of
the Mohammedan population of the states of
the Balkan Peninsula given by Mr. Jakubich, a
distinguished statistician of Servia, vary some-
what from those given in former volumes of
the "Annual Cyclopaedia." The following is
an approximate statement of the statistics of
Mohammedanism at the close of 1890:

I. In Europe:

Turkey proper .................................................... 1,608,000
Bulgaria .......................................................... 760,000
Eastern Roumania ............................................. 520,000
Boonia and Herzegovina (inclusive of Novi-Bazan) 510,000
Roumania ......................................................... 120,000
Servia ............................................................. 72,000
Montenegro ....................................................... 4,000
Russia .............................................................. 2,360,000

Total Europe .................................................... 6,074,000

II. In Asia:

Russia .............................................................. 3,064,000
Turkey ............................................................. 10,000,000
Persia .............................................................. 3,500,000
Arabia ............................................................. 8,200,000
India ................................................................ 300,000
China ................................................................ 60,000
Afghanistan and Baluchistan .............................. 4,690,000
States of Central Asia ........................................ 8,000,000
Indian Archipelago ............................................ 10,000,000
Arabia .............................................................. 50,000

Total Asia ........................................................ 114,344,000

III. In Africa:

.......................................................... 119,000,000

Grand total ..................................................... 251,290,000

The decay of the Mohammedan states con-
tinues to advance without interruption. The
most powerful among them, Turkey, was again
obliged to cede territory to Montenegro, and
will hardly escape, in the course of 1891, the
cession of a considerable portion of its southern
provinces in Europe to Greece. The Mohammedan
population of Roumania, Eastern Rou-
melia, Bulgaria, Boonia, Servia, Montenegro,
Russia, the Netherlands, and the British pos-
sessions, lives under Christian Governments,
without any prospect of ever gaining their
independence. Of the 121,000,000 Mohammed-
ans of Europe and Asia, 4,000,000 are now
subjects of Christian Governments, and this
number is likely to increase steadily. In Africa,
Tunis is threatened with destruction by both
France and Italy; and Morocco received, in
MONTENEGRO.

1880, a warning from an International Congress of the Christian powers of Europe, that it must cease to oppress its Jewish and Christian inhabitants, or lose Montenegro. Hence Montenegro, a principality of southeastern Europe. Reigning Prince, Nicholas I, born October 7, 1841; declared Prince on August 14, 1860, upon the death of Prince Danilo I. He was married, November 8, 1860, to Milena, daughter of Peter Vukotitch. The children of this marriage are two sons—Danilo Alexander, born June 30, 1871, and Mirko, born in 1879—and six daughters. The area of the country in 1880, before the new regulation of the frontier, was about 8,475 square kilometres, and the population was officially estimated at 236,000, of whom about 4,000 were said to be Roman Catholics, as many Mohammedans, while the remainder belonged to the Greek Church. According to Gopkевич, a writer of note on the Balkan Peninsula, the population amounted to 299,400, among whom there were about 84,000 Mohammedans and 18,000 Roman Catholics.

Efforts to adjust the complications which had arisen concerning the rectification of the Turkish frontier, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, engaged attention during most of the year. The Montenegrin Government had grown weary of the delay of the Porte in executing the cession of Gusinje, and had, among the last acts of 1879, sent a circular to the powers urging the Porte to accept and remedy the existing state of things, but promising that it would not for the present regard the attitude of the Porte, contrary as it was to the stipulations of the treaty, as a casus belli. The Turkish Government had proceeded to proclaim to the inhabitants of Gusinje and Plava that those districts no longer belonged to Turkey, but to Montenegro, and had warned them that opposition to the Montenegrin authorities would be illegal. Osman Pasha was appointed Ottoman commissioner for the delimitation of the Turko-Montenegrin frontier; and the Porte replied to the Montenegrin circular with a statement to the powers that it was not responsible for the delay in surrendering Gusinje, but that Montenegro had brought on the conflict by dispatching a large force to the frontier. The Albanian chiefs resolved to resist the Montenegrins to the utmost, and Monkhatar Pasha professed to fear to use force lest his soldiers should join with them. The question of the cession was taken up in February on a new basis, and the substitution of other territory for Gusinje was talked of. Italy proposed a new line of frontier, by which the boundary, starting from the Gulf of Kastrati, should follow the mountain-range as far as the Sarn, and continue thence to Mount Visor, thence to the Lina, thence northeasterly till it should coincide with the frontier marked out by the Congress of Berlin. Montenegro laid a further claim to the district of Mercovici, on the Adriatic. Turkey objected to ceding the plain lying between Podgorita and the Lake of Scutari, on the ground that it comprised three elevated points which could be fortified by the Montenegrins, and would dominate the Turkish territory. The Russian Government approved the Italian proposition, provided it should be accepted by the other powers and by Montenegro; and the Montenegrin Government expressed a willingness, while it preferred to take its stand unconditionally upon the Treaty of Berlin, to enter into negotiations for the substitution of other territory instead of Gusinje and Plava. The Sultan agreed to the concession of a line that should leave to Turkey the eastern half of the plain of Podgorita as far as Voula on the Lake of Scutari. The Montenegrin Government demanded a modification of the line as proposed, and declared that, if its views were not acceded to, it would not further entertain the idea of territorial compensation for the districts of Gusinje and Plava. A line was finally agreed upon, on the basis of the Italian proposal, with some modifications respecting the country near the Lake of Scutari in concession to the views of the Turkish Government, and the preliminary act of ratification was signed at Constantinople, April 25th, by Savva Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Vukotitch, the Montenegrin chargé d'affaires, and the ambassadors of the powers were instructed by their governments to signify their adhesion to the arrangement. By the terms of the new agreement, the Turks were to cede certain positions by the 23rd of April, giving twenty-four hours' notice of their intention. They removed, however, within seven hours after they had given notice, and before the Montenegrins had sufficient time to enter into the ports. The positions were therefore immediately occupied by the Albanians, who were in possession when the Montenegrins came up, and refused to give way to them. A Montenegrin and a Turkish officer, who went from Podgorita to Tusi to hold a conference with the Albanians assembled at the latter place, April 21st, were received with a volley of musketry, and had to fly for their lives. An engagement took place on the 28th, on the Montenegrins advancing to occupy Tusi, with losses to the Montenegrins. The Government of Montenegro addressed a note to the representatives of the powers at Constantinople, accusing the Turkish authorities of connivance with the Albanians in their resistance, and demanding the fulfillment of the convention, together with compensation for the delay in the surrender of the territory. The representatives of the powers at Constantinople addressed a collective note to the Porte, demanding that the territory occupied by the Albanians be immediately recaptured by the Ottoman troops, and then surrendered to Montenegro. The Porte replied to this note with a statement that the facts and circumstances which accompanied the evacuation had been misrepresented, and proposed that an international commission should be
MONTENEGRO.

referred to the spot to make a searching inquiry, onceeding, as an unequivocal proof of its sincerity, to the powers the care of determining the facts and the condition of the convention of the investigation. As soon as the affair was made clear, it would, after consulting the powers, "consider the measures to be taken for the soothing down of present difficulties without giving rise to fresh conflicts and new bloodshed." The reply was not considered acceptable by the ambassadors. An identical note of the powers, respecting all the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin which remained unsettled, was presented to the Porte on the 15th of June. Concerning Montenegro, it stated that the convention of the 12th of April for an exchange of territory was sanctioned by Europe, at the Albanians, by occupying the points added to the principality, had jeopardized the question required a prompt solution, and the powers consequently called upon the Porte to communicate to them within a brief space of time and in explicit terms, its intentions in regard to the rights acquired by Montenegro. If this was not accorded to the responsibility for the consequences which might ensue would fall upon the Porte. The Porte replied to this note, expressing a wish to carry out the convention, but urging that a certain time must be allowed for that purpose. The ambassadors replied that their powers were opposed to the further delay asked for; and, taking into consideration an offer which the Porte had made of to accept any other proposal to settle the difficulty, suggested the cession to Montenegro of the territory of Dulcigno. The report of this proposition was received with great indignation by the Albanians. The Turkish Governor of Scutari, when asked by a deputation from Dulcigno for explanations with regard to it, replied that he had no official information on the subject, and advised them to take measures for the defense of their city. Men were sent by the Albanian League to occupy the heights around the place, and were even allowed by the Turks to enter it, the Ottoman garrison retiring to Scutari. The Porte replied to the last proposition of the powers that it was most anxious that the matter should be settled, but, in view of the resistance offered by the Albanians, it would be impossible to surrender Dulcigno and the Bojana district to the principality. The Montenegrin representative at Constantinople, having received a proposal to accept a money compensation instead of territory, was ordered to break off relations with the Porte; but the Turkish Government suggested afterward that it could surrender to the Montenegrins the territory around Scutari, and the hargie was instructed to postpone his departure. The Albanians, having learned that the 'hargie' had been instructed to postpne his departure, made an attack on the Montenegrin advanced posts. July 18th. Prince Nicholas ordered his troops to keep on the defensive, as he was desirous of acting only by diplomatic means. A collective note was presented to the Porte, August 3d, in which the powers invited Turkey to express the conventions of the 12th of April within three weeks, or, as an alternative, to surrender Dulcigno to Montenegro. The Ottoman Government replied to this demand that it had decided to send a member of the Ministry to Dulcigno with troops to put into execution the convention of April. In the event, however, of its being unable to execute the convention within the time fixed by the powers, it asked for an extension of the time for a period of a week or a fortnight, within which interval the town and district of Dulcigno would be handed over to Montenegro. Failing such an extension of time, it would decline all responsibility. Before the three weeks granted by the powers had expired, the Albanians still refusing to give up Tusi and Dinosh, the Turkish Government again put forward the plan of surrendering Dulcigno, which it suggested the Albanians might be induced to accept if it were so modified as to leave Dinosh in their possession. A proposition was also talked of to cede Dulcigno without the Bojana district. The surrender of Dulcigno not having been accomplished at the end of August, the powers resolved to make a naval demonstration, which they had contemplated for several weeks, in case Turkey should continue to delay the execution of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin. The Porte made strenuous exertions to avoid the demonstration, and the Council of Ministers, September 8th, decided to issue a circular informing the different governments that Turkey was firmly resolved to hand over Dulcigno to the Montenegrins without more delay, and that the display of force would not be necessary. Instructions were sent to the commanders of the troops in Albania to take the most efficient measures to execute the decision of the Government, and use their utmost endeavors to obtain a pacific submission of the Albanians. The authorities of Dulcigno were notified that the transfer of the territory would take place on the 12th. The preparations for the naval demonstration went on notwithstanding these movements of the Turks; the vessels of the six great powers were assembled in the harbor of Grazia; and it was decided that, in case the demonstration took effect, the fleet should be under the command of Vice-Admiral Seymou, as the senior officer of highest rank among all the commanders. A joint note of the powers was presented to the Porte, September 16th, demanding the surrender by Turkey of the territory mentioned in the note of August 3d, with the exception of the districts of Dinosh and Gruja. On the 17th the Porte issued a circular of protest against the employment of force, asking the powers to await the equitable and moderate execution of the decision to surrender Dulcigno, and pleading: "Shall not the inhabitants of the ceded town enjoy the privi-
leges of natural right common to all as regards
their faith, their homes, and their lives? Will
not the line of the status quo which was pre-
viously fixed on the side of Podgoritsa for the
surrender of Dulcigno receive, as it ought, the
adhesion of the powers?" On the 20th the
Porte was officially informed that the combined
fleet had assembled, and a letter from Admiral
Seymour was delivered to Riza Pasha, demand-
ing "a definite categorical reply" in regard to
the surrender of Dulcigno. The Sultan was
said to have declared on the same day that he
would not admit any cession of territory to
Montenegro, and, if the powers were deter-
mined it should be made, they must take the
territory themselves. A fresh communication
on the part of the powers informed the Porte
that, if Dulcigno and Magtosh were made over
to Montenegro within the next three or four
days, the demonstration would not take place.
The movement of the combined squadrons
against Dulcigno had been arranged to take
place in the last week of September. The
purpose was, by commanding the shore bat-
terries from the ships, to cover the Montene-
grin forces while they should advance to the
attack upon the town. On the 25th, however,
Admiral Seymour was informed by the Mon-
tenegrin Minister of War that Riza Pasha had
declared to Prince Nicholas that any attempt
to cross the Albanian frontier would be re-
garded by Turkey as a declaration of war, and
would be resisted by the whole strength of the
Ottoman force. In consequence of this decla-
ratiung, the Montenegrins hesitated to make the
attack, for they felt that they were unable to
cope with the Albanians and the Ottoman reg-
ulars combined. The admirals accordingly
agreed to delay the attack while they awaited
new instructions from their several govern-
ments. On the 4th of October the Ottoman
Government presented a note to the powers, in
which it declared in regard to Montenegro it
would undertake to "cede Dulcigno and cause
it to be evacuated, while maintaining the line
of the status quo, as soon as the powers shall
have given the assurances it has demanded by
its last note, and which it now demands once
more. The imperial authorities will inform
the local population that they are free to re-
main in their homesteads, or to emigrate to
other parts of the empire. The imperial au-
torities will give the said populations all the
advice and use the means of persuasion required
for that end. If these attempts should fail, the
troops and local authorities shall retire from
the frontier, and the Ottoman Government
shall not be held responsible for any complica-
tions that may arise on the spot from the fail-
ure of such attempt." These provisions it
would carry out only on condition that the
powers should give a demonstration of naval
power on the 30th, or some other means of pressure.
The effect of this note was to add strength and
consistency to the concert of the powers. A
plan was submitted by the British Government,
and favorably received by the other govern-
ments, for suspending the direct proceedings
against Dulcigno and seizing several of the
chief ports of the Ægean Sea. This plan
finally took the form of a determination to
seize the port of Smyrna and sequester its
revenues in case the Sultan's Government
should persist in trilling with the question of
the surrender. The harmonious and evident
resolution of the powers to act upon it brought
about the desired change in the mind and
bearing of the Turkish Government; and on
the 10th of October the ambassadors at Con-
stantinople were informed that it would direct
the immediate transfer of Dulcigno, and the
Sultan would issue an irade to that end. In
answer to a request for more definite expla-
ations of the intentions of the Porte, the Minis-
ter for Foreign Affairs informed the ambassa-
dors that the cession would comprise both the
town and district of Dulcigno, and that in-
structions had been given to arrange the most
satisfactory way of making it over to the prin-
cipality. Delay still ensued while the Turkish
and Montenegrin Governments could come to
an agreement relative to the terms of the trans-
fer, keeping alive the suspicion that Turkey
was only trying to gain time. The Ottoman
Government proposed a convention on the fol-
lowing terms: 1. The property and liberty of
the Mussulman inhabitants of the ceded district
to be guaranteed; 2. The maintenance of the
status quo to the east of Lake Scutari; 3.
Montenegro to assume a portion of the Turkish
debt corresponding to the importance of the
ceded district, and an arrangement to be made
respecting the taxouj; 4. Liberty of emig-
ration for the inhabitants of Dulcigno; 5.
Maintenance of the Ottoman flag on the trading
vessels belonging to the inhabitants of Dulcig-
no; 6. The property of the Ottoman Govern-
ment to be guaranteed; 7. Maintenance of the
Turkish laws. The Montenegrins objected to
the second and fifth of these stipulations.
New conditions were offered, and the question
was finally referred to the commanders of troops.
The surrender was persistently opposed by the
Albanians. Riza Pasha summoned the chiefs
of the Albanian League to Scutari, where he
explained to them the absolute necessity of
making the surrender, and stated that, if they
refused to consent to it, they would probably
be the means of inflicting serious injury upon
Turkey. The chiefs still refused to give their
consent. A messenger, who was dispatched
by Riza Pasha with a proclamation addressed
to the inhabitants of Dulcigno in reference to
the surrender of the place, was murdered.
Dervish Pasha was appointed governor of Al-
bania late in October, and was charged with
the duty of effecting the surrender. He ar-
rived near Dulcigno, October 30th, with a
ten battalions and body of regular Turkish
troops marching from Scutari upon Dulcigno
was stopped by Albanians, November 8th, and
compelled to retire. Dervish Pasha sought to
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Disembark six battalions of Nizams, but was refused admission to the town, and his troops encamped outside. The Sultan and his ministers professed great anxiety to have the surrender accomplished, and authorized the commanders of the combined fleet to use force to crush the resistance of the Albanians if necessary. Derwish Pasha, however, hoped that he would be able to effect the cession without bloodshed, and entered into communication with the chiefs of the League at Scutari, while those at Dulcigno refused to have any intercourse with him. He finally demanded the surrender of the town by the chiefs under a threat that he would employ force if it were refused. The chiefs asked for a delay of thirty days, which he denied, whereupon he proceeded to more decisive measures. On the 18th of November he occupied the heights of Biela with a large force of men and guns. On the 21st he moved upon Dulcigno, where he was opposed by the Albanians at Lake Ses, on the north bank of the Bojana River, in a contest that continued through the day. He renewed his advance on the next day, but was beaten back, and was compelled to pass the night in the open country, six hours' march from Dulcigno. On the 22nd he undertook to carry the heights of Mazarah without success, and was again obliged to pass the night outside of the town. On Wednesday, the 23rd, he entered Dulcigno after a short engagement. Satisfactory arrangements having been made between the envoy of Prince Nicholas and Derwish Pasha, the town was formally surrendered to Montenegro, Friday, November 26th. On the next day, Bajo Petrowski entered the place in state, and was met at the gates by all the head men of the villages and other leading Mussulmans, tendering their allegiance. A thanksgiving service was celebrated, and the Montenegrin standard was hoisted on the fortress with a salute at noon. Prince Nicholas sent a dispatch of acknowledgment to the Sultan for the manner in which the cession had been accomplished, and addressed a note to the six powers expressing warm thanks for the support that had been accorded to his government in the naval demonstration. The Montenegrin forces, occupying the whole district of Dulcigno, was well received, with entire tranquillity prevailing. The Government promised the inhabitants of the ceded territory liberty of worship, an amnesty for past resistance, and security in the tenure of their property, and thus induced many, who had intended to remove, to remain. After a few days, diplomatic relations were resumed with Turkey. The delimitation of the frontier still remained to be adjusted, and pending the settlement of this question the Turks continued to occupy the district of San Giorgio. The Turkish Government, with a view to the fulfillment of its engagements, stationed seventeen battalions of troops on the frontier, with instructions to prevent the Albanians from interfering with the Montenegrin occupation of Dulcigno.

The port of Dulcigno, the town which made so prominent a figure in these transactions, was a famous resort of pirates during the sixteenth century. Old Dulcigno was captured by the Turks in 1571. The Porte undertook to suppress piracy, but failed, on account of the connivance of the local governors with the pirates, until the Pasha Selim, more earnest and determined than his predecessors, burned the five hundred vessels of the Dulcigno fleet in the harbor. The blow was fatal to the old town, and a new town, New Dulcigno, was built a little farther inland. This place was occupied for a short time by the Venetians in 1722. It was taken by storm by the Montenegrins in 1787, but Austria objected at the Conference of Berlin to their retaining it, and caused the adoption of the provision to give them Gusinje and Plava in its stead. The harbor of Old Dulcigno is one of the oldest on the Adriatic, and is the best one between the southern point of Dalmatia and the mouth of the Drin. It enjoys a secure protection from the sirocco, and is favorably situated for the navigation of the Bojana River. New Dulcigno has about 5,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,500 are Mohammedans. The whole district contains about 8,400 Mohammedan and 4,000 Catholic Albanians, 1,500 Slavs, and 1,200 gypsies.

MOROCCO. A Mohammedan country in North Africa. Sultan, Muley-Hassan, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Muley-Mohammed; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 18, 1873. The Sultan bears at home the title of "Emir-al-Nunemin," or Absolute Ruler of True Believers.

The present Sultan is the fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alids, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son of the Prophet. The crown is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Feiz, or Taflet. Each Sultan has the right to choose his own successor among the members of his family, and, if this privilege is not exercised, the crown devolves upon the eldest member of the family.

The Sultan of Morocco and his Mohammedan subjects differ in some respects from the Mohammedans of Turkey, Persia, and other countries, by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Beccari, the original of which is kept at the imperial palace, and deposited in time of war in a tent within the center of the army, around which the soldiers rally as both a symbol of religion and national standard.

As the southern frontier toward the Sahara is unsettled, the area of Morocco can not distinctly be given. It is approximately estimated at 872,900 square kilometres, of which about 197,100 belong to the Tell, or the fertile coast and mountain region, 67,700 to the steppes, and 407,500 to the Sahara without Tuat. The population has sometimes been estimated as low as
2,500,000; Rohils and several others assume 6,000,000; and Tissot even assigns to the country as many as 12,000,000. About two thirds of the population belong to the race commonly known as Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 840,000, and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 1,000. The capital, Fez, has about 150,000; Morocco, from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

The movement of commerce, including precious metals, was in 1879 as follows, value expressed in francs (1 franc=$0.19).

The movement of shipping in 1879 is given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VESSELS</th>
<th>LAURIER</th>
<th>IN BALLAHT</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Tons.</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordered</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>230,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleared</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>238,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The entrances were distributed as follows among the flags under which the vessels sailed and among the ports which they entered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLAG</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Tons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>180,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>220,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>17,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish and Norwegian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,042</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORT</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Tons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tangier</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>84,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larnache</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>12,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabat</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>13,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casablanca</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>61,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogador</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>59,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safi</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>42,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogador</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>59,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tétouan</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>4,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>586,657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of the Jewish population of Morocco and the treatment to which they have been subjected have attracted the attention of Europe, and have been made the subject of an international conference. The Jews in this empire are more numerous in proportion to the whole population than in any other country. They are estimated to number 840,000 souls, of whom about 200,000 came to Morocco directly from Palestine, and the remainder are the descendants of the Jews who were expelled from Spain during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. A letter published in the Gibraltar "Guardian," in January, gave an account of serious disorders which had broken out at Fez. The Moors, it was stated, had attacked the Jews, wounding several, and "amid shouts of joy" had killed a man seventy years of age by pouring petroleum over his body and setting fire to it while he was still alive. Two Frenchmen were wounded during the disturbance. A remonstrance was immediately addressed to the Emperor against this and other outrages by the American consul, who informed his Majesty that considerable agitation had been excited in Europe, and even in America, over the treatment to which his Jewish subjects were exposed; and that such a state of affairs could not continue without great prejudice and injury to the empire; demanded that the perpetrators of outrages should be punished; and warned him that "it is indispensably requisite that the Israeliites of Morocco should be protected by the local authorities, otherwise it will not be long before they will all be protected by foreign nations." The consul also stated that several representatives of foreign nations, as well as himself, had received instructions to inquire into the condition of the Jews of Morocco, and to consult concerning the means of ameliorating it. Five Kabyle chiefs arrived at Malaga, Spain, near the end of January, bringing with them a petition from several thousand Moors, asking to be placed under the allegiance of Spain. They declared that, if the Spanish Government declined to assume the protectorate over their country, they would ask for the protection of France or England. The Spanish papers expressed strong hopes that the authorities would accede to this request, and urged in favor of it that, while Germany, Italy, England, and Austria had made annexations at the expense of costly wars, Spain was, in this case, freely offered a territory with some forty-five miles of seaboard, extending thirty-five miles inland, and inhabited by fifteen thousand persons. The Kabyles came to Spain, the journals said; "Spain does not seek them—and therefore the acquiescence of Spain with the request made to her can offend no one." The King of Spain called an international conference to meet in Madrid in May, to consider the affairs of Morocco, and the best means of securing to Moorish subjects of all classes and creeds protection and the full enjoyment of their rights. This conference concluded its labors in June, having
as the result of its deliberations put in the hands of the envoy of Morocco a memorandum signed by all of the eleven plenipotentiaries demanding of the Emperor liberty of conscience and equality of rights for his Christian and Jewish subjects. The Emperor replied to the propositions of the conference with a letter to his envoy at Madrid, which was attached to the protocol of proceedings, in which he said that he wished all his subjects to be on an equal footing before the tribunals, and that he deprecated and would punish all outrages against those who were not Mohammedans. The protocol of the conference was signed by all the plenipotentiaries on the 4th of July. Very little, if any, actual amelioration of the condition of the people was expected to result from these proceedings, for it was generally believed that whatever the Emperor might profess to desire or promise to do, he was wholly incapable and unwilling to carry out any genuine reform. A correspondent holding a consular position in the empire was quoted by the “Fall Mall Gazette” in July as writing: “Nothing that has been published can be more than a pale reflection of the condition of humiliation and degradation in which the Jews of Morocco exist under the rule of Mulay Hassan. I cannot say whether the promises made to the Madrid conference by the representative of the Sultan will produce any improvement in their state. I confess I doubt it. But it is only fair to say that the Jews do nothing to escape from their wretched condition. The demand of Morocco at the conference came to nothing less than the almost complete removal of foreign protection; yet, if there is one country more than another where this protection ought to be increased rather than diminished, it is Morocco. It is unfortunate that the European powers are not of one mind on this subject. Instead of a single concession, their representatives ought to have asked Mohammed Bargash if his master would try to introduce a little civilization into his country, and what means he would employ to rescue Morocco from its present position as a hot-bed of fanaticism and barbarism.”

The outrages on Jews continued. An old man was hangued in August on an accusation which was said to be false. The Governor of Azila summoned the members of the Jewish community before him, and made a threatening address to them. A Jewish messenger who was sent by the Italian minister plenipotentiary with a dispatch to the Sultan was attacked and beaten in the streets of Fez for wearing shoes in violation of the law which requires all Jews in the principal cities to go barefooted. Other outrages were reported in November; and the Government showed a disposition to be punctilious in carrying out the rules established by the convention of Madrid, by limiting the number of Jewish subjects to whom it gave protection, according to their exact letter.

The Emperor in March informed the foreign legations in Tangier that he would not recognize the naturalization of any Moorish subjects in foreign countries. The internal condition of the country was disorderly, and disturbed by insurrections; and the Emperor’s authority was defied in many towns.

A proposition has been made by M. Bombonnel to the French Government, for the construction of a railway through Morocco to Oran in Algeria, for the sake of doing away with the sea-voyage from Marseilles to Algiers. M. Bombonnel shows that the scheme involves no great difficulties. The line to be taken through Morocco would traverse a country without ravines or mountains, inhabited by an industrious population who would favor the scheme. The only sea passage necessary in connection with it would be one of a quarter of an hour from Gibraltar; and the length of railway to be laid down would be only five hundred kilometres, costing, it is estimated, a hundred million francs.

MOTT, Lucretia, the Quaker philanthropist, was born on the Island of Nantucket in 1793. Her maiden name was Coffin, and her progenitors belonged to the Society of Friends. She was educated partly in Boston, partly at the Friends’ Boarding School in Dutchess County, New York. She must have been precociously advanced, for, according to her own statement, she was already a teacher at the age of fifteen. In 1809 her parents removed to Philadelphia, where she was married in 1811. She was fluent in speech, and as early as 1818 was widely known as a preacher in the Society of Friends. When that body was riven in twain by theological dissensions, she cast her lot with the Hicksite or Unitarian branch. Long before there was any organized agitation on these topics, Lucretia Mott was antislavery and woman’s rights in her proclivities. She took part in the first Anti-Slavery Convention, which was held in Philadelphia in 1833, and which organized the American Anti-Slavery Society. The following year the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society was founded, of which she was a zealous member. As its emissary, she lectured throughout the Northern States, where the subject was then unpopular. She also extended her tours into some of the slave States. In 1840 she was one of the female delegates sent by the Philadelphia society to a World’s Anti-Slavery Convention, assembled in London. These women were refused admission, and the fiery indignation caused by this action led to the establishment of woman’s rights journals in England and France, and to the calling of the first Woman’s Rights Convention in America. This was held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. Its president was James Mott, the husband of Lucretia. This is the sole public mention made of him, but he is understood to have echoed his wife’s opinions. After the disposal of the anti-slavery subject, she devoted herself to woman’s rights. She actively promoted the founding of the Woman’s Medical College, of Pennsyl-
vania. Each philanthropic novelty found in her an untiring advocate. She espoused the cause of temperance, and latterly the movement for universal peace. She attained the age of eighty-eight years, dying on November 11th, in Philadelphia.

MYER, ALBERT J., an American meteorologist and Chief Signal-Officer of the United States Army, born at Newburgh, New York, September 20, 1828; died at Buffalo, New York, August 24, 1890. Graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in 1847, appointed Assistant Surgeon United States Army, with the rank of first-lieutenant, September 18, 1854, and assigned to duty in Texas. While serving on the frontier he elaborated a system of day and night signaling with flags and torches, by which parties within telegraphic range of each other could converse as fully and accurately as by the electric telegraph, although with less rapidity. This was effected by framing an alphabet from simple numerical combinations, and representing these numerals by movements to the right or left of a stationary object or of the human figure. The apparatus required was inexpensive, readily attainable, and easily transported, while the whole work came within the capacity of the average soldier. The system, after careful experiment, was adopted by the War Department, and Dr. Myer, refusing a money compensation, was made Signal-Officer of the Army, with the rank of major, June 27, 1860, the position being especially created for him by necessary legislation. The first field work with the new signal code was in New Mexico, where Major Myer took part in an expedition against the Navajo Indians, and its usefulness was fully demonstrated. When the civil war broke out, Major Myer was ordered to Washington, and assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. He secured the detail of a number of officers and enlisted men, and organized a camp of instruction, at which matters were pushed so rapidly that he was enabled to furnish each army corps as it took the field with a competent force of skilled signalists. On March 8, 1863, he succeeded in getting this temporary detail of officers and men organized into a distinct and permanent corps, of which he was appointed the head, with the rank of colonel. On November 10, 1863, owing to a want of harmony between himself and the Secretary of War, he was relieved from charge of the corps and assigned to duty in a Western department, where he remained until July, 1864, when, his appointment as Chief Signal-Officer failing of confirmation by the Senate, he retired to his home in Buffalo and devoted himself to the preparation of the "Manual of Signals," until reappointed and confirmed as Chief Signal-Officer, July 29, 1868. During his administration in the field he introduced for the first time in the history of military warfare the use of movable or field telegraphs on the actual field of battle. For his services in organizing, instructing, and commanding the Signal Corps during the war, he was brevetted brigadier-general, to date from March 13, 1865. From the date of his restoration to active service until 1870, General Myer devoted himself to perfecting the details of the Signal Service. On February 9, 1870, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and seaboard by telegraph and signals of the approach and force of storms, and the execution of this duty was confided by the Secretary to General Myer as Chief of the Signal Service and as having been previously interested in the subject of storm telegraphy. The preparatory work of organization was prosecuted with energy. Soldiers were detailed and instructed as observers, instruments and stations selected, arrangements made with the telegraph companies for transmitting the observation, and on November 1, 1870, at 7.33 a.m., the first systematized simultaneous meteorological observations ever taken in the United States were read from the instruments by the observ- er-sergeants of the Signal Service, at twenty-four stations and placed upon the telegraphic wires for transmission. On the first day of report, weather bulletins were posted at each one of the twenty-four selected stations, and the practical working of this division of the service was assured. The field was virtually a new one. A few venturesome spirits from the first days of the electric telegraph had dreamed of the possibility of such a work, and some had even made unsuccessful attempts to realize their dream, but they failed to grasp the great principles on which General Myer built the success of the Weather Bureau—the simultaneity of the observations—and the military discipline by which their regularity was secured. The work of the Weather Bureau soon became popular and was rapidly extended, having increased at the date of General Myer's death to over three hundred stations, with a force of five hundred men, each one of whom was a practical meteorologist. In 1879 General Myer represented the United States at the International Congress of Meteorologists convened in Vienna, and secured the concurrence of the Congress in the proposition that at least one uniform observation of each character as to be suitable for the preparation of synoptic charts should be taken and recorded daily and simultaneously at as many stations as practicable throughout the world, for the purpose of mutual exchange. This action extended the system of simultaneous observation over the whole northern hemisphere, and was the beginning of a new era in international meteorology. On July 1, 1875, General Myer began the publication of a daily "International Bulletin," comprising the reports from
NEBRASKA.

The State of Nebraska is rapidly in population and wealth. Its soil and the extent of the
ed lands attract a large immigration.

The last General Assembly limited the rate of taxation for the general revenue to two
mills on the dollar. This rate is reckoned to
be inadequate to support the general expenses
of the government. There was to the credit of
this fund, at the beginning of the biennial
fiscal term, the sum of $162,577. The receipts
have amounted to $590,014, and the expendi-
tures to $580,435; leaving a balance of
$58,156, and showing an excess of expendi-
tures over receipts of $109,421. This unfa-
vorable result was obtained from a tax-levy of
four mills on the dollar. With a two-mill tax
the levy is estimated to amount to $180,999
for the year 1881, while the usual expenses of
the government amount to $350,000 at least a
year. To avert a deficit of over $300,000 at
the close of the next fiscal term, and serious
embarrassment in the administration of the
finances, the Legislature is expected to estab-
lish a different rate of taxation.

F. W. Liedtke, the Auditor of Public Ac-
counts, from the beginning of his term of
office, deposited the fees received from ins-
urance companies for examining their state-
ments in the capacity of insurance commis-
sioner, in the banks as his private funds, and
drew against them for his own use. The Con-
stition adopted in 1875 abolished all official perquisites, and requires every species of office fees to be turned over to the Treasury. The salary of the Auditor was consequently raised from $600 to $2,500 a year. The duties of Land Commissioner, which had been united to those of the Auditor, and for which that officer had drawn an additional salary of $1,000, were by the same instrument intrusted to a separate officer. The salary attached to the new office of Commissioner of Public Lands was fixed at $2,000. The Auditor before Liedtke, J. B. Weston, had administered the duties of the Land Commissioner until the expiration of his term of office and the election of the special officer for that service, and the Supreme Court had decided that he was entitled to the salary belonging to that office in addition to his salary as Auditor. The Governor, upon learning of the practice of Auditor Liedtke of appropriating the insurance fees, called upon him, July 28, 1880, for an accounting, demanding a sworn statement of the fees of all kinds paid into the Auditor’s office. The Auditor reported $1,165.37 office fees and $7,498 insurance fees received. Treasurer Bartlett reported the amount of fees paid over by the Auditor as $1,108. The Auditor based his claim for the insurance fees as his official perquisites upon two dicta of the Supreme Court, one deciding that the Secretary of State was entitled, when acting as adjutant-general, to the perquisites appertaining to that office, by virtue of which decision the State pays to the Secretary of State $500 in addition to the salary of his office for this extra service, and the other ruling that a public officer may perform extra labor, that is, labor not required of him by the law establishing his office. The Auditor claimed that the fees collected as Insurance Commissioner were his personal perquisites because that was a separate office, for which no pay was assigned. Attorney-General Dilworth commenced proceedings by mandamus against him in the Supreme Court, and obtained judgment. The Auditor failed to satisfy the judgment, and proceedings were instituted against his bondsmen. He subsequently vacated his office and left the State. The Governor appointed as temporary Auditor John Wallachs, who was nominated for the office and elected at the general election to be Auditor for the next term.

The collections of taxes in Nebraska are excessively lax. Governor Nance, in his biennial message, calls upon the Legislature to enact laws which will remedy the “evident neglect of official duty,” declaring that “under the loose practice that has prevailed, many property holders have escaped taxation, while others have been compelled to bear increased burdens.” The Auditor’s books on the 30th of June, 1880, show a debt of $561,213, the delinquent taxes due to the several funds being as follows:

**General fund** .............................................................. $825,919
**Sinking fund** ............................................................. 112,504
**School fund** ............................................................. 57,469
**University fund** .......................................................... 2,389
**Penitentiary fund** ....................................................... 5,724
**Normal Building fund** ............................................... 2,221
**State Board fund** ....................................................... 550

**Total** ........................................................................ $941,923

The aggregate amount of taxable property in the State, as shown by the assessment of 1879, was $75,359,789. The taxes levied by the State for all purposes were six mills on the dollar. The returns to the various funds on that levy were as follows:

**General fund** .............................................................. (4 mills) $901,691
**Sinking fund** ............................................................. (1 mill) 20,158
**Temporary school fund** ............................................... (4 mills) 32,369
**University fund** .......................................................... (1 mill) 25,814

**Total** ........................................................................ $944,090

The property valuation of 1880 was $153,189,820, or nearly 25 per cent., greater; and the amounts which will accrue to the various funds, with the rate for the general fund reduced to two mills, will be as follows for the year 1881:

**General fund** .............................................................. (2 mills) $945,799
**Sinking fund** ............................................................. (1 mill) 20,067
**Temporary school fund** ............................................... (4 mills) 32,369
**University fund** .......................................................... (1 mill) 25,815

**Total** ........................................................................ $940,960

The bonded indebtedness of the State at the close of 1880 was as follows:

Ten per cent. ten years’ relief bonds of 1875 ........................................ $20,000
Eight per cent. funding bonds issued in 1877 ..................................... 448,357

**Total** ........................................................................ $468,357

The debt has been reduced by $100,000 in accordance with the scheme of gradual liquidation adopted by the General Assembly in 1879. The surplus funds of the Treasury were directed by the Legislature in 1879 to be invested in interest-bearing securities, and in pursuance of that act they have been placed to the amount of $50,000 in United States four per cent. bonds. State funding bonds to the amount of $100,000 held by the permanent school fund have been redeemed and canceled, and the money reinvested for the school fund in registered county bonds.

The total assessed valuation of property in Nebraska for 1880 was $90,499,618. The value of real estate was assessed in the aggregate at $49,684,375. The acreage taxed was 13,367,281 acres, of which 3,498,906 acres were improved, and 9,788,375 acres unimproved lands. Of the quantity on the assessment-rolls, about 261 per cent. of the total area of the State, which aggregates 46,556,890 acres, a large proportion belongs to railroad companies or is the property of private speculators. The valuation of the improved lands taxed was assessed at $16,325,483; of the unimproved $27,368,692. The statistical reports of agriculture show that 57,759,694 forest-trees have been planted on the 465,636 acres of the 1880 reforestation; and 42,745,957 acres have been planted in the settled parts of the State. The acreage reported as planted to
as 1,054,691 acres; the area under 24,709 acres; under oats, 173,058
rye, 86,180 acres; meadow, 39,863
in, 8,215 acres; millet, 6,554 acres; 7
acres; potatoes, 1,500 acres; hay, 31.
The number of horses returned 81,-
valued at $5,877,063; cattle, 675,-
value $5,066,865; mules and asses, 14,
valued at $693,830; sheep, 194,956,
430; hogs, 767,792, value $380,804.
The sum of railroad property was $9,943,-
telegraph property, $45,076. Other
real estate consisted of carriages and
1,148,379; merchandise on hand, 3,
animal tools, $1,599,574; investment
in real estate, $957,-
8.74,884; property of corpora-
87; moneys of banks and brokers,
of other persons, $571,544; credits
etc., $1,999,972; of other persons, 
bonds, stocks, etc., $438,779; bridge
$364,845.
Pabal population of Nebraska, as shown by
the census supervisors, is 459,-
habitants in the counties north of
33. The total population of Ne-
braska was 4,494; in 1860, 28,841; in
933; in 1875, 242,620. The popula-
city of Lincoln has increased from
70 to 13,897 in 1880. The
females of school lands in 1880 was 143,845. The
to-
ance of the public schools in 1879
1; in 1880, 92,545. The number of
se separated from 3,112 in 1877
1,878, 2,409 in 1879, and 2,700 in
valuation of school property was
7, 1,810,283 in 1879, and
3 in 1880. There were 70 graded
80. The average wages of male
was $36.12; of female teachers, 33,
per capita cost of tuition computed
college was $8.05 in 1877, $7.08 in
7, 5.93 in 1880. The
number of acres of school lands remaining
October 30, 1878, was 1,025,-
number of acres deeded during the
and 1880, 7,991;60; leaving 1,017,
acres of public lands still unsold. In
ized counties, and counties having
lands, there are estimated to be
acres of school lands; in unorga-
ning to the State, 527,260
were sold at public auction 11
in 1879 for $88,448, and 2,482 to
1,053 in 1880; and there were sold
private sale 16,881 acres in 1880
9. There were leased in 1879 1,34,
valued at $672,675, and in 1880 121,
valued at $589,921.
ent paid in to the temporary school
the year was $545,506, of
3,905 was derived from the State
$67,189 was interest on school land
receipts from leases of school
land, and $175,861 interest from invested funds,
etc.
The Land Commissioner and the Attorney-
General presented a claim on behalf of
the State to the Department of the Interior at
Washington for indemnity for lands lost from
the sale of the Otse and Pawnee reservations.
The Interior Department has admitted the jus-
tice of the claim. The quantity of land which
will be added to the school lands by virtue of
the claim is 22,372 acres. The permanent
school fund, invested in registered county
bonds, United States 4 per cent. bonds, and
other securities, has reached the sum of $839,-
086.
The aggregate number of acres of land
owned by the State on the 30th of November,
1889, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Land</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common-school lands</td>
<td>2,684,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University lands</td>
<td>45,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal lands</td>
<td>12,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline lands</td>
<td>18,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penitentiary lands</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural College</td>
<td>69,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement lands</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,780,922</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The saline lands were donated to the State by
the General Government for the development
of salt-springs within the State, toward which
no steps have yet been taken by the Legislature.
The General Assembly in 1879 appropriated
$50,000 from the general fund for the purpose
of defraying the expenses of the State Univer-
sity and the Agricultural Farm. As a special
fund had been created for these objects, the
Auditor refused to pay this appropriation from
the general fund. He was obliged to make the
payment by a mandamus issued by the Supreme
Court. The expenses of these institutions have
in this manner been paid out of that fund, and
the Governor recommends that the amounts
drawn be refunded from the temporary univer-
sity fund, when the collections for this fund are
sufficient for that purpose. The endow-
ment of the university from the lands donated
by the General Government will probably
make the institution ultimately very wealthy.
The students of the university come from all
parts of the State, and a good number of them
from other States. The State Normal School
at Peru is in a prosperous condition. The
reports show 275 scholars enrolled in 1880, and
90 graduates during the two years.
The number of prisoners in the Penitentiary
at the close of the year was 36, of whom 11
were United States prisoners and 59 convicts
from Wyoming Territory. The effects of the
"good-time act" and of a humane system of
discipline have proved very salutary. Only three
have died in the two years. In the Insane
Hospital the number of patients has increased
from 122 in 1878 to 192 at the close of 1880.
The building has been enlarged. The number
of inmates in the Deaf and Dumb Institute on
the 30th of November was 75, an increase of
50 per cent. in the two years. Improvements
have been made, and a further enlargement is

demanded. The pupils have been instructed in different branches of industry, and the trades which have been introduced have each proved self-sustaining. The buildings of the Institute for the Blind are large enough for present requirements. On November 30th the number of inmates was 27. The proportion of blind persons to the total population is very low in Nebraska. The building of the Reform School which has been established at Kearney has been completed.

The necessity of calling upon the United States authorities for aid to preserve the peace during the Olive trial in April, 1879, suggested to the Governor and the Adjutant-General the advisability of making the State militia more efficient. There was no militia law in existence, and no appropriations had been made for the purpose. Nevertheless, a force of 598 officers and men was organized and uniformed, without aid from the State, upon the call of the Governor.

The Fish Commissioners placed 190,000 California salmon-fry in the streams of the State in 1879, and 300,000 in 1880; they also distributed a number of German carp. There are 6,485 miles of streams and rivers in Nebraska, and 11,160 acres of lakes.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a State ticket assembled at Lincoln, September 2d. The incumbents of all the offices, with the exception of the defaulting State Auditor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. R. Thompson, who declined a renomination, and the Land Commissioner, were renominated by acclamation, as was also Congressman E. K. Valentine. The ticket was composed as follows: For Governor, Albinus Nance; Lieutenant-Governor, E. C. Carne; Secretary of State, S. J. Alexander; Auditor of Public Accounts, John W. Hooper; Treasurer, G. M. Bartlett; Attorney-General, C. J. Dilworth; Commissioner of Public Lands, A. G. Kendall; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. W. J. Worth. The following platform was adopted:

1. The Republicans of Nebraska most heartily endorse the professions of principles formulated by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and pledge their unwavering support to the candidates there nominated.

2. We affirm that the doctrine of national sovereignty is the fundamental principle upon which the perpetuity of the nation rests, and that the principle of home rule as enunciated by the Democratic party is but the cautious expression of the Calhoun doctrine of State rights, is revolutionary in its character, and destructive to the unity of the nation.

3. We regard the recent seizure of the polls and wholesale robbery of the franchises of the Republican citizens of Alabama, by the Democratic party officials, surpassing in the magnitude and effrontery of the crime any former effort of that party under the Tweed plan in New York and the Mississippi plan in the South, as a fair specimen of Democratic methods, and a foreshadowing of Democratic dominance in national affairs, that should incite every honest man and tax-payer in the country to the most earnest endeavors to defeat the party in every way, and to demand the punishment of the lawbreakers.

4. We have considered what "Lee and Jackson would have done if they were alive," and have determined to employ our best energies in preventing a seizure of the national Government by their read ador, or comrades through the fraud of a "solid South."

5. We congratulate the people of the State upon the rapid increase of population and wealth, and upon the good measure of prosperity that has rewarded the labor, and upon the rapid rebuilding of our natural resources, the success of reclamation and the revival of trade.

6. We pledge our support to such legislation in Congress, and such measures by the State Legislature, as may be necessary to effect a correction of the abuses, and prevent extortion and discrimination in charges by railroads and corporations.

7. We most cordially invite the aid and cooperation in this defense of the national integrity and the nation's purse, of all Republicans and war Democrats who have differed with us on temporary issues, or have clung to a party name honored by their forefathers, but dragged in the dust by the degeneracy party leaders of to-day.

The regular Democratic State Convention met at Hastings, September 29th, and made the following nominations for State officers: For Governor, Thomas W. Tipton; Lieutenant-Governor, S. H. Calhoun; Secretary of State, G. W. Johnson; Auditor of State, B. C. Patterson; State Treasurer, Frank Folse; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, E. E. Andrus; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alexander Bear; Attorney-General, George E. Pritchett. The platform included the following strictures on the Republican management of State affairs:

The Democracy of Nebraska declare that under Republican fundamental laws, under Republican statutory enactments, and under the administration of Republican officials, during its thirteen years of State existence, its people have been plundered, as to their public domain (which has been divided out ostensibly for the purpose of constructing railways, but really for enriching political favorites), to the extent of nearly all the five hundred thousand acres of internal improvement lands, and that taxes under a Republican Constitution which provided for them, and under special laws which made them collectible, have been levied upon the many for the purpose of constructing and giving railroads to the few; that the fundamental proposition, that no citizen shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, has been ignored and trampled upon by the Republican system of subordinating corporations, and by the imposition and collection of taxes from the people as subordinating sequence.

Therefore the Democrats of Nebraska protest against the further endowment of private corporations, either at the expense of the public domain, or at a cost to the people's pockets, by the further issuing of county bonds, or other evidences of public debt.

The Democracy demand submission to the State Constitution which shall for ever prohibit the vesting, by gift from this State, of another acre of lands as private corporation lands, and which shall make it forever impossible to donate county or precinct bonds, or any other evidence of public debt, to any corporation whatsoever.

Many of these obligations, incurred for the purpose of inducing the construction of railroads, are absolutely illegal, and the names of them are undoubtedly illegal and void. The former should be refunded, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and the Government should be responsible to the people in every county, precinct, and town in the State.

They demand the calling in and liquidation of such bonds at the earliest possible period, and the reduction of the rate of interest thereon at once by refunding.
The Democrats denounced the extravagance which characterized the Republican party in the construction of the former insane asylum, the Penitentiary, the University, and other public buildings in the state, and demanded a thorough and searching investigation by the next Legislature into all contracts thereto made, or now existing, between the State and certain contractors and jobbers, who are known to have eaten up many hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money.

Enacted, That we are in favor of such a change by next Legislature of the existing revenue laws of the state, that the property of corporations for all objects shall be subjected to taxation for county, city, and school purposes, the same as individual property.

At the general election Abbe A. Vance received 52,237 votes for Governor; T. W. Tipps, 28,167; and O. T. B. Williams, 8,898. The five Republican candidates also were elected large majorities as usual. In the Presidential contest the Garfield electors received on the era 54,967 ballots, the Hancock electors 502, and the Weaver electors 3,856. 

NETHERLANDS, THE,* a kingdom of Europe. King, William III, born February 20, 1717; succeeded his father March 17, 1849. He is married first to Sophie, daughter of King William I of Wurttemberg (died June 3, 1877), and secondly to Emma, Princess of Waldeck-Rothen. He has one son, Alexander, Prince Orange, born August 25, 1851; and one daughter, Wilhelmine, born August 31, 1890.

The area of the kingdom is 32,972 square kilometers, or 12,781 square miles. The population in December, 1879, was 4,087,010. The movement of population in 1879 was as follows: Marriages, 30,855; births, 155,134; deaths, 98,099 (the births and deaths include 6,803 still-births, numbering 8,075); surplus of births, 57,935.

The following cities had, at the close of 1879, more than 30,000 inhabitants: Amsterdam, 416,500; Groningen, 43,216; Utrecht, 139,978; Leyden, 41,306; Haarlem, 114,896; Arnhem, 41,828; Delft, 69,667; Haarlem, 81,773.

In the budget for 1880 the expenditures and revenues are estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114,510,053</td>
<td>94,451,444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dutch States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct taxes</td>
<td>24,651,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land-tax</td>
<td>10,699,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-tax</td>
<td>9,410,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise</td>
<td>3,842,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On spirits</td>
<td>8,373,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On lay-out</td>
<td>16,373,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on stamps, registration, etc.</td>
<td>22,452,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For a detailed account of the population of the several provinces, for latest statistics of the army, navy, and mercantile marine, and of the movement of shipping, see "Annual Reports."
The aggregate length of railroads in operation on January 1, 1880, was 1,930 kilometres, of which 914 were state railroads.

The aggregate length of the state telegraph lines on January 1, 1880, was 3,761 kilometres; aggregate length of wires, 13,654 kilometres; number of offices, 346; number of telegraphs carried in 1879, 2,704,794; revenue, 922,883 florins; ordinary expenditures, 1,287,635 florins; extraordinary expenditure, 129,128 florins.

The number of post-offices in 1879 was 1,280; the number of inland letters was 42,039,163; of foreign letters, 12,699,123; of postal-cards, 14,202,277; of newspapers, etc., 54,856,810. The revenue of the department amounted to 3,868,381 florins; the expenditure to 2,768,425 florins.

The colonies of the Netherlands are considerably larger and more populous than the mother-country itself. In the East Indies, Java and Madura have an area of 131,723 kilometres, and a population of 18,807,320. The aggregate area of the other colonies amounts to 1,700,000 kilometres; their native population is not accurately known, but estimated at about 7,800,000. The foreign population was as follows:

- Europeans, civilians: 32,560
- Europeans, army: 17,730
- Members of their households: 919
- Chinese: 824,746
- Arabs: 14,618
- Hindoos: 11,066

In America, Surinam or Dutch Guiana had, in 1878, an area of 119,321 square kilometres, with a population of 68,405 inhabitants; the colony of Curaçao, in the West Indies, 1,130 square kilometres, with 45,506 inhabitants.

The budget estimates of the Dutch colonies for the year 1890 were as follows (in florins):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonies</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Indies</td>
<td>142,450,089</td>
<td>145,778,494</td>
<td>3,328,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surinam</td>
<td>1,286,709</td>
<td>1,047,668</td>
<td>239,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curaçao</td>
<td>832,981</td>
<td>828,277</td>
<td>4,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenues of the East Indian colonies in 1877 were as follows: Imports, 153,705 florins; exports, 220,609 florins. The movement of shipping in the East Indian ports was as follows: Entered, 7,855 vessels, of 1,816,121 tons; cleared, 8,046 vessels, of 1,724,161 tons. The commercial navy consisted of 1,430 vessels, of 129,883 tons.

A new session of the States-General was opened September 20th. His Majesty, in the speech from the throne, stated that the trade and industry of the kingdom showed a certain improvement. Agriculture was in a flourishing condition, the harvest generally was very satisfactory, and the pneumonia that had been prevalent among the cattle had nearly disappeared. The revenue from taxation was progressively augmenting, but increased resources were nevertheless necessary to effect a financial equilibrium. The King announced the presentation of bills relative to the constitution of the militia and Communal Guards, with a view to the completion of the system of national defense, and also a bill for improving the cash Adverting to colonial affairs, His Majesty said that, although armed resistance had not yet been entirely subdued in Acheen, Dutch authority was so far established there that the Government could now prepare the organization and regular administration of the colony. The general condition of the Dutch East Indies could be described as satisfactory, were it not for the sickness among the population and the disease affecting the cattle.

M. Dullert was re-elected President of the Second Chamber. The First Chamber voted the address in reply to the speech from the throne, in which was inserted a clause pointing out that the present condition of the finances made a reduction of expenditure necessary. During the discussion of the address in the Second Chamber motions to insert a paragraph recommending a revision of the electoral laws were rejected by fifty-one votes to sixteen. An animated debate took place on the paragraph of the address relative to the East Indian colonies, in the course of which the views held by the Government respecting affairs in Acheen were criticised as optimistic. The Minister of the Colonies replied to the criticisms, and maintained that the condition of the settlements in question was in all respects favorable. The address was adopted, September 29th. The Dutch-Indian budget for 1881 was presented, September 29th, to the Second Chamber. Both the revenue and the expenditure were estimated in round numbers at 144,000,000 gulden. An actual deficit was reported of about one third of a million, against one of three millions in 1879-80, thus showing a considerable improvement in the finances of the colony. The expenditure in most of the departments was increased, but as a set-off a diminution of rather more than three millions in the war charges was calculated upon. The estimates were unanimously voted by the Chamber in November, after rejecting a proposal by the Minister to fix, by law, the proportion of the expenses of the East Indian colonies which the Netherlands should pay. They were afterward approved by the First Chamber.

The home budget for 1881 was introduced, October 2d, by the Minister of Finance. The expenditure was estimated at 126,333,000 gulden, and the revenue at 105,000,000 gulden, thus showing a deficit of about 21,000,000. The Minister proposed to meet this deficit for the time being by the issue of Treasury bills, and ultimately by a fresh loan of sufficient amount to include the outlay necessary for the improvement of canals. The Government, at the same time, deemed it requisite to provide for a permanent source of revenue by the imposition of a tax on rents.

A new penal code was proposed in October.
and underwent an active discussion in the Second Chamber. A motion for reestablishing capital punishment was rejected. Provisions were adopted, imposing life-long and limited terms of imprisonment; the latter not to exceed twenty years; fixing the minimum term of imprisonment for any offense at one day; mounting a conditional release to be bestowed on prisoners who should conduct themselves well after three years of imprisonment, and been three fourths of their punishment should have been endured; defining the crime of in-tining minors to immorality, and affixing a punishment to it; and imposing a punishment for the offense of cruelty to animals, whether the maltreatment takes place publicly or not, with an exemption in favor of vivisection. The code was adopted, November 9th, by a vote of fifty-eight to ten. The Chamber decided, after protracted debates, that a priest who should anticipate a civil marriage, by performing the religious ceremonies before it takes place, should be punished for a contravention of the law. An appropriation was voted for the equipment of the vessel William Barentz for an Arctic voyage in 1881.

The Minister of the Colonies had stated, in the Second Chamber, before its adjournment in 1879, that, although the war in Acheen might be considered as terminated, a considerable force must still be maintained there. A dispatch was received by the Colonial Office in January, which was dated from Kotta Radja, December 18th, stating that Tengkoo Arab, the pasha of Acheen, had been partly razed by the Dutch troops. General Van der Heyden had returned to Kotta Radja because the forces under his command were insufficient to inflict a decisive defeat upon the enemy. Knorton and its environs in Acheen were visited in November by a sudden inundation, which caused great damage.

A statue erected in memory of Spinoza at the Hague was unveiled, September 14th. The Prince of Orange was represented at the ceremony by the Minister of the Interior, and the novelist Herr Berthold Auerbach was mentioned as among the foreign persons who were present. M. Van Violen delivered an address cataloguing the character and writings of Spinoza, whom he described as the promoter of civilization and of the progress of humanity. The Cosmophile Club of Leipsic sent a wreath to place on the statue, which is the work of the sculptor Hecker.

NEVADA. The financial condition of this State seems to have undergone a change, and not for the better, the various sources of her revenue since 1878 having materially decreased in amount, and in number, and not a few of them are considered exhausted.

The State Comptroller's report for 1879 shows the public receipts and expenditures during that year to have been as follows:

Receipts from all the counties, $225,888.82; from payments on State land, $45,058.81; from miscellaneous sources, $652,912.50; making a total of $923,159.33.

Aggregate expenditures for all purposes, including the three departments of the State government, interest on the public debt, schools, charitable institutions, and State Prison, $1,276,050.79.

In the list of payments made to the public Treasury in 1879, the item from the proceeds of mines is $54,969.53, exceeding but little the poll-tax item, $51,941.73.

The amount of all State taxes collected from the fourteen counties in 1879, including $54,466.28 of delinquent taxes, was $766,288.47, of which sum the county of Storey alone contributed more than one fourth, $193,404.26.

An additional statement embodied in the said report, exhibits the annual State expenditures of Nevada from its organization in 1865 to December 31, 1879. For the fifteen years together, these expenses amount to $8,186,917.48, but vary considerably from year to year; the smallest among them belonging to 1868, $298,469.58, the largest to 1879, $1,276,000.79.

Pursuant to a call published by the Central Committee in February, the Republicans of Nevada held a State Convention at Austin on May 11th, for selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention that was to meet at Chicago on June 2d, to nominate its candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. The following persons were appointed as such delegates: E. Strother and C. C. Stevenson, of Storey County; J. J. Meigs, of Elko; W. W. Bishop and M. D. Foley, of Eureka; and T. D. Edwards, of Ormsby.

By a resolution adopted in this Convention, the delegates were instructed to vote in the National Convention as a unit, and also to use all proper means in their power to secure the nomination of James G. Blaine, of Maine, for President, so long as his name should be before the National Convention as a candidate for that office.

The November election for State officers in Nevada being limited this year to a Supreme Judge in the place of William H. Beatty, the present Chief Justice, to a State Representative in the Lower House of Congress to succeed Rollin H. Daggett, whose official term is to expire on March 3, 1881, and to the Presidential electors, the Nevada Republicans met in State Convention at Carson, on August 11th, to nominate their candidates, with the following result:

For Congressman, Rollin H. Daggett was nominated by acclamation.

For the nomination of a candidate for Su-
preme Judge, a ballot was taken, William H. Beatty, R. H. Taylor, of Virginia City, and George M. Sabin, of Eureka County, being the candidates; and, after an animated struggle projected to seventy-one ballots, William H. Beatty was declared the Republican nominee, the vote of the last ballot having stood: Beatty, 55; Sabin, 33; Taylor, 18; the entire number of the votes cast being 101.

For Presidential electors, were nominated: R. H. Taylor, by acclamation; A. E. Morton of Esmeralda County, and O. H. Grey, of White Pine County, by ballot.

The following platform was reported from the committee on resolutions, and unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted by the National Republican Convention at Chicago in June, deserves and receives the approval and hearty endorsement of all Republicans of Nevada.

Resolved, That the hordes of Chinese that are coming in upon our shores to eat out our substance are destroying our country, impoverishing our mines, miners, and laborers, debauching our youth, and making both men and women lower in the scale of humanity. This evil must and shall be stopped, and to this we pledge the entire strength of the Republican party. In the language of our great leader, we regard the immigration of Asians to the United States as little less than a servile invasion. Should the commissioners now in negotiation with the Chinese Government fail to secure by the 1st of next January such a modification of the Burlingame treaty as will practically put an end to the influx of Chinese to this country, we demand that the treaty then be promptly annulled, and such laws enacted as will relieve us at once and for ever of the Asiatic scourge now menac- ing the well-being of the republic.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the general financial policy of the Republican party, which, in spite of every opposition on the part of the Democracy, has led to the restoration of specie payments, the raising of our national credit to a height never before known, and the restoration of national prosperity. But let us also demand the complete restoration of silver coin to its former position by the side of gold, and, for the purpose of attaining that end, we hold it to be the duty of the General Government, through the authority of Congress, to coin into standard dollars or other legal-tender currency, at the cost of coinage and for the benefit of the producer, the entire silver product of the country, and relieve the mining industry from the loss attending the shipment to, and sale of silver bullion in, foreign markets. As mining for the precious metals is the leading industry of Nevada, we are inflexibly opposed to the bill reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining, and now before the House of Representatives, prohibiting the following of fissure veins or deposits beyond vertical lines of surface boundaries, and we urge our Representatives in both Houses of Congress to continue their efforts for its defeat. Such a restriction would work disaster to the labors of the pro-sector, and seriously retard the development of the mineral riches of the West, and we cordially endorse the action of our Representative, the Hon. R. M. Douggett, in this behalf.

Resolved, That the Republican party claims it to be the right and duty of the State and Territorial Legislatures to regulate and restrict the charges of railroads exclusively within their respective boundaries, and that it is no less the constitutional right than positive duty of Congress to regulate tariffs and restrict the charges of inter-State railroads.

Resolved, That while we congratulate the country on the successful resumption of specie payments, and the splendid financial condition of the republic, we are in favor of restricting the issuance of national and State legal-tender notes to denominations of less than five dollars, thus creating an increased bond demand as a circulating medium for the precious metal which our mines are annually yielding.

Resolved, That General James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, by their services to the country, by their devotion to principles, and by their unexcelled reputation as men and as citizens, are deserving of the united and earnest support of all the loyal people of the United States for President and Vice-President. We rejoice in their nomination, and pledge to them the electoral vote of Nevada at the ensuing election by an overwhelming majority.

The Democrats in their State Convention nominated for the above-mentioned offices the following ticket: For Supreme Court Judge, Charles H. Belknap; for Congressman, George W. Cassiday; for Presidential elector for the State at large, Ogden Hiles.

The result of the election on November 5 was most favorable to the Democratic party, its candidates for Supreme Court Judge, Congressman, Presidential electors, and nearly all the others, having been elected to the offices for which they had been nominated.

The Republicans acknowledged in their newspapers this great defeat of their party, ascribing it to apathy or undue confidence of victory among its adherents, to want of organization, and to defective management of party interests during the campaign.

The charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions of Nevada appear to continue under good management, and answer the purposes intended. The insane patients are still kept in Stockton, in the neighboring State of California, in the private establishment of Drs. Langton and Clark. As this method costs the State a yearly sum of about fifty thousand dollars, the press in Nevada, with scarcely an exception, earnestly urge the building of an insane asylum within the State; which measure the small dissenting portion of the people admits to be desirable, but objects to it as inexpedient at this time, on account of the great outlay of money which the erection and first establishment of such an institution would necessarily entail on the State, and which the present profligate condition of her finances renders her unable to bear without greatly aggravating the burden of the already overburdened tax-payers.

The education of youth in Nevada seems to be healthy and prosperous.

The rate per capita allowed for children of school age, in 1879, was six dollars; about the same amount will be allowed for each of these in the following year.

A new railway line, entirely within the limits of the State, after many years' hard work and great expense, has been completed, and put in operation in 1880. It goes under the name of "The Nevada Central Railroad," extending from Battle Mountain to the city of Austin, and passing through portions of Lander and Nye Counties. It is confidently predicted that its working will prove most beneficial to the people of the said counties and chiefly to the city of Austin.
The business operations of the Central Pacific Railroad within the State of Nevada are very considerable in extent and amount. This railroad company is now consolidated with railroads operating outside of Nevada, upon terms and for purposes set forth in the following statement:

Certified copies of "Articles of association, amalgamation, and consolidation between the Central Pacific railroad company, San Francisco; Oakland; and Alameda Railroad company, and the San Joaquin Valley Railroad company," dated August 20, 1870, have been filed in the office of the County Recorder of Storey County.

These articles, by whereas, etc., recite the building of operating by the Central Pacific of 1,000 miles of road and telegraph, the California and Oregon 318 miles, the San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda 25 miles, and the San Joaquin Valley 800 miles, and state as a consolidation of their capital, debts, properties, etc., roads, telegraphs, lands, and franchises will be mutually advantageous; that more than three fourths of the stockholders of each road have consented thereon; therefore:

**ARTICLE I.** Said parties do hereby amalgamate. Art. II. The object is to purchase, construct, own, maintain, and operate all and each of said lines.


Art. IV. Capital stock, $100,000,000, in shares of 100 each.

Art. V. Stockholders shall have the same number of shares now held by each.

Art. VI. The new company shall assume all the contracts, agreements, debts, etc., of the former companies.

The articles are accompanied by the certificate of officers, February 7, 1870: Directors—Leland Stanford, E. H. Miller, Jr., Charles Crocker, E. W. Hopkins, W. V. Huntington, C. P. Crocker, C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, President; C. P. Huntington, First Vice-President; Charles Crocker, Second Vice-President; E. W. Hopkins, Treasurer; E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The members of the New Hampshire Temperance League held their second annual session at Concord on March 18, 889, to see the progress of the work which has been undertaken, and deliberate on the best means that should be employed to insure success. The meeting was fully attended, and, at various times during its deliberations, prominent associates addressed it. The prosecuting committees, appointed in different sections of the State to sue before the courts and bring to punishment all offenders against the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating beverages, reported the success which the discharge of the duties imposed on them had met with in their respective localities. A new set of officers for the third year was chosen; and the following resolutions, as reported from the appropriate committee, were adopted:

**Resolved,** 1. That moral suasion is a great and important instrumentality for promoting the advancement of the temperance cause, to be constantly used and never abandoned.

2. That to the end there may be a full and complete triad of the temperance laws, until the conviction and recognition of the necessity of prohibition shall have been effectually forced upon our people, the prohibitory law fearlessly, impartially, and energetically enforced.

3. As a means to an end, we approve of a strictly moral detective system in the enforcement of the law and the suppression of the liquor-traffic, until such time as the law shall be enforced by the regularly constituted authorities.

4. That we are in favor of the instant repeal of the local-option beer law, and the enactment of a law making lager-beer, cider, and old multi-liquors intoxicating within the meaning of the statute.

5. That we condemn the practice of prosecuting officers in hanging up cases, and demand of such officers a rigid enforcement of the law against all offenders.

6. That we believe the temperance movement cannot complete its work till the manufacture as well as the sale of intoxicants is prohibited by law.

7. That we are in favor of the enactment of a civil damage law making rum-sellers liable for all damages resulting from the unholy traffic.

8. That we regard the practice of suspending indictments as tampering with the ends of justice, impairing the law and its processes, and a practice fraught with danger to our institutions; and that we insist as a condition precedent, when these officers in 1890 ask our suffrages for reelection, that they show by their works the honesty of their profession, by pushing relentlessly to trial and verdict every indictment hereafter found against rum-sellers, and that no solicitor who compromises with rum-sellers should receive the suffrages of temperance voters.

9. That we recommend, as a measure to suppress the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors, the prosecution of those persons who are renting their premises for this traffic.

10. That we respectfully request the Attorney-General, when a grand jury refuses to indict a rum-seller on positive evidence, to report the facts to the court, or instruct the solicitor so to do; and, if no new panel is ordered, to present on "information" for immovables in all cases sustained by evidence furnished by the officers of the League, and not passed upon by the grand jury.

The Democrats of New Hampshire met in State Convention at Concord on April 29th, for selecting delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which was to assemble at Cincinnati on June 22d, for nominating the party's candidates for President and Vice-President of the Federal Government. As delegates for the State at large—five names having been proposed—Harry Bingham, Frank Jones, John H. George, and Martin Van Buren Edgerton, received the highest number of votes at the ballot, and were declared selected.

The following platform was reported from the committee on resolutions and adopted by the Convention:

We, the Democracy of New Hampshire, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of democratic-republican government, as asserted by the founders of American liberty, embodied in the Constitution, and consistently maintained by the Democratic party of the Union.

We denounce the so-called Republican party—its
doctrines, its methods, and its controlling minds—as the persistent enemy of our free government; and we especially denounce that most infamous act of usurpation whereby the fairly-determined will of the American people, constitutionally expressed at the polls, was most outrageously defiled, and the shameless creatures of conspiracy and fraud installed in the places of the lawfully chosen President and Vice-President of the United States.

We unite with our brethren throughout the land in asserting the sacred right of free elections—the right of every citizen to cast his ballot unimpeached by Federal bayonets or any instrumentality of force or fraud. We call upon the representatives of the people in Congress to persevere in the maintenance of that right, and the people everywhere to assert their determined purpose never again to be defrauded of the legitimate result of its exercise.

With full confidence in the judgment and patriotism of our delegates this day chosen, we believe in the exercise of wise discretion conjointly with the representatives of the Democracy from all the States, that they will select as the standard-bearers of the party at Cincinnati men who will command the hearty and enthusiastic support of every honest Democrat and sincere patriot in the land, to the end that the party of usurpation, corruption, and fraud shall be defeated, and honest constitutional government reestablished in our midst.

On motion, subsequently made by a member, the assembly voted "that it is the sense of this Convention that the National Convention adhere to the two-thirds vote."

The Republicans assembled at Concord on the 6th of May, to choose their delegates to the Republican National Convention that would meet at Chicago on June 2d, to nominate the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Of the eight competitors balloted upon for delegates at large, William E. Chandler, David H. Buffum, Ruel Durkee, and Benjamin F. Prescott were announced chosen, the most numerous votes being cast for them. As their alternates, Benjamin A. Kimball, John H. Broughton, James A. Wood, and Augustus A. Woolson were, on motion, selected by acclamation.

For district delegates the following selections were made by Republicans of the several districts, who met among themselves for that purpose: First district, Charles M. Murphy and Joseph Call, delegates; Charles B. Gaffney, of Rochester, and Stephen Girard Northcross, of Conway, alternates. Second district, Charles Holman and James E. Sturgiss, delegates; Charles Williams, of Manchester, and David H. Goodell, of Antrim, alternates. Third district, S. W. Hale, of Keene, and A. L. Brown, of Whitefield, delegates; E. G. Gustine, of Keene, and H. L. Tilton, of Littleton, alternates.

The following preamble and series of resolutions were reported by the chairman of the appropriate committee, and unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, The Republicans of New Hampshire, in State Convention assembled, desire once more to attest their devotion to the cardinal principles of the party; and to place on record, that the whole world may see the very foundation of their belief and action; therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor—
1. Of a currency based upon gold, upon which the prosperity of the country, individually and collectively, largely depends.
2. Of one free and untrammeled ballot for every legal voter, North and South—free from intimidation or control of every sort—as was contemplated by the founders of our Government.
3. Of equal rights for every citizen, everywhere, at the securing of those rights, if absolutely necessary, by the strong arm of the General Government, in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the constitutional amendments.
4. Of such conduct of the civil service as shall result in giving to the country a thoroughly honest and efficient administration of every department of its Government.

Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party for its recrudescence to the principles of free government, amply attested by its adherence to the doctrine of State supremacy; its connivance at the nullification of the laws for the protection of the rights of the freedmen in the South; its attempt to count out by fraud and force, the fairly and legally elected Legislature of Maine; and its subserviency to the Southern oligarchy, now endeavoring to secure by legislative methods what it failed to achieve by an armed rebellion in 1861-64.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the present attitude of the Administration upon all the great principles of the Republican party, and most especially and emphatically of its conduct of the national finances, by that great financier, Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio.

Resolved, That we congratulate Ulysses S. Grant, the most renowned and illustrious citizen of the republic, on his safe return from a tour of the world; and we fervently wish that the afternoon of his remarkable life may be made serene by exemption from strife, and happy in the respect and affection of a grateful country, whose unity he did so much to preserve, and whose great destiny he did more than any of his contemporaries to advance.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of sending an uninstructed delegation to Chicago, it is our earnest belief that the man for the times, above all others, embodying every element of a triumphant candidate and a successful Administration, is the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Resolved, That any unit rule which seeks to compel a delegate to vote for a candidate not his choice, or the choice of his constituents, is tyrannous and un-American, and we request our delegates to Chicago to cast their vote on all questions as to leave every delegate free to follow an unfeathered and honest judgment.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Chicago Convention are requested to call the attention of that body to the propriety of a change in the existing laws of delegate representation, in future National Republican Conventions, to the end that hereafter the number of delegates from the different States may be determined by the actual Republican vote cast therein at the last preceding State or national election.

Resolved, That the Republicans of New Hampshire pledge themselves to give the nominee at Chicago their hearty and enthusiastic support, and a rising majority at the polls next November.

Preparatory to the general election of November, 1880, for State officers, the Republicans convened at Concord on September 7th to nominate their candidates, 545 delegates being in attendance. The nominations for the several State offices were as follows: For Governor, Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, was, on motion, declared the Republican nominee by acclamation; State Councilor, First District, Thomas G. Jameson, of Somersworth; Second District, Lyman D. Stevens, of Concord; Third District, John W. Wheeler, of Salem; Fourth District, George H. Stowell, of Claremont;
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In District, Albert S. Twitchell, of Gorham; or Railroad Commissioners, James E. French, of Montomborough; Charles A. Smith, of Manchester; and Edward J. Tenney, of Claremont; or Congressmen—First District, Joshua G. All, of Dover; Second District, James F. Rigs, of Manchester; Third District, Evarts T. Farr, of Littleton. For Presidential electors, Nathaniel White, of Concord; Ezra B. Incester, of Portsmouth; Alfred L. Eastman, of Hampstead; John A. Spalding, of Nashua; and Henry L. Tilton, of Littleton.

The two first named in the foregoing list being intended to serve as Presidential electors of the State at large, the Convention nominated them together, on motion, by acclamation.

White having suddenly died of apoplexy, Regina pectoris, on October 2d, the Republican State Committee, at a meeting held for the purpose in Concord on October 15th, filled the vacancy by choosing Aetra Blood, of Manchester, as such elector.

The committee on resolutions reported the oration, which were received with loud applause by the Convention, and unanimously adopted:

the Republicans of New Hampshire, adhering to no party organization which prevented slavery exaction, put down a slaveholders' rebellion, saved the Union of the States, abolished human bondage, secured manhood suffrage, and established itself as an equal protector throughout the national domain of equal rights before the law to all citizens, a free ballot to every voter; and opposing the atrocious party, which made itself the defender of slavery, extension, encouraged secession and rebellion, and prolonged the war for the Union, resisted emancipation and impartial suffrage, and made it the object of terror and murder as means for the preservation of all free suffrage at the South, hereby are as appropriate to the opening of a new political reign:

That we approve and endorse the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, cordially support the candidates for President and Vice-President there nominated.

That the national Republican party is sincerely devoted to the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their civil, political, and public rights, to be not only theoretically conceded, but actually and fully exercised in every part of the Union; that, for securing the same, it is the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of Government to put into immediate and vigorous execution all their constitutional powers, and that we earnestly demand a Congress and Chief Executive to maintain and enforce these powers and duties, and that until these results are placed beyond dispute or question.

That if any State shall attempt to limit or abridge, either directly or indirectly, the free exercise of its functions, or its legislative right to the labor of its hands; shall use or attempt to provide for universal education; shall impede or destroy by legislation, intimidation, or force, the exercise of the right of suffrage, either for State or National officers; shall unreasonably and oppressively tax and regulate the rights of cities and towns; and that in all of these cases we demand the active intervention of the Federal Government to furnish the means of securing the protection of these rights.

In all such cases we advocate the vigorous enforcement of all existing laws of Congress, and, if found necessary, the enactment of new legislation, and the adoption of additional constitutional amendments.

That the party that has maintained the financial integrity of the republic by the assumption of specie payments, and the honest discharge of the national liabilities, thereby lifting the industries of the country from unparalleled depression to unprecedented prosperity, should not be supplanted by a party which has repudiated its financial obligations, and done all in its power to debase the national currency and throw a perpetual blight upon the industries and prosperity of the nation.

That we point with pride to the present Republican national Administration, and congratulate the country upon its financial success, and its faithful performance of its public duties in spite of the systematic opposition of a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives.

That in the nomination of James A. Garfield for President, the Republican party presents for the suffrages of the American people a brave and successful Union general, a tried and experienced statesman, whose integrity and ability have won not only the admiration and confidence of his political associates, but also the respect and esteem of his opponents; a man who, in the person of Chester A. Arthur, our candidate for Vice-President, we have an eminent citizen of New York, whose patriotism, honesty, and business capacity are unimpeachable, and we pledge them our hearty and enthusiastic support.

That we return to the administration of State affairs by the Republicans of New Hampshire for twenty-four years, against the ability and honesty of which no serious charge has ever been made by our bitterest critics, as a reason for continuing State control in Republican hands; and we hereby commend Hon. Charles H. Bell, this day nominated for Governor, and James E. French, of Montomborough, for Lieutenant Governor; and Edward J. Tenney, of Claremont, nominated for Railroad Commissioners, as candidates in every respect worthy the votes of the people of the State.

The Democratic party, at State Convention at Concord, on September 15th, nominated their candidates in competition with the Republican nominees for all the offices mentioned above. In the State Convention they also adopted a platform expressing their principles and rules of action in government.

As Democratic candidate for Governor was declared Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, for whom six hundred votes were cast.

For Congressmen from the three districts, in their numerical order, were nominated, Messrs. Sanborn, Sulloway, and George A. Bingham, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. On his being nominated for Congressman, Mr. Bingham sent to Governor Head his resignation of the office he held as Justice of the Supreme Court, which was accepted; and in order to fill the vacancy thereby created, the Governor subsequently appointed Isaac N. Blodgett as Justice of the Supreme Court, which appointment was confirmed at the meeting held by the Governor and State Councilors on November 30, 1880.

The adherents to the Liquor-Prohibition party of New Hampshire assembled also in State Convention in September, and adopted the following platform:

Whereas, We regard temperance as the most important issue in this State or nation, and more impor-
tiant than any or all others, and the legal prohibition of the liquor-traffic as the most efficient means of promoting temperance; and whereas our independence was achieved and our Government founded through the sufferings, sacrifices, and patriotism of our fathers, and is only to be maintained by emulating their patriotism and their virtues, and adhering to their time-honored and wise counsel: therefore,

Resolved, That we still hold fast upon the principles of the founders of this Government, that temperance, morality, and the impartial enforcement of our laws are the guardians of our civil and religious liberties.

Resolved, That we strongly commend and concur in the declaration of Washington that our laws, State and national, should be impartially sustained, and that all opposition to the executive and proper authorities in the discharge of their duties, coming from whatever pretext or from whatever source, should be frowned upon as unpatriotic and dangerous in its influence upon the perpetuity of a free government.

Resolved, That we desire that the laws of this State should be so amended as to prohibit the manufacture of all distilled and fermented liquors.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the local-option law in relation to lager-beer, and an enactment declaring lager-beer and all malt-liquors intoxicating.

Resolved, That having no evidence or belief that the leaders of either of the old parties have the desire or intention to enforce the prohibitory law, we therefore deem it necessary to make and support independent prohibitory nominations for State and other officers, while fully endorsing and supporting the nomination of J. D. Hosley and H. A. Thompson for President and Vice-President.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty and uncompromising support to the nominees of this Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend and desire the pardon of Thomas E. Drake from the State Prison as demanded in the interests of law, temperance, and justice.

The Greenbackers, so called, held their State Convention at Manchester, on October 6th, when they adopted a platform declaring their views, and nominated a full ticket for the several offices, as follows:

For Governor: Warren L. Brown, of Whitefield. State Councilors: First District, O. L. Giddings, of Exeter; Second District, D. M. Clough, of Canterbury; Third District, Peter Woodman, of Manchester; Fourth District, John Norwood, of Richmond; Fifth District, H. L. Callith, of Barnstead. Railroad Commissioners: Nathaniel Wiggin, of Greenland; and John D. Emery, of Manchester.

Of the third candidate for Railroad Commissioner, the Convention intrusted the nomination to the Executive Committee.

For Congressmen: First District, Lafayette Chesley, of Chester; Second District, John D. Woodbury, of Manchester; Third District, Dudley F. Chase, of Claremont. Presidential electors: Lafayette Moore, of Northumberland; G. J. Green, of Belmont; P. B. Holmes, of Greenland; D. C. Whittamore, of Manchester; and E. M. Bedgeott, of Wentworth.

The election, on November 2d, proved favorable to the Republicans, whose nominees for almost all the offices voted upon in State and local elections were elected by considerable majorities over their Democratic competitors. Besides the Governor, they had their candidates elected for Presidential electors; for the three seats of New Hampshire in the Lower House of Congress; for the three Railroad Commissioners; and for four among the five State Councilors, one of the Council districts having returned a Democrat.

As to members of the State Legislature for the next session, the proportional numbers elected by the two parties in either House were as follows: In the Senate, 16 Republicans and 8 Democrats. In the House of Representatives, 179 Republicans and 114 Democrats; which gives the Republicans a majority of 73 on joint ballot.

The aggregate number of votes polled in the State for President this year exceeded by 193 that for Governor, which was 86,060. Of these, Mr. Bell had 44,376, Mr. Jones 40,796; the remaining 878 votes were reckoned as scattering.

Everts W. Farr, the member of Congress from New Hampshire's Third District, was also elected on November 2d, to continue in his seat for the next term, having departed this life on November 30th, the Governor, on December 3d, issued a precept ordering a special election to be held in that district on December 29th, "for the choice, by ballot, first, of a representative for the unexpired term in the Forty-sixth Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late member, Everts W. Farr," and "second, of a representative in the Forty-seventh Congress, for the term commencing on March 4, 1891." At this special election, the competing candidates, nominated by the opposite parties in the interval, were: Ray, of Lancaster, Republican, and J. D. Hosley, of West Lebanon, Democrat, with the result that Mr. Ray was elected by a majority of nearly 5,000 votes over Mr. Hosley.

From the tenth decennial census of New Hampshire, it appears that her aggregate population in 1880 is 347,311 (the tables of the United States census fix it at 347,784), showing an increase of 28,961 since 1870, when it was 318,350. Not a few of her towns have considerably lost in the number of their respective residents during the last decade, while many others have more considerably gained. Concord in 1870 had 12,241 inhabitants; their number in 1880 is 13,849—which increase, in the apportionment of town representation in the Legislature, appears to be adjusted on the basis of the present census, entitles Concord to two representatives more than formerly. Manchester has gained enough in population during the ten years last past to add seven members to her representation in that body.

The Railroad Commissioners of New Hampshire, in their report for the year 1879-80, which is the thirty-sixth annual report of that Board, state the business of her railways to have "improved during the year in proportion to the general prosperity." Besides the discussions and recommendations on other matters connected with railroad management, and their prudent regulation by legislative enactment,
the Commissioners point at the injustice resulting from the want of due proportion in the rates for freights and local freight; an evil much complained of by local shippers, and greatly aggravated by the multitude of private freight-car companies everywhere established, whose business does also interfere with that of the regular railway companies; these being thereby deprived of the possibility of earning a fair income on the capital invested, and the amount of current expenses necessary to operate their roads.

Twenty-two railway lines are in actual operation in New Hampshire, some of them having both their termini at different places within its limits, others passing through various portions of it from, and into, other States. Their names, and the amount of State tax assessed on each for the present year, appear from the following table, prepared by the State Board of Equalization:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Railroad</th>
<th>Amount of Tax Assessed on Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eastern</td>
<td>1,085 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Boston and Maine</td>
<td>1,060 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ashfield</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Andover and Merrimack</td>
<td>1,620 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Boston, Concord and Milford</td>
<td>2,944 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chicago</td>
<td>3,817 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Boston and Lowell</td>
<td>4,819 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Wilton</td>
<td>5,111 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cheshire</td>
<td>11,491 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Grand Trunk, Lines of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Northern</td>
<td>22,333 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Concord</td>
<td>2,455 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Manchester and North Wayne</td>
<td>928 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Concord and Portsmouth</td>
<td>3,369 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Dover and Winnebago</td>
<td>4,159 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway</td>
<td>2,018 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Manchester and Lawrence</td>
<td>17,439 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Concord and Claremont, New Hampshire</td>
<td>4,373 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Sullivan County</td>
<td>6,920 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Winooski and Nashotuck</td>
<td>9,278 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. West Winooski</td>
<td>1,726 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Macombuck</td>
<td>1,865 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total of the taxes here set down is nearly forty thousand dollars less than it was in the preceding year; which reduction is caused by a general undervaluation of property for taxation throughout the State, the undervaluation in some places amounting to about fifty per centum."

The fish-culture appears to succeed well in New Hampshire. The Fish Commissioners, in their report for the year ending June 30, 1880, refer to the 100,000 eggs of Atlantic salmon, which they collected from mature fish, and planted in the Pemigewasset River, between five and eight years ago; the 60,000 eggs of landlocked salmon, received from the Nashoquet River, having also been placed in the Pemigewasset. They anticipate a fully stocked river by June 14, 1882, the last day of the period during which the fishing of salmon is prohibited by law. From the "Grand Lake Stream" enterprise, the Commissioners have received and planted 97,000 eggs of landlocked salmon. As to brook salmon, they have collected 50,000 eggs from spawners at the hatcheries, one half of which was sent to Massachusetts, the other half distributed into different parts of New Hampshire to replenish exhausted streams. The Commissioners propose to stop the distribution of black bass after the present season, above a hundred brooks having been stocked already with this fish.

On November 30, 1880, the State prisoners under sentence in New Hampshire, numbering about one hundred and fifty, were safely removed from the old Penitentiary into the more spacious one erected and enlarged by acts of the Legislature within the last three years.

NEW JERSEY. The annual session of the Legislature began January 18th and ended March 12th. Sherman B. Oviatt was elected speaker of the Assembly, and William Sewell President of the Senate. There was a Republican majority in both Houses, the number of Republican Senators being fifteen; of Democratic Senators, six; of Republican Assemblymen, thirty-four; of Democratic Assemblymen, twenty-six.

The Legislature did not take action upon the important subjects of tax-reform and the regulation of municipalities, as was expected. A new bribery law was enacted, making bribery at any election, consisting in the promise or gift of money, praemorment, or other consideration for giving or withholding any vote, a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and working the disfranchisement of the person convicted, and, if a candidate, his disqualification for office if elected; subjecting to the same punishment any person marking a ballot-ticket for the purpose of corruptly identifying it; and requiring a party to bribery to give evidence against the other party by depriving him of the immunity from giving testimony which may be self-criminating. The latter provision is the novel feature of the bill. A new judiciary salary bill was passed, which prevents the bill enacted in 1879 from going into operation. That bill curtailed the salaries of the judges to such an extent that the eight Associate Judges, the Chief Justice, and the Chancellor would receive together $31,000, instead of $50,400, the amount of their pay in 1880 under the old law. The new law requires the fees to be paid into the Treasury, and fixes the salary of the Chancellor at $10,000, that of the Chief Justice at the minimum rate of $7,500, and those of the other justices at the minimum of $7,000, with additions proportionate to the excess of the population of their judicial districts over eighty thousand. The aggregate salaries, computed on the basis of the census of 1875, will amount to $79,777. A bill was passed in 1879, the object of which was to break up the store-order system, but it was so loosely drawn that the law was easily evaded. A Senate bill for the same purpose was introduced in 1880, which was added by amendment, is sufficient to defeat the intention of the law. This is to the effect that debts due to employers may be off-
set in the payment of workmen's wages. The practice of giving pass-books to employees of glass-works and other factories, who are constrained, from want of cash, to trade at the company stores, in which excessive prices are charged, is said to prevail extensively, particularly in the southern part of the State. A bill to modify and relax the Sunday laws, favored by German and other citizens, of Essex and Hudson Counties particularly, which was introduced by Krueger, of Newark, was, after much debating, lost by a heavy majority.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, was passed just before adjournment. The amendment will have to be ratified by another Legislature before it can be submitted to the popular vote. The Senate, after hesitating for some time to approve the appointment of a Judge belonging to the opposite party in politics, confirmed, before adjournment, the nomination by the Governor of ex-Governor Joel Parker as a Justice of the Supreme Court. Before acting upon the nomination, the Senate passed a resolution to address a communication to the Governor, requesting him to withdraw the nomination, on the ground that the appointment of another Judge from the political party of ex-Governor Parker would be impolitic, quoting a passage from one of the Governor's messages which said that "something more is necessary than that the judiciary should be real, pure, impartial, and just; it is also requisite that the people believe them to be so." The Governor replied that he had appointed three Judges from the opposite party before making this one from his own; that none of the nominations were made on political grounds, and none were likely to bring the bench into discredit.

The special tax commission, appointed in accordance with an act of the Legislature passed in 1879, after examining the operation of the existing tax laws, and the way in which they affect the property and industries of the State, recommended modifications of the laws such as seemed necessary to them to equalize the burdens of taxation; which recommendations, however, were not acted upon by the Legislature during the session. They divide property into five classes: real estate; visible and material personal property; bonds, shares, etc., issued by corporations of the State; those issued by outside corporations; and franchises, as represented by express, telegraph, and other companies. They recommend that real property and tangible and visible personal property be taxed wherever found; and bonds, stocks, etc., in all cases, at the place of issue. The principle of allowing deductions for debt is considered wrong. They propose that the tax upon mortgaged real estate be collected from the mortgagee, who can obtain a special receipt if desired for the portion of the tax representing the mortgage, and must make a special contract with the mortgagee with regard to offsetting the tax against the interest. The creation of a State Board of Equalization is counseled. The commission approve the exemption of the property of religious and charitable institutions from taxation, and state that their inquiries elicited the fact that the preponderance of public opinion in the State is in favor of such exemption. Machinery used for manufacturing purposes, and agricultural implements, they recommend should also be exempted; likewise household goods to the amount of one hundred dollars. They recommend that a valuation of real estate take place every three years, with a provision for revaluation in case of the loss or addition of improvements, to facilitate which improvements should be valued separately.

Another special commission was appointed in 1879 for the purpose of framing for the consideration of the Legislature general laws to govern all municipalities. This commission also reported a bill late in the session. It was not acted upon, but was referred, as was also the bill proposed by the tax commission, to a special committee of members of both Houses, to be reported with amendments to the next Legislature. Since the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting special local laws as well as private bills went into force, in 1876, many laws affecting municipalities, general in form, but special in their intention, have been enacted. Such laws have been usually decided by the courts to be void, as evading the spirit of the Constitution. Governor Ludlow, in his inaugural address, referred to the evils which made the amendment necessary, and to the inconveniences which have attended its operation. Before the adoption of the amendment, each Senator or member of the Assembly was allowed by a kind of common courtesy to prescribe to the Legislature acts for his own constituency. Individual demands rather than public claims were the bases of municipal legislation; all sorts of schemes were passed for localities whose representatives asked for them, and public debts were piled up to colossal heights. The constant intermeddling of the Legislature in the affairs of the municipalities was felt to be a serious injury. The establishment of legislative commissions for the government of cities was a course which was subversive of the principles underlying the republican, and productive of the greatest mischief. Such a commission governed one of the largest cities of the State many years against the wishes of its citizens, and in spite of the protests of its representatives in the Legislature. The evils of special legislation have not been prevented, but the attempts to conform to the amendments have led to much legal confusion, which is scarcely less disastrous than the former license in local enactments.

The whole effort seems to have been to avoid rather than conform to their spirit and meaning; not to adopt general principles for the government of all but to legislate for single localities by laws under a general title and context, from the operation of which
that has been done, there still remains the
trivial question as to how many of them
money will be saved both to the city and to
and compelling them to
of the difficulty of the position will disappear
resolution to overcome it, and to abide by
It is known that a city cannot get author-
for a Fourth-of-July celebration,
some particular street in some peculiar way,
some street, and the act will not be passed for;
money will be saved both to the city and to
and nobody will really be the loser. And
be found that much of the special legisla-
which the directions of the Constitution have
experienced as a result of a character and grade no
port of the commission on prison-labor
is the employment of convicts in pro-
labor and in skilled trades in order that
money will be saved both to the city and to
for earning their
when released. In the New Jersey
585 convicts were employed in manufac-
turing shoes, in which trade over 6,000 free
employed. The recommendations
commission were as follows:
the Supervisor and Inspectors be instruc-
tion to instruct and to train;
the convicts in the State Prison in as-
different industries as the facilities at their dis-
disabled for the proper maintenance
of the prison and prisoners will admit
able this to be done, and for the urgent
the present State Arsenal, and
its, be added to the prison and its
in order to prevent the labor of the con-
State Prison from becoming injurious to
are periods of financial and industrial depression
competitive labor of convicts can be injurious,
y illegal: the Legislature should empower the
of the Executives of the other
States, proposing the appointment of a commission, to
consist of two or more members from each State, to
enact a law by which the convict-labor of all the
States may be so distributed and employed among the
various productive industries as to be just and fair to
each one; and that the Governor be also empowered
to appoint commissioners to represent the State in such
commissions whenever the proposal shall have been
accepted by a majority of the States in which convict-
labor is an important competing element.
1. That the Legislature provide for the establish-
ment of an Intermediates Prison, where convicts be-
tween the age of sixteen and thirty years, sentenced
to imprisonment for the first time, may be kept sepa-
rate from old and hardened offenders, trained to useful
occupations and regular habits, and, so far as possible,
reformed.

The number of persons of school age in 1880
was 880,665, an increase of 2,867. The aggregate
enrollment was 204,981, an increase of
1,398. The average attendance was 115,194, an
increase of 3,124. There were 3,477 teachers
employed, 991 males and 2,486 females.
The total number of schoolhouses was 1,555,
of which 26 were newly erected and 66 rebuilt.
The average time that the schools were open in
was nine months and twelve days, a decrease of
two days. The percentage of attendance to the
school population is as follows:
Attending public schools, 63 per cent.;
private schools, 18 per cent.;
attending no schools, 25 per cent.;
attending ten months, 8 per cent.;
between eight and ten months, 21 per cent.;
between six and eight months, 19 per cent.;
between four and six months, 18 per cent.;
less than four months, 34 per cent.;
percentage of average
enrollment, 56; percentage of the school
census that the schools will accommodate, 87;
in the cities, 41. The proceeds of the two-mill
school-tax have decreased steadily, and will
show a further decrease in 1881; but in 1882
and thereafter there will probably be an
increase. The increase of the school census in
1881 counterbalances the increase in ratis,
and leaves the per capita appropriation about
the same. The total value of school property
is $5,244,139; the average value of school-
buildings, $4,108. The average cost of education
per pupil, based on the total school census,
was $4.86, a decrease of five cents.
The average cost on the average attendance was $13.39,
an increase of fifty-two cents.
Although the total amount of money raised
for school purposes was greater than in 1879,
in the majority of districts the revenue was
smaller. The cities and towns raise a consider-
able local tax, while the rural schools depend
solely on the State funds, which have decreased
from $4.49 per capita in 1875 to $3.41 for
1880. In most of the districts the salaries of the
teachers were cut down in 1880. The
average monthly salary of male teachers was
$55.82, a decrease of $1.12; the salaries of
female teachers averaged $32.90, a decrease of
eighty-three cents. Governor McClellan's
annual message contained the following references
to the subject of keeping up the standard of the
efficiency of public-school teachers, and raising
the rates of remuneration in order to at-
tract to the profession those who possess the suitable talents and attainments:

It may be doubted whether there is any profession in which the theory of the world at large has suffered so much from its practice. The accepted theory is, that there is nothing nobler than the work of education; nothing more important than the training of the future citizens and rulers of a free country. The necessary inferences from this theory are, that teaching should be a profession, not a trade; that teachers should, as far as possible, possess a high order of intellect, tact, adaptability, and patience; broad, general views and information united with mastery of detail; the power of teaching children to think for themselves, as well as that of impressing facts upon their minds; self-command and kindness of heart united with a strict sense of justice and firmness of purpose; knowledge of human nature and the ability to grasp and deal with the individual characteristics of every pupil; entire devotion to the work; large experience—especially for the higher positions—and, in addition to other self-evident qualifications, the true spirit of Christianity; in other words, that teachers should possess, in a high degree, all those qualities which insure success in the best-paid and most arduous walks of life, and that they should make teaching their life's work.

The practice, too, generally, is to commence all measures for reducing the small salaries of the teachers, and to regulate the quality of the teachers by the amount set aside for the salary, instead of the reverse operation.

The consequence is, that there is seldom any inducement for highly qualified persons to devote their lives to the profession so that such persons either adopt teaching as a temporary resource, until something better offers itself, or they are obliged to submit to the anxieties of poverty, while they see their inferiors in intellect and acquirements gaining all the advantages of worldly prosperity, or the places must be filled by incompetent persons, who can find nothing better to do.

There can be no question that the general results of public education would be far greater were those interested with the direction of such matters to adopt the principle that they would first select the most competent teachers available, and then assign them salaries sufficient to content them and make them regard teaching as their permanent occupation, and that the last measure taken in the interest of economy should be the decrease of the teacher's salary below a proper point.

If education is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well; and the quality of the teachers is at the foundation of the whole system.

The subject of public education has been so widely discussed that there is no necessity for its being entered upon in any detail here. It is generally conceded that in a republic it is the right and duty of the Government to require that each future citizen shall possess and use the means of obtaining an education which will enable him to understand his rights, duties, and responsibilities.

Many able and experienced men, as well in our own country as in others, have reached the conclusion that where public instruction is general its purpose should be to fit young people for that position in life which from their surroundings they are probably destined to occupy; that for the great majority of the schools there should be established a plain and useful course of studies, not only to afford the necessary information upon essential points, but also to train the pupils' minds and give them habits of thought and study to enable, and, if possible, induce them to continue their studies when the obdilatory course has been completed; that, for the exceptional cases of intelligence and vigor, which are sure to force themselves upward, exceptional facilities should be afforded, surrounded by just enough difficulty and sacrifice to make sure that the aspirant possesses sufficient intelligence and earnestness of purpose to prove them worthy of the advantages they seek.

A question of such magnitude as that of public instruction can seldom be solved by theory alone; careful inquiry of the theory and practice, and the best energies of able men devoted to the subject, are required to reach satisfactory results. It may prove to be the case that a Board of Education, less numerous than our existing one, clothed with a good deal more power than it now possesses, and empowered to determine the course of studies and methods pursued, could facilitate the solution of this vital problem, which perhaps may be conclusively stated this: to afford all young persons in the State that foundation of knowledge and habit of correct thought which will enable them to do their duty as citizens and to become useful members of a thriving and progressive community; to do this fully without undue waste of time, while avoiding that superficial over-education of the many which really unites them for the everyday work of their lives, without enabling them to enter upon a successful competition for the higher prizes of life.

It would be well if all in this land could be taught to realize that for those who perform their allotted work honestly and manfully all pursuits are alike honorable, and that he who spends his life in hew manual toil, if he is worthy and industrious, is just as deserving of respect as he who devotes himself to purely intellectual pursuits; and, more than this, it may be doubted whether at the close of a busy life the sum of content is greater in the latter than in the former case.

State Superintendent Appar instituted inquiries with regard to the length of time which is passed in the schools by city children, for the object of arranging a proper course of study for the city schools. The school age in New Jersey is between the ages of five and eighteen years. Of the total school population in the cities, 35 per cent. is enrolled in the public schools, 18 per cent. attends private schools, and 29 per cent. does not attend school. Less than half of the children between five and six years old attend the public schools, and about one third of the private schools, more than one third of the public schools, and one third of the private schools. Many attend only a small portion of the year. At the age of thirteen the children begin to drop out of the schools at a rapid rate; at the age of fifteen more than one half have ceased going to school, only 18 per cent. of the persons between fifteen and sixteen years of age attending the public and five per cent. the private schools. Between sixteen and eight years seven per cent. are remaining in the public and three per cent. in the private school, while 90 per cent. are out of school.

In 1876 the Legislature passed a law to provide for the establishment of industrial schools. Through the imperfections of this act, and by reason of other difficulties, the system of public technical instruction has not yet been introduced. Governor McClellan strongly recommends the plan of supplementing the public school system with a scheme of technical and artistic education. He deems it an experiment
ent and of great promise, and points vital importance to a manufacturing
improving the efficiency of its insu-
did of promoting technical knowledge
- the object. The example
- countries proves the wisdom of such
, for the establishment and encourage-
technical schools by governments has
nd to act directly and beneficially on
are of the community.
Governor cited some statistics of the
Labor and Industries to show how
the interests of New Jersey are in
this question. In 1880 the products
six branches of industry were of
110,000,000. In the manufac-
tablishments in which these trades
ried on, there were paid about $285,
for wages to nearly 75,000 employees.
branches enumerated, there are twelve
specialize technically or artistically.
these, the products amounted to $75,
which exceeded more than $18,000,
vages to about 47,000 employees. For
, under the head of steam-engines and
ery, the value of the products is over
0,000, and more than $3,000,000 are paid
to 7,000 employees; the silk-mania-
produce goods to the value of nearly
00,000, and pay more than $4,000,000 in
1,800 employees; manufactories of
atile fabrics produce more than $100,
and may pay more than $2,000,000 in
6,000 employees; the potteries pro-
ly $3,000,000, and pay nearly $1,200,
,195 employees; in jewelry the prod-
don of nearly $4,000,000, and there
more than $1,250,000 as wages to
ployees.

nor McCollan makes the following
on the subject of industrial training:
many cases skilled labor and a considerable
of technical and artistic knowledge are indis-
for the preservation and development of
ntries, which do so much to insure the gen-
osity of the State. Before in the history of industrial enterprises
so great a demand for skilled labor, practical abolition of the system of appren-
and the lack of technical schools render it
ecessary to supply the demand to the requisite ex-
skilled labor is superabundant—the profes-
overstocked. The necessity of the hour is to
skilled into skilled labor, and also to open
ommotor employment in the arts and
Those who otherwise would only add to
y excessive number striving for existence in
mental or mercantile walks of life.

otal receipts of the Treasury in 1880
87,907,15, from the following sources:
1 school-tax, $1,063,703.79; income of
and securities paid off during the
31,612.35; income of Agricultural Col-
, $6,980; State fund, $1,075,421.10. Th
the balance on hand from the pre-
2d, made the amount available during
187,993.53. The receipts for the
account of the State fund were $205,
404 from the proceeds of the State tax, and
$820,017 from the regular sources of revenue;
overall $1,075,421. The balance in the
Treasury at the beginning of the year made
the total available sum for the expenses of gov-
ernment $1,892,109. The expenditures for the
year were $1,007,379, a decrease of $59,080 as
compared with the preceding year. The bal-
ance on hand, October 31st, was $384,730. With
this balance, the decrease in the expenses, and
the increased receipts from the regular sources
of revenue, the removal of the State tax by the
Legislature is warranted, and would not entail
any financial embarrassment. If the same
conomy continues to be practiced by the Leg-
islature in making appropriations and regu-
ating expenses, there will be no necessity of
re-imposing the State tax. There was a total
balance in the Treasury at the end of the year
of $544,067.55. Of this, $384,730.45 stands
to the credit of the State fund, and $159,337.10
to that of the school fund. There was a de-
crease of $237,797.68 in the receipts from the
two-mill school-tax as compared with 1879, and
of $276,754.02 from State taxes—the latter
caused by a reduction in the rate of taxation.
The whole of the balance credited to the State
fund was not immediately available, there hav-
ing been included in the balance from 1879 the
sums of $339,990 deposited in the State Bank of
New Brunswick and of $6,000 in a New
ark, both of which institutions have passed into
the hands of receivers. Partial payments have
been made, but there is still due $22,443.73,
and, until that amount is paid, the available
State fund must be reduced by that amount.

The detailed account of disbursements for
the year ending October 31, 1880, is as follows:

For account of public debt. .................................................. $20,000.00

CHARYTIAL AND REFORMATORY.
Support of State Lunatic Asylums. .................. $13,180.79
Support of County Lunatic Asylums ................. $2,204.09
Special appropriation to Morristown
Asylum ............................................. 15,000.00
Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Feeble-
minded ............................................. 64,158.93
Reform School at Jamesburg ................. 15,000.00
Home for Disabled Soldiers at New-
ark .................................................. 17,199.71
Pensions ............................................. 7,329.08
Girls' Industrial School at Trenton ..... 7,500.00
Soldiers' Children's Home at Trenton .... 467.04
Soldiers' State bounty .................................. 198.51

STATE GOVERNMENT.
Legislature ............................................. $21,255.71
Salaries and fees ..................................... 29,028.61
State House expenses .................................. 14,449.46
Clerical service ..................................... 14,064.83
Stationery and postage .................................. 2,987.57
State Library ........................................ 1,665.99

SCIENTIFIC, SANITARY, ETC.
Inspection of cattle .................. $12,928.64
Geological Survey .................. 8,170.00
Inspection of fisheries .............. 8,448.89
Propagation of food-fishes .......... 5,000.00
Vital statistics .................................. 2,098.94
Agriculture .................................. 1,065.75
Agricultural experiment stations .... 2,288.44
Bureau of Statistics .................. 2,568.40
State Board of Health ............... 2,120.05
Pneumonia .................................. 901.04
Bounties on fur-bearers .................. 50.75

565

4,450.11

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Brought forward. ........................................... $497,911 69

MILITARY.

Militia ....................................................... $70,584 88
Rifle associations ........................................... 5,664 68
Ordinance ..................................................... 4,776 97
Arsenal ......................................................... 1,530 13

Court expenses ............................................... 82,345 86

COURTS, CRIMES, ETC.

Law and equity reports ...................................... 12,377 76
Legal expenses ............................................... 4,168 78
Revisers of statutes ........................................ 472 50
Costs on forfeited recognizances .............................. 256 35
Requisitions .................................................. 4,008 21
Transporation and costs of convic- tion .................. 50,618 97
State Prison salaries ......................................... 55,129 50
State Prison maintenance .................................. 51,338 88
State Prison repairs ......................................... 10,838 56
Discharged convicts ......................................... 1,165 00
Commission on prison labor ................................. 8,068 44

EDUCATIONAL.

Normal School ................................................. 15,000 00
Normal School scholarships .................................. 6,000 00
Normal School repairs ....................................... 1,065 34
Education .................................................... 13,613 21
Parochial School .............................................. 1,500 00
Free School libraries ......................................... 1,450 00

PUBLICATION.

Printing ....................................................... $47,789 68
Advertising ................................................... 58,590 46
Preservation of records ..................................... 1,500 00
Binding ......................................................... 925 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Riparian commission ......................................... 11,000 00
Commission on cities ....................................... 8,044 81
Tax commissioner ............................................ 9,008 64
Washington headquarters ................................... 2,000 00
Wells .......................................................... 1,471 50
Sinking-fund expenses ...................................... 2,381 48
Incidental ..................................................... 2,048 65

Total ........................................................ 29,028 10

Total ........................................................ 41,007,879 84

The estimates of expenditures for 1881 are for charitable and re- formatory, $251,200.29; courts, crimes, etc., $270,000; State government, $131,978.30; scientific, sanitary, etc., $45,085.05; military, $65,000; education, $38,000; publication, $103,500; miscellaneous, $25,383.30. Total, $1,020,000. The estimated revenue for the year is, including available balance on hand, $1,204,980.30. So that, if no appropriations outside the ordinary expenditures are made, there will probably be a balance at the close of the year of $284,860.90.

New Jersey has contracted no floating debt during the year. The only funded debt is the remaining portion of the war loan, amounting at the close of the year to $1,926,500, and at the date of the Governor's message to $1,896,300. Under the present arrangements for the redemption of these bonds, they will cease in about ten years to be a charge upon the State fund, after which time at the latest the sinking fund will be sufficient to extinguish the debt. A number of lots, thirty-two in all, of valuable real estate, have come into possession of the State through the foreclosure of mortgages which secured loans, made as an investment of the moneys of the sinking fund during the speculative period preceding the crisis of 1873. In order that the loss to the fund should be as little as possible, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have not yet sold the foreclosed property, anticipating a rise in its market value after the return of general prosperity. This policy has received the approval of the Senate committee appointed to examine into the condition of that fund.

The Senate passed a resolution requesting the State Treasurer, George M. Wright, to give information as to his conduct in connection with the matter of the State Bank of New Brunswick, which failed in 1877 with $33,990 of State funds in its hands. The Treasurer made the required statement of the dates and amounts of the deposits and drafts, and the legal steps taken to recover for the State. A petition was filed in the Court of Chancery after the closure of the bank, praying that the State's claim should be satisfied before any other one could be allowed. The Chancellor decided in the May term of 1878 that the State did not possess the prerogative which the common law gives to the Crown, of a preference before all other creditors, which decision was affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals in November of the same year. A draft was made by the Treasurer against the balance in the bank before the failure, which was deposited with the Trenton Banking Company for collection. The question whether the latter rendered itself liable for the amount of the check, $7,790, through negligence, is in litigation. The allegation of the improver's agents against the Treasurer was that the bank, which had once before suspended payments, was known by him to be in a firm condition, and that he had kept a balance of the public moneys in the bank, and had increased it with new deposits, while the State was borrowing money at interest to meet current obligations, from partisan motives, in order to influence local elections.

The State Agricultural College is incorporated with Rutgers Scientific School. Of the forty free scholarships, all but five were filled in 1880. The graduates are fitted to enter engineering, manufacturing, farming, and other occupations requiring a high degree of knowledge and training. The farm carried on in connection with the school serves as a model for farmers; and the experiments to be made there promise to be of considerable practical value to the farming interests. The Agricultural Experiment Station was established by the Legislature of 1879. It has done a creditable amount of work already in the analysis of fertilizers, of samples of milk, feed, fodder, and soils, and the investigation of some questions of practical importance in agriculture. The results of the researches are regularly disseminated in bulletins.

The Adjutant-General, W. S. Stryker, reports 3,147 men and 260 officers as the force of the National Guard, an increase of 198. They have greatly improved in appearance and reputation in the use of the rifle. The same uniform has been provided for the entire body—nearly the
NEW JERSEY.

that used in the United States Army. The hat has been changed for the helmet. The State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, cents were under treatment at the close of the year—303 males and 247 females. The number of cases cured during the year was 6,861. The practice of confining insane persons in the asylum has been so unsatisfactory that approval of the policy is not advised.

The returns of the assessors show a total valuation of the property of the State of $518,617,518, against $508,892,383 in 1879. Until 1880 the valuation of taxable property showed a steady decline since 1874, the decrease from that year's valuation to that of 1879 amounting to over $110,000,000. This decrease is attributed partly to the general decline in values. The defects in the system of assessment are supposed to account for a large measure of the decrease.

The report of Secretary of State Kelsey on the savings-banks shows that the increase in the amount of assets over that of the previous year was $1,771,120, in the liabilities, $1,721,008, in the surplus of assets over liabilities, $50,111, in the number of depositors, 5,467. The increase in assets was mainly in Government bonds.

The Bureau of Labor and Statistics is very active in collecting information regarding the material welfare of the Commonwealth. Its report contains a chapter on the condition of the public highways. The roads of the United States are declared by Governor McClellan to be inferior in proportion to the amounts expended upon them to those of any other country. The report recommends the encouragement of silk-culture by the State. It appears that New Jersey already manufactures sixteen million dollars ($15,000,000) of the thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) produced in the United States, and consumes more than sixty (60) per cent. of the raw silk imported into the United States. The Legislature in 1879 authorized the payment of bounties for the cultivation of certain fibrous plants. A beginning has been made in flax-culture. A number of Irish spinners to whom specimens of flax raised in New Jersey were shown have expressed their intention, if the hopes of the government that flax-culture are realized, of establishing factories in the State. The culture of jute, it is believed, can be profitably carried on in south New Jersey, as indicated by experiments in Virginia.

The Commission of Fisheries has seen to the regular though judicious enforcement of the
fish laws, and as the result of its activity the supply of food-fishes has largely increased.

The census returns make the population of New Jersey in 1850, 1,120,892, as against 906,096 in 1870, an increase of 24.8 per cent.

Of the different counties Camden shows the highest ratio of increase, 46.7 per cent., and Sussex the smallest, 1.55 per cent.; the largest numerical increase was in the counties of Hudson, 58,887, and Essex, 44,986.

The Republican Convention which chose delegates to the National Convention met at Trenton, May 12th. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That, as American citizens, we hold the welfare of the entire Union to be above any and all sectional interests; that, as New Jerseyans, proud of our State and loyal to her in all things, we believe that her prosperity and advancement are best to be served by steadfast advocacy of and devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and unwavering loyalty to and love for the national Union.

2. Resolved, That we base upon perfect protection to every American citizen of whatsoever color, native or naturalized, in all his political and civil rights; that we are in favor of the extension of the public-school system throughout the Union, free from sectarian influence, believing, as we do, that the common schools are to be the work of preparing the millions of this country for the responsibilities that come with universal suffrage.

3. Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the fact that such has been the financial policy of the Republican party that no man, foreign or native, has ever held one dollar by the promise of the United States. We congratulate the country that we have returned to specie payments, and that suspension is now certain and permanent.

4. Resolved, That we favor a sound currency—the foundation of which shall be coin, or notes redeemable in coin, and that we regard any man or party as a most dangerous enemy who in any way seeks to impair the national credit.

5. Resolved, That it is the duty of the national Government to secure free and fair elections everywhere throughout the Union within the scope of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution of the United States.

6. Resolved, That we will cordially support the nominees for President to be selected at Chicago, for the honor and welfare of our country and our State.

The Democratic State Convention for the selection of delegates to the Presidential Convention met at Trenton, May 20th. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New Jersey reassert the principles of constitutional government, civil and religious liberty, and the equal rights of the people, to preserve which the Democratic party was founded by the men who founded the republic, and to perpetuate which is the aim, the mission, and the sacred duty of Democracy.

Resolved, That the preservation of the States and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the national Government. That the Constitution in all its provisions looks to an indissoluble Union composed of indestructible States; that the Government created by the Constitution was not designed for the regulation of matters of purely local concern; that the States are fully competent to provide for the due administration of justice between their own citizens in their own controversies as the regulation of highways, schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions; that the interference by Congress with the States in the administration of their governments and the enforcement of their laws with respect to matters over which jurisdiction was not surrendered to the United States, is not authorized by the Constitution or any of the amendments, and the attempt to enforce such legislation by a partisan judiciary is a dangerous usurpation, destructive of the liberties of the people, and, if persisted in, will result in reducing the States to mere municipal corporations, thus effectually destroying the government of our fathers.

Resolved, That a free and fair ballot is the right preservative of all rights. We denounce all plausible subterfuges for surrounding the polls with troops, a limitation of imperial usurpers, and with petty officials clothed with the arbitrary power of arresting citizens without warrant, as pretenses of the enemies of free elections, whose aim is to prevent an untrammeled expression of the popular will by a terrifying and tyrannical system. We demand a free ballot as the inalienable right of free men.

Resolved, That the widespread disasters that followed the temporizing financial policy of the Republican party, and its legalized repudiation, have served to vindicate the Democratic doctrine that a sound currency, with a specie basis, is the best means of securing business stability and permanent prosperity; and to this doctrine we adhere. We favor economy in administration as the best means of strengthening the Government, and the burden of the laws of trade, create unequal privileges or interfere with the legitimate opportunities of honest labor and private enterprise.

Resolved, That we look to the Democratic National Convention for a Presidential candidate who will represent the foregoing principles, and whose electors will secure their renewed ascendancy in the administration, believing that, through their observance alone, the Government, long perverted from its original and true purpose, can be restored to the purity, simplicity, and justice which should distinguish our republic institutions.

Resolved, That we favor the continuance of the two-thirds rule by the National Convention in the nomination of candidates.

Resolved, That we can not too often reiterate or abhorrence of the monstrous fraud by which the son of American blood is accused of the Chief Magistrate was defeated in the last Presidential contest, and through which the Union has been injured as the whole nation has since presented the shameful spectacle of a republic with an Executive not elected by its people. To the execration in which the men and the party guilty of this crowning iniquity of the nineteenth century must be held, should be added their condemnation and defeat at the coming election as a warning to this people to resolve to maintain their precious heritage of self-government.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of Governor and Presidential electors met at Trenton, August 18th. Frederick A. Potts was nominated for Governor.

In the Democratic State Convention, held at Trenton, September 1st, George C. Ludlow was nominated for Governor. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati meets our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and rally to the nominations for President and Vice-President made by said Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic party in this State is in favor of such a tariff as will best protect our home industries.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will in the fu
The past, so act as to protect the best intere
a laboring-mass. That we arraign and condemn succes
in Legislatures, especially the last, for their rate passage of acts affecting the public Treas
which, in the power of the majority of the Demo
nous State tax would have been a neces
approve and commend Governor Mof
r withholding his approval of such acts.
d, That we emphatically condemn the Re
system of management of the State finances,
a loss of more than fifty thousand dollars by
the delegation of a Republican State,
cover a period of several years, and of a
of more than forty thousand dollars by
of two banks, in which a Republican Treas
in his own discretion, deposited the public

State election Ludlow received 121,
es; Potts, 121,015; Hoxey, Green
additate, 2,759; and Ramson, Prohibi
ditate, 195—electing Ludlow Governor
rality vote over the Republican can-
122; the Hancock electors, 120,555 for
the electors, 2,617 for the Weaver elec
d 191 for the Dow electors—giving
's electors the plurality of 3,010.

 YORK. The annual session of the area of New York began on the 5th of
and came to a close on the 27th of
among the minor incidents of the ses
the appointment by the Governor and
mbition by the Senate of Silas B Dutch
ipient of Public Works; and
om, in joint session of the two Houses,
Gilmour as Superintendent of Public

The reappointment by Govern
ell of John F. Smyth to be Superin
of the Insurance Department excited
spirit of opposition in the Senate.
ith's official course had been the sub
serious criticism and accusation, and an
ful attempt to remove him from office a
ade. His course as the leader of
ublican organization in the city of Al
also occasioned some division in the
The character of the opposition evoked
reappointment led to the withdrawal
and the substitution of that of
G. Fairman, who was promptly con

Death of Chief-Justice Sanford E.
of the Court of Appeals, which took
 Albion on the 14th of May, was an
: to the Legislature by an Executive

The Governor said:
early forty years Judge Church has been a
able ability and untiring devotion to
anced with high character and unques
he firmly secured the confidence of the
ained it throughout his long and eventu
Positive, fearless, and consistent in his poli
to those who shared his views, and en
joyed the favor of his party in a re
In official service his record is an
As member of the Assembly, District
 Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, member

of the Constitutional Convention, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, he acquired himself with
unusual credit. In every capacity or association he
uniformly proved himself to be a leader of men. At
the bar, in the councils of his party, and in all delib
creative bodies, he occupied a prominent and
wielding an influence inferior to none, and equalized
by few. In social life, his genial manners made him
always a welcome guest, while the purity of his pri
e life and the happiness of his domestie relations
present a symmetry of character and an example
worthy of emulation.

Called by the people to preside over our highest
court just ten years ago to-day, Judge Church dis
charged his great trust with eminent success and
fidelity. His former partisanship caused him, perhaps,
in the beginning to be distrusted by many of opposite
political opinions, but his impartiality and patriotic
bearing soon dispelled every doubt; and it can now
be truthfully said that never in the history of our
State has the Appellate Court enjoyed the confidence
of the people in a higher degree than during the pe
period of his service as the presiding Judge.

The following commemorative record was
unanimously adopted, after eulogistic remarks
by several members, in the Assembly:

We, the representatives of the people of this State,
bows of subscription, with but deep sorrow, to the
sad and sudden bereavement occasioned by the death
of Sanford E. Church. A profound and able jurist
as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, his decisions
challenge and receive the approbation of all men. As
a statesman his record as legislator, Lieutenant Gover
or, Comptroller, and head of the Finance Committee
of the last Constitutional Convention is a bright and
enduring monument to his skill, energy, foresight,
quickness and confidence, and above all, to his great
purity of thought and action. In his daily contact with
his fellow-men, dignity was not lowered by his unre
strained intercourse with the humblest, nor was it
elevated by his acknowledged equality in all things
with the most refined and intelligent in the land.
Socially he was loved by all, and in that nearer and
closer intimacy of his family circle he exemplified as
a loving husband, a kind, indulgent, but judicious
father, can well be followed by all. In his conduct
and character we can mark this phase of life not the
least of his many virtues.

We tender to his stricken family the only sympathy
in our power. The State and the nation are with you
mourning at the bier of this great and good man.

Our Speaker will name on the part of our body five
of our number, who will represent us at the funeral,
and we request the Clerk to cause this memorial to be
properly engrossed and presented to the family of our
departed friend.

Eulogies were also pronounced in the Sena
te, and that body appointed a committee of three to act with that designated by the Assem
bly. In the Court of Appeals, at the first meeti
after the death of the Chief-Justice, the ses
tion of the day was devoted to tributes
to his character and worth by his former as
ulates, and an adjournment of one week was
taken out of respect for his memory.

Two important subjects of legislation occu
occupied a large share of attention during the ses
though with unsatisfactory results. These
were the revision of the laws relating to assess
ment and taxation, and the regulation of rail
roads. There had long been great dissatisfaction
with the inequalities of taxation in the State, the small share of the burden borne by
corporations, the escape of personal property
under the provision for deduction on account of debt, and general irregularity and uncertainty in the operation of the laws. The Governor, in his annual message, recommended the appointment of a commission to make a careful revision of the statutes relating to this subject, and to report at the next session; but this method had been tried more than once with unprofitable results, and the suggestion was not acted upon. Resolutions declaratory of the principles on which a revision of the tax laws should be made were introduced, and after some delay a joint special committee of the two Houses was appointed to deal with the whole subject. This committee set out with an avowed determination to make the needed revision of the laws, and adopted as an outline of their work the taxation of all corporations on their capital stock or receipts, from which source the entire revenue for State purposes was to be derived, the abolition of all exemptions except in the case of property used for public purposes, a strict assessment of all forms of wealth, including credits and certificates of shares, and a rigid enforcement of all provisions for a thorough and equal assessment and collection of taxes. It encountered a good deal of opposition in its work, and was forced back from some of its plans, while the bills prepared were largely modified after they left the hands of the committee, and some of them wholly defeated. The consequence was, some material changes in the laws, but no systematic revision. A bill defining lands was drawn which was intended to bring under assessment railroad tracks, telegraph wires, underground pipes, private docks, etc., but it was amended so as to exempt horse-railway tracks, and as passed was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that on account of its loose wording it would fail of much of its purpose. The effort to restrict exemptions was wholly defeated. A bill to tax the deposits in savings-banks encountered so much opposition that it had to be abandoned, and the scope of that taxing the premiums received by life-insurance companies had to be materially limited. The latter passed, however, in such a form as to levy eight tenths of one per cent. on the premiums derived from business within the State during the year for which the assessment was made. This tax was to be levied and collected for the use of the State under the authority and direction of the Comptroller. A more general act for obtaining revenue for the State from corporations was passed, after some modification from the form given to it by the committee. It provides for a State tax on capital, to be collected under the authority of the Comptroller, the companies themselves being required to make reports of the amount and value of the capital, manufacturing corporations not being included. The tax, in the case of annual dividends of six per cent. or more, is one fourth of a mill for each one per cent. of the dividend on every dollar of the par value of the stock, and where smaller dividends or none at all are paid, one and a half mill on each dollar of an appraised value of the stock. A tax of eight tenths of one per cent. was also levied on the gross receipts of fire and marine insurance companies, and five tenths of one per cent. on the gross receipts of transportation companies. Street surface-railroads were exempted from the operation of the tax on gross receipts. The real estate of corporations was left subject to assessment for local purposes, but it was declared that their capital and personal property should be exempt from taxation except as in this act provided. The operation of this law did not prove altogether satisfactory, and the experience of the year failed to justify the anticipations of its supporters. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a list of all the corporations in the State, and in securing the reports required by the law. Then the provision exempting the capital and personal property of corporations from other taxation gave rise to doubt which resulted in litigation. A transportation company belonging to Richmond County claimed exemption from local assessment, but Judge Gilbert held that the exemption applied only to taxes for State purposes, and left the property subject to taxation for local purposes. The State Comptroller reported a collection of only $141,127.03 in taxes under this law up to October 1st, but he anticipated that, when its meaning was clearly settled, and it could be effectively enforced, there would be a revenue of $2,000,000 annually from this source. He suggested, however, a number of important amendments to be made to the law. The matter of taxing shares in the stock of national banks not only occupied much attention in the Legislature, but in the courts as well. The statute of the United States relating to national banks, which forbids the taxing of their capital by State authority, declares that their shares may be included in the assessment of the personal property of the holders, but must not be assessed at a "higher rate" than "other moneys capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State." The Legislature passed an act in 1866 for the assessment of bank-shares, providing that the tax should be paid by the banks, and by them held back from the payment of dividends on the stock. The question was raised whether deductions for debt were to be allowed. The Attorney-General gave it as his opinion that such was not the intent of the act, and the assessor proceeded on this interpretation of the law. The Exchange Bank in Albany resisted the collection of the tax, and the matter was carried through a protracted litigation which culminated in a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in March of this year. The State Court of the State refused to interfere in the interpretation of the act of 1866, which had been acted upon in the assessment of bank-shares, and the Federal tribunal accepted its construc-
tion of the State law as correct, but declared that the assessment of bank-shares under it, without allowing deduction for debts as in the case of other personal property, was in violation of the restriction of the act of Congress. The points decided by the State Court of Appeals were as follows:

1. That it was not the duty of the defendants, as assessors of the city of Albany, to comply with the demand made by said relator, and reduce his assessments to the sum of one dollar, and answer the first question submitted in the negative.

2. That under the law of the State of New York, referred to in the second question, and passed April 23, 1866, the defendants, as such assessors, were justified in refusing to reduce the relator's assessment on his shares of bank-stock mentioned in said submission to the sum of one dollar, and answers the second question in the affirmative.

3. That the said law of the State of New York, passed April 23, 1866, is not in violation of any law of the United States relating to the amount of taxes on shares of national banking associations, and answers the third question submitted in the negative.

In regard to these the United States Supreme Court says:

Of the second of these propositions this Court has no jurisdiction, but must accept the decision of the highest court of the State that the act of 1866 took the money invested in bank-shares out of the general provision of the law of 1859, which allowed a deduction of the debts owing by the shareholder from the value of his personal property, as a basis for laying the tax. In that respect we are bound by the decision of the Court of Appeals as the true construction of the State statute. The first proposition is but the necessary result of the case, if the other two are decided in favor of defendants by that Court. We have thus left for our consideration the third proposition, which being decided against a right asserted by plaintiff under the act of Congress establishing the national banking system, presents a question reviewable by this Court. We proceed to consider it.

The conclusion was adverse to the position of the State authorities, and was in effect that the refusal to allow the deduction for debt resulted in the assessment of bank-shares at a "higher rate" than other moneyed capital within the meaning of the Federal statute. On this point the Court used the following language:

"...Assessment shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of like owners..." Such rate in this sentence as if disconnected from the word assessment, and construing it to mean percentage on any valuation, would make, the Court of Appeals arrive at the conclusion that, since that percentage is the same in all cases, the act of Congress is not infringed. If this philological criticism were perfectly just, we still think the manifest purpose of Congress in passing this law should prevail. We have already shown what that was. But the criticism is not sound. The section to be construed begins by declaring that those shares "may be included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located." This valuation, then, is part of the assessment of taxes. It is a necessary part of every assessment of taxes which is governed by a ratio or percentage. There can be no rate or percentage without a valuation. This taxation, says the act, shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital. What is it that shall not be greater? The answer is, taxation. In what respect shall it not be greater than the rate assessed upon other capital? We see that Congress had in its mind an assessment, a rate of assessment and a valuation; and taking all these together, the taxation on these shares was not to be greater than on other moneyed capital.

The concluding words of the opinion, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, were as follows:

We are, therefore, of opinion that the statute of New York, as construed by the Court of Appeals, in refusing to reduce the same deduction for debts due by him, from the valuation of his shares of national bank stock, that it allows to those who have moneyed capital otherwise invested, is in conflict with the act of Congress, and the judgment of that Court is reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings in conformity to this opinion.

It was still assumed that the assessment of bank-shares might be made under the act of 1866, provided deductions for debt were allowed. This was the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State and the corporation counsel of the city of New York, and assessments were made under it, where the law required these to be made in the early part of the year. But before the end of the session the Legislature passed an act declaring that the capital of national banks was exempt from taxation, but that the shares might be included in the assessment of the personal property of holders, and specifically providing that the rate of assessment should not be higher than that imposed on other moneyed capital, and that deductions should be allowed for debt as in the case of other personal property. A separate act placed the shares of State banks on the same footing with those of national banks, and another provided for a tax of one half of one per cent, on the "average of all sums of money used or employed" in the State by foreign banks or bankers. Later in the year the United States Circuit Court at Syracuse decided, in the case of the Albany Exchange Bank, that the act of 1866 was wholly invalid for conflict with the Federal statute, and that assessments under it were of no effect. An injunction was granted restraining the collection of the tax, although deductions for debt were allowed. The decision was rendered in November by District Judge Wallace. Still later, in the early part of 1881, it was further decided at Albany by Judge Wallace that the bank could recover the taxes paid under protest in previous years. Even the new act of 1880 has been called in question. Judge Wallace sustained its validity in one of the Albany cases in 1881, but other suits are pending which involve the question of its validity.

The effort to abolish deductions for debt from the assessment of personal property was defeated, as was that which aimed at a "listing system," requiring citizens to fill out and swear to a full schedule of their property subject to taxation. Dissatisfaction with the tax laws was hardly mitigated by the action of the Legislature, and the subject continued to enter largely into public discussions. It was destined
to occupy a still larger share of attention in the Legislature of 1881 than in that of 1880.

The subject of regulating railroad traffic was brought before the Legislature by the report of the Assembly investigating committee, of which A. B. Hepburn was the chairman. This committee had been appointed in 1879, and had conducted its inquiries during a large part of that year. The report, including all the evidence taken, filled four bulky volumes. The investigation had taken a wide range, and exhausted all questions of abuses and irregularities in management. The conclusions of the committee were that charges in regard to discriminations, special rates, secret rebates, "stock-watering," etc., were fully proved; that the necessity existed for restrictive legislation, and that the State had the requisite authority for bringing the corporations under the regulation of law. A series of six acts was submitted to the Legislature for its approval, as affording the measure of relief deemed of immediate importance. The first of these was an amendment of the general law of 1850 restricting the increase of their capital by railroad companies. It provides that an increase shall be made only when necessary to effect the legitimate purpose of raising new capital for construction or operation, and then only with the concurrence of two thirds of the stockholders and the approval of the State Engineer. The second provided that when two or more companies were consolidated, the stock capital of the resulting corporation should not be greater than the sum of the capitals of the companies of which it was formed. The agreement for a consolidation was also required to be subject to the approval of two thirds in interest of the stockholders. The third measure regulated voting at meetings of stockholders, and prohibited voting on proxies furnished by persons to whom stock had been pledged. The fourth was known as the "Anti-discrimination Bill," and required equal facilities under the same circumstances to be furnished to all customers on equal terms. It forbade discriminations between persons and all secret or special rates, and prohibited a higher charge for a shorter than for a longer distance. The fifth, known as the "Commission Bill," provided for three railroad commissioners, to have supervision over the operations of railroad companies, and to see that all laws in regard to them were enforced. The commissioners were required to make investigation of accidents and of complaints against the companies, and to make annual reports to the Legislature. The sixth of the bills submitted by the committee provided for fuller reports to be made by the railroad companies, specifying all the various items to be included. A supplementary report was afterward made in regard to the leasing of the old insane asylum in New York City, and a bill was submitted with it, intended to prevent a virtual "watering" of stock by the lease of the property of one or more companies to another having no property of its own, but issuing and disposing of stock representing so outlay of capital.

Four of the six original bills were passed without material change, and with no very strenuous opposition, but the "Anti-discrimination" and "Commission" Bills were strongly opposed by the railroad interest, especially the former of the two. This opposition had much effect, particularly in the Senate. The Commission Bill, after being favorably dealt with in the Assembly in the first stages of its progress, was unaccountably defeated on the third reading, and a motion to reconsider, of which notice was given, never came to a vote. So this measure did not reach the Senate. The Anti-discrimination Bill passed the Assembly, but in the Senate it was so far modified as to make it unacceptable to the former body. It was finally sent to a conference committee which failed to agree, and it was therefore lost at the close of the session. The supplementary bill in regard to leases passed the Assembly, but in the Senate was sent to a committee which never reported it.

The question of railroad regulation continued to be a prominent topic of public discussion throughout the year, the Chamber of Commerce of New York City taking an energetic part in support of the policy of regulation.

The other legislation of the session was unimportant. The resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution for biennial sessions of the Legislature failed in the Senate. There were some minor changes made in the election laws. Among these were the requirement of separate ballots for "county" and "judicial" officers, and a provision for uniformity in the ballots, requiring them to be of plain white paper, without distinguishing marks, and printed in plain type and black ink, with a caption "in one straight line, in black ink, with plain type of the size now generally known and designated as 'great primer Roman condensed capitals.'

The State Comptroller addressed to the Governor the following charges regarding the management of the Binghamton Asylum:

STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. ALBANY, APRIL 20, 1881.

To his Excellency A. B. Cornell, Governor, etc.

Sir: The very large appropriation asked for by the Trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, greatly in excess of the sum originally thought sufficient to make the necessary alterations in the Insane Asylum building to fit it for its new use, having attracted my attention, I requested Mr. Leechworth, President of the State Board of Charities, and Mr. Gallien, the Deputy-Comptroller, to proceed to Binghamton and make an examination of the expenditures of the said board. I have the honor to submit their report.

I have carefully considered the facts therein mentioned, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The law, in the text as exactly as they have departed materially from the plans approved by the State Board of Charities, and have neglected to submit for approval other plans, specifications, and estimates involving large expenditures.
y have violated the law in that they did not
r by contract, but by day's work.
y have violated the law, in that they have ex-

have violated the law in that they have
resolution to pay the architect and building
rent in excess of six dollars per day
by the statute.
ent management has been careless, reck-
of an exceedingly extravagant nature, an
al disbursement of the State's moneys seem-
ing lost sight of entirely. It is intended
 to enlarge the asylum to the capacity of
ates. Large amounts of money must an-
c required to accomplish that end. An
al and judicious application of these sums
ally upon the management of the Trustees,
whole financial success of the institution
upon them.
ch in the joint report
stworth and Mr. Gallien, I do not see how
success of the institution can be attained
present management. I therefore recom-
removal of the Trustees appointed by virtue
r 233, laws of 179.

J. W. WADSWORTH, Comptroller.

matter was submitted to the Senate by
error in the following communication,
action was taken:

of New York, Executive Chamber,

note:

attention is respectfully called to the accom-
letter of the Comptroller, charging Alvin
, William S. Smith, Edward D. Van Slyck,
ere, William E. Knight, Samuel I. Halli-
sey C. Ford, Erastus Root, and Frederick O.
Trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for the
Insane, appointed pursuant to chapter 209 of
of 1797, with violations of law and extra-
management of the official trust confided
the manner and instances set forth and
therein. The report of the Deputy-Com-
President of the State Board of Charities in
the same subject is herewith submit-
ing from the official reports above mentioned
charges referred to are true, you are hereby
ordered to remove the said Trustees.

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

Republican party of the State opened
at Lesale campaign early, with an apparent
of winning the election. The cover-

Republican of the State of New York, assoc-
bled to appoint delegates to represent them in the
National Convention, reaffirm the principles and pat-
triotic purposes of the Republican party, hereby
declared and faithfully acted upon, and deeply
impressed with the responsibility now devolved upon
them, declare the safety of the nation is again imperiled
by the virulent and unlawful efforts of the Democratic
party to overthrow State governments, as represented
by the conduct of its leaders in Maine and in dele-
ted by the conduct of the Southern States, thereby intending to secure
control of the General government by deeds of vio-
ence and fraud and in defiance of the carefully con-
stituted judicial authorities. In the presence of these
greater and more threatening dangers, it is the duty of the
Republican party, in its united strength, to meet and
prevent them; and to this end, mindful of their great
responsibility in the coming Presidential contest, and
of the fact that it must be determined by the electoral
vote of this State, the Republicans of New York here-
by solemnly pledge to the Republicans of other States
their ability to cast it for Ulysses S. Grant. We
clare that in him we deposit absolute trust for his hon-
esty, his fidelity to duty, his serene judgment and
solid intelligence, his varied experiences, and for the
uniform success that has ever attended his efforts in
securing the integrity, perpetuity, grandeur, and pro-
sperty of our common country. For these reasons and
because we are satisfied with him, the nation North
and South decidedly greet the candidate deserving its
confidence. We present him as entitled to the sub-
frages of every patriotic citizen. We also declare the
objection to a third Presidential term applies only to
a third consecutive term and is utterly inapplicable to
the reflection of General Grant, who is and has been
a private citizen, absent from the country, destitute
of all Presidential or official influence or patronage,
and whose election must be by the free and unin-
people, unaided by those influences which alone give
force, if any there be, to that objection: therefore,
Resolved, That the Republicans of New York be
lieve the renomination of Ulysses S. Grant, as a Presi-
dential candidate, is of urgent importance, and that
the delegates this day appointed shall be instructed
instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts
to secure his nomination.

An amendment was offered, substituting the
name of James G. Blaine for that of General
Grant, and striking out the reference to the third
term. This was afterward modified so as to
leave the delegates to the National Conven-
tion unpledged, and, after a lively discus-
sion, was in that form rejected by a vote of
180 yeas to 217 nays. The resolution was
then adopted with the preamble as reported.
The list of delegates at large, subject to the con-
mittee appointed for that purpose, and of dis-
trict delegates as selected by the representa-
tives from the districts, was adopted by the
Convention as a whole. The delegates at large
were Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell,
Chester A. Arthur, and James D. Warren.
The candidates for electors and members of the
State Committee were also approved as report-
ed, and the State Committee was empowered
to fill vacancies in its own membership.

The Democratic Convention was held at
Syracuse, on the 20th of April. An attempt
had previously been made in the city of New
York to secure a united delegation from the
"regular" and "Tammany" organizations to a
proposal emanating from a body called the
"Democratic Union." The New York Commit-
tee of the regular organization sent a reply
inclosing the following resolution:
WHEREAS, In the judgment of this committee, every honorable person will agree to the union and consolidation of the Democracy; but the unconditional support of candidates nominated by National and State Conventions, accorded with the time-honored usages of the Democracy party, is a cardinal principle and obligation imposed upon every Democracy organization; and

WHEREAS, To recognize and negotiate with any faction that arrogates to itself the privilege of violating this essential rule of political action would be a dangerous precedent and a fatal concession: therefore,

Resolved, That we disapprove of any arrangement that necessarily involves the responsibility of introducing into the National or party conventions delegates from any organization which threatens to dispute their authority and repudiate their candidates. Whenever such organization consents to unite with the regular Democracy in the unreserved support of national and State candidates, this committee will be prepared cordially to arrange the terms and conditions upon which Democratic cooperation and harmony can be secured and perpetuated.

The Tammany organization took no part in the State Convention, but, at a gathering of its own, appointed delegates to the Democratic National Convention. At the regular Convention delegates from the Circuit of St. Louis were appointed, candidates for Presidential electors were nominated, and the following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of New York renew their fidelity to the principles set forth by the National Democratic Convention of 1854; and approved by decisive popular majorities in the Presidential election of 1856. The victory then won was in the name and for the sake of reform. The people were defrauded of the fruits of that victory by a false count of the electoral votes. Reform throughout the Federal Administration is still an imperative necessity. It yet remains for the party to rescue the national Government from the fetters of popular government. But the Democratic party of New York also declare their settled conviction that the success of that conspiracy against the people will be additional sovereignty, which, by perjuries, forgeries, bribes, and violence, in effect, disfranchised 4,800,316 voting citizens—a large majority of all—and which, by a false count of the electoral votes, reversed the result of the last Presidential election, compels the next to turn upon a single commanding issue. That issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of this Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen. That duty is to vindicate the right of the people to elect a self-government; that is, whether this generation shall condemn or snatch from the long-doing of those Republican party leaders who four years ago frustrated the people's deliberate will and cheated them of their choice in the supreme act of their sovereignty; whether shall preserve and transmit to coming generations our own glorious political heritage, or paralyze the cause of popular sovereignty here and throughout the world. Despite a century of broadening precedents, despite the guarantees of the Declaration of Independence, of every Bill of Rights, of the Federal Constitution, and of every State constitution, establishing the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rulers at will, those party leaders nevertheless foist a defeated candidate into the chair of the highest branch of government, there to administer the government according to a policy condemned by the people, through ministers repudiated by the people, through the chief of the people, sanctioned by the advocates, and apologists, all who were straightway rewarded for their services in the conspiracy of fraud by the fruits of that unexampled political crime. Republicans can not shrink the care of their own destinies. A government of the people, for the people, by the people, must be adopted to promote the union and consolidation of the Democracy; but the unconditional support of candidates nominated by National and State Conventions, accorded with the time-honored usages of the Democracy party, is a cardinal principle and obligation imposed upon every Democracy organization; and

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be appointed, are hereby instructed to enter that Convention as a unit, and act and vote as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof; and, in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate by any other organization, and shall not forthwith, in writing, decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated, and the delegates shall proceed to fill the same; and it is hereby also empowered to supply any vacancies by death, absence, resignation, or otherwise.

And whereas the Democratic party is the Democracy of the people; and whereas the Democratic party of this State in the last four national contests, instructed its delegates to the Democratic National Conventions to enter the Convention as a unit, and act and vote as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof; and, in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate by any other organization, and shall not forthwith, in writing, decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated, and the delegates shall proceed to fill the same; and it is hereby also empowered to supply any vacancies by death, absence, resignation, or otherwise.

Resolved, That, in case any attempt should be made...
or divide the delegation by contesting a portion of the delegates, and any of the objects by this Convention should count an attempt by assuming to act separately of the delegation appointed by this or the other the National Convention in the capacity or majority, or should fail to cooperate, in which capacity the seats of such delegates shall be vacated.

he time for holding the Republican convention arrived, there were indications of several of the State dele-
tions of the Convention. Their position and claims are sufi-
icated by the following statement of sir number, which was communi-
cated in a letter to the editor of "JOURNAL":

ALBANY, May 6, 1880.

or of the Albany Evening Journal:

all myself of the column of the "Jour-
gles of Friends from various State in regard to my course as a delegate to the last Republican convention held that where a State Convention instructed its delegation to vote as a unit, it had the right to vote for its individual wishes. With Republicans that decision is final, as Convention had no power to overrule the General Term of the Supreme Court of Appeals. A convention of the Court of Appeals at large are bound by the instructions of the Convention. The district delegations are in the Convention. Wisely the wish of the Republicans of this district, blieasn of my district, with great unanimi-
um Blaine as the Republican candi-
Presidency, and with them, in this re-
un full accord. A roll-call at Chicago, and on each sub-
their shall be made, I shall vote for Blaine. He for him because he is the choice of the of the district which I represent. For him to-day he is, in my judgment the most popular Republican that it will be well for the Convention in making its choice, as on the time that it is the job of the country to enter upon a career of great was ruler. His Administration will continue to respect the Go-
the country will enter upon a career of great and hitherto unknown, as truly,

Robertson's lead was followed by his colleagues in the State Senate, oral statement of their purposes in under the guise of "personal expla-

The death of Chief Judge Church, of the Court of Appeals, occasioned the necessity of choosing his successor at the election in November, and the parties were called upon to nominate candidates for the office. The Republican State Committee, at a meeting held in New York on August 24th, decided not to call a convention for this purpose, but to put in nomination on its own responsibility Charles J. Folger, who had already been appointed by the Governor as Judge Church's successor. The proposition to hold a convention was negatived by a vote of five to twenty-six, and the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The general sense of the Republican party is opposed to a State Convention, for the reasons, among others, that the time occupied in the selection of delegates to a State Convention would con-

The Democratic State Committee, after some consideration of the matter, concluded to call a State Convention, being somewhat moved thereto by the determination of Mr. John Kelly, of New York, and the committee of the Tammany organization, to hold a convention if the regular party organization did not. The Convention was held at Saratoga on September 28th, and represented a union of the two factions. Charles A. Rapallo was nominated for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the following was adopted as a platform:

The Democrats of the State of New York, in convention assembled, reaffirm the declaration of principles made at the late Convention of 1879, and ratify the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. The Democrats of New York hereby pledge the thirty-five electoral votes of this State to Hancock for President and English for Vice-President, and we hereby express the confidence that the next Federal Administration will be conducted by constitutional methods; that the right of local self-government in the States will be respected; that industry will be relieved from the weight of unequal taxation; that American commerce will again be carried forward under the American flag; and that the union of these States will once more find its perfect and sure defense in the affection of all the people. The Democrats of New York congratulate their brethren upon the prospect which now opens to success throughout the whole country, and we think ourselves justified in claiming that the result is in part due to the manner in which we have asserted and applied democratic principles and methods of administration in our own State.

However, that the death of Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, has caused a grave loss to the court over which he presided, and has deprived the Democratic party of one of its most trusted and wisest counselors. We express our admiration for his great talents and exalted character, and will cherish his memory as a priceless heritage to the people of the State.

The union of the two Democratic factions
was maintained until after the election, their differences being reconciled in New York City, where they chiefly existed, by an agreement upon a division of the local nominations between the Tammany Hall and Irving Hall organizations. The candidate for Mayor of the city, Mr. William R. Grace, was selected by the Tammany Committee from a list of names submitted by that of the Irving Hall Democrats. The selection proved far more satisfactory to the Tammany faction than to the other, and many of the latter, together with the great body of independent voters, joined with the Republicans in support of William Dowd for Mayor. The local contest turned largely on the public-school question and the fact that Mr. Grace was a Roman Catholic, and it was probably not without effect on the State and national elections.

The total vote cast for Presidential electors on November 2d was 1,106,226. Of those, 555,544 were for the Republican, 834,511 for the Democratic, 12,873 for the "Greenback," and 1,517 for the Prohibition ticket. There were 80 votes for the Antimasonic candidates, and 1,201 returned as "scattering." The Republican plurality over the Democratic vote was 21,033; majority over all, 5,862. The vote for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals was 1,094,134, of which Folger received 562,821, Rapallo 517,661, Armstrong, Greenback candidate, 13,185, and 469 were "scattering." Folger's plurality was 44,160. An amendment of the Constitution was voted upon and ratified by a majority of 110,878 out of a total vote of 338,128. The vote for Mayor in New York City was 101,780 for Grace, and 96,715 for Dowd, making the plurality of the former 5,065.

The constitutional amendment which was ratified provided for detailing Judges of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts of New York and the City Court of Brooklyn to hold special terms of the Supreme Court in their districts, and for the continuation of the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals who are forced to retire by reason of being seventy years of age before the expiration of the term for which they were elected, provided they have served on the bench ten years, such continuation to be only for the unexpired term.

Charles J. Folger, who was elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in Massachusetts, April 16, 1818. At the age of fourteen years he removed with his parents from Nantucket to Geneva, New York, where he entered Hobart College, graduating in 1836. He studied law at Canandaigua, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Albany in 1839. After practicing a short time at Lyons, he finally settled down at Geneva in 1840. In 1844 he was chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ontario County, and Master and Examiner in Chancery, positions which were abolished by the remodeling of the judiciary by the Constitution of 1844. In 1851 he was elected County Judge in Ontario, and held the position four years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1861, and served in that body continuously until 1869, taking a prominent part in the important legislation of that period. In 1869 he accepted the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. In 1871 he was elected to the bench of the Court of Appeals as one of the Associate Judges for the full term of fourteen years. On the death of Chief Judge Church, he was appointed by Governor Cornell to fill the vacancy until the election which confirmed him in the position.

About two weeks before the election considerable excitement was produced by the publication in New York City of the following letter, alleged to have been written by the Republican candidate for the Presidency:

[PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1860.

Dear Sir: Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand.

I take it that the question of employees is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest.

We have a treaty with the Chinese Government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the General Government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing and corporate interests are conserved in the matter of labor.

Very truly yours.

J. A. GARFIELD.

H. L. MORSE, Employers' Union, Lynn, Massachusetts.

General Garfield at once denounced this as forgery, but a fac simile of the manuscript having been printed, a prominent member of the Democratic National Committee, who was familiar with General Garfield's handwriting, publicly expressed the opinion that it was genuine. It was widely circulated by the committee and the press, and occasioned much bitter controversy. Shortly before the election, an attaché of the newspaper in which the letter first appeared was arrested on a charge of forging it, and an investigation was begun by the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York. Evidence was produced to the effect that there was no such person as H. L. Morse of Lynn, and tending plainly to show that this letter had been concocted and a forgery committed for political effect. The accused was held for trial, but a Nolle prosequi was subsequently entered in the case. One of the witnesses who testified to the genuineness of the letter was, however, convicted of perjury and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Controversy in regard to the power of the Mayor of the city of New York to remove the heads of executive departments, which began in 1879, continued throughout the greater part of the year. The charter of the city provides for such removals by the Mayor, on charges and after a hearing, subject to the approval of the Gov-
the State. Mayor Cooper had retain the police commissioners, and, ing them an opportunity to answer es against them in person, had rear counsel or to make a judicial in a of his charges. In the case of one commissioner, Mr. Sidney P. Nichols, noval had received the approval of nor in April, 1879, the matter was to the courts by an application for a reviv caveat for his reinstatement. This cases involving the Mayor's power were in litigation for several months, was much conflict of judicial opinion; but the Court of Appeals de the Mayor was bound to conduct a query, hearing evidence and argume he could remove the officials ion his charges were directed. This determined the controversy in favor missioners and against the Mayor, ancional condition of the State is de the Governor to be "eminently satis-

The following statement exhibits ions of the financial department for year, and the general condition of Treasury on the 30th of September:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janes in the Treasury at the ber 1, 1879</td>
<td>$4,545,506.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts during the fiscal yea ber 90</td>
<td>11,485,570.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures during the year</td>
<td>13,689,627.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a the Treasury September 30...</td>
<td>$8,443,315.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts into the Treasury on acc general fund revenue during month 10</td>
<td>$8,359,596.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficiency, September 30</td>
<td>$390,419.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From county Treasurers, Septem state tax of 1879</td>
<td>$322,506.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid on account of 1889 appro- included in tax levy, payable into</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury in April and May, 1881, 60,000 are for New Capitol</td>
<td>1,048,655.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficiency of the statement as shown by the state, 1879</td>
<td>$1,267,672.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficiency of the statement as shown by the state, 1879</td>
<td>$1,267,672.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus September 30, 1880</td>
<td>$600,759.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th of September, 1879, the total at was $9,122,054.87, classified as fol-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>representing Indian annuities</td>
<td>$125,004.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representing Indian annuities</td>
<td>$69,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th of September, 1880, the total at was $9,114,085.87, classified as fol-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>representing Indian annuities</td>
<td>$125,004.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$7,398,076.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses for ordinary repairs, superintendence, and collec of tolls</td>
<td>$889,015.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus revenues of the canals for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1880</td>
<td>$913,118.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| A comparison with the previous year shows the following results:
| A gain in revenue of...                                               | $278,981.89  |
| Increase in expenses...                                               | 187,941.09   |
| Gain in net revenue...                                                | $141,540.80  |
| The amount necessary to meet the constitutional requirements in regard to the canal debt for the year is as follows: |
| For interest on canal debt                                           | $388,908.00  |
| For the sinking fund                                                 | 450,000.00   |
| Total                                                                | $838,908.00  |
| Surplus revenue realized                                             | $111,118.79  |
| Deficiency for year ending September 30, 1880                        | $677,780.21  |
| Add deficiency in tax levy                                           | 34,007.00    |
| Add for interest on these deficiencies until the same can be realized from taxes | $4,300.00    |
| Total amount to be supplied by tax                                   | $752,717.99  |

The canals were suddenly closed by ice in November, and more than one thousand boats were arrested in their passage. Of these, 746 were loaded with grain for tidewater, containing approximately six million bushels. The record of the calendar year showed an increase of 201 per cent. in the tonnage of canal traffic, and 22 per cent. in tolls. The following shows the toils and tonnage for the last four years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANALS</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tolls</td>
<td>$889,908</td>
<td>$909,846</td>
<td>$914,574</td>
<td>$1,155,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonage</td>
<td>4,835,000</td>
<td>3,111,080</td>
<td>3,089,872</td>
<td>4,928,290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of miles of railroad in the State is 9,186, of which 477 miles are horse-
railways. This includes the elevated railroads in the city of New York. The steam surface-routes have cost $695,525,828.48, the horse-railways $40,969,946.64, and the elevated roads $38,083,322.12, a total of $770,251,107.24. The steam surface-routes carried 47,197,985 passengers during the year, the horse-routes 344,900, 717, and the elevated roads 60,831,757. The steam surface-routes also carried 67,356,128 tons of freight. Their aggregate earnings were $108,965,556.04, operating expenses $64,996,959.54, leaving as net earnings $43,968,596.50, or 6% per cent. on the cost. The earnings of horse-railroads amounted to $13,449,121.87; cost of operating, $9,157,457.23; net earnings, $4,291,644.59, or 10% per cent. of cost. Earnings of elevated roads, $4,612,975.56; expense of operating, $5,644,025.24; surplus, $1,966,950.23, or about six per cent. on the cost. It is a denoteworthy fact that, notwithstanding the large number of passengers carried by the elevated railways in New York City, the horse-railways carried a larger number, and showed a larger aggregate of receipts, than in 1877, when these structures were not yet in operation, with the exception of the unimportant line on the extreme west side of the city. The total paid-up capital of all the steam-railroad companies of the State is $516,984,307.91; of the horse-railroad companies, $211,709,807.94; total funded debt of steam-rails, $561,270,474.53; of horse-rails, $16,706,706.08; floating debt of steam-rails, $27,302,156.29; of horse-rails, $1,584,683.19. The aggregate of stock and debt is $505,507,218.72 for steam and $42,992,304.21 for horse-rails, but of the former only $692,571,488.93 represents roads within the limits of the State.

There were 68 banks of discount and deposit doing business under the laws of the State on the 1st of October, at which date their condition was as follows:

| Resources | $39,530,175 |
| Capital | 15,729,200 |
| Surplus profits | 8,008,290 |
| Deposits | 10,706,774 |
| Other liabilities | 11,265,093 |

During the year deposits increased $9,586,184; profits, $321,715; loans and discounts, $12,925,180. The net aggregate increase in assets was $13,157,573. Six banks closed during the year, four of which went into voluntary liquidation, one was converted into a national bank, and one failed. One new banking association was formed during the year.

One hundred and twenty-eight savings-banks reported July 1, 1980, eleven of which do not receive deposits and have only a nominal existence. Three went into voluntary liquidation, paying depositors in full.

The aggregate resources of these institutions amounted, on the 1st of January, 1981, to $400,944,892. This includes a surplus of $47,099,094, the deposits amounting to $353,825,657. This is an increase for the year of $34,271,155, and is larger by many millions than ever before known in the history of these institutions. The increase of surplus for the year is $12,371,142, and of number of depositors, 89,287. The whole number of depositors was 953,707, which is greater by more than seventy thousand than in any previous year.

Of trust, loan, and mortgage companies, twelve institutions are in operation, having $11,377,975 capital and $96,713,717 of resources. Also eight corporations for the safe keeping and guarantee of personal property, with aggregate capital of $1,376,900.

There are 187 fire-insurance companies doing business in the State, of which 87 are organized under its laws, 58 belong to other States, and 22 are foreign. Their total assets are $148,248,869; liabilities, including capital stock, $94,107,073; surplus, $49,146,866; gross income for the year, $60,548,186; gross expenses, $58,282,513. Of life-insurance companies, there are twelve organized under the laws of the State, with 202,562,831 of assets and $188,675,366 of liabilities, and nineteen belonging to other States, whose assets are $186,962,961, and liabilities, $186,562,705. There are eighteen marine insurance companies, seven of which are organized under the laws of the State, and their assets are $20,147,902, the surplus over liabilities amounting to $3,553,707, and four casualty insurance companies, with $1,800,000 of assets and a net surplus of $271,469.

The amount expended on the new Capitol at Albany during the year was $1,251,989.02, and $421,180.60 of funds remained in the hands of the commissioners.

The public-school statistics for the year ending with September 30th are as follows:

| Total receipts, including balance on hand September 30, 1879 | $1,906,966,14 |
| Total expenditures | 10,929,071.98 |
| Amount paid for teachers' wages, | 7,600,291.99 |
| Amount paid for schoolhouses, repairs, furniture, etc., | 1,146,883.15 |
| Estimated value of schoolhouses and sites | 89,142,990.99 |
| Number of school districts, | 11,268 |
| Number of school districts, excluding city districts | 11,235 |
| Number of teachers employed for the legal term of school | 10,294 |
| Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year | 80,736 |
| Number of children attending public schools | 1,003,208 |
| Number of persons attending normal schools | 4,238 |
| Number of children of school age in private schools | 196,572 |
| Number of votes for school directors | 232,545 |
| Number of persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years | 1,681,738 |

The property, real and personal, held for charitable purposes in the State, may be set down in round numbers as follows:

| By State institutions | $4,909,000.00 |
| By cities and counties | 5,500,000.00 |
| By incorporated associations | $1,900,000.00 |

| Total | $30,409,000.00 |

The total expenditure during the year for the support of the several charitable institutions, public and private, reached about eight million dollars. The average number of beneficiaries was approximately as follows:
NEW YORK. 579

casitas ........................................ 4,600
county institutions ........................................ 15,700
total benevolent institutions ........................................ 34,300
44,700

otal number of insane persons in the State and local asylums, poor-houses, rate asylums, for the years stated, was

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>2,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>9,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>8,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>7,421</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

verage annual increase of insane for years was 400 persons. The Buffalo which has been so far completed as to odate 300 patients, cost about $1,250,

verage number of prisoners in the Clinburn, and Sing Sing Prisons for the last

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>8,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>8,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>2,797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

arnings and expenditures of the sev-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>$317,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>$15,189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUBURN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$114,925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLINTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$34,902</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$18,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

were about 500 inmates at the Elmira story during the year. The cost of ance was $21,335, while the earnings ed to $62,657, leaving a deficiency of

organized militia or “National Guard” tate comprises six divisions, eleven bri-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>18,102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

were about 500 passengers arriving at the New York from foreign ports during was 782,980. Of these, 227,371 were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>63,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

was 1879 was 186,

f the total immigrant arrivals, 112,119 the Western States and 63,368 to the States, while 137,561 remained in New inte. The Southern States drew out Canada 1,627. The distribution of nts in some other States was as fol-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas, 4,237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan, 11,808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas, 3,546</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The monthly arrivals of immigrants for the year were as follows: January, 5,977; Feb-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May, 55,064</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 42,027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 25,822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 25,321</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 26,942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 30,702</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 18,904</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December, 15,992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were remaining on the 1st of December 337 sick inmates in the hospital, 115 insane in the asylum, 85 cripples and 42 children at the Refuge. The Castle Garden Labor Bureau found employment for 59,942 applicants during the year. The Board of Commissioners has incurred a debt of $338,375.88 in consequence of insufficient appropriations. The United States Government has been persistently urged for several years to relieve the State of the expense of caring for immigrants whose destin-

According to the Federal census, the State has 5,098,644 inhabitants, but the table of population by counties and classification has not been completed in time for insertion here.

The cities of the State having more than 20,000 inhabitants are the following: New York, 1,206,590; Brooklyn, 566,889; Buffalo, 155,137; Albany, 90,863; Rochester, 86,747; Troy, 56,747; Syracuse, 51,791; Utica, 36,913; Water-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,206,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>566,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>155,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>90,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>86,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy</td>
<td>56,747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It costs the State about $200,000 a year to attend to the needs of arriving immigrants. The Board of Commissioners aid them in reaching their destination and in obtaining employment and care for the sick and temporarily helpless at the institutions on Ward’s Island, where 3,933 persons were received during the year. There were remaining on the 1st of December 337 sick inmates in the hospital, 115 insane in the asylum, 85 cripples and 42 children at the Refuge. The Castle Garden Labor Bureau found employment for 59,942 applicants during the year. The Board of Commissioners has incurred a debt of $338,375.88 in consequence of insufficient appropriations. The United States Government has been persistently urged for several years to relieve the State of the expense of caring for immigrants whose destin-

According to a report of the Census Bureau, prepared by Robert Porter, the total valuation of property in the State is $2,679,139,139, of which $2,356,699,313 is for real estate, and $353,469,329 for personal property. The same authority gives the aggregate of the bonded debt of counties as $11,601,875.09; floating debt of counties, $786,634.71; bonded debt of cities of 7,500 inhabitants and more, $268,787,710.35; floating debt of the same, $7,075,988.59; bonded debt of cities, villages, etc., of less than 7,500 inhabitants, $1,781,960.95; floating debt of the same, $29,777.55; bonded debt of towns, $15,601,930.93; floating debt of towns, $100,576.72; grand total of local indebtedness exclusive of school districts, $348,766,118.87. The amount of taxation is presented as follows: State, $4,940,460.18; county, $6,204,517.24; cities of 7,500 inhabitants.
NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHFIELD, THOMAS G. B.

and more, $32,265,008.47; cities and villages of less than 7,500 inhabitants, $945,338.54; town or townships, $4,722,646.21; total, $45,977,007.64; bonded debt, $2,945,199.55, and not including school-district taxation. The statistics given for the city of New York in these matters are: valuation of real estate, $1,049,840,358; personal property, $197,552,075; total valuation, $1,246,392,411; bonded debt, $136,408,789.86; floating debt, $26,059,966.41; total indebtedness, $142,446,700.07; share of State tax, $2,388,968.28; city tax, $20,936,928.65; total taxation, exclusive of school, $23,304,882.93; school-tax, $1,382,155.91.

There were during the summer several disasters of an unusual character, closely connected with New York. On the night of June 11th the steamers Narragansett and Stonington, plying between New York City and Stonington, Connecticut, and connecting with railroad for Boston, came into collision in a fog near the mouth of the Connecticut River on Long Island Sound. The Narragansett took fire, and about fifty passengers lost their lives. In the afternoon of June 28th the steamer Shewannaka, plying between New York and several towns on the north shore of Long Island, took fire on its way from the city when off College Point, and was run aground and burned to the water's edge. In this case also about fifty lives were lost, mostly by drowning. On the evening of July 18th the Hudson River tunnel in course of construction under the Hudson River from Jersey City to New York caved in, and twenty workmen were suffocated and buried in the ruins. Several weeks were occupied in recovering the bodies and restoring the work to the condition it was in previous to the disaster.

The Hudson River Tunnel is intended to furnish the means of extending the railways which now terminate on the New Jersey side of the river to the heart of the city of New York. It is in process of construction by a company with $10,000,000 capital, and consists of two shafts about twenty-five feet in diameter side by side and penetrating below the bed of the river. The excavation is carried on with the aid of compressed air, which keeps the soil and silt in position until a casing of iron is put in, within which the masonry of the tunnel is built. The beginning is made on either side of the river from an upright circular shaft which is connected with the horizontal shafts by an air-lock. The tunnel has been extended some hundreds of feet from the New Jersey side, and work has been begun on the New York side. The entire length will be about 12,000 feet; or one mile beneath the river, and nearly three quarters of a mile underground on either side.

NORTHFIELD, THOMAS GEORGE BARRING, Earl of first Lord of the Admiralty in the new English Ministry, was born in 1826, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated (second class in classics) in 1846. He is the eldest son of the first Baron Northfield, who was long known as Sir Francis Baring. He was successively private secretary to the Lord of the Treasury, to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, to Sir Charles Wood at the India Board, and at the Admiralty till 1857, when he was returned to the House of Commons for Penryn and Falmouth, which constituency he continued to represent in the Liberal interest till he became a peer on the death of his father in 1866. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May, 1857, to February, 1858. He has since held the following offices: Under-Secretary of State for India, from June, 1859, to January, 1861; Under-Secretary for War, from the latter date till June, 1866; and again under Mr. Gladstone, from December, 1868, until February, 1872, when he succeeded the late Lord Mayo as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He resigned the viceroyalty in 1876, and was then advanced to the dignities of Viscount Baring and Earl of Northfield.

NORTH CAROLINA. Governor Jarvis called the General Assembly together on the 21st of February to take action on a proposition of W. J. Best, of New York, and others, for the purchase of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the speedy completion of the road. Of this railroad, the section running from Salisbury westward to Asheville, 148 miles in length, was practically first among the others. The tunnel of the tunnel in course of construction under the Hudson River, from Jersey City to New York caved in, and twenty workmen were suffocated and buried in the ruins. Several weeks were occupied in recovering the bodies and restoring the work to the condition it was in previous to the disaster.

The tunnel was extended some hundreds of feet from the New Jersey side, and work has been begun on the New York side. The entire length will be about 12,000 feet; or one mile beneath the river, and nearly three quarters of a mile underground on either side.
The State is to receive $550,000 of these bonds to reimburse it for expenditures made since its purchase of the road in 1875. In case of failure to perform the requirements of the contract, if the State agrees not to choose to enforce specific performance, the entire division from Salisbury to Paint Rock will be forfeited to the State, subject only to the lien resting upon it already, and a conditional mortgage which is not due until the road is completed to Murphy. The railroad when completed to Paint Rock will be worth, it is estimated, $3,000,000. The purchasers agree not to discriminate against the cities and towns of North Carolina in the matter of transportation charges, nor favor any owners to the detriment of others. The State agrees to furnish 500 convicts to be employed in the construction of the railroad, for whose labor the syndicate is to pay the State $125 each, or $62,500 altogether, per annum for five years. The Governor had been advised not to assent to the proposition of the Legislature by a majority of the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and by a majority of the Board of Internal Improvements. The representatives of the State in Congress favored the acceptance of the proposition by the New York capitalists. It was the first offer ever made to take the railroad out of the hands of the State and to complete it with private capital. The probable cost of the extra session, which need not last over ten days, was estimated at $13,387. The advantages offered by the proposition were the relief of the people from 1880, 000 annual taxation. $59,500 interest on the railroad bonds, $70,000 for material used in the extension of the road, $45,000 for the support of convicts, and $3,500 or more for the expenses of collection, and the rapid completion by the investment of about $4,000,000 of foreign capital of the railroad which was projected nearly thirty years ago, the discharge of the duty and engagements of the State to the inhabitants of the western counties, and the development of that valuable mineral region.

The charter for this railroad was first granted in the session of 1854-55, and work was begun soon after. It was from the beginning the subject of political discussion, and pledges for its speedy completion have been made by rival political parties in nearly every campaign. Prior to 1868 the State issued bonds for this work to the amount of $4,000,000; $1,300,000 were paid by counties and private parties; and the company issued mortgage bonds for nearly $1,500,000. Before the purchase of the road by the State in 1873 as much as $7,000,000 in cash, including the proceeds of the sale of $6,640,000 of special tax-bonds, had passed through the hands of the officers of the company; and yet the construction had not advanced beyond Old Fort, in McDowell County. The road was sold at auction, the State bidding it in for $800,000, for which amount 7 per cent. mortgage bonds payable in 1890 were issued, the interest being guaranteed and the coupons made receivable for taxes. The road was placed in the hands of a company in 1877, and considerable work has been done since the reorganization, the State providing the materials and a force of convict laborers averaging about 500. The cost to the State up to March 1, 1880, was as follows: for iron, etc., $150,175; for interest, $286,175; for support of convicts, $140,081; total, $516,379. From estimates prepared by the president of the company, there would be required within two years $220,000 to repair the road between Salisbury and Asheville; $650,000 would be needed to build and equip the road from Asheville to Painted Post, and $5,330,000 to construct the Ducktown line; and the time required to complete both branches under existing laws would be thirty years. The net earnings of the completed portion in 1879 were $22,157, not enough to keep the road in all repair.

The General Assembly convened on the 15th of March, and adjourned on the 29th, after a session of thirteen days. The proposition of William J. Best had been submitted before the Governor convened the Assembly in the form of an engrossed bill. A redraft of the proposition was prepared and laid before the Legislature. In the new bill, besides a clearer statement of the terms of the contract, the principal change was a provision that in the case of default on the part of Best and his associates the State may take possession of the road and complete the roads as "by law may be directed," instead of the matter being subject to an arrangement between the State and Best. The bill passed both Houses on the eleventh day of the session. The principal amendment was one making the $550,000 bonds of the Western Division a prior and unconditional lien of the same standing with the existing bonds. Another change was one making the existing laws regarding the construction of the roads with convict-labor should continue in force if the grantees should not commence work within the stipulated two months. Not much general legislation was transacted in the extra session. The tax paid by liquor-dealers was reduced, the road law was amended, and a number of special acts were passed.

The completion of the contract with the purchasers of the Western North Carolina Railroad depended upon the validity of the act of 1879 repealing the charter of the Western Division of the railroad, which was alleged to be legislation of such nature "as impairs the obligation of contracts" and deprives a person "of his property without due process of law." The question was brought before the United States Supreme Court for adjudication by W. W. Rolins, President of the Western Division. The decision was against the latter, the effect being to vest the franchises and property of the Western Division, including cash and bonds in the...
NORTH CAROLINA.

hands of the officers of the extinct corporation, in the new company, subject to the claims of creditors of the Western Division, the remain-
der to be administered as a trust for the stock-
holders of the Western Division. The purchas-
ers of the State's interest had fulfilled their obligations up to the close of the year, paying off the floating debt according to a later amendment of the bill authorizing the sale, the limit of the obligation being $30,000, paying cash for the hire of the convicts, etc. The Paint Rock branch, when completed, will be, it is reported, a link in an extensive combination of railroads lately effected by capitalists of Richmond and other cities, taking in all the important lines of connection east of the Alleghany Mountains.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which is under the control of the State, is in a prosperous condition, having been able to pay the interest on its bonded debt of $195,500 and a judgment debt of $67,474, and having in the two years paid cash for all purchases, and spent considerable sums in repairing its roadways and keeping up its rolling-stock. Several offers have been made for the lease of the road, of which that of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company is favored by the stockholders. Of the stock of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal held by the State, in all $850,000, $100,000 has been exchanged for State bonds. The law authorizing the exchange expired January 1, 1880. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad has been graded fifty miles beyond Greensboro. The sale of first-mortgage bonds, authorized in 1879, will probably be sufficient to equip the road to Greensboro; $30,000 out of $50,000 appropriated was paid out in adjusting the indebtedness of this road. For the hire of convicts employed in the construction, the State receives first-mortgage bonds.

Pursuant to an act ratified March 14, 1879, George Davis, Montford McGhee, and Donald W. Bain were appointed commissioners to settle the portion of the State debt represented by the construction bonds of the North Carolina Railroad. The compromise effected by them involves the issue of $2,750,000 of new bonds in settlement, the authorization of which is dependent on the action of the Legislature. The State owns $3,000,000 of the $4,000,000 of stock of this railroad. The dividends on this stock were pledged for the payment of interest on the bonds. In 1886 the interest on the bonds remaining after the exchange of a portion for Raleigh and Gaston stock was funded. There were $2,795,000 of these bonds then outstanding. In 1871 the road was leased to the Richmond and Danville Company, and by order of the Federal Court in the Swasey suit, the rental was applied to pay the interest on the bonds. The bonds fall due in 1893, 1894, and 1895. If the adjustment proposed is accepted and the lease continues, the State will derive a surplus income from the road of $13,000. If the road ceases to be paying the amount of taxes to be raised for the payment of the interest will amount to $170,000 annually.

The summary of the total receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1880, is as follows:

| Total receipts | $34,996 94 |
| Total disbursements | 492,198 11 |

Balance in favor of receipts: $29,901 22

If all the expenses incurred in the quarter ending September 30th had been paid in that quarter, the balance in hand would have been so great. It is likely, however, that as great an amount will not be paid in the quarter ending September 30, 1881, so that this need not alter any estimate. Among the items in the receipts were the following: Drummer’s licenses, $42,500; fertilizer licenses, $34,000; general tax, including tax on banks, $298,280; income-tax, $2,602.48; Insane Asylum, special tax, $94,341.15; Penitentiary, special tax, $29,806.48; insurance companies, $15,161.94; merchants’ tax, $18,236.21; sewing-machines, $2,400; three fourths on purchases of liquors, $12,229.49; Western North Carolina Railroad, $10,041.67. The principal disbursements were as follows: Agricultural department, $24,697.07; Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, $30,000; commutation for loss of eyesight, etc., $1,370; fugitives from justice, $1,315; convict account, $2,083.25; General Assembly, $17,685.70; Insane Asylum at Raleigh, support account, $40,000; Western Insane Asylum at Morganton, $30,000; Colored Insane Asylum at Goldsborough, $22,500; Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, $24,576; interest on mortgage bonds of the Western North Carolina Railroad, $58,482; judiciary, $33,213.83; outside lunatics, $115; Oxford Orphan Asylum, $3,000; Penitentiary, $103,000; public printing, $7,900.68; Western North Carolina Railroad, $30,747.06. The gross amount of State taxes collected was $481,667.92; school-taxes, $342,290.68; county taxes, $1,809,714.66.

The following is a statement showing the amount of receipts and disbursements of the public funds of the State for each fiscal year from 1868 to 1880, inclusive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>$1,953,564 98</td>
<td>$2,015,909 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$2,004,571 03</td>
<td>$2,054,487 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$2,057,561 48</td>
<td>$2,034,214 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$2,054,147 89</td>
<td>$2,038,397 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$2,054,176 21</td>
<td>$2,028,282 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>$2,051,234 91</td>
<td>$2,018,481 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$2,051,115 47</td>
<td>$2,028,449 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>$2,061,117 67</td>
<td>$2,033,315 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$2,049,008 17</td>
<td>$2,026,062 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$2,038,032 33</td>
<td>$2,015,805 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$2,026,792 04</td>
<td>$2,014,327 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$2,024,969 95</td>
<td>$2,014,400 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$2,046,796 04</td>
<td>$2,017,920 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total assessed value of all kinds of property in the State, according to the returns of 1880, is $166,268,341. Of this amount, $161,
799,424 represents real estate; $38,531,897 personal property in fanning-utensils, money, solvent credit, shares, railroad franchises, and other classes; and $15,986,920 the value of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, and other live-stock.

The number of acres of land returned was 26,823,611; value, $38,034,985; the value of town lots, $18,764,599; compared with the report of 1872, there has been an advance in the aggregate value of land of $3,500,000, or 20 per cent, and in the value of town lots of $6,000,000, or 50 per cent. The value of farming-implements has increased from about $2,500,000 to $10,124,533. The amount of money on hand was returned as $5,106,076; solvent credits, $19,518,909; stock in incorporated companies, $992,819; other personal property, $992,582.

The counties giving the highest personality valuations are Wake, $2,703,991; Mecklenburg, $1,696,611; New Hanover, $1,381,162; Edgecombe, $1,316,384; Forsyth, $1,193,500; Guilford, $1,143,530. The number of horses was 137,133, value $5,871,008; mules 81,091, value $3,850,285; cattle 678,311, value $3,844,964; hogs 1,530,409, value $1,708,345; sheep 583,468, value $521,345; goats, 25,773. The number of horses and mules has increased 46,009, or 35 per cent., since 1870. Sheep have increased only 10 per cent. in number. Then only 82,000 whites paid a poll-tax, now 118,610 list themselves for taxation. Then 39,500 negroes listed, now 56,028 of them pay their taxes. The entire amount collected by way of taxes reaches $2,089,700, of which the counties spend two thirds, the schools one sixth, and the State about one fifth. The following school-taxes were collected: Tax on licensed retailers, $33,644.59; on white polls, $190,068.76; on colored polls, $27,252.42; 84 cents on total valuation of real and personal property, $133,576.87.

Dr. Worth, the State Treasurer, has labored persistently for ten years to have a scheme adopted for the adjustment of the State debt, and with final success. Under the act to compromise and commute the debt, passed at the session of 1879, he has taken up the old bonds of the State to January 1, 1881, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per cent. class</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forty per cent.</td>
<td>$4,579,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-five per cent.</td>
<td>1,963,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifteen per cent.</td>
<td>1,262,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$7,770,385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He has issued in lieu of these new four per cent. bonds of the State, to the amount of $2,-811,816, upon which the interest was promptly paid on the 1st day of January. The old bonds taken up were recorded, as required by law, and burned. The total amount outstanding and to be funded of the several classes was as follows before refunding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per cent. class</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forty per cent.</td>
<td>$5,577,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-five per cent.</td>
<td>4,700,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifteen per cent.</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$14,277,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first class, being the old State bonds, are refunded at 40 per cent. of the face value. The second class were to be funded at 25, and the third at 15 per cent. of their face value. Of the entire debt it is possible that a considerable percentage is lost and will never be presented. The new bonds taken in lieu of the old bear 4 per cent. interest. The funded debt will not amount to more than $4,000,000. The special tax-bonds which are repudiated by the people as unconstitutional and void, amounting to about $18,000,000, have never been declared invalid by the courts. The amendment to the Constitution prohibiting their payment was ratified by the popular vote in the November election. Suits have been brought for a recommendatory judgment against the State, and by the advice of the Council of State the Governor engaged extra counsel in order to defend the State's interests as completely as possible. Two former cases involving this question were not decided finally. The first suit, brought in 1869 by August Belmont, of New York, was dismissed by the United States Court because the order to the auditor to include the special tax in the tax-levy, for which he sued, was anticipated by the Legislature, who had passed an act prohibiting it. The second suit was decided in favor of the State in the first instance, but dismissed on appeal by the State Supreme Court.

The earnings of the Penitentiary approximated the cost, as seen in the following exhibit for the two years ending November 1st. The expenditures for the two years were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At the State Prison</td>
<td>$150,099.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Western North Carolina Railroad</td>
<td>$92,478.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad</td>
<td>$6,067.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts from convict-labor are reported as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work, etc., at Raleigh</td>
<td>$47,325.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work on Western North Carolina Railroad</td>
<td>103,996.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for convict-labor</td>
<td>21,945.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work on Yadkin Valley Railroad</td>
<td>55,653.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe department</td>
<td>46,620.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford Railroad</td>
<td>9,249.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other work, about</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$291,928.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this statement it appears that, if the earnings of the Penitentiary were paid for in cash, the receipts would exceed the expenditures. The number of convicts is gradually decreasing. The entire number in 1880 was 841, of whom 400 were received during the year. There were 48 discharged, and 16 pardoned; 41 died; and 12 escaped. About 300 are confined at the Penitentiary. The entire number received since the opening of the Penitentiary, in 1870, is 3,622. Of those in prison about three fourths are unable to read and write, and comparatively few are over thirty years of age, the negroes who have grown up since the war furnishing a larger proportion of criminals than those who were reared in slavery. The care of the convicts who work on the railroads is said to be insufficient, and in the Penitentiary better sanitary regulations are needed, as shown
by the large ratio of deaths. The intention of the directors is to make the Penitentiary self-sustaining by employing the convicts, such as must be kept within the walls, at useful trades, for which suitable buildings are needed. The receipts from the hire of convicts on the Western North Carolina Railroad have been applied to the completion of the walls and buildings of the Penitentiary. The entire number of convicts on October 30th was 925, which was less than the number in confinement in any of the three years previous.

For the year 1879 there were reported 271,000 white persons of school age, and 154 colored persons. Of the former, 153,000 attended school during the year, and of the latter, 85,000. The State has divided into 4,000 school districts, about four in each township. There are 2,590 schoolhouses for the white children, and 1,000 for the colored children. There were taught during the year 8,600 white and nearly 2,000 colored schools. The teachers were paid on the average $25 a month, $188,000 having been paid to the teachers of white schools and $110,000 to the teachers of the colored schools during the year. There was received from the poll-tax $156,000, from the property-tax $132,000, and from other sources about $60,000.

The inadequacy of the means for the support of public instruction afforded by the present tax laws dwelt upon in the message of the Governor, who recommends that the school-tax should be trebled, or raised from 8½ cents on the $100 of property to 25 cents, and from 25 to 75 cents on the poll. The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is notably deficient, being only $1,500 per annum, with no allowance for his necessary traveling expenses. The Board of Education has $91,500, invested in four per cent. United States consols, which, it is recommended, should be placed in the new State four per cent, as they can be obtained below par some ten per cent., while the former command a high premium.

The Governor recommends that the swamp lands, the title of which is vested in the Board of Education, should be made subject to entry and sale, in the same way as other vacant lands. Some of these lands, if cleared and drained, would be valuable. As it is, they are liable to be pillaged by the public. They have lain idle in the hands of the Board of Education for half a century. By the change in the law suggested they could be made to add to the taxable property of the State, and to yield a fund to aid the educational at a time when it would be of great service. The two normal schools established by the Legislature of 1876-77 have been very successful in their work of preparing teachers.

The university is intended to furnish its benefits gratuitously to as many students of the State as possible. At present one student is received free of tuition from each county. In addition to this the University has been accustomed to receive all indigent students of good character. The Governor recommends that two beneficiary students from each county be received, and that the appropriation be increased by $7,500 for this purpose. The State is indebted to the university fund derived from land-scrip donated by the United States in the sum of $125,000, which was invested in special tax-bonds and lost. The State now pays the interest on this amount, which is responsible. In the normal school department of the university 800 teachers have received instruction. There were in attendance in the university 166 students at the end of the school year, of whom 59 paid no tuition. Contributions received after the reorganization of the university in 1875, to the amount of about $20,000, were spent in repairs. With the $7,500 paid by the State under the Land-Scrip Act of 1862, the university has done something toward establishing the industrial and agricultural department required. For normal teaching the State allows $3,000 per annum.

The policy with regard to immigration adopted by the Department of Agriculture is to register lands for sale or to let, and through an agent in Europe to inform intending immigrants of the opportunities for settlement or employment. The agent in England has already brought many desirable tenants, purchasers, and laborers into the State. The registry fee for each tract of land, divided into smaller tracts, is one dollar. For every sale effected through the agency of the department, a commission of 2½ per cent. of the purchase-money is charged. Every settler is enabled to select his location from all the pieces of land on the register, and receives all the information and advice in making his choice that can be given. The Agricultural Department of North Carolina has been the model upon which South Carolina and other States have framed their laws constituting such a department. Bulletins of the results of experiments and tests at the experimental station are published monthly.

The Insane Asylum at Raleigh is overcrowded, and 190 or more applicants are waiting for admission. For the extensions which are projected $80,000 will be required. The Colored Asylum at Goldsboro has been opened, and contained 91 patients at the close of the year.

The Supreme Court Judges are overworked since the abolition of the fees for taking an appeal, and it is felt to be necessary either to increase the number of Judges or to regulate the appeals so as to diminish the work to be done. The imposition of a tax-fee of ten dollars in civil cases, and five dollars in criminal cases, is advised; and also the restoration of the twenty dollar attorney's fee. The costs now in a case in the Supreme Court are about nine dollars. They are less than they frequently are in the court of a justice of the peace. Fifteen dollars (twenty for the library, twenty for the attorney's fee, and ten for other costs) would not be
NORTH CAROLINA.

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The Superior Courts are also over-

It is necessary either to increase

courts for the trial of criminal

judges should hold three courts a

but no court should be

be now done, in the month of June,

at month for agriculturists. A codi-

the statutes is demanded. This labor

been done since the preparation of

The Governor calls for the es-

c of a Board of Pardons. He granted

irdons in 1879, and forty-six in 1880.

have been held for two years past

ial, in which much interest

shown by public-spirited citizens of

At the fair held at Raleigh in

Frederick Douglass, United States

Washington, who had been the

colored champion of abolition,

and to deliver the oration. intro-

or Jarvis, he expressed surprise and

on at the evidences he saw of the

the relations of the two races, and the

progress of the negro race:

all worth coming all the way from Wash-

, from a much greater distance north, to

had seen to-day, to witness the presence

of the Chief Executive of your great

here and meeting with you, men of the

and holding forth to you in words of

of soberness; encouraging and uplifting you

last; giving you a glorious send-off in the

knowledge and virtue and excellence,

no eloquence equal to that which he had

d to from the lips of the noble Governor.

go home and in the North and West would

he seen and heard to-day. He would

the platform, spread it from the press.

ot tell how much he had been affected by

once here to-day. He never expected to

he had heard or seen what he had seen.

was supposed that there is a state of warfare

a races—aggression on the one hand, op-

the other. What he saw and heard con-

he idea plainly, unless he did not possess

see, hear, or comprehend aright. He said

lored race was emancipated under peculiar

of the setting of the stage, deliberate

but in a moment, in the heat of war and

The development of the race since was little

miracle. Its labor had saved it, and its la-

it further on. He saw in North Car-

he slightest evidence of anything but the

s of the colored people. He then

in plain words, saying that a

had a right, no doubt, to go where and

vided, provided he did so at his own expense,

amdoned or calls for help; but it was folly

leave a land to which they are suited, and

are at home, to go to a strange place. Here

often elect a man of their own color to off-

or in other Northern and Western

would be but a drop in a bucket, and He

declared that a flea in a tar-barrel with-

far better off than a Southern darkey up

out money. The exodus the colored peo-

exodus from ignorance, vice, and lack

or Jarvis comments upon the mutual

in referring to these industrial exhibitions, in

the following terms:

The two races are working together in peace and

harmony, with increasing respect for each other. The

and are becoming more industrious and thrifty. Many of them are prop-

erty-owners and tax-payers. They seem to be learn-

the important lesson that they have nothing to rely

upon but their own labor. I have tried, on every im-

portant occasion, to impress this lesson upon them, and

to assure them of the sympathy and hearty coopera-

tion of the white race in their efforts to make them-

selves good and useful citizens.

I regard it as an imperative duty, from which the

whites can not escape if they would, to see that in all

things full and exact justice is done the blacks, and

that they are not left alone to work out their own des-

tiny. They are entitled, by many binding consider-

ations, to receive aid and encouragement from the

whites in their effort to be better men and women, and

I have no doubt will receive it.

Of the history of the Sweepon embezzlement

case, which is still pending in the courts, Gov-

ernor Jarvis gives the following account in his

biennial message:

During the administration of Governor Caldwell,

an indictment was found in Wake Superior Court

against George W. Sweepon and M. S. Littlefield for

obtaining the bonds of the State under false pretenses.

A favor of a trial was had before Judge Watts, and,

in the absence of the defendants, he ordered a verdict

of "not guilty" to be entered, and the State appealed.

The appeal, after being in the Supreme Court a long

time, was finally decided against the defendants, dur-

ing the administration of Governor Vance, who em-

ployed counsel to prosecute the case. This case has

twice been sent to the Supreme Court on collateral

questions, and both times the decisions have been in

favor of the State.

He reviews the extradition proceedings in the

case of Littlefield, as follows:

The defendant, Littlefield, has not been in the State

since the indictment. In May, 1878, I heard he was

in Florida, and having procured a certified copy of

the indictment, I sent a messenger, with my requisi-

tion on the Governor of that State, for his arrest and de-

livery to my agent. The Governor issued his warrant

promptly and Littlefield was arrested, but he was at

once released upon a writ of habeas corpus, issued by a

Judge Archibald, of that State. I then procured a

copy of a bill of indictment, which had been found

against him in Buncombe, and made a requisition

upon that bill; but upon this the Governor refused to

issue his warrant, holding that it was substantially the

same offense. I was then powerless to do more.

Precedents have lately been established in

some of the States which strip the clause in the

United States Constitution, requiring the

extradition between the States of persons

charged with crime, of its compulsory charac-

ter. This was notably the case in the refusal

of the Massachusetts Executive to deliver up

upon the requisition of the Governor of South

Carolina a fugitive charged with a felony, who

had been a prominent political character, it

claiming the right to inquire into the merits

of the case. A case involving the interpreta-

tion of the constitutional requirement, and the

duty it imposes on the Executives of the sev-

eral States, has recently been decided in the

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The case came up on a requisition from the
Governor of North Carolina for the rendition of a fugitive from that State."

The ground is taken in the opinion rendered by Judge Justice Carter, which the Executive can go no further than inquire whether a crime has been substantially charged. Extracts from the opinion are given below:

These jurisdictions stand upon equal plane. That being the status of the power appealing, and of the power appealed to, what becomes the duty of the Executive in requisition and in response to requisitions! That duty is very clearly and simply manifested in the Constitution of the United States, and in the law giving effect to it. Where a crime has been committed, treason, felony, or other crime, and the party has been duly accused under the law of the jurisdiction, it becomes the privilege, and is made the duty of the Executive against whose laws the offense is perpetrated, when the party has fled from justice, to demand of the authority of the coordinate jurisdiction, in which he has taken refuge, his person to answer for the offense.

The Constitution further provides that where a party is charged with crime, and has fled before the process of justice from the jurisdiction in which the crime was committed, and taken refuge in another jurisdiction, the jurisdiction where refuge is sought shall render him up.

It is said, on one side, that this is a discretionary duty, and the meaning of that is, according to the Executive will so should act. Now, that is so if the proposition means the exercise of a discretion within authority—within right as well as within power; for I am aware I have the physical power to discharge this man or to hold him, and I am aware the public would be redressible by the act, temporarily, not ultimately, I hope, in the exercise of such a judgment or discretion as that. But the power to do a thing when enlightened constitutional and legal duty signifies the power to do it within the limitations of that duty, and no higher power, no capricious, no arbitrary power, the exercise of no mere physical power. It is a discretion reviving within the enlightenment of law, a discretion which considers the constitutional and legal proprieties of the subject that is being acted upon; that is, power under the Constitution and the law, not is before the Executive charged with the duty of rendition or with the duty of requisition. How is the Executive to know whether a party is charged with a crime? He can not learn it by looking at the great seal of the State. He is to be informed by the indictment or the affidavit which is to be part and parcel of the record and transmitted under due authentication to the jurisdiction of which the party is demanded. The question is, when advised of the crime, how far you may go into details in pronouncing whether a crime is charged or not. Does it predicate in the Executive the right to inspect the technical requisites of the pleadings or to inquire into matters of defense under it? I think not; and at this point you do come to the grave proposition in the discharge of Executive duty of entering into a coordinate jurisdiction in one sense, a forum in the details of administrative justice. The Constitution never contemplated this. The Constitution never contemplated the transfer of the trial from the venue laid in the indictment.

The case was that of one Perry, who was accused of the forgery of a school order in the county of Lenoir. Of the proceedings in the lower court the Governor says, in his message, that "the trial assumed the aspect of a political investigation against the State of North Carolina. Instead of trying the case upon the papers before him, the Judge proceeded to try the State upon the testimony of the defendant, his wife, and mother, as to whether the man could get a fair trial if he should deliver him up to the State's agent."

Two propositions for the amendment of the Constitution, which were passed by the Assembly of 1879, were submitted to the people at the general election. One of these removes the constitutional obligation to provide for indigent mutes, blind, and insane, at the expense of the State, and makes it optional with the Legislature whether the State shall care for these classes or not. The other amendment forbids the Legislature to make any appropriation or authorize the collection of any tax to pay any debt or bond authorized by the Convention of 1868, or issued by the Legislature of 1869-70, except the bonds issued for funding the interest on the old State debt, unless in accordance with a proposition for such payment, which shall have been ratified by a vote of the people at a special election.

The design of this measure is to forbid the State through its officers to make any provision for the payment of the special tax bonds and other bonds, which are held to be unconstitutional, unless it shall be ordered by the people, and to render fruitless the suits which have been brought against the State for bonds and coupons of this class, aggregating, as above stated, altogether $18,000,000.

The Democratic State Convention met at Raleigh, June 17th. An exciting canvass had preceded the Convention, owing to the rival efforts of the friends of Governor Jarvis and those of Judge Daniel G. Fowlie to secure the gubernatorial nomination. The former candidate receiving the largest number of votes on the first ballot, he was nominated, without a second formal ballot, by acclamation. The State ticket was composed as follows: For Governor, Thomas J. Jarvis; Lieutenant-Governor, James L. Robinson; Secretary of State, William L. Saunders; Treasurer, J. W. Worth; Attorney-General, Thomas S. Kensa; Auditor, W. P. Roberts; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John C. Scarborough. The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

That the Democratic party of North Carolina are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the Government, national and State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and rely for their success upon the exercise of a free ballot, untrammeled by military interference.

The Republican Convention assembled at Raleigh in July. The nominations were as follows: For Governor, R. P. Buxton; Lieutenant-Governor, Rufus Barringer; Secretary of State, R. M. Norment; Treasurer, A. D. Jenkins; Auditor, R. H. Cannon; Attorney-General, Augustus M. Moore; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. R. Black. Portions of the platform are given below:

That they have seen, with great apprehension and alarm, the rapid consolidation and encroachment of our railroad systems by and under the control and ownership of foreign monopolists. That they view with anxiety the condition of the
OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

TUARIIES, AMERICAN. ADAM, WIL- 
P., assistant chief of the Cherokee na- 
plied in Washington, October 25th, aged 80. He was at the capital representing interests of that tribe. During the war he 
ed a brigade of Indians in the army 
Confederacy.

MS. ROY, WILLIAM, D. D., LL. D. was 
Colchester, Connecticut, in 1807, and 
shipped for the Pacific coast. He was 
ist. He was the son of John Adams, the 
and philanthropist, who superintended 
and prepared him for Yale Col. 
graduated in 1897, and under the in- 
friend and tutor, Woolsey, he 
Archbishop of the Diocese of New York. He 
ministry of the Presbyterian Church. 
he took charge of the Central Presby- 
Church in Broome Street. This small 
agation increased in numbers and in 
, and in 1853-'54 they erected and oc- 
the building called the Madison Square 
arian Church. During thirty-nine years 
ed the beloved pastor of this congre- 
He refused calls to Europe, and pro- 
ships, peculiarly tempting to one of his 
tastes, so strong was the tie that bound 
people. But in 1873 an endowment 
se hundred thousand dollars was profi- 
the New York Union Theological Sem- 
condition that he would accept its 
ancy, to which he had been thrice elec- 
t. Adams had been a founder of this in- 
, and he was induced to change to this 
of usefulness. In 1852 Dr. Adams act-
ed as Moderator of the New-School General 
Assembly. In 1870-'71 he was active in pro- 
moting the reuniting of the Old and New 
School Churches. He was an industrious writ- 
er of sermons, lectures, and magazine articles. 
He published "The Two Gardens—Eden and 
Gethsemane"; "Issac Taylor's Spirit of He- 
brew Poetry," with a biographical sketch; 
"Thanksgiving, Memories of the Day and Helps 
to the Habit." Dr. Adams was the first who 
correctly translated the Greek and Latin in- 
scriptions in the Catacombs of Rome, and he 
delivered in New York a striking lecture on 
those monuments of the primitive Church.

ÄK ERMAN, AMOS TAPPAN, ex-Attorney-Gen- 
eral of the United States, was born in New 
hamshire in 1828. He graduated from Dart- 
mouth College in 1842. For four years he 
taught school at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and 
Richmond, Virginia. He then went to Peoria, 
Illinois but removed to Georgia and supported 
himself by teaching until his admission to the 
bar. He acquired a competence by the prac- 
tice of the law. He was not a secessionist, 
but after the passage of the act he "went with 
his State." He served the Confederacy in the 
quartermaster's department. After the resig- 
nation of Judah P. in June, 1870, General 
Grant offered the attorney-generalship to Mr. 
Äkerman. He joined the Republican party 
just after the war, and an article on recon- 
struction, published by him in the "New Era," 
made such an impression on General Grant 
that when on a visit to Washington he was in-
vited to the White House. He held the post
OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Barrett, Commodore, was born in New Orleans, 1828. He entered the navy at the age of thirteen, and was on the Macedonian under Commodore Nicholson. After some years' service in the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and the Brazilian waters, he was ordered to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in February, 1846, and graduated thence in the succeeding August. He was assigned to duty with the Gulf Squadron. During the siege of Vera Cruz he was on the blockading-ship John Adams. He relieved Passed-Midshipman Nelson in command of the Ambulance Corps operating with the naval battery in 1847, and participated in the battle of Alvarado. He commanded the bark Coosa, and brought her to New Orleans. She was the best prize taken during the Mexican War. In 1848 he was sent to the African coast in command of the Jamestown. In 1864 he was appointed flag-lieutenant to Commodore Breese. After his return to the United States in 1858, he was again ordered to the African coast, and subsequently to the East Indies. In 1861 he was appointed instructor of gunnery, and he organized the school-ship Savannah. In 1862 he was tried by court-martial for disloyalty, but was fully acquitted, and complimented on his patriotic and professional services. He commanded the Mascalat in 1863. In 1864, while in command of the ironclad Katakill, off Charleston, South Carolina, the advance of the picket of monitors, he captured the Deer, the only prize taken by monitor, and the last taken off Charleston. He was in the first expedition that ascended the Yang-tse-Kiang as far as Hankow. He commanded the Government ship at the close of the International Exhibition. His was the first naval ship to test and pass the jetty at the South Pass of the Mississippi. He died in March, at the age of fifty-two.

Bedford, Dr. Henry Moore, died at Richfield Springs, on August 20th. He was the eldest son of Dr. Gunning Bedford, who was the nephew and namesake of one of the framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States. Like his eminent father, Dr. Henry Bedford was a zealous student of medical science. He was chief of staff to him when he was Professor of Obstetrics in the New York University Medical College. The obstetrical clinic was first established by them in spite of determined opposition. From first to last over thirty thousand cases passed through the hands of father and son, and afforded an incomparable field of study to the profession.

Bennett, Captain Orlando, son of the inventor Phineas Bennett, died on Long Island, on July 10th, aged sixty-two. He was remarkably successful in the recovery of indestructible goods from wrecks. He raised two steamers sunk in sixty feet of water in the North River, and recovered a cargo of quicksilver from a wreck covered by sand. He was employed by the Government to clear the harbors of Charleston and Savannah from moni-
pedoes, and other obstructions, and
ned the sea-way to supply Sherman’s
er its “march to the sea.”

William, ex-Governor of Pennsyl-
vania from the State, was born
anensburg, Cumberland County, Penn-
in 1814. His elder brother, John Bigle
minister to Mexico and Governor
ria. The family was of Dutch ori-
german was the tongue of his child-
William Bigler had few advantages for
brought up in what was then the
d, and forced to labor on a farm for
in the support of an orphaned family.
began to aid his brother John as a
at the office of the “Center Democrat,”
at Bellefonte. In 1833, anxious to
own fortunes, he removed to Clear-
ly, with a capital of twenty dollars
and sound material, all borrowed, he
printing, publishing, and editing of
open described as a “ten-by-twelve
paper.” His heart failed him when he
ded, friendless and alone, in a village
was an entire stranger. But he was
with a kindness that he never forgot.
ged his affairs with so much ability
Clearfield Democrat” became a
us and notable paper. He sold it in
ried, and entered the lumber business.
editorial career had so extended his
it that he was already regarded as a
leader, and he was soon called into
care. In 1844 he was elected to
by a majority of over three
He received every vote, save one,
illy, an unprecedented result.
Speaker of the Senate in 1843–44. In
year he was reelected to the Senate.
he was appointee of the Revenue
ioners. In 1851 he was nominated
om, and elected. In this same year
John was made Governor of Cali-
He received the gubernatorial nomi-
ate, in 1854, but he was defeated
Native American party. In 1855 he
to the United States Senate for a term
ars. He was a member of the Charles-
vention in 1860, and strongly opposed
ition of Judge Douglas. He was
cy chairman of the Democratic Conven-
864, and voted for General McClellan,
a member of the Convention of 1868
York. In 1878 he was delegate-
of the Constitutional Convention at
1874 he was a member of the Board
ce of the Centennial Exhibition, and
gement in great part the cause of
of all the public and private labor.
Bigler, that which best shows his
m and statesmanship is the position
in 1860. After the election of Mr.
when secession was imminent, Mr.
ho was a member of the United States
strive with all the powers of his head
rt to prevent that catastrophe. He
maintained that the Southern States were
bound to exhaust peaceable means for the
redress of grievances before resorting to extreme
measures. Appointed on the Committee of
Thirteen to whom the Crittenden Compromise
was referred, he strenuously urged its adoption.
He drew up a bill, and advocated it before
the Senate, for submitting this compromise
proposition to a vote of the people of the sev-
eral States. In the heat of sectional strife the
bill was lost, but it is now admitted that it was
the one measure that might have preserved the
country from the horrors of civil war. After
sixty-six years of life spent in usefulness and
honor, Governor Bigler died at his home in
Clearfield, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of August.
Blair, Bernard, born in Salem, New York,
in 1801; died there, May 1st. In 1841 he was
elected to Congress, and served until March,
1848. He held several political offices in his
own township.

Boardman, Rev. Henry Augustus, D. D.,
died in Philadelphia, on June 15th, aged sev-
enty-two. He was during forty-three years the
pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church in
that city. He was born at Troy, New York,
in 1808, graduated at Yale College, and studied
at the Princeton Theological Seminary. He
was an active member of various societies of
the Presbyterian organization. He was also a
manager of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.
His writings were voluminous. In 1889 he
published “The Scripture Doctrine of Original
Sin,” followed in 1855 by “The Christian
Legislature,” and in 1857 by “The Society of
Friends and the Two Sacraments.” Among his other
publications were “Correspondence with Bish-
op Doane on the Oxford Tracts,” “The Chris-
tian Ministry not a Priesthood,” “The Apo-
tolical Succession,” and “The Doctrine of Elec-
tion.”

Boll, Professor Jacob, a native of Swit-
zerland, and a distinguished pupil of Agassiz,
died in Wilbarger County, Texas, September 29th.
He had been engaged for five years previously
in a scientific exploration of Texas. There be-
ing no State geologist, Professor Copes, of Phil-
adelphia, had induced him to go thither and
examine the mineral resources of the State,
with a view to introducing capital for their
development. He was much esteemed in
Texas, and his reputation as a geologist and
naturalist is extensive.

Bond, Richard C., was born in Louisiana, in
1833. He was educated at the University of
Saint Louis, and adopted the legal profession.
He was Clerk of the District Court of Ascen-
sion, and represented that parish in the Legis-
lature. During the war, Colonel Bond was an
officer of the First Louisiana Regulars, Heavy
Artillery. For some time he was commandant
of Fort St. Philip. He was in Vicksburg
during the siege. Afterward he was chief of artil-
tery of General Mouton’s army in the
Mississippi Department. On September 14,
1874, he commanded a company of citizen-sol-
dieters in the White League. He died in the Northwest, in October, at the age of forty-six.

Borie, Hon. Adolph E., ex-Secretary of the Navy of the United States, was born in Philadelphia in 1809. He was a descendant, on the mother's side, of a family of refugees from St. Domingo, of whom a large number settled in Philadelphia. In 1826 Mr. Borie graduated from the Pennsylvania University, and went to Paris to complete his education. After spending several years abroad he returned to America and entered upon mercantile pursuits. In the outset of the civil war the first Union League of the country was formed in Philadelphia, and Mr. Borie was one of its founders and its vice-president. He gave large sums toward the enlistment and care of the soldiers during the war, but otherwise he had taken no part in politics. In 1869 he became a member of the Cabinet appointed by General Grant, as Secretary of the Navy. He held the office during a few months, and instituted many reforms. He died in Philadelphia, February 6th, at the age of seventy-one.

Brayton, Judge George A., at one time Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, died at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, April 19th.

Brent, Henry J., descended from a Roman Catholic family, early settlers of Maryland, and grand-nephew of Archbishop Carroll, was born in Washington, D.C., in 1811. He contributed to Porter's "Spirit of the Times," over the well-known signature of "Stirrup." He was the associate of Lewis Gaylord Clark in founding and editing the "Knickerbocker." He died in New York City, August 3d.

Brinckerhoff, Judge Jacob, born in New York, in 1810, removed early to Plymouth, Ohio. He was twice elected to Congress by the Democrats, and served from 1843 to 1847. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio from 1856 to 1871. He was the author of the original draft of the Wilmot Proviso. He died at Mansfield, Ohio, July 19th.

Brophy, George, was born near the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, in August, 1775, contemporaneously with Daniel O'Connell, and died at Davenport, Iowa, October 16, 1860, in the one hundred and fifth year of his age. He was the son of an ardent Irish patriot who, after the battle of Vinegar Hill, in the great rebellion of 1798, was captured and executed by the British. Young Brophy was, from his earliest age, intended for the priesthood. After graduating at Carlow College, he went to Paris to pursue his theological studies, and was ordained priest in 1798. He was proficient in the French, Spanish, Italian, and English languages. Danton, Robespierre, and Marat were his personal acquaintances, and were by him considered human beings, without their parallels in history. He gradually drifted into the service of Napoleon, many times, and in 1815, when the dethroned Emperor was about to leave France for his St. Helena prison, Father Brophy was among the vast concourse who listened to the last address delivered by the "Man of Destiny" on the soil of France. In 1828, when the remains of the Emperor were brought back to his beloved land for interment, Father Brophy assisted at the most august obsequies ever celebrated by this people, devoted to magnificent pageants. A week after this imposing event, Father Brophy witnessed the attempt made upon the life of King Louis Philippe by Fieschi. From the boulevard where he stood, the priest beheld the passage of the immense procession headed by the King, and saw the terrible discharge of the infernal machine prepared and concealed in a certain building by which the monarch's way led. The murderous attack killed not the King, but one of his Ministers who rode beside him. Father Brophy, with Archbishop Davenport, were the last spiritual attendants of Lafayette, the former watching night after night by the death-bed of the statesman until his soul was released. In 1843 Father Brophy left France and came to America. He settled in New York as pastor of St. Paul's Church. Nine churches were built through his efforts, and he was honorably identified with the development of that great metropolis. Under his spiritual guidance the renowned and well-beloved Archbishop Bailey was converted from Protestantism to Catholicism, and at his instance repaired to Rome to be received into the Holy Church. Father Brophy was a ripe scholar, and a man of wide and prominent acquaintance. Presidents Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Buchanan, Pierce, and Lincoln, were his personal friends. He settled in Iowa in 1863. With a view to establishing an Irish college, he purchased a large tract of land near Boone, but the project was never executed. At a later day he repaired to Mercy Hospital to spend the residue of his days, and there tenderly cared for by the Sisters, passed to his rest—not ravaged by disease, but worn out with age and faithful service in his Master's cause.

Budd, Dr. Charles Henry, a native of New Jersey, died in Philadelphia, October 22d. He was a surgeon during the war between the States, after which he "became Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was subsequently selected to fill the chair of Natural History at Girard College, which professorship he held at the time of his death.

Butler, Major Thomas Langford, eldest son of General Percival Butler, was born in 1784, at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1796 he moved to Carrollton, then Fort William, Kentucky. In 1809 he entered the army as lieutenant, and was stationed at Fort Massac. Having resigned in 1811, he was appointed in 1812 by General Harrison, Quartermaster for the Territory of Indiana and Illinois, and in 1813 was at Vincennes. In 1813 he was promoted captain, and served through the Northwestern campaign under Harrison. In 1814, as aide-de-camp to
General Jackson, he was at the siege of Pensacola, and in 1815 at the battle of New Orleans, and was brevetted major for gallantry. After the close of the war he left the army and received from President Madison the appointment of Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of New Orleans. He resigned this post in a short time and returned to his home in Kentucky. From 1819 to 1826 he was Sheriff of Gallatin County. In 1828 he represented that county in the Legislature. The old and new court question was the prominent issue of that day. He was a member of the Old Court party, according to whose principles the State reached a satisfactory decision. In 1847 he again represented Carroll and Gallatin in the Legislature. He died in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 21st of October.

Campbell, John A., died in Washington, on July 14th. He was at one time Governor of Wyoming. Afterward, he was Third Assistant Secretary of State. He fought through the war of the rebellion, and received the grade of lieutenant-colonel. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general on the recommendations of General G. H. Thomas and of General Schofield, on whose staff he held the position of adjutant-general. After the war he moved to Ohio, and was one of the editors of the Cleveland "Leader." He received a commission in the army and accompanied General Schofield to Washington, when that General was appointed Secretary of War. General Campbell was on duty there at the time of his death.

Canada, Clem, died in London County, Virginia, November 3rd, at the great age of one hundred and twenty-one. He was a negro slave of the family of Lee, of London. By the will of his master he was manumitted sixty years ago. He removed to Pennsylvania, but, rather than live out of Virginia, he preferred to remain the slave of the Lees. He enjoyed and deserved their confidence. According to a record preserved in that family, he was born in January, 1759, when George II was still reigning over Great Britain and America.

Chamber, Dr. Montgomery, died in Philadelphia, October 10th, aged eighty-five. He wrote many valuable medical treatises, and practiced his profession during more than sixty years.

Chandler, Joseph R., born in 1792; died in Philadelphia. From 1849 to 1855 he was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and long the editor of the "United States Gazette."

Clinch, Charles Powell, was born in New York, in 1797. His father was a ship-chandler, who acquired wealth. His sister married A. T. Stewart. In the early part of his life Mr. Clinch belonged to the same literary circle as Drake, Haleck, and Pauleing. He wrote for the press; and one of his dramas, "The First of March," was produced at the Broadway Theatre. In 1835 Mr. Clinch was elected to the State Assembly. In that year occurred the great fire, which melted away his property, which had been invested in insurance stocks. In 1858 he obtained an appointment in the Custom-House. He showed such aptitude for his work that he was promoted to be deputy, and then assistant collector, which position he held through all changes until 1876, when old age led him to resign after forty years of service. He died on December 16th, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Corwine, Amos Bresette, was born in 1815, at Maysville, Kentucky. His early years were spent on his father's plantation in Mississippi. He published the Yazoo "Banner" from 1840 to 1856. He served during the Mexican War, being a lieutenant in the Mississippi regiment commanded by Jefferson Davis. He was severely wounded at Buena Vista. After that war, in partnership with his brother Samuel, he edited the Cincinnati "Daily Chronicle." During the Administrations of Tyler and Fillmore he was United States Consul at Panama. In 1856 he was sent by President Pierce to investigate the Panama massacres. His report was the basis of the treaty and adjustment of damages between the United States and Granada. He was reappointed consul, and remained in Panama until 1861, when he was removed by President Lincoln. The command of an Ohio regiment was offered to him, but he declined it. In 1862 he settled in New Rochelle, where he died, on June 29th.

Coz, Dr. Samuel H., theologian, was born at Railway, New Jersey, in 1792. He served as a volunteer during the War of 1812; after the war he studied theology, and was ordained by the New Jersey Presbytery. He received his degree of D. D. from Williams College and that of A. M. from Princeton. He was for a long time pastor of the Leight Street Church, New York. In 1833 he visited Europe, and made a remarkable speech before the English and Foreign Bible Society. He was an abolitionist, and frequently preached on that subject. He was one of the founders of the University of New York. He was pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. He was also professor at the Auburn, and later in the Union Theological Seminary. He died at Bronxville, October 2d.

Crittenden, General George B., Confederate States Army, was born in Kentucky, in 1811, and graduated at West Point with the class of 1832. He did duty in the Black Hawk War, was stationed at Augusta, Georgia, and in Alabama, and resigned the following year. Having volunteered in the Texan cause, he was captured, and with difficulty released through the intervention of Daniel Webster. He practiced law until the Mexican War, when he was reappointed to the army. He again resigned from the army in June, 1861, and joined the Confederate cause. He was commissioned major-general and sent to Kentucky, where he was defeated by General Thomas at Mill Spring. This important battle, resulting in the death of
General Zollicoffer, occasioned such sharp censure that he resigned his command, but served in some capacity throughout the war. He died at Danville, Kentucky, November 27th.

DAGGETT, Rev. Dr. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1810; died in Hartford, September 1st. He graduated from Yale College in 1828. He was Professor of Divinity at Yale for several years. The "Connecticut Hymn-Book," issued in 1845, was in part compiled by Dr. Daggett.

DENISON, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL L., died at White Plains, New York, September 8th, at the age of seventy. He was the descendant of Major-General Daniel Denison, commander-in-chief of Massachusetts Colony during King Philip’s War. In 1843 he became Secretary of the Episcopal Mission in New York. He was ordained in 1845. His long life was devoted to missionary work. He received his degree of D. D. from Hobart College in 1867. At the time of his death he was Honorary Secretary for Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

DERBY, LAVANCHY FITCH, died October 12, 1880, in Brooklyn, New York. She was a native of Cooperstown, and became the wife of James C. Derby, the well-known publisher. Mrs. Derby was conspicuous in society for the generous and graceful hospitality which she dispensed to a large circle of literary people, whom her husband attracted to their home in Auburn, New York, and Brooklyn. Some of the late years of her life were spent in the South, on a plantation bought by her husband to gratify her, near Aiken, South Carolina, where she left a vivid impression of herself upon the minds of her Southern friends. Her remains are interred in Fort Hill Cemetery, at Auburn.

DUGGERT, DANIEL S., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born in Virginia, in 1810. His father was a prominent member of the bar, and the son began the study of that profession, but changed to the ministry. He was made Chaplain of Randolph Macon College, a Methodist institution. After preaching throughout the Southern States, in 1873 he was made a bishop. He was about to preside over the California Conference, when he was seized with the illness which resulted in his death, at Richmond, Virginia, on the 27th of October.

EMANUEL, Dr. MAULEY, born in England; graduated from St. George’s Hospital, London, and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He emigrated to Pennsylvania, and was for many years President of the Delaware County Medical Society. He was also Justice of the peace, and at one time United States examining-surgeon for pensioners. The last ten years of his life he spent in Philadelphia, where he died, in July, at the age of eighty-six.

ESTORGE, Dr. JOSEPH LEONARD, was born at Opelousas, Louisiana, in 1830, and died there, August 21st. He studied at the Royal College of Cahors, France, where he was a classmate of Gambetta. Having graduated in medicine, he was pursuing scientific studies in Paris when the war between the States recalled him to America. He was appointed a surgeon in the Confederate army in the trans-Mississippi Department. He was captured at Fort de Russey. After the war, he practiced his profession in St. Landry, and endeared himself to the people by his skill and devotion during the epidemic of 1878.

FARE, EVARTS W., was born at Littleton, New Hampshire, in 1840. He was educated at Dartmouth College. During the war between the States he entered the army as a private, and was promoted to the rank of major. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar. In 1873 he was a member of the Executive Council of New Hampshire. He was elected as Representative of the Third District of New Hampshire to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses of the United States. He died in Littleton, on November 30th.

FARRELL, Rev. THOMAS, born in Ireland, in 1823; came to America in his youth; was educated at Mount St. Mary’s, and ordained by Archbishop Hughes. He was a Greek and Latin scholar of high attainments. During the war his great pastoral influence was all employed in behalf of the Government, as he was a staunch Union man. He died July 19th.

FISH, BENJAMIN, was born near Trenton, New Jersey, in 1786. In 1812, during the war with England, he was employed in transporting commissary and ordnance stores for the Government. When the first railroads were being constructed in the United States, he undertook to connect New York and Philadelphia by rail. His management was conservative. His rule was to wait one hour for a train, and then send out a locomotive to look for it. When asked by a conductor how long he should wait, his answer was, “Wait, sir, till you learn something.” Mr. Fish was largely connected with various railroad and canal enterprises. He represented Nottingham in the State Legislature in 1833. He died on June 22d, in Trenton, New Jersey, aged ninety-five.

FORD, EDWARD LLOYD, publisher, died in New Jersey, December 16th, at the age of thirty-six. He was in the army during the late war, and came out as captain on the staff of General Birney. In 1867 the publishing firm of J. B. Ford & Co., of which he was a partner, was begun. Many notable books were published by this house and its successor. Captain Ford had a strong mechanical bent, and introduced many improvements. It was at his suggestion that the present mode of uniting a folding and pasting arrangement with the ordinary printing-press was first adopted. He is-
acted a machine for folding, which was connected with a Hoe rotary, and several other appliances, which have been patented. The "Christian Union," a weekly paper, then edited by Mr. Beecher, reached a circulation of 325,000 copies while his firm was its publisher.

Fuller, Jerome, died September 2d, 1880, at Brockport, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Formerly a leading Whig of western New York, he represented Monroe County successively in the Assembly, 1843; in the Senate, 1848-49; and in the Constitutional Convention of 1867. After Mr. Fuller left the Senate, President Fillmore appointed him (1861) Federal Judge of the Territory of Minnesota. When Minnesota was admitted as a State, Judge Fuller returned home, and in 1867 was elected County Judge of Monroe County during a succession of terms.

Gittings, Major E. M., of the Third United States Artillery, was born in Maryland, in 1839. He graduated from the Military Academy, West Point, in May, 1861. After drilling troops for some time in Washington, he was promoted first-lieutenant, and served on the staff of General Ransom at Alexandria, Virginia, in the Port Royal Expedition, and the Department of the South. In the attack on Secessionists, South Carolina, October, 1863, he was wounded, and was promoted, for gallant and distinguished services, to brevet captain. He was at the fall of Vicksburg. He was again brevetted major for meritorious services at the siege of Knoxville, December, 1863. He was ordered to West Point after the close of the war, as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. He was appointed captain, February 5, 1867, and ordered to Fort Hamilton, where he died, September 8th.

Holmes, Theophilus Hunter, Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army, was born in North Carolina, in 1804. Appointed a cadet at West Point in 1825, he graduated in 1829, and, as brevet second-lieutenant, was assigned to the Seventh Infantry Regiment. He declined a second-lieutenant of dragoman in 1833. In 1835 he was made first-lieutenant, and in 1833 he became a captain. For gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey he was brevetted major. After the Mexican War, he was stationed in Missouri, New Mexico, and Texas. In 1860 he was ordered to Fort Columbus, New York, on recruiting service. He went on leave of absence to North Carolina, where he owned large estates. In 1861 he resigned his commission, and entered the Confederate army. He commanded at Aquia Creek, and engaged in the various campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia, until he was appointed by President Davis to the command of the trans-Mississippi Department. He died at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on June 20th.

Irving, Rev. Theodore, L. D., was born in New York, in 1809. In 1826 he joined his celebrated uncle, Washington Irving, in Europe, and spent three years in Madrid, London, and Paris. In 1836 he was appointed Professor of Belles-lettres in Geneva College, New York. After twelve years he was transferred to a professorship in the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. In 1856 he was ordained a priest in the Episcopal Church, and was rector of Christ Church, Long Island, and of two parishes on Staten Island. He was also assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Mr. Irving was the author of the "Conquest of Florida by Hernando de Soto" (1835); "The Fountain of Living Waters" (1854); "Tiny Footfalls" (1869), and "More than Conqueror" (1873). He died December 20th, in New York.

Johnson, Brannon R., Confederate general, was born in Ohio, in 1817, graduated from West Point and served in the regular army until the close of the Mexican War, when he resigned and became Superintendent of the Western Military Institute, of Kentucky. He also acted as Professor of Engineering, Mechanics, and Natural Philosophy. This Institute was removed for sanitary reasons to Nashville. When Tennessee seceded he joined the Confederate side. At Fort Donelson he was captured with his command. He took part in many of the battles, and in 1863 attained the rank of major-general. After the surrender he resumed his professorship at Nashville. He died at his home in Illinois, on September 11th.

Kinney, William Burnet, was born at Morristown, New Jersey, in 1800. His grandfather, Sir Thomas Kinney, came on a scientific tour to America, and ended by settling in Morris County. His father, Colonel Abraham Kinney, was a gallant Revolutionary officer and quarter-master-general during the war of 1812. His mother was Miss Hannah Burnet, a descendant of the famous Bishop of Salisbury. William B. Kinney was educated at Princeton, and after having studied law, medicine, and theology, he finally chose the profession of literature and settled down to journaling. He founded the Newark "Daily Advertiser," which afterward passed into the hands of his son Thomas. In 1841 Mr. William B. Kinney contracted a second marriage with the authoress, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stedman, mother of the poet, Edmund C. Stedman. In 1850 President Taylor sent Mr. Kinney to the court of Victor Emanuel, of Sardinia, as United States Minister. After three years' residence at Turin he removed to Florence for the purpose of collecting material for a history of Tuscany. This work, which he had long meditated, is still incomplete. In 1865 Mr. Kinney returned to his native country, and has lived in comparative retirement. He died in Morristown, October 21st.

Logan, Judge Stephen J., born in 1799; died at Springfield, Illinois, July 16th. He had been a resident of that State since 1838. He was the law partner of Abraham Lincoln, be-
fore his election as Judge, which office was twice conferred upon him. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and was a member of the State Legislature for four terms.

McCloskey, Dr. John, D. D., President of Mount St. Mary’s College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, was born in Ireland, in 1817. Brought to America at an early age, he entered Mount St. Mary’s in 1830, and pursued his theological as well as his classical studies there. He was ordained by Bishop Hughes, of New York, in 1840. He returned to his college, and in 1844 was made its vice-president. He was elected president in 1871. He resigned in favor of Dr. Watterson in 1877. Dr. McCloskey resumed the presidency in 1879. He died at his post of usefulness and honor December 24th.

MacWhorter, Professor Alexander, born in New York, in 1822, was the grandson of Dr. MacWhorter, chaplain of General Knox’s brigade of artillery, of Revolutionary fame. Professor MacWhorter was a graduate of Yale College in 1842. He filled the chair of English Literature and Metaphysics at the Troy University. He was a profound Hebrew scholar, and published, in 1857, “Yahweh Christ, or the Memorial Name,” in which he tried to prove that the word Jehovah should be Yahweh, “He who shall be,” meaning Christ. His argument is ingenious. He wrote largely for reviews; his last article, “The Edemic Period of Man,” is learned. He died in July, at New Haven.

Masriam, George, was born in 1803, in Worcester, Massachusetts, died June 23, 1880, in Springfield, where he was a member of the well-known Webster’s Dictionary publishing firm of G. & C. Merriam. At the age of fifteen years he went into a printing office, where he acquired himself with such credit that when he became of age he was taken into partnership. In 1831 he removed to Springfield and established with his brother the firm that has since become famous, and in 1847 bought the plates and copyright of Webster’s Dictionary, which was, at that time, a drug on the market. This work they carefully reprinted, having secured a series of scholarly revisions of it.

Neal, Professor Samuel A., one of the most prominent colored men in the country, died at Frederick, Maryland, on August 16th, at the age of fifty-five. He was one of the Faculty of Avery College, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He took an active part in the political campaign of 1876, and was a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

Nichols, Rev. Samuel D. D., was born November, 1787. He graduated from Yale College in 1811, and studied for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was probably the oldest presbyter of that Church in America at the time of his death, which occurred July 17th, at Buckingham, Connecticut. He was the friend of Chief-Justice Jay, and officiated at his funeral. Williams College conferred his degree of Doctor of Divinity.

O’Callaghan, Dr. Edmund Bailey, M. D., LL. D., was born in Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, in 1799. After completing his collegiate course, he spent two years in Paris. In 1823 he emigrated to Quebec. He was admitted to the practice of medicine in 1827. In 1831 he was editor of the “Vindicatrix.” In 1836 he was elected a member of the Assembly of Lower Canada. After the insurrection, he removed to New York. He was a laborious student of the history of Canada and of the Colonial Annals of New York. He published treatises and essays on that subject, translating French and Dutch documents, and preserving many curious political and family anecdotes. His “History of the New Netherland, or New York under the Dutch,” appeared in 1844, and has passed through several editions. In the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, he collated and edited for the State the records embodied in the fourteen volumes of the “Documentary History of the State of New York,” and eleven volumes containing “Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York.” This work required the devotion of twenty-two years. Afterward, in 1870, he removed to New York City. His long labors in behalf of American history ended only with his life. He died in New York, May 27th.

O’Keefe, Rev. Edward, was born in Cork, Ireland, but came to America in his boyhood and was educated at the College of St. Francis Xavier, and afterward at the Sulpician College, Montreal. After his ordination he began his labors in the house of the Bishop of Toronto, where he remained until 1864, when he took charge of a parish in New Jersey. He was a profound linguist and classical scholar. He is most widely known by his translations from the Italian and Greek languages. He died in New York, September 29th.

Omonhundro, J. B., better known as “Tessy Jack,” was one of the most noted scouts of the Far West. In the Sioux campaign of 1876, under General Crook’s command, he was employed by the Government. After the defeat of the Sioux he rode three hundred and twenty-five miles in six days through a hostile country, bringing the news twenty-four hours earlier than the military authorities. He died May 28th, at Leadville, Colorado, and was buried with military honors.

Opdyke, George, ex-Mayor of New York, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1805. Though descended from ancient Knickerbocker settlers, the father of George Opdyke was
OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Brookfield, Massachusetts, and another at Geneva, New York, in 1835 he was elected Secretary of the American Education Society in Philadelphia. In 1860 he retired from active service. He was one of the earliest advocates of the temperance cause. He was father of Professor Phelps, of Andover, and grandfather of the authoress Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

PILLOT, ANDREW P., was born in France in 1796. He served under Napoleon in his last two campaigns. He afterward removed to America and engaged in commerce, first in Charleston, and later as a banker in New York. His firm, Pillot & La Barilé, first established the cotton-trade between New York, Liverpool, and Havre. His large fortune was swept away by the sudden fall in prices at the close of the war. He died at Orange, New Jersey, on July 10th, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

READ, Mrs. SOPHIA HOWARD, died in Baltimore, on November 21st, at the age of eighty. She was the last surviving child of Colonel John Eager Howard, the hero of the Galtown, who, after passing with distinction through the Revolutionary War, was four times elected Governor of Maryland, and finally represented his State in the United States Senate. His ancestral estates occupied a portion of the land on which Baltimore stands. Out of it he donated the land for the Washington Monument. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army organized by General Washington. Sophia Howard was born in 1800, at her father's Belvidere estate. Born and reared in luxury, she wished to marry a penniless young lawyer, George Channing Read, of South Carolina. Her father's consent being denied, they made a runaway match. The brilliant belle of a few weeks past began housekeeping on the narrowest scale, in her husband's back office. The father soon relented, and she inherited from him a large fortune. Her eldest daughter married an Englishman, a near relative of Cardinal Wel. Her second daughter was married first to Albert Carroll, great-grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Carroll, who joined the Confederates, was killed in battle in 1862. His widow remarried Mr. James Fenner Lee, a member of the Maryland Legislature. Mrs. Read was the friend of Mrs. Betsey Bonaparte, and up to a short period before her death was one of the most conspicuous figures in Baltimore society, and an historic link between the Revolutionary period and her own day.

SATTERLEE, RICHARD S., Brevet Brigadier-General, was born at Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, December, 1798. He was the son of Major William Satterlee, who received his death-wound at the battle of Brandywine, shortly before the birth of his son Richard. He was commissioned in the army in 1822, and saw hard service against the Indians on the frontier. In 1837 he was at Tampa Bay, and was medical director on the staff of Gen-

Professor BENJAMIN, the mathematician born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1817, graduated at Harvard in 1829. He became Tutor in Mathematics in 1833 he became Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy, and in 1842 he was made Professor of Astronomy and Math. In 1849 the Government appointed Pillot Astronomer in the preparatory "American Nautical Almanac," a member of the Scientific Council with the organization of the Dudley Observatory. From 1867 to 1874 he acted as a professor of the Coast Survey, in whose office he was the author of astronomical text-books used in Harvard. He possessed the "Cambridge Miscellany of Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy." He wrote of many widely known papers on Physical, "Celestial Mechanics, " "The Theory of Neptune," and other kin...
eral Zachary Taylor. During the Cherokee campaign he was with General Scott. He was stationed on the frontier until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he was made chief surgeon under General Worth. He was shipwrecked off Cape Horn on the transport San Francisco, while on the way to California. During the civil war he was Medical Purveyor of the army. He was retired by President Johnson. He died in New York, on November 10th.

Sears, Barnas, died July 6, 1880, at Saratoga, New York, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Dr. Sears had long been prominent in educational affairs, was the author of several books on educational subjects, and for many years President of Brown University, at Providence. When George Peabody gave the fund for the promotion of education in the South, Dr. Sears was made manager, with an advisory Board of Trustees. He went to live in Staunton, Virginia, which was his residence at the time of his death.

Sedden, James Alexander, a descendant of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, was born in Virginia, in 1815. He entered public life at an early age, and represented the Richmond district in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Congresses, having defeated John Minor Botts, the Whig candidate. He was one of the Peace Commissioners in 1861. He was elected to the First Confederate Congress. In 1862 he was appointed Confederate Secretary of War. After the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died in Goochland County, Virginia, August 19th.

Seguin, Dr. Edward, was born in France, in 1812, but removed to America in 1848, and established himself first in Ohio, and afterward in New York. His specialty was the treatment of idiocy, insanity, and nervous diseases. He was the first person who established in 1838 a school for the training of idiots. This has been the model of nearly a hundred institutions having this object. He has published many works treating the subject of idiocy and cognate matters. Since 1866 he has been engaged in researches on thermography, or the science of animal heat, in which department he has made many notable discoveries. He was President of the American Association of Medical Officers having charge of Institutions for Idiots. His latest essay, "On the Training of the Idiotic Hand," was read at the last meeting of the American Medical Association. He died in New York, October 28th.

Sekowsky, M. Lamp, a journalist and literary man, died in Philadelphia, November 17th. He was born in that city, in 1848, and was a graduate of its Central High School. He was editor of "Stoddart's Review." He condensed D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation," and the continuator of Duyckinck's "Cyclopaedia of American Literature." He had just prepared a "History of the World" in many volumes, which was the last labor of his life. He also published a series of books entitled "Half Hours with the Best Preachers."

Spofford, Henry M., was born in Massachusetts. His father was a clergyman, living then at Chilmark, on Cape Cod. He removed to Amherst to educate his sons. Henry M. Spofford graduated at the head of his class at Amherst College in 1840. He spent three years there as a tutor, and then removed to Louisiana, where he was principal of an academy in the Bienville Parish. During this period he was studying law. After his admission to the bar in 1846, he settled in Shreveport, and became the partner of Judge O'cott, brother-in-law of Rufus Choate. His rise was rapid. He was elected Judge of the district in which Shreveport is situated in 1852. In 1854 he became Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. In 1858 he resigned this position, and began practicing law in New Orleans. After the war he was taken as a partner by Hon. John A. Campbell, who had held the position of Associate-Justice of the United States Supreme Court until 1861, when he resigned. Having amassed a fortune, Judge Spofford retired from the practice of the law, and lived chiefly on an estate in Tennessee. In 1877 he was nominated by the Democratic caucus for United States Senator, and was unanimously elected by the Louisiana Legislature to fill the term beginning March, 1877. The "Packet" Legislature, shortly before its dissolving, elected William Pitt Kellogg for the same term, and he took his seat. Judge Spofford made two contests against Mr. Kellogg, but was not admitted up to the time of his death, which occurred at the Red Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, August 20th.

Stevens, Colonel Ambrose, died in Lexington, Kentucky, December 10th, aged seventy-three. He commanded a regiment during the civil war. For the last four years of his life he was the editor of the "Live-Stock Journal." He was considered in England and America the highest authority on pedigrees and the raising of live-stock. He was a native of New York State.

Thorne, John S., M. D., was born in New York in 1806, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady. He studied medicine, and settled in Brooklyn. During the prevalence of cholera, in 1832, he distinguished himself by his courage and successful practice. He was a founder of the Brooklyn City Hospital, and one of the Board of Regents of the Long Island College Hospital. For twenty-five years he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, of which he was elected President. Dr. Thorne was also an associate of the King's County Medical Society, the Long Island Historical Society, and a trustee of the Packer Institute. He died, September 1st, in Brooklyn.

Thurston, William M., died in New York, April 32d, from injuries received at the Madison Square Garden. He saw much travel in his youth, especially in China and Japan. In 1874
became one of the editors and proprietors of "Forest and Stream." His contributions were not confined to this one periodical; he wrote many stories and bits of travel which were published in Scribner's and other magazines.

Atkinson, James Croato, LL. D., was born of Irish parents in Elgin County, Ontario, in 1818. He graduated at the University of Ugan in 1857. He became Instructor of mathematics there, and assistant at the observatory.

He was appointed Professor of Astronomy in 1859, Professor of Mathematics and Physics in 1860, and director of the observatory in 1870. He was awarded the gold medal of the French Academy of Sciences for his discovery of an asteroid. He went with the Russian expedition to Peking to watch the transit of Venus. While there he added a new star to his list of discoveries. He gave it the name of Ne-wa, a Chinese goddess, who is said to have reigned the heavens once when they had become chaotic. He observed the great solar eclipse of 1870 from Wyoming. His name is connected with the discovery of a planet between Mercury and the sun. A fine observatory was built at Madison, Wisconsin, especially for his use. He is the author of "A New Treatise on Comets" (1869), and "Soretical Astronomy" (1868). He died at Madison, Wisconsin, on November 23d, at the age of forty-two.

Incester, Oliver F., ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, was born in Boston, in 1818. He amassed a great wealth, which he invested in a manufactury of rifles. He was a devout member of the Winchester Repeating-Arms Company. In 1866 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. He made many contributions to Yale College, and was founder of the Winchester Conservatory at Yale. He was a member of the Medical Society of New York, and a fellow of the American Philosophical Society. He was a man of great philanthropy and was a friend of many philanthropic objects, and devoted his time and wealth to the advancement of education. He lived for more than a quarter of a century, and was a man of great ability. He was a man of ability and has been a member of the State Senate and the Board of Education. In 1852 he was appointed Principal of the State Normal School at Albany. He was elected to the Board of Regents. This office he resigned in January, and by unanimous vote was appointed Honorary Secretary of the Board on the acceptance of his resignation.

Obituary, Foreign. Amsted, David Thomas, an English physician, born in London, in 1814; died May 20, 1880. He was appointed in 1840 Professor of King's College, London, in 1845 Lecturer on Geology, in the East India Military Seminary at Addiscombe, and in the same year Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney. He was the author of a large number of works and essays chiefly on geology. Among his latest writings are "Physiography" (1877), and "Water, Physical, Descriptive, and Practical" (1878). In 1874 he was engaged in directing the works of the Laurian Lead-smelting Company in Greece.

Argaz, Francisco, cardinal, priest, and Archbishop of Capua, was born in Naples, April 7, 1807; died July 27, 1880. At the Vatican Council, he made a moderate opposition to the declaration of the dogma of papal infallibility, but accepted the doctrine after its promulgation. He was made a cardinal in 1877. In the same year he was appointed Archbishop of Naples upon the death of Cardinal Giacomo Sforza, and took possession of the see without asking the royal exequatur, thus precipitating a conflict between the Government of Italy and the Papal Court. He was not recognized by the Government, and even nominally imprisoned. In November, 1878, however, when the assassination of the King was attempted by Passanante, he hastened to congratulate the King upon his escape, and also conveyed the congratulations of the Pope. The Government then sent the Cardinal his exequatur, and the latter submitted to the Italian ecclesiastical law.

Aschinger, Ludmilla, a German author, born at Hamburg, February 22, 1821; died March 5, 1880. She was a niece of the celebrated Varnhagen von Ense, in whose house at Berlin she received, after the death of her parents, an excellent education, and became intimately acquainted with Alexander von Humboldt, Prince von Pückler-Muskau, and other celebrated men. She was a great sensation in the political world by the posthumous publication of the diaries of her uncle. An action brought against her at Berlin for traducing the King and Queen resulted in her being sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and some time later she was again sentenced to two years' imprisonment. As she had taken up her permanent residence in Italy, she never actually underwent these punishments. In Italy she became intimately acquainted with Mazzini and other leaders of the Republican party, and published a number of works in the Italian language. She translated Mazzini's works into German, and wrote a number of works and essays on prominent men and the condition of affairs in Italy. Some of her latest works are: "Augenblickliche Schriften von Varnhagen von
Ense" (14 vols., 1871-'74); "Briefwechsel und Tagebücher der Fürsten von Pückler-Muskau" (4 vols., 1873-'74); "Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau" (1873-'74). Of Varnhagen's posthumous works she also published: "Fr. von Gentz. Tagebuecher" (4 vols., 1873-'74); "Briefe zwischen Varnhagen und Rahel" (6 vols., 1874-'75). A marriage which she contracted in December, 1874, with Cino Grimelli, a colonel in the Italian army, proved unhappy and ended in divorce.

Auzoux, Théodore Louis Jérôme, a French anatomist, was born at Saint-Aubin d'Écrevilles, in the department of Eure, April 7, 1797; died at Paris, on March 6, 1880. He graduated in Paris as a physician in 1822, and soon became known in the medical world by his system of anatome elástique, a method of taking casts of the dead subjects in a paste when dried becomes as hard as wood and impervious to moisture, exhibiting with perfect distinctness every vein and fiber. He established at Saint-Aubin a manufactory of such molds and produced types of each of the great families of natural history, from the elephant down to the mollusk, each divided into several hundred pieces. His establishment was celebrated for the judicious management of the workmen employed, and the artistic education it afforded to large numbers of the people of the district. He was the author of "Lesons élémentaires d'anatomie et de physiologie" (1839, third edition, 1858), and of various other professional essays.

Bark, Edward Middleton, an English architect, born in 1830; died January 29, 1880. He was the third son of the late Sir Charles Barry, whom he succeeded in 1860 as architect of the Houses of Parliament, which were completed by him. He was also the architect of Covent Garden Theatre and numerous other buildings. In 1867 his design for the new National Gallery was deemed the best by the judges. He was a Fellow and at one time Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and an honorary member of several foreign societies. In 1873 he was elected Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, and Treasurer in 1874.

Bell, Thomas, an English naturalist, born at Poole, Dorsetshire, England, October 11, 1792; died March 1, 1880. He was Professor of Zoology at King's College, London, for more than forty years from 1832, President of the Ray Society from its foundation until 1859, and President of the Linnan Society from 1863 to 1861. He was a member of many European and American scientific societies, the author of numerous works and monographs on natural history, and a contributor to the transactions of some societies. For many years before his death he resided in Gilbert White's former dwelling at Selborne.

Broder, Sir Benjamin Collins, baronet, the eldest surviving son of the late eminent surgeon of the same name, born February 5, 1817; died November 26, 1880. He succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his father in 1862, being the second baronet. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, and was for several years President of the Chemical Society.

Buckland, Francis Trevelyan, an English naturalist, son of the geologist William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, born December 17, 1828; died in London, December 19, 1880. Having graduated in 1848 from Christchurch, Oxford, he was from 1854 to 1863 assistant surgeon in the army. He retired in order to devote himself wholly to natural history. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of Salmon-Fisheries for England and Wales, and in 1870 special commissioner to inquire into the effects of recent legislation on the salmon fisheries of Scotland. He had previously established at his own expense the "Museum of Economic Fish-Culture" in the Royal Horticultural Garden, in which are illustrated the modes of propagating fresh and salt water fish and oysters. In 1877 he was one of a commission to inquire into the crab and lobster fisheries of England and Scotland, which resulted in an act of Parliament for the protection of these mollusks. He also served in 1877 on a commission of inquiry into the herring fisheries, and in 1878 he was engaged upon a committee relative to the sea-fisheries around England and Wales. No one has done more than Mr. Buckland for popularizing the subject of fishery cultivation throughout the civilized world, and his advice was sought not only by his own Government, but by those of Russia, Germany, France, the United States, and many other countries. In 1866, with the late Mr. Pennell, he projected and started "Land and Water," and he contributed to this periodical up to the very day before his death. His four series of "Curiosities of Natural History" were first published in 1857, and several additions have since appeared. A "Familiar History of British Fishes" appeared in 1873, the "Logbook of a Fisherman and Zoologist" in 1876, and a magnificent edition of Gilbert White's classical "Natural History of Selborne" (first published in 1789), largely annotated, was published in 1879. Mr. Buckland was a very decided opponent of the views of Darwin, and frequently expressed his dissent from them.
the entire work. He did not publish a book during the last eighteen years of his life.

LES, Michel, a French mathematician, Epernon, November 15, 1793; died at the age of 50, on December 19, 1880. He was a pupil of the École Polytechnique, and in 1841 was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Mechanics at the same institution. Subsequently a professor of Higher Mathematics was established for him by the Faculty of Science. He was regarded as one of the best mathematicians of his age, and several works were translated into German and other languages. He was the victim of a remarkable literary fraud, having been depicted by M. Leopold Lucas as a very large and fierce dog, a forged autograph letter of distinction.

FORD and BALCARCES, Alexander William, Earl of Crawford, was born in 1816, 4th Earl of Crawford and ninth Earl of Balcarres, was born on November 21, 1812; died December 16, 1880. He is the eldest son of the late Lord Lindsay. He works on the Church of England, on his estates in the East, and on the Etruscan inscriptions in 1874 sent at his own expense an inscription of a mammoth to observe the transit of the

T. Kenelm Henry, an English author, was born in 1800; died, March 22, 1880. He is the youngest son of the Very Rev. W. Dean of Clonfert, who belonged to the arch of the Church of England. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1828, at which time he joined the Roman Catholic Church. He wrote a number of theological and archeological works, the last of which was published in 1876 under the title of "The Life of the Author's Works." He also wrote on subjects connected with the arts.

GAILLARD, Nicolas Auguste, a French painter, born in Paris, March 25, 1815; died in Paris, January 19, 1880. He is the pupil of Ingres, and by preference sober and scriptural themes, and for many years his name was never absent from the catalogue of the Salon. He also wrote on subjects connected with the fine arts.

GAMOND, Antoine Jézéph Alfred, Duke de Gramont, a French statesman, born in Paris, August 14, 1819; died January 16, 1880. After receiving an education at the Polytechnic School, he was sent in 1849 as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel. Subsequently he held similar posts at Stuttgart, Turin, Rome, and Vienna. From the latter city he was recalled in 1870, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ollivier Cabinet. He showed in this position a spirit of hostility to Prussia, and appeared to be anxious to bring on the war, which soon broke out, and ended so fatally for France. Though very popular at the time of his appointment, he soon fell from power when the French army suffered the first terrible disasters. Since the war the Duke had been almost forgotten. Under the pseudonym of "Andréas Memor," he published in the latter years of his life a series of articles in the "Revue de France," which attracted great attention.

GRANIER DE CASSAGNE, Adolphe Bernard, a French journalist and politician, born at
BERGELLE-AVERON, in the department of Gers, in 1806; died at the castle of Coulonné, in the same department, January 31, 1880. He came in 1832 to Paris, where he obtained, through Victor Hugo, employment on the “Revue de Paris,” and later on the “Journal des Débats.” Subsequently Girardin employed him on the “Presse,” in which journal he defended negro slavery. His views on slavery endeared him to the planters of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and the last-named colony elected him as its delegate. As a supporter of M. Guizot, he made himself noted for the violence of his attacks upon the opposition journals. In 1848 he joined the Republicans; but two years later he started a journal, the “Pouvoir,” in advocacy of “a strong man at the head of the Government.” Since 1880 he has been one of the chiefs of the Bonapartist party, which he represented as deputy for the department of Gers in the Legislative Assemblies, both of the empire and, since 1876, of the republic. His attitude as a deputy was as violent and belligerent as in the press, and gave rise to many sensations. Of late he had taken but little part in journalism, being more than replaced by his son, Paul de Cassagnac. He was the author of numerous works, the last of which was entitled “Souvenirs du Second Empire” (1880), a reprint of a series of articles originally contributed to his son’s paper.

HANN-HAHN, Ida, Countess, a German authoress, born at Tressow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, June 22, 1805; died at Mayence, January 12, 1880. She was married at the age of twenty-one to her cousin, Count Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von Hahn-Hahn, but was divorced in 1829. In 1850 she joined the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1852 she entered the house of the Good Shepherd at Angers. Soon after, she took up her residence in a convent of the same order which was founded by her at Mayence. She had written a number of novels before she became a Roman Catholic, and she continued her literary activity as Superior of the convent, writing, besides several other works, twelve Catholic novels, the last of which, entitled “Wahl und Führung,” was published in 1879.

HARTMANN, JACOB, a Spanish author, born in Madrid, September 6, 1806; died at Madrid, in August, 1880. His father was a German joiner, who had settled and married in Spain. He was educated by the Jesuits for the priesthood, but abandoned the Church for a literary career. The Revolution of 1822 having ruined the small fortune of his father, he learned a joiner’s trade, and for several years supplemented his daily labors at the bench by his nightly pursuit of literature. His first efforts were translations or adaptations of French comedies. Subsequently he prepared some of Calderon’s works for the stage, wrote lyric poems, learned shorthand writing, and became in 1835 stenographer for the official “Gaceta de Madrid.” His first great dramatic success was in 1835 with “The Lovers of Ze- rue,” which was followed by a number of other plays. He was elected to the Academy of Madrid in 1847, and became Director of the Royal Library in 1862. Of late years he had written little, but freely imparted his vast erudition to younger men.

HAGEN, ERNST AUGUST, a German art historian, novelist, and poet, born at Königsberg, April 12, 1797; died February 15, 1880. His first poem, “Alfried and Liesena” (Königsberg, 1820), which he published while a student at the university, was highly recommended by Goethe. He was a prolific author of works on the history of art.

JACQUES, JACQUES ALBERT MICHEL, otherwise known as Jacob Jacques, a Belgian painter, born at Antwerp, in 1812; died in Antwerp, December 9, 1879. For many years he was professor at the Antwerp Academy, and painted chiefly landscapes and marines. He first exhibited when he was but twenty years of age, at Antwerp, Brussels, and Ghent, and quickly gained very favorable recognition. He received medals at Belgian exhibitions in 1838 and 1842, and one of gold in 1844; was made officer of the order of Leopold in 1864 and a member of the Academy of Antwerp in 1851. His funeral was of a semi-public character, being attended by the municipality of Antwerp, as well as the members of the Academy and a large gathering of citizens.

JOHNSON, THOMAS RYMER, an English anatomist, born in 1810; died in London, in December, 1880. On the first establishment of King’s College, London, he was appointed to the chair of Comparative Anatomy in that institution, and in 1840 he became Fullerton Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. The work by which he achieved the greatest reputation is “The General Outline of the Animal Kingdom,” which was published in 1841, and is still regarded as a standard authority.

LANDSEER, THOMAS, an English engraver, born in 1794; died January 20, 1880. He was the eldest and last surviving of a celebrated trio of brothers, Charles Landseer having died in 1879, and Sir Edwin Landseer about six years ago. Thomas occupied for many years a distinguished place in the world of art, and especially excelled in mezzotint engravings. He executed among many other favorite subjects the “Horse Fair” of Rosa Bonheur, and he continued to practice his art with but scanty signs of failing power, down to 1879.

LEMAIRE, PHILIPPE, a French sculptor, born at Valenciennes, in 1798; died in August, 1880. He was a pupil of Cartellier, and obtained the grand prix de Rome in 1821. In 1836 he was charged with the task of decorating the Madeleine, and the gates of the Academy of Fine Arts were thereby opened to him. In 1852 he entered political life, in which he made a not inconsiderable figure, and from which he retired in 1869.

LESSING, KARL FRIEDRICH, a German painter,
OBITUARIES, FOREIGN.

MUSSET, PAUL EDM. DE, a French author, born at Paris, November 7, 1804; died May 19, 1880. He was the eldest brother of the celebrated Alfred de Musset, and wrote a number of novels and two plays. He was a regular contributor to the "National," and the "Revue des Deux Mondes." His best-known work is "Femmes de la Régence" (1841).

NITZSCH, KARL WILHELM, a German historian, born December 22, 1818; died June 20, 1870. He was in succession Professor of History at the Universities of Kiel, Königsberg, and, since 1872, at Berlin. He was the author of a number of special works on topics of Greek and Roman history.

OFFENBACH, JACQUES, a French composer, born at Cologne, June 21, 1819; died at Paris October 8, 1880. His parents were German Jews, but when sixteen years old he entered at the Paris Conservatory, which was then under the direction of Cherubini, and after that his entire life was spent in Paris. In 1870, at the time of the Franco-German War, efforts were made to prejudice the Parisians against him as a Prussian, but he stoutly denied the charge of disloyalty, and published a declaration that, in spite of his birthplace, he was heart and soul a Frenchman. As a student at the Paris Conservatory he acquired a degree of proficiency in playing the violoncello, sufficient to warrant his seeking and securing a place in the orchestra of the Théâtre Français, of which he ultimately became the leader. His music to La Fontaine's "Fables" made him very popular, and his publisher encouraged him by liberal payments to direct his talent for composing bright and taking melodies, even if trivial in an artistic sense, to the embellishment of light comedies and vaudevilles. In 1855 he accepted the management of the Bouffes Parisiens, and in 1873 he became director of the Gaié Théâtre. Offenbach's career as manager and composer was eminently successful both in regard to the popular and the financial success which he achieved. Many of his compositions, as "Belle Hélène" (1864), "Barbe-bleue" (1866), "La Grande Duchesse" (1867), "La Périchole," and "Geneviève de Brabant" (1869), "Les Brigands" and "La Princesse de Trébizonde" (1869), "La Jolie Parfumée" (1873), and "Madame L'Archiduc" (1874), obtained a world-wide celebrity. Offenbach confined himself almost entirely to the limits of the bouffe stage; several efforts to compose a more serious style of music failed. In 1876 he came to the United States, and conducted the series of concerts with which Gilmore's garden in this city was opened. He published an amusing account of this journey under the title "Offenbach en Amérique." He returned to Paris late in the season very much broken in health, and re-
mained an invalid until the time of his death; still he continued at intervals to compose his merry music. His last published work was "La Fille du Tambour Major." At the time of his death the Opéra Comique was preparing to produce his new and most ambitious work, "Les Contes d’Hoffmann." Besides this, he left behind him a three-act opera, "La Belle Lurette."

ORENSE, José María d’ALBAIDA, Marqués, a Spanish statesman, born in 1802; died November, 1880. He took throughout his life an active part in all the republican movements in Spain. He headed the republicane insurrection in Madrid in 1848. In 1868, after the overthrow of Isabella, he was the chief agitator for the establishment of a federal republic, and became chairman of the Liberal Committee, which demanded the abolition of slavery in the colonies. On the abdication of Amadeo in 1873, there was a general call for Orese to assume the Presidency of the Republic; but he declined, and absented himself from Madrid, though he subsequently accepted the Presidency of the Cortes for a brief period. Under Alfonso XII he took little part in public affairs.

PERRÈRE, Isaac, a French financier, was born November 23, 1806; died July 12, 1880. He was, with his brother Émile, a ardent votary of St. Simonism, and he was the last survivor of the great representatives of that school. He originated the idea of publishing a daily report of the Bourse, which appeared at first in the "Journal des Débats." He had previously contributed financial articles to the "Globe" and the "Temps." With his brother Émile he was largely interested in the construction of French and Austrian railroads, and of a number of other public works. They were the founders and chief managers of the Crédit Mobilier. Ten years ago he became blind, but he never ceased to take the greatest interest in the financial schemes of his day, and the movements of the Bourse. He had bought the daily paper "La Liberté," and was himself its editor-in-chief. His contributions for charitable purposes were very large. Shortly before his death he offered 100,000 francs for the best essay on the distinction of pauperism. He was from 1868 to 1869 member of the Corps Législatif. He published in 1864 a brochure, entitled "Le Rôle de la Banque de France et l’Organisation du Crédit en France."

PETRUS, Christian August Friedrich, a German astronomer, born September 7, 1806; died May 8, 1880. He was employed in the Observatory of Hamburg, and afterward of Pulkova, near St. Petersburg, and in 1839 became a director of the latter. He was appointed in 1849 Professor of Astronomy at Königsberg, in 1854 director of the Observatory of Altona, in 1872 director of the new Observatory of Königsberg, and in 1874 president of the Academy of the same city. He reported on his discoveries and observations in Schumacher’s "Astronomische Nachrichten," in the mémoires and bulletins of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and in the "Zeitschrift für Populäre Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Astronomie," of which he himself was the editor.

PLANCÉ, James Robinson, an English author, born in London, February 27, 1796; died May 30, 1880. He produced more than two hundred plays for the theatre, of which "Charles XII" was considered one of the best. He also wrote a number of works on antiquarian subjects.

POUJOULAT, Jean Joseph Françoise, a French author, born at La Fare, Bouches-du-Rhône, February 26, 1808; died at Paris, January 7, 1880. The first part of his life was mainly devoted to travel, the second to politics, and the third to essay-writing. He formed, when a very young man, the idea of illustrating the history of the Crusades, and for that purpose made extensive journeys in the East; the results of which he published conjointly with Michaud. He wrote a history of the French Revolution, biographies of St. Augustine (whose complete works he translated), Bossuet, Cardinal Mauy, and many others, in the Constituent Assembly, to which he was elected in 1848, as well as in the Legislative Assembly, he constantly voted with the right, the principles of which he defended in the brochure "La Droite et sa Mission."

RICCHIOLI, Bettino, Baron, an Italian statesman, born at Florence, March 9, 1809; died at Rome, October 24, 1880. He was descended from an ancient noble family, and, after receiving an excellent education, devoted himself with great success to the cultivation of his extensive lands in the Maremma of Grosseto. He began to take an active part in Italian politics in 1847, when, conjointly with other Liberals, he demanded the introduction of constitutional institutions and of a liberal press law. In the same year he became gonfalonier (mayor) of Florence. In 1848 he was elected member of the Tuscan Parliament, but in October of the same year he resigned, because he was opposed to the radical policy of Guarnieri and Montanelli, which was then in the ascendency. After the battle of Novara, Riccioli was in favor of recalling the Grand Duke, but when the latter invoked the invasion of Austria, and refused to restore the Constitution of 1848, he retired to private life, and did not reappear in politics until 1856. In 1859 he took a leading part in the overthrow of the Tuscan dynasty, and the union of the country with Sardinia. He was regarded as the principal conductor of Cavour in building the edifice of united Italy; and on the death of the latter, in 1861, became himself Prime Minister. In March, 1863, he was succeeded by Rattazzi, but he was recalled to the headship of the Ministry in 1866. He tried to regulate the relations between the Church and state; but, being unable to secure a compact majority in Parliament, he resigned in April,
857. He was out of sympathy with the Ultra-
liberal party, now in power, but continued to
represent Florence in the Italian Parliament
until his death.

RUSZ, ARNOLD, a German author and phi-
losopher, born at Bergen, on the island of
Fügen, September 13, 1808; died December 1,
1880. At an early age he became a leader
of German radicalism in politics, and of a new
radical school of Hegelianism in philosophy.
He was in succession editor of the "Hallische
Jahrbiicher," "Deutsche Jahrbücher," and
"Deutsch-französische Jahrbücher." In the
first German Parliament of Frankfort he was
he leader of the extreme Left. Being con-
summated in consequence of his revolutionary
activity, to leave Germany, and subsequently
France, he formed in London, jointly with
Zedlza-Rollin, Mazzini, Daracz, and Brutiano,
he "European Democratic Committee," from
which he, however, soon withdrew. Since
1850 he resided in Brighton, as "visiting tutor"
of several schools. The movements in 1866
and 1870 toward a union of the German states
met with his warmest sympathy, and the Ger-
man Government therefore gave him, in 1878,
in annuity of three thousand marks.

known as Sir Stratford Canning, born January
6, 1798; died in August, 1880. He was the
son of Mr. Stratford Canning, a merchant of
London, and received his education at Eton
and at the University of Cambridge. In 1807,
while still an undergraduate, he obtained an
appointment as junior writer in the Foreign
Office through the interest of his cousin, George
Canning, who was then Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs in the Duke of Portland's Ad-
ninistration. For the light duty of copying
the dockets of dispatches sent to and received
from foreign courts into a register for the na-
tional archives, he received a salary of about
$1,500 a year. In 1808 he was appointed
secretary to the special mission of Mr. (after-
ward Sir Robert) Adair to Constantinople,
when the latter was sent to negotiate terms of
peace between England and the Porte. In
April, 1809, he was named secretary of the em-
bassy at Constantinople, and on July 19, 1810
-being then but twenty-two years of age—he
became Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1819 he
resigned the mission at Constantinople, to go
back to college to complete his education, tak-
ing the degree of M. A. in 1818. He was or-
dered to attend the Congress of Vienna in
1814-15, and at the same time accepted the
duties of Minister to Berne. In 1829, Lord
Castlereagh sent him as Minister to the United
States to settle the question of the Northwest
boundary. In this mission he was not suc-
cessful, for the British Government declined to
ratify the engagements he had made. In 1824,
George Canning, who had once more become
he director of the foreign policy of England,
sent him on a special mission to Russia respect-
ing Greece, and for the regulation of a bounda-
ry line between British and Russian America.
Some slight abruptness of manner on his part
offended the Grand Duke Nicholas, who subse-
sequently became Emperor, and never forgot the
slight he had received. A few years later,
when Emperor, he refused to receive Stratford
Canning as ambassador to his court, and the
latter, during his long stay at Constantinople,
remained a violent opponent of the Russian
policy. In 1825 he was appointed by George
Canning ambassador at Constantinople, where
he attained to a position of unrivaled authority
and prestige. When he did not succeed in
obtaining from Sultan Mahmoud the conces-
sions in behalf of the Greeks which he de-
manded, he went to England on leave, to be
present during the conferences of London. He
returned to his post in 1827, but when, after
the battle of Navarino, diplomatic relations
with Turkey were broken off, he again came
to England and received the Grand Cross of
the Bath in acknowledgment of his services.
In 1830 he resigned the embassy at Constan-
tinople, retiring again on a pension, and was
elected a member of the House of Commons.
In the next year he accepted from Lord Palm-
erston a special embassy to Constantinople
to settle a dispute relating to the Greek fron-
tier. In 1831 he was sent on a special mission
to Spain and Portugal. The next few years he
passed in comparative retirement, though he
sat in the reformed Parliament for King's
Lynn. On the second advent of Sir Robert
Peel to power in 1841, the new Foreign Secre-
tary, Lord Aberdeen, sent him back to his old
post in Constantinople, where he was to re-
main for seventeen years, and through four
changes of Ministry—a circumstance which
greatly added to his ascendancy over the Sul-
tan's advisers. He was the steadfast friend of
Reshid Pasha and the supporter of all his re-
forms, and uniformly exercised his influence
in order to improve the condition of the Christian
population of Turkey. He returned to England
in the early part of 1858. He had previously
(1852) been raised to the peerage, by the title
of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, and, after
he took his seat in the House of Lords, he
actively participated in the debates on ques-
tions of foreign policy. He was created Knight
of the Garter, December 11, 1889. During the
Russo-Turkish conflict from 1875 to 1878, he
gave, in letters to the London "Times," several
interesting contributions for a solution of the
Eastern Question. A collection of poems, en-
titled "Shadows of the Past," reflecting upon
the events of more than half a century, was
published by him in 1865, and a summary of
the evidences of Christianity, under the title of

TAYLOR, TOM, an English author, born in
Sunderland, in 1817; died July 12, 1860. He
received his education at the Universities of
Glasgow and Cambridge. He then went to
London, where he was called to the bar, and
was for two years Professor of English Lan-
language and Literature at University College, London. In 1854 he became Secretary-in-Chief of the Board of Health. The functions of this body were eventually transferred to the Local Government Acts Office, which in its turn was merged in the Local Government Board. The office held by Mr. Taylor was thus abolished (1872), and, in recognition of the many services he had rendered in the way of sanitary improvement, a liberal pension was bestowed upon him. In the mean while he had gained a prominent place among men of letters as a dramatist, critic, biographer, and humorist. To the drama he devoted himself with particular ardor. From 1846 to 1875 he contributed in rapid succession more than one hundred pieces to the stage, the majority being adaptations of, or indirectly derived from, French plays or stories. His plays were generally distinguished by depth of interest, effective development of plot, and well-defined characters. Taking his théâtre in its entirety, the London "Times" pronounces him the first and most successful dramatist of his time. He wrote a "Life of Benjamin Robert Haydon" (3 vols., 1853), and completed the account begun by C. R. Leslie of the "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds." His early passion for acting continued unabated to the last, and in 1879, when "As You Like It" was played at Manchester in memory of Mr. Charles Calvert, he played Adam with unusual effect. From the time of his arrival in London he was associated with "Punch," and about seven years ago, at the death of Mr. Shirley Brooks, he became the editor of that periodical.

WAGNER, Rudolf Johannes von, a German chemist and technologist, born in Leipsic, February 13, 1823; died October 4, 1886. He became in 1851 Professor of Chemistry in Nuremberg; in 1856 extraordinary, and in 1858 ordinary Professor of Technology at the University of Würzburg, which position he retained until his death. In the same year he was appointed inspector of the technical schools in Bavaria. His authority as a technologist was generally recognized. He was a member of the juries at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, and Amsterdam, and a member of German Imperial Commissions at the International Exhibitions of Vienna (1874) and Philadelphia (1876). For his work on the Exhibition of Vienna the King of Bavaria conferred upon him the Order of the Bavarian Crown, with which the personal nobility is connected. His chemical and technological works are very numerous. His "Handbuch der chemischen Technologie" (eleventh edition, 1879) has been translated into almost all living languages. He was the editor of the highly-valued "Jahresbericht über die Leistungen der chemischen Technologie" (vols. I–xxiv, 1856–1879). One of his last works was a "Report on the Chemical Workshops of the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia."

Wieniawski, Henry, a Polish violinist, born July 10, 1855; died March 31, 1880. After receiving a musical education in Paris, he appeared in concerts at the early age of seventeen, and afterward achieved a reputation in both hemispheres as one of the greatest violinists of the age. In 1872 he came to the United States with Rubinstein.

**OHIO.** The debt of the State on November 15, 1880, was as follows:

- **Foreign debt, payable in New York:**
  - Loan payable July 1, 1866, not bearing interest: $7,200.00
  - Loan payable after June 30, 1881, bearing 6 per cent. interest: 4,573,640.80
  - Loan payable after December 31, 1868, bearing 6 per cent. interest: 2,466,000.00

  **Total foreign debt:** $6,673,140.80

- **Domestic debt, payable at Columbus:**
  - Canal loan, not bearing interest: 1,650.00

  **Total funded debt:** $6,674,890.80

- **Local indebtedness of the State:**
  - Debts of counties: $5,558,662.39
  - Debts of cities: 3,546,264.70
  - Debts of villages: 944,283.56
  - Debts of townships: 3,724,884.35
  - Debts of special school districts: 1,165,697.77

  **Total local debts:** $14,937,714.55

- **Funded State debt:** $6,478,565.79
- **Irredeemable State debt:** 4,030,000.00

  **Total aggregate debt:** $10,508,565.00

The following figures show the comparisons between the grand duplicate of taxes of 1879 and 1880:

- **Increase:** $18,290,338
- **Value of real estate in cities, towns, and villages:** $677,637,647
- **Personal property:** $444,273,992
- **Number in State:** $64,508,936
- **Total increase:** $21,259,288
- **Net increase:** $21,259,288

The total value of real property, as returned by the assessors and placed on the grand duplicate for 1880, was $1,102,049,931. The decennial Board of Equalization subsequently reduced the amount to $1,097,920,000.

The valuation of real property exempt from taxation in the State, as returned by the several county auditors to the Auditor of State for use of State Board of Equalization, is as follows: Total valuation exempt, $77,065,743, classified as follows:

- **Colleges and academies:** $927
- **Value of lands:** $606,671
- **Value of buildings:** 1,940,191

  **Total value:** $2,980,168

- **Public common school property:**
  - Number in State: 11,783
  - Value of lands: $5,138,650
  - Value of buildings: 12,385,803

  **Total value:** $14,521,403
The report notes the improved condition of mechanics and laborers engaged in the various industries of the State. Wages have increased, and, in the leading industries, the number of employees has been largely augmented. In the manufacture of pig-iron the number of employees has increased from 5,183, in 1878, to 7,096 in 1880, and in the rolling-mills the increase has been from 5,400, in 1878, to 10,745 in 1880. In the other industries the increase of employees has not been so marked, but the increase of employment to all connected with the industries is a matter for congratulation. Particular attention was paid by the Bureau to strikes during the year. There were in all 105 strikes, and of these 48 won, 34 lost, 28 compromised, and 5 remained undecided. On account of wages there were 78 strikes, as follows: At coal-mines, 22; Cincinnati, 14; Cleveland, 14; miscellaneous, 23. Of these 78 there were 27 won, 23 lost, 18 compromised, and 8 undecided. By occupation the strikes in the State were as follows: Coal-miners, 41; molders, 16; iron-workers, 7; cooperers, 6; cigar-makers, 4; laborers, 4; printers, 8; boys, 3; machinists, 2; safe-makers, 2; freight and baggage handlers, 2; and one each of the following: Tanners, shoemakers, horse-shoers, hod-carriers, horse-collar makers, bricklayers, stonecutters, steamers, iron-pipe makers, lamp-lighters, agricultural machine-makers, glass-workers, boiler-makers, paper-makers, tailors, and rope-makers. The report says that unsteady employment, with the accomplishment of its uncertain income, is a prime cause of labor strikes in Ohio. It is noticeable that strikes are more prevalent in those trades in which piece-work is the rule.

The following are some of the more important school statistics of the year, as reported by the State School Commissioner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of money received within the year:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance on hand September 1, 1879</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School taxes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Irradicable school fund</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School-tax levied by local authorities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State school bonds by local authorities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From fines and licenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Amount of expenditures for school purposes during the year:

| Amount paid teachers in primary schools: | $4,200,158 44 |
| Amount paid teachers in high-schools:    | 4,206,818 18 |
| **Total amount paid teachers**            | 4,932,341 64 |
| **Amount paid for managing and superintend-** | 141,895 90 |
| **Paid for sites and buildings**           | 750,735 18 |
| **Interest on and redemption of bonds**   | 647,410 99 |
| **Fuel and other contingent expenses**    | 1,324,055 74 |
| **Total expenditures**                     | $7,104,444 05 |

Balance on hand September 1, 1879: $6,351,188 18

Enumeration of children for school purposes in 1879:

- White boys, school age: 228,218
- White girls, school age: 249,532
- Total white, school age: 1,465,755
- Colored boys, school age: 11,506
- Colored girls, school age: 7,011
- Total colored, school age: 38,945
Ohio.

Grand total, white and colored .......................... 1,048,990
Number between 16 and 21 years of age ..................... 275,350
Grand total high and primary school enrollment .......... 747,138
Per cent. average daily attendance is of average monthly enrollment, townships .................................. .77
Same as to separate districts .................................. .78

Number and cost of school-houses erected within the year: Houses erected, 442; total cost, $711,855.

The number of school-houses in the State is 19,143; value, $21,851,718. The number of school-rooms is 18,247, and the number of teachers necessary to supply the schools is 16,657.

The statistics of the Ohio Penitentiary for the year show the number of convicts who can not read to be 111; number who can not write, 165; number who can not read or write, 955; number having common school education, 40; collegiate education, 8. Total number of convicts in the prison, October 31, 1880, 1,281; male, 1,214; female, 17; white, 1,067; colored, 180. Under twenty-one years of age, 267; between twenty-one and fifty years of age, 883; between fifty and sixty years of age, 63; over sixty years of age, 18. Terms: Under ten years, 1,043; over ten years, 1,193; for life, 75.

The annual cost per capita of each inmate in the different State institutions is figured out to be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTIONS</th>
<th>No. of patients</th>
<th>Per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Asylum</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Asylum</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>$1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens Asylum</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>$1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayton Asylum</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>$1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind Asylum</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf and Dumb Asylum</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiotic Asylum</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xena Home</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>$2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys' Reform School</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>$2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls' Reform School</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>$2.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The State Board of Agriculture made, during the year, an endeavor to obtain more accurate returns of the crops of the State than had been obtainable through the township assessors, and at an earlier period. The result was satisfactory so far as regards wheat, the other crops being partly estimated. The returns showed 2,909,657 acres cut in 1880, yielding 52,673,083 bushels, or 181 bushels to the acre; 46,498 acres were reported winter-killed. The number of acres sowed for 1881 was 2,994,210. Nearly all the poor yields of wheat are found in the two tiers of counties nearest the Ohio River, which are largely mining regions, hilly, and more adapted to sheep than to wheat. In the twenty poorest counties the yield was a little over ten bushels to the acre, and in the remaining sixty-eight counties nearly twenty bushels to the acre. The other crops, partly estimated, were 115,321,472 bushels corn; 17,867,289 bushels oats; 1,360,096 bushels barley; 287,095 bushels rye; 1,129,425 gallons sorghum; 92,128,556 pounds tobacco; 17,732,026 pounds potatoes; 2,938,496 pounds maple sugar; 883,791 gallons maple syrup. The amount of butter and cheese reported was over 50,000,000 pounds of the former, and 26,000,000 pounds of the latter. The Board of Agriculture report pronounces these figures unreliable, being in some of the most important counties far below the facts. Of the agricultural products of the State, wheat ranks first in commercial importance; next corn; the wool and mutton crop was reported more in value than all the coal mined in the State, at set prices; during the year the number of hogs raised decreased twenty per cent, while the number of sheep materially increased; butter is of very uniform production throughout the State, and even at the insufficiently reported yield, ranked one fifth as much as wheat; cheese is mainly produced in about twenty northerly counties, though its production is gradually spreading over a wider area; hay was a large and valuable crop. Oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat are reported as not paying crops in Ohio, taking year by year.

The cultivated land of the State is reported at 8,770,402 acres; pasture land, 5,883,185 acres. About one fourth the entire area of the State is woodland.

The Sixty-fourth General Assembly met January 5th, with a Republican majority in both Houses, the previous Legislature having been Democratic. In the Senate were twenty-two Republicans and fifteen Democrats, and in the House sixty-nine Republicans and forty-six Democrats. The organization of the House was effected by the election of Thomas A. Gill as Speaker. One of the members of the House, G. W. Williams, of Hamilton County, was colored, and, on entering a restaurant in Columbus just after the organization, he was refused to be served on account of his color. The matter was brought to the attention of the House, and a committee of investigation reported the proceeding to be an insult to the House in the person of one of its members. On the 12th of January Charles Foster was inaugurated Governor, succeeding, as a Republican, the Democratic Governor, Richard V. Bishop, Lieutenant-Governor Hickeloper at the same time succeeding Lieutenant-Governor Fitch as presiding officer of the Senate. On the 14th James A. Garfield was elected United States Senator. He subsequently resigned his seat in Congress as Representative from the Nineteenth District, and Ezra B. Taylor was elected to fill the balance of the term, receiving 11,791 votes against 1,395 votes cast for all others.

The previous (Democratic) Legislature had redistricted the State for Congressional purposes, it being the first instance of change in the districts between the regular decennial apportionments. This had formed one of the issues in the State election of 1879, and, in accordance with the apparent verdict at the polls the new Legislature passed, among its first laws, an act restounding the districts as they stood before the change made by the Sixty-third General Assembly. Another proceeding
By the previous Legislature was the passage of laws for the reorganization of the several State, venal, reformatory, and charitable institutions, so that the Democratic Governor could appoint new Trustees. It was expected that the new Legislature would give to this work, but there was a disagreement among the majority as to the best manner of accomplishing the purpose, and the bill was not passed until near the close of the session. In the form in which it finally became a law it gave the Governor discretionary power, providing that he "may" appoint trustees, by and with the consent of the Senate, instead of directing that he "shall" do so. Immediately after being notified of the passage of the bill Governor Foster commenced the work of reorganizing the institutions by sending in to the Senate batches of nominations. The names sent in were selected according to a defined plan, and the additional nominations made afterward were selected upon the same principle. The full term of service of the trustees is five years, and the term of one trustee expires every year. The first appointments being for unequal terms of years, Governor Foster chose Republicans for the two short terms and the longest term, and Democrats for the three- and four-years' terms. The object was to remove the inducement for any further reorganization for purely political reasons. The board of each institution is formed at the start of three Republicans and two Democrats, the Executive and Legislature being Republican. A change of power in the State will perforce take place, but no more, and it would be impracticable for either party to do more, for some time, than secure the bare majority on each board.

Several attempts were made during the session to free legislation on the liquor question, but most of them were without practical result. A bill to regulate the sale of liquors by compelling retail dealers to give heavy bonds as security for any actionable damage under the personal injury liquor law failed for lack of a constitutional majority, as did a local option bill after a very severe struggle. There were repeated efforts to pass an act regulating the publication and use of school-books in the State, but without success. A bill passed the Senate, but remained unacted on in the House during the session of 1880, preventing the selling of pools upon the result of horse-races, walking-matches, or any other trial of speed or endurance on the part of either horse or man. The punishment to be inflicted upon violators of the law is a fine of no more than five hundred dollars or less than five dollars, or imprisonment not more than six months or less than ten days, or both if the Court deems it necessary.

An endeavor was made to establish a precedent for the admission of women to school boards by amending a bill for the election of school trustees in Cincinnati as to permit women to be chosen. The Senate passed the measure, but the House rejected it.

The Legislature adjourned April 17th, until January 4, 1881, after passing over two hundred laws of a general nature, and a number of local laws. Among the acts passed, in addition to those mentioned, were laws increasing the penalty for violation of liquor laws from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars for selling to minors or habitual drunkards; prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of harvest-home festivals; making the penalty for grave-robbing imprisonment in the Penitentiary from one to five years; and a number of acts authorizing counties and towns to build railroads within their limits.

The Prohibition State Convention met in Columbus March 5th, and commenced proceedings by the adoption of the following platform of principles, reported from the committee:

1. That we reaffirm the principles and measures heretofore declared by the Prohibition Reform party, in our State and National Conventions.

2. That, asserting our rights as electors, we demand from the law-making power prompt and adequate protection of the people against the enormous wrongs inflicted upon them by the liquor crime, and this demand we call upon all good citizens to aid us in enforcing at the ballot-box.

3. That, as a step in that direction, we recommend the enactment of a law combining State with local option against the liquor-traffic on the plan proposed in the bill from the majority of its Committee on Bills, submitted by the Local Option State Convention of last January to the Legislature.

4. That this Convention hereby tenders to that worthy and distinguished daughter of Ohio, Mrs. R. B. Hayes, its thankful honors for the moral courage she has evinced and the high example she has placed before the world in her efforts to exclude from her tablo and from the public banquets and receptions at the White House all intoxicating beverages.

5. That, duly estimating the value and importance of all preventive agencies against the liquor crime, we cordially second the present movement among the friends of the cause for practically uniting temperance with education by the introduction of temperance textbooks in the public schools.

6. That we urge on all temperance citizens the duty of immediate and thorough local organization; and we recommend that they meet in their several places on the last Monday evening of this month, where such action is not before had, and where party lines are drawn, nominate full Prohibition Reform corporation and township tickets for the April election; and that they maintain at all elections hereafter total separation from all parties and politicians who are in complicity with the liquor crime.

The following additional resolutions were also adopted:

Whereas, In the hour of peril when the life of this Nation was threatened by secession and rebellion the citizen became the soldier and went forth to battle for his country's life; and

Whereas, To the soldier and the children of the soldier this nation owes a debt of gratitude; therefore

Resolved, That the fostering of the liquor-traffic by the General Government for a revenue, and the protection of it by State legislation, whereby the soldier and his family are deep sufferers, are not only acts of great ingratitude, but are wrongs unparalleled in any heathen nation.

Resolved, That the proposition, whether coming from a conference or a Legislature, to defer action on the liquor question until after the Presidential election in order to get the liquor vote, implies that that vote is deemed essential and useful in determining the issues
of that election, and on account of such just and necessary implication is therefore dishonest, hypothetical, and disloyal to American institutions.

The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, William H. Doan, of Cuyahoga County; for Judge of the Supreme Court, William Mungen, of Hancock County; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, George Calderwood; for Member of the Board of Public Works, J. H. Lorimer, of Clarke County; for State School Commissioner, James A. Brush, of Stark County. Mr. Mungen declined the nomination, and William F. Ross was selected to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a State and Presidential electors ticket, and for choosing delegates to the Republican National Convention, met in Columbus April 28th. The delegates were first chosen, those for the State at large being ex-Governor William Dennison, Hon. James A. Garfield, Governor Charles Foster, and Warner M. Bateman. A State ticket was then nominated as follows: For Secretary of State, Charles Townsend, of Athens County; for Judge of the Supreme Court, George W. McVilaine (renominated); for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula County; for Member of the Board of Public Works, S. R. Hosmer, of Muskingum County; for State School Commissioner, D. F. De Wolf, of Lucas County; for Presidential electors at large, Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens County; S. S. Warner, of Lorain County.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles enunciated in the resolutions adopted by the last Republican National Convention.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the extension of the system of free public schools throughout the whole country, supported by general taxation, exempt from sectarian influences, and open to every child of proper age; and to that end we are in favor of all appropriate and constitutional legislation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a full protection by the national Government of every citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, as well within as without our territorial limits, in the exercise of every right conferred upon him by its Constitution and laws, and against every infraction of such right, in whatever way or by whomever committed; and for the purpose of affording such protection the whole power of the Government should be used.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the national Government to protect the election of representatives in Congress from fraud and violence, and we condemn the attempts of the Democratic party to nullify or repeal existing laws on this subject as unpatriotic and calculated to encourage and foster fraud.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the maintenance of a sound currency based upon coin, or upon notes redeemable in coin, and the sacred observance of the public faith against all taint or suspicion of evasion or repudiation.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the resumption of specie payments, now assured and permanent, as the fruits of Republican policy and the splendid achievement of Republican administration; and we likewise congratulate the country upon the general revival of business and industry, secured as they are by the soundest and most convenient currency and the wisest financial policy the country ever enjoyed.

Resolved, That the great ability, invaluable services, long experience, pure and exalted character, and unwavering fidelity to Republican principles of our distinguished fellowcitizen, John Sherman, entitle him to the highest honors and confidence of the Republican party of Ohio and of the country. His matchless skill and capacity as a financier have mainly contributed to accomplish the invaluable and difficult work of resumption and refunding the public debt, and made him the trusted representative in public life of the business interests of all classes of the American people. He has been trained from the beginning of his public life in the advocacy of the rights of man, and so man has been more unfaltering in his demand that the whole power of the Government should be used to protect the colored people of the South from unlawful violence and unfriendly local legislation; and in view of his services to his country and his eminent ability as a statesman, we have the honor to present to the Republican party of the country a fit candidate for President, and respectfully urge upon the Republican Convention at Chicago his nomination.

Resolved, That the delegates at large chosen by the Convention are hereby instructed to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of John Sherman by the National Republican Convention at Chicago for President, and the district delegates are respectfully requested to vote for him.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the Administration of President Hayes in maintaining the legislature, principles, and purposes of the Republican party, ascribed as they are to maintain the existence of the Government, to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of all rights given or guaranteed by the Constitution and laws, and to secure prosperity to the industries of the country.

Resolved, That, we pledge the united and earnest efforts of the Republicans of Ohio for the nomination of the nominees of the National Republican Convention.

The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention was held at Columbus May 6th. The Democratic Convention for the nomination of a State ticket met in Cleveland July 22d. The platform was adopted before the nominations were made, and was confined to the following two resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio heartily endorse the candidates of the National Democratic Convention, and that we will zealously labor for the election of Hancock and English, and for the candidates for State offices this day nominated.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio adopt as their own the National platform. (See United States.)

The ticket nominated was as follows: For Secretary of State, William Lang, of Crawford County; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Martin D. Follett, of Washington County; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Richard J. Fanning, of Franklin County; for Member of the Board of Public Works, William J. Jackson, of Miami County; for State School Commissioner, J. J. Burns, of Belmont County; for Presidential Electors at Large, R. P. Ranney, of Cuyahoga County; John F. Follett, of Hamilton County.

The Greenback Labor Convention met at Columbus July 28th, and put in nomination the following ticket: For Secretary of State, Charles A. Lloyd, of Huron County; for Judge of the Supreme Court, D. W. C. Loades, of Brown County; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles Bonsell, of Columbiana County; for Member of Board of Public Works, Amon Roberts, of Knox County; for State School
sioner, R. B. Smart, of Ross County; presidential Electors at Large, Harry Kel- l".

Lucas County; L. T. Fester, of Mahon-

"fort endorsed the Chicago resolutions, fa-
cyman suffrage amendment to the Constitu-
dion for reduction of the fees of public officials, 3 payment of employees by corporations in or".

goods, and demanded a law for its pun-
"es a crime. The last resolution said this land, and water are free gifts of Nature, and any"

"istom of society that allows any person to se more of these gifts than he has a right to, riment of the rights of others, they condemn seek to abolish. A resolution was also adopted ing any coalition of Greenbackers with Demo-

"cratic States.

section was held October 12th, with the g result, the total vote on the State ing 718,186:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

raend, Republican ........................................ 874,021
n Lang, Democrat ........................................... 845,164
 A. H. Lloyd, Greenback ........................... 6,736
 H. Dean, Prohibitionist ................................. 3,215

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

McIlvaine, Republican ..................................... 884,865
 Pott, Democrat ............................................. 840,928
 C. O. Louden, Greenback ................................. 6,359
 P. Ross, Prohibitionist .................................. 9,509

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Well, Republican ........................................... 884,925
 Mann, Democrat .............................................. 840,710
 G. S. Bonsall, Greenback .............................. 6,625
 C. T. Cade, Prohibitionist ............................. 3,215

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

a B. Hoerner, Republican .................................... 844,638
 J. Jackson, Democrat ....................................... 841,001
 Roberta, Greenback ....................................... 9,944
 L. Lortimer, Prohibitionist ............................. 2,917

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Wolf, Republican ............................................ 865,587
 J. Burns, Democrat ........................................ 841,304
 Sharp, Greenback .......................................... 6,560
 A. Brush, Prohibitionist ............................... 2,418

result of the Congressional election was se of fifteen Republicans and five Demo-
"he members chosen and the majority of the er the highest candidate are as follows: Beni-
jamin Butterworth, R., 1,298; James Young, R., 1,004; III, Henry ry, R., 968; IV, Emanuel Schultz, R., 9
"enjamin Le Fevre, D., 8,110; VI, Rita, R., 887; VII, John P. Lee-

, 1,712; VIII, J. Warren Keifer, R., 1,139; X, Rice, R., 1,365; XI, Henry S. Neal, t, XII, George L. Converse, D., 4,419; Jason Atherton, D., 2,475; XIV, Geo. les, D., 6,447; XV, Rufus R. Dawes, R., 5,927; XVI, Jonathan T. Udegraft, R., PVII, William McKenzie, Jr., R., XVIII, Addison S. McClure, R., 5,096; B. B. Taylor, R., 12,078; XX, Amos id, R., 5,927.

CATHOLIC.

"n synod of the Old Church of Germany was held in 1850, been resolved in 1879 that, thereafter, ould be only biennial sessions. In the which the Synod does not meet, it is intended to hold a Church Congress, which, like the assemblies of the same name in the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, is an unofficial gathering of members for the discussion of important questions. The seventh Old Catholic Congress was held at Baden Baden, the famous watering-place, from September 12 to 14, 1880. Like its predecessors, the Congresses held at Munich, Cologne, Constance, Freiburg, Breslau, and Mayence, it was well attended, but some of the most prominent representatives of the Old Catholic movement, the theological professors of the Universities of Bonn and Munich, still kept aloof from the proceedings. A number of bishops of the Church of England, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and the Old Catholic (Jansenist) Church of Holland, sent greetings, and assured the German Church of their abiding interest in its prosperity and progress. Bishop Reinkens, who was present, made a favorable report on the progress of the Church during the preceding year. The figures showed a slight advance all through the Church, a result which was received with great satisfaction, because in the years from 1876 to 1878 there had been a considerable falling off. The views entertained by the Church at present with regard to its rela-

tion to the Papacy found expression in the following resolutions: 1. An actual and effect-

ive contradiction between faith in the fundamental truths of Christianity founded upon the testamentary proof of history, and science founded upon the immediate facts of nature and mind, is not possible. Each protects, car-

ries on, and supplements the other. 2. The in-

dependent character of national churches is just as much in accordance with the universal character of the Church as are the national peculiarities in the state, art, and science, with the general object of culture. 3. It is a mischiev-

ous error of many Protestants to regard the Church, which the adherents of the Vatican are bound to recognize as the only rightful one, as the shield of faith, a rallying-point for au-

tority in civil and social affairs, and a pro-

tection against destructive socialist tendencies, and therefore to adopt it as a conservative ally. 4. History, the task and duty of self-

preservation, compels the German Empire to oppose the Vatican system. 5. Negotiations with the infallible Pope or his organs, upon all matters which concern the promulgation of laws and the authority of the state, are objectionable. Transactions of this kind lead to the dissolution of the national state. The relations of the Old Catholics of Prussia were, on the whole, less friendly than in former years, be-

cause the latter was all the time meditating upon the expediency of making its peace with Rome. The Minister of Public Worship, Herr von Puttkammer, defended, however, the con-

tinuance of the provision made in the Prussian budget for the Old Catholic bishop, as a part of the law of the land, and declared that the Gov-

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The Synod of the Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland met at Geneva on May 20th. From the annual report of Bishop Herzog, it appeared that the Church, in the course of the past year, had suffered a loss of twelve parishes and ten priests. The principal cause of these losses was the recurrence in the canton of Berne of the six years' period of the election of the parish priests by the people. On the occasion of the previous elections, the Roman Catholic party had refused to take any part in them, and thus the property of many parishes had passed into the hands of the Old Catholics, although they formed only the minority of the inhabitants. The Bishop states that other losses were in prospect for the coming year from the same reason. The losses of the Church were, however, confined to the cantons of Berne and Geneva. An annual accession to the ranks of the priesthood is now obtained, and expected for the future, from the Old Catholic Faculty of Theology at the University of Berne. In 1889 the Church numbered fifty-nine priests and forty-eight parishes. As the churches are not yet accustomed to self-support, the aid of the Anglican churches in England and the United States was solicited and obtained. Bishop Herzog strongly advocates the establishment of the closest intercommunication between the Anglican and the Old Catholic Churches. A new prayer-book, prepared by him for the use of the Swiss churches, after the model of the Anglican manual, was adopted by the Synod as the official manual of the Church, and it was ordered that the office of the mass contained therein should be used universally.

In Austria, the first legally acknowledged Synod of Old Catholics was held in Vienna, on June 29th. It had been summoned by Dr. K. Lindner, President of the Synodal Council, and was attended by five priests and a number of lay delegates. The synodal and parochial regulation, which hitherto had been provisional, was definitely adopted. The Synod also decreed the introduction of divine services in the language of the people, the abrogation of compulsory celibacy and fasts, as also of surplice-fees, and the removal of the observance of holy days (with the exception of the high festivals) to the next Sunday.

In France, the congregation of M. Hyacinthe Loyson reported in June, 1889, a membership of about one thousand. It did not yet own a church-building, and was about one thousand dollars in debt. It has three priests. On August 27th, M. Loyson solemnized the marriage of a regular priest, Abbé Laine.

In Russia, the province of Volynia has several communities of Bohemians who have attached themselves to the Old Catholic movement. They have three priests who are recognized and supported by the state. In a memorial addressed to the Minister of the Interior, the priests requested permission to hold a conference with some of the most influential of the Bohemian laymen, to formulate a statement of their fundamental doctrines and organic constitution. This conference was to serve as a permanent organization and constitute a synodal council.

OREGON. The Legislature opened its session September 15th, and closed October 23d. Solomon Hirsch was elected President of the Senate, and Z. F. Moody Speaker of the House. The more important general laws which were enacted are enumerated below.

An act to establish and protect the rights of married women repeals all laws imposing civil disabilities upon a wife which do not rest upon the husband; gives the wife the right to act alone in the courts for the redress of personal wrongs; provides that both parents shall have equal rights and responsibilities regarding their children; and that the wife shall succeed after the husband's death to the same control of the estate and of the children as the father now does after the death of the mother. The judiciary laws were amended, and provision made for the times and places for holding supreme, circuit, and county courts, and for the regular session of a circuit court in each district, and the enforcement of its orders in all the districts. A singular bill was introduced and received strong support, but failed of enactment, the provisions of which would require every railroad to pass over its line the cars of another railroad connecting with it at the rates charged on the same.

An act requires county clerks, sheriffs, and district attorneys to make semi-annual return to the Secretary of State of all fees and emoluments earned by them, and of the expenses of their offices. The object of this act is to obtain the information necessary for the regulation of the compensation of those officers. Another act provides for the pay of sheriffs and clerks for the different counties. The law regulating the salaries of county treasurers was also changed. Authority was given to let out the labor of convicts in the Penitentiary at thirty cents a day. The salary of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary was reduced, and the regulations relating to the purchase of supplies altered in the interest of economy. The construction of an insane-asylum building was provided for and a tax-levy for the purpose prescribed. It was also voted to establish a school for deaf-mutes. An act was passed providing for the refunding of the war debt, and for the appropriation of money and the levy of taxes for that purpose. The assessment and tax laws received some modifications. A special act, called the "Levee Bill," which was carried through the Legislature amid earnest protests, then vetoed by the Governor, and finally passed over his signature, caused much excitement and suspicion. The bill grants to the Oregonian Railway Company the levee in the city of Portland and the right of way and ter-
nil and wharfage facilities within the limits of the city. The Governor declared that it was vesting corporate powers in the company, which could not be done by a special act under the Constitution. The contest was described by the supporters of the bill as an opposition to the part of the citizens of Portland to the interests of the rural population.

The only temperance legislation was an act to prevent the sale of malt or other intoxicating liquors within four miles of any premises on which the General Government may be engaged in constructing canals or locks, or works of a similar nature.

A bill prohibiting the sale of liquors by the class was lost by a tie-vote in the Senate. The amendment to the Constitution providing that regular sessions of the Legislature shall last sixty days, and special sessions thirty days, and that the per diem members of four dollars, and the Senate a second time, as required, revisits from being submitted to the people. A proposed constitutional amendment granting all rights of suffrage to women passed both branches of the Legislature, and was approved by the Governor. The proposition, which must be concurred in by the next Legislature before presentation to the people, is as follows:

The elective franchise in this State shall not hereafter be prohibited to any citizen on account of sex.

Notwithstanding the Executive approval of the act, it is thought that the action of the legislature was invalid, and that the amendment must be deferred, on account of an article in the Constitution providing that while amendments or amendments which shall have been agreed upon by one legislative assembly shall be awaiting the action of a legislative assembly or the legislature, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed." The article is loosely expressed, and may have been intended to prevent the alteration of amendments under consideration; but the above clause seems subject only to a construction which precludes action on this amendment while another proposition is before the people.

The following summary shows the transactions and condition of the Treasury for the years 1879 and 1880:

**Receipts:**
- From four-mill tax in 1878: $194,961.80
- From same in 1879: $136,841.94
- Contingent, care of insane, sale of stamps, sale of State property, fees, and miscellaneous: $29,321.55

Total: $361,124.29

**Expenditures:**
- From the three-mill tax, levied to meet the special indebtedness of the State in 1878: $181,709.99
- In 1879: $189,386.45
- Total: $371,096.44

There should be added to the receipts the amount received from the former Treasurer, and the amount collected on account of delinquent taxes prior to 1878, and to the expenses the various appropriations for purposes other than current expenses. The latter exceeded the former by $21,970.20, reducing the balance in favor of the State to $10,042.47. The three-mill tax was levied to pay off the debt arising from the excess of disbursements over receipts for several years prior to 1878, in consequence of a decision made by the Supreme Court in that year, to the effect that the revenue of each year is applicable only to the expenses of the same year. The principal of that accumulated indebtedness amounted at the close of 1878 to $192,975. The interest on the warrants issued on account of this debt amounts to about $118,000. The proceeds of the special tax for the two do not therefore entirely extinguish the debt, but leave about $30,000 unliquidated; but the September levy of 1880 is sufficient to pay off this balance and leave about $100 over. The four-mill tax is understood by the Governor to be applicable only to the current expenses of the State, according to a section in the Constitution prescribing that "every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied." This requirement has not heretofore been observed. A large portion of the revenues for 1879 and 1880 has been appropriated for other objects besides the expenses of the State government proper.

The bonded indebtedness of the State includes the Soldiers' Bounty, Soldiers' Relief, Modoc-war bonds, and the bonded debt arising out of the Indian difficulties of 1878. The soldiers' bounty bonds and the soldiers' relief bonds were issued in 1864, and were to run twenty years. A tax of one dollar was provided in each act for the redemption of the bonds issued under it. Respective funds were thereby raised, more than sufficient to pay them off. At the close of the fiscal year 1878, according to the Treasurer's report, there was in the soldiers' bounty fund, $30,496.67, and in the soldiers' relief fund, $27,496.50; while the liability upon the former fund was but $26,400, and upon the latter only $761. The money in the former fund was applied to the current expenses of the State by the Legislature in 1878. The Governor remarks that such an appropriation could only be a temporary loan under the Constitution. The Modoc-war debt was contracted in 1874. It amounted to $132,898, and was payable January 1, 1880, with seven per cent. interest. The interest was paid regularly, but no provision had been made for paying off the principal upon matur­ing. It has been thought that the United States ought to pay this debt, but no measures have been taken by Congress for that object. The indebtedness arising from the Indian disturbances of 1878 has been funded at seven per cent, and amounts to about $44,000, payable.
in 1890. For these expenses also the State claims indemnity from the General Government. There is a bonded debt due the Willamette Falls Canal and Lock Company out of the proceeds of the sales of United States lands, five per cent. of which go to this fund, and from the sale of 500,000 acres donated by the Federal Government for internal improvements. This debt amounted to $200,000, and the interest at the close of 1878 to $160,000, since which time $8,500 of the interest has been paid. The State holds notes for $40,000 for lands sold; and 260,000 acres yet remain to be sold. Besides the bonded indebtedness there were at the close of 1890 $133,504 of outstanding warrants. They are payable out of specific funds, mainly from the swamp-land fund. These and the lock bonds are not a general indebtedness of the State, but the latter merely administers upon certain property and funds for their payment.

The value of taxable property as assessed in 1879 was $46,422,817. The valuation is probably less than half the actual value of all property in the State. The amount of indebtedness returned in 1879 to offset assessments aggregated the surprising sum of $18,990,578, over $7,000,000 more than the total assessment of notes, accounts, and shares of stock. The Governor recommends that the law allowing the deduction of debts as assessments be repealed or changed, so as to prevent fraud. He counsels also the taxation of the capital of foreign corporations employed in business in the State, and the imposition of a license-tax for conducting business through agents and solicitors from without the State. He thinks also that the law allowing interest upon State or county warrants, presented and not paid, ought to be changed.

A special tax has been levied for the establishment of an insane asylum. Heretofore the insane and the imbecile have been cared for under a special contract. They have increased to over 290 in number, and the expense to over $75,000 a year. The Governor thinks that the expense of sending insane persons to the asylum should be borne by the counties, and that the feeble-minded should not be received at all, but should be cared for by the local authorities. The schools for the blind and the deaf and dumb, which were conducted by the Board of Education, were discontinued in 1879, because the trouble and the cost were greater than the benefits afforded. The latter school was reopened in that year under a special arrangement. The Legislature has provided for the reorganization of these institutions under the supervision of a separate commission.

At the request of the Governor the General Land-Office has sent an agent, R. V. Ankeney, to Oregon to select, in cooperation with an agent of the State, the lands which have been granted to the State by the swamp-land act, the State authorities having forwarded to Washington a claim for 106,826 acres of such lands, which they had caused to be surveyed. Other grants to the State were as follows: For the use of the State University, seventy-two sections; for public buildings, ten sections; the salt springs, twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining; 90,000 acres for a college for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts; and 500,000 acres for internal improvement purposes. The State University grant has been almost all selected, and of the land 17,000 acres remain unsold. It has yielded a fund amounting at present to about $40,000, with accrued interest, making it about $60,000, invested in numerous private loans. The fund has been seriously impaired by the default of interest, and it is recommended that it be re-invested in State bonds; or, if this is impracticable, that the back interest be made by law to bear interest. The grant for the purpose of constructing public buildings has all been located and sold. The salt-spring grant has lapsed, by reason of a proviso that the land should be selected within a year after the admission of the State. The Agricultural College grant has been selected, and 23,000 acres sold, the proceeds amounting to $50,000. The internal improvement grant has been spoken of above. The La Grande Land-Office, which has had charge of them heretofore, the Governor recommends should be abolished.

A claim of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Wagon-Road Company for land, alleged to have been earned by the construction of a military road, was investigated by a special land agent. The documentary evidence presented in support of the claim, although apparently conclusive and bearing the seal of the State's officers, was discovered to have been fabricated and the claim fraudulent. The road was alleged to have been built from Albany, through the mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State. The company did some work at the western end, and then obtained the enactment of a law granting lands to the State of Oregon for the construction of such road. The road was made for 150 miles of the distance; and then, fearing the lapse of the grant, the company simply made a wagon-track to the Idaho line, 350 miles long, without bridging or grading, and then claimed patent on 440,000 acres, having already patented 180,000 acres upon the basis of fictitious representations.

In the annual report of the Portland Board of Trade it is stated that, while formerly two tenths of the immigrants to the Pacific coast over the Pacific Railroads settled in California, now nearly one half of such immigrants make their way to Oregon and Washington Territory, together with other settlers from California itself. Notwithstanding the short wheat-crop in the Willamette Valley in 1879, money was more plentiful. Interest rates are lower, and capital seeking returns. At the insured fire premiums in 1879 were $2,800,000, and in 1880 they were $3,000,000.
August 1, 1880, amounted to 177,790 which over two thirds came from Oregon. The exports of wheat to
12,465. There was also exported to
its, including San Francisco, wheat of
amount of $553,613, while $298,-
h remained in warehouse; making
receipts for the year's crop $6,608,
usive of home consumption. The
San Francisco were destined also Britain.
East-crop of 1880 was estimated to be
90,000 tons over and above the home
requirements. Of this, over three quarters was
still held for lower freight-rates at the close of
the year, while ocean-carrying facilities were
offered for only about one quarter of this quanti-
ty. The salmon exports during the year end-
ing August 1st were 451,363 cases, the greater
portion of which brought the lowest prices ever
realized. The spring and summer catch of
1880 was unprecedented, and 330,000 cases were
packed. In 1875 the quantity put up
was 291,500 cases; in 1877, 400,000 cases; in
1879, 435,000 cases. The prices in 1880 were
better than in the preceding year. The
sales of the salmon exports for the last four years,
computed for the crop year, ending July 31st,
were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1878-'90</th>
<th>1879-'80</th>
<th>1877-'78</th>
<th>1876-'77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>$1,288,819</td>
<td>$1,346,673</td>
<td>$1,270,850</td>
<td>$909,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>$2,758,815</td>
<td>$1,568,069</td>
<td>$2,488,186</td>
<td>$2,307,012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The value of the direct wheat exports to
amounted to $3,785,060 in 1876-'77, $3,-
177-78, and $4,872,027 in 1876-77. The
amount of wheat, flour, and other products
the Sandwich Islands, British Amer-
ica, and elsewhere, except to Europe
Francisco, amounted to $143,376 in
against $283,482 in 1877-78, $386,600
and $387,036 in 1876-77. The
mutton exports, which amounted to
in 1876-77, have ceased. There is
trade in coal from Coos Bay and in
San Francisco, amounting in 1879-
3,763. The overland trade, princ-
ible sent to the East, and wool from
Oregon shipped through California,
ated for 1879-80 to be $584,000, near-
the estimate for the preceding year.
production of the State has devel-
remarkable rapidity. The shipments
ancisco, which amounted in 1876-77
and in 1877-78 to $758,000, were
$9,11,427,203 and in 1879-80 $2,155,-
bullion product of the State is esti-
900,000 a year, twenty-five per cent.
a couple of years ago. The Director
it reports deposits of gold from Ore-
he fiscal year 1879-80 of $583,365,
amount deposited having been $115,677.
end of that year. The total
San Francisco of all commodities
1879-80, against $6,057,685
$3,329,192 in 1877-78, and $2,124,-
77-78, $11,571,361; in 1876-77,
3. The wool-clip of Oregon and
Territory in 1879 was over 8,000,
and it realized $2,863,275. The
consumed about 747,000 pounds, the
amount being less than the previous
ation which Oregon wool has en-
joyed. This may be owing to deficient forage
during a part of the year, and the consequent
stunting of the wool and inequality of the sta-
pel. The wool-clip of 1880 was estimated at
not less than 10,000,000 pounds. Oregon beef
stands very high in all the markets, and the
business of cattle-raising is extending fast in
eastern Oregon. The extension of the North-
ern Pacific Railroad must give a great impetus
to stock-raising in eastern Oregon and Wash-
ington.

The railroad projected by the Oregon Rail-
way and Navigation Company, which was found-
ed by Henry Villard, of New York, who brought
out the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, is
to run from Portland to Umatilla, on the Col-
mbia River, about two hundred and fifty
miles distant, and there divide into two main
branches. One will run northeastward through
the counties of Walla Walla, Columbia, and
Whitman, to within a few miles of the Idaho
boundary-line, whence an extension thirty
miles in length will connect it with the North-
ern Pacific Railroad at the great falls of the
Spokane River. The other branch is to follow
a southerly direction over the Blue Mountains
through La Grand, Union, Baker, and Boise
City, and eventually connect with the Central
Pacific, and with the Utah Northern and Cen-
tral Railroad at Ogden. The immediate and
more important object of this enterprise is to
provide an outlet for the products of the east-
ern portions of Oregon and Washington Terri-
tory, in connection with the steamboats nav-
ing the Willamette, Columbia, and Snake
Rivers. This country contains about four mil-
lion acres of wheat-lands of the first quality.
Besides the steamers and barges, the transfer
included the locks at Oregon City, and forty-
four miles of railroad. The Northern Pacific
Railroad has a prospect of being speedily com-
pleted, and thus furnishing the settlers of the
extreme Northwest with the direct connection
with the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic seaboard to which they have long looked forward with impatient expectancy. The Oregon Central, the Western Oregon, and the Oregon and California Railroads, which have been of great service in developing the western parts of the State, though unprofitable to their original owners, have been consolidated under one management. The Oregonian Railway Company, limited, is constructing a series of narrow-gauge roads through some of the richest sections of the Willamette Valley.

A new channel was made through the bar of the Columbia River by scraping. It was opened to the depth of eighteen feet in August, and in a couple of months the scouring action of the tides deepened it about three feet more. The need of a deep channel from Portland to the sea is strongly felt. The cost and delay of lightering, and the impossibility of large ships ascending the Columbia, occasion a constant dearth of tonnage and excessive charter rates. There are four bars, consisting of sand or clay, to be dredged away. The Board of Engineers appointed by authority of Congress to select a harbor of refuge, have decided upon Port Orford, in southern Oregon. This project, like the locks at the Cascades of the Columbia, for which improvement the chief of engineers presented an estimate of $500,000 for the work to be done in 1881, is considered unprofitable; whereas there are pressing demands made on the Government for needed improvements in the navigation of the rivers.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Portland, April 21st. The Convention declared Blaine its choice for Presidential candidate, and nominated M. C. George for Congress. The platform contained the following resolutions:

That we are in favor of regulating and equalizing the salaries of county and State officers so that they shall receive such compensations as are usually paid to private persons under like circumstances of service and responsibility.

That we favor a thorough revision and equalization of our system of taxation, to the end that every species of property within the State, whether owned or possessed by citizens of this or of foreign states, shall bear its equal proportion of the burdens of the Government which it produces.

That the recent action of the Democratic party in State Convention assembled, in denouncing the Supreme Court of the United States of America, and imputing to it unpatriotic and unpatriotic motives to that high and honorable Court, is unworthy of law-abiding, intelligent, and patriotic American citizens, and directly tends to the loosening of the foundation of our Government, the subversion of all law, and the overthrow of the sanctity of a system of judicature, venerable with age and perfected by wisdom.

That the attempt by the leaders of the Democratic party to deprave the people of the State out of an electoral vote, was an outrage unparalleled in the political history of the State, which, together with the Maine infamy and the attempt to unseat members in the halls of Congress for base partisan advantage, deserves the condemnation of all fair-minded men.

That we condemn the outrageous conduct of our Democratic State administrations from 1879 to 1874, their extravagance, their corruption, and their peculations.

That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of import duties as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the Western country, and we demand that policy of national exchange which secures to the workingman liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanical and manufactures an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

That we are in favor of judicious appropriations by the General Government for the improvement of our rivers and seaports, as well as for the construction of such lines of railway communication as will develop the resources of the country and connect our State with other parts of the Union, under such restrictions as will enable the rights of the people from unjust discrimination and extortionate charges; and that in the grants of lands to railroads we favor the sale of the same by the Government to the people at the lowest price for public lands, giving the proceeds only to the corporations.

That we demand of our representatives in Congress their best endeavors to secure just and judicious appropriations and favorable legislation by the General Government for the free navigation of the Columbia and the rivers of the State, the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia and the harbors at Yaquina and Coos Bays, the location of a harbor of refuge at the point along our coast most available to the interests of commerce, the extension of the public service to meet the wants of our increasing population, aid and assistance to railroads, and the opening up of settlement such of our Indian reservations as the interests of civilization demands and necessitates.

That we demand a modification of the treaty with China so as to restrict Chinese immigration to America.

The election returns showed 20,618 votes cast in the State for the Garfield electors, 18,950 votes for the Hancock electors, and 251 votes for the Weaver electors.

OSGOOD, Rev. Samuel, D. D., LL. D., was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 30, 1812, of an old Puritan family, which has produced more than one eminent divine. He was a pupil of Dr. Willard Parker before entering Harvard College. He graduated in 1832, at the time when Ware and Channing were exercising their strong influence. He studied divinity at the Harvard School, and in 1836 entered the Unitarian ministry. In 1836 he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and edited the "Western Messenger." In 1838 he returned to New England, and employed himself in pastoral duty there until 1849, when he was called to take charge of the Church of the Messiah, the leading Unitarian congregation of New York City. He filled this pastorate until 1869, when a change in his religious convictions required him to resign it. On his return from Europe in the following year, he was admitted to holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He sought no preferment in the church of his adoption. He was an erudite theologian and a fervent orator. He married Miss Murdock, daughter of the author of "Charlotte Temple." In early life Dr. Osgood was somewhat tinged by the novel social and religious ideas which permeated New England. He was versed in German philosophy. His first publications were translations of Otho-
OURAY, Chief.

PARNELL, CHARLES S. 615

men's "History of the Passion" (1839), and De Wette's "Human Life" (1843). In 1850 he became the editor of the "Christian Inquirer," and wrote largely for its columns, and for those of the "Christian Examiner," the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and the "North American Review." Some of these essays were republished as "Studies of Christian Biography" (1851). He was the author of "The Heartstone" (1854), "God with Men" (1854), "Milestones in our Life Journey" (1855), "Student Life" (1860), "American Leaves" (1867), "Essay on the Ethics of Art" (1876), besides many orations and memorial discourses. He received his degree of doctor of divinity from Harvard in 1857, and that of LL. D. from Hobart College in 1860. He died in New York, April 14th.

OURAY, Chief, was born in Colorado about sixty years ago. The tribe of Utes to which he belonged, and which gave its name to Utah, was numerous, and subdivided into various bands. He was chief of the Uncompaghre Utes, whose specific title is probably a corruption of the Spanish term en compadrre. Ouray's only son was captured by the Sioux, and is supposed to be still living among that hostile tribe. He made many appeals to the Great Father at Washington in behalf of this boy. He was several times a visitor at the Federal capital to represent the grievances of his people. His dignity and eloquence were remarkable. He knew the Spanish language, and signed the letters he caused to be written to the President or to the Indian Department. His services were indispensable to the Government in conducting negotiations with the Utes, who kept in good faith all agreements made through him. He was known as the white man's friend among his tribe; but it is likewise true that he protected their interests so far as he could. They remained savage, but he accepted a certain degree of civilization. He built a comfortable house, owned and cultivated a farm, and used a carriage presented to him by the Governor of Colorado. He was a famous warrior in his youth, but in his old age he became a lover of peace. At the time of the Meeker murder his personal influence alone restrained the breaking out of hostilities. His last visit to Washington was to effect the sale of the Ute reservation in Colorado, which will now be difficult of accomplishment. He died, August 27th, at Los Pinos Agency, Colorado.

PARNELL, CHARLES STEWART, the head of the Irish Land League, was born in 1846. He is the son of the late John Henry Parnell, of Avondale, County Wicklow, who was at one time High Sheriff for the County of Meath. His grandfather was the last Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Irish Parliament, and a bitter opponent of the Union. His mother was the daughter of an admiral of the United States Navy. Soon after finishing his education at Magdalene College, Cambridge, he was elected in 1875, at the early age of twenty-nine years, member of Parliament for Meath, and he represented this constituency until 1880. He was elected as a candidate of the party of Home Rulers, and soon became a prominent member of the party. In 1877 he was one of the seven members of the party who tried to extort concessions from the Government by systematically obstructing the business of the House (see "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1877, article Great Britain), and who were therefore called obstructionists. By most of the leading men of the party he was, however, greatly disliked. He was never on any but bare speaking terms with Mr. Butt, and the relations between him and Mr. Shaw, the subsequent leader of the Home Rule party, were very similar. The breach between him and the party generally was considerably widened by an incident which took place in 1879. At a meeting of the Home Rule Committee he urged that, unless the Government granted a substantial University Bill to Ireland, the whole of the votes for the Queen's College should be opposed. The proposal was rejected, and Mr. Parnell, who is a Protestant, is said, while smarting under defeat, to have used the words, "You are a cowardly lot of Papist rats!" A fierce controversy on the subject raged for some time in the Irish papers. It was asserted by some members of Parliament, and denied by others, that the words had been used. The report, at all events, gave rise to a great deal of bad blood, and alienated a great portion of the Home Rulers from Mr. Parnell and his projects. An attempt made by Mr. Parnell in 1879 to call a national convention, in which he intended to reconstruct the Home Rule party, failed through the opposition of the more conservative members of the party. On the other hand, he succeeded in October of the same year in organizing a "National Irish Land League," of which he was chosen president. (See Ireland.) He was the principal and most popular speaker in the many meetings which preceded and followed the organization of the League, and his influence rapidly rose with the increasing power of the League. It was repeatedly said in 1880 that Ireland was no longer ruled by the Viceroy but by Parnell and the Land League. In January, 1880, he paid a visit to the United States to collect contributions for the poor in Ireland, and the House of Representatives in Washington allowed him the use of its hall for holding a meeting. At the new elections in 1880 he was simultaneously returned for Meath, Mayo, and Cork City, but elected to sit for the
last named. The influence which he had shown during these elections was so great that on May 17th he was chosen President of the Home Rule party in the place of Mr. Shaw. As the law advisers of the Irish Government conceived that Mr. Parnell and some other leaders of the Land League had brought themselves by the incendiary speeches within the grasp of the law, an information for seditious conspiracy was applied for by the Crown against Mr. Parnell, some other Home Rule members of Parliament, and several of the officials of the Land League. The state trial began on December 28, 1880, and it ended on January 25, 1881, in a non-agreement of the jury. On December 27th, Mr. Parnell had been reflected as the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party.

PENNSYLVANIA. The State Convention of the Republican party of Pennsylvania was held at Harrisburg on the 4th of February. It was called thus early for the apparent purpose of opening a vigorous campaign for the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency, his candidacy being favored by those prominent in the councils of the party in this State. The acknowledged leader of this faction was Senator J. D. Cameron, but there was also a strong element of the party which preferred Senator Blaine, of Maine, as the Presidential candidate. The contest in the Convention was opened by the following resolution offered by the Hon. John Cessna in the interest of the Grant movement and a united delegation:

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to report, subject to the approval of the Convention, a list of delegates and alternates to the National Convention and a list of Presidential electors, after consulting with the delegates from the different Congressional districts.

The following was immediately offered as an amendment in the Blaine interest:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district be selected by the delegates from each Congressional district, whose duty it will be to report to the committee the names of four delegates, at least, to the National Convention and two electors, at least; that it shall also be the duty of the Convention to report also a list of the district delegates to the National Convention, who are to be chosen by the delegates from the respective districts, including in their report the names of those persons who have already been chosen as delegates from their respective districts by the action of the people therein.

After some discussion the amendment was lost by a vote of 100 yeas and 150 nays, and the Cessna resolution was agreed to. The following was then offered:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support General U. S. Grant for the Presidential nomination, and to vote as a unit on that and all questions that may come before the Convention.

This produced considerable excitement, and the following was proposed on the other side:

Resolved, That, while we pledge ourselves to support the nomination of the Republican party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other States in 1874, of opposition to a third Presidential term, and we heartily indorse and reaffirm the resolutions passed by our own State Convention, held in this city in 1874, upon the question.

After a warm debate the latter was withdrawn, and a motion made to substitute the name of James G. Blaine for that of General Grant in the former. This was defeated by a vote of 95 to 154, and separate votes were taken on the two clauses of the original resolution. That instructing the delegates to support General Grant was agreed to by a vote of 183 to 115, and the clause in favor of the unit rule was adopted by a vote of 150. The following is the platform adopted:

Resolved, 1. That rejoicing, as we do, over the steady growth of the national prosperity, which began in 1878 with the change of the balance of trade in our favor, and over the successful resumption and maintenance of specie payments, we may reasonably claim the financial soundness and prosperity of the country as the natural result of the financial policy we, as a party, have sustained.

2. The resumption of specie payments having been accomplished, at the time appointed by law, and the finances of the country being in a thoroughly healthy condition, we regard it as unwise to engage in any new attempts at financial legislation. The country is prosperous under our financial system as it is, and we know of no good reason why that system should be now disturbed.

3. The persistent efforts of the free-traders to destroy our tariff, piecemeal, by legislation to repeal the duties on special articles, admonish us of the necessity of adhering more strongly than ever to the tariff policy of the past twenty years, which has built up our grand system of manufactures, fostered the revenues of the Government, and promoted our national prosperity. The business of the country will not bear this tinkering of the tariff; and if any revision of that tariff is to be made at all, it should be done through a commission of capable men, after a patient and thorough hearing of all parties to the interests involved.

4. We object most decidedly to all attempts to enact a new tariff through the agency of commercial treaties. A treaty framed, negotiated, discussed, and ratified in secret, is not a proper method of regulating the revenues of the Government.

5. In view of recent events in Congress and the Southern States, and lastly in the State of Maine, we deem this a fitting opportunity to reaffirm our adherence to the following principles, viz.:

(1.) The union of the States—equal rights—destructible by any constitutional means.

(2.) Protection to the person, liberty, and property of the citizens of the United States, in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others.

(3.) Strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations, State or national.

(4.) The perfect security of free thought, free speech, and a free press, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, everywhere, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion.

(5.) A pure and free ballot, thoroughly protected, so that every man entitled to cast a vote may do so, once, at each election, without fear of molestations, moral or physical, on account of his political faith, nativity, or the hue of his skin.

(6.) Honesty in elections. The people having the virtue and the patriotism to govern themselves, our Government must depend for its stability upon honest elections. Until a man is considered infamous who
equal vote, our Government will not be safe, or deprive a citizen of his right to vote, or al effect of his vote, is a traitor to our at. honest count of all votes legally cast, and return of whoever is elected, free from all defraud the people of their choice through low or by an arbitrary rejection of their extend to the Republicans of Maine our con over the peaceful and successful resistance to defraud the people of that State of the use their own representatives, and to the steal the government of that State. Our number of government will be a signal failure political party can succeed in defying the as shown by the people at the ballot.

deply regret the growing tendency to throw side on mere technicalities and informalities, of the people to choose their public serv sared to be subverted upon any pretext that returns of election are sufficient in some ters of form.

hand our Senators and Representatives at n, in the last Congress and in this, for their ion to Republican principles and policy, and opposition to Democratic schemes to renew the doctrine of State rights, and to cripple the at by withholding needed appropriations in ere legislation repealing all national laws t the purity of the ballot-box.

That the chairman of the Republican mittee is hereby instructed and required to examine whether any person to-day placed electoral ticket be legally disqualified, from from serving as an elector; and, in case legal disability be found, the State Clay substitute another name from the same nal district.

t of delegates and of candidates for was as reported by the commit the membership of the State Committee was agreed to. The only State be filled were those of Judge of the Court and Auditor-General. For the Shenango of Northampton County, and for the latter, John A. of Blair County, erocratic Convention was held at x, on the 28th and 29th of April, a been symptoms of division among ers of the party on the question of what is known as the "unit rule." Wallace was at the head of those in maintaining the rule, while Speaker of the national House of Representa those who favored its abrogation. was also understood to be in favor mination of Samuel J. Tilden as the for President, and the former to be o it. On the meeting of the Conv where were contesting delegations from his and from Allegheny County. A e of the leaders took place, and it ed to refer all matters of differences ial committee, to which all contests be referred without debate. The the committee threw out the Alle test and admitted both delegations adelphia, giving to each delegate half it also agreed upon an equal division de gets to the National Convention and the members of the State Central Committee for the Philadelphia districts. This plan for compromise and harmony was accepted, and the Convention proceeded to adopt dele gates to the National Convention, and to nominate candidates for electors. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

Resolved, That the just powers of the Federal Union, the rights of States, and the liberties of the people, are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to save the life of the nation.

Resolved, That the Democratic party maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are and ought to be in all things subordinate to civil authorities. It denies, as it has denied, the right of the Federal Administration to keep on foot, at the general expense, a standing army to invade the States for political purposes, without regard to constitutional restrictions, to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

Resolved, That the right to a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force, and of a host claiming power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or a hearing, destroys all freedom of elections, and raptures the very foundation of self-government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising right of suffrage and coercing the popular will in keeping the way to the ballot-box open and free, as it was to our fathers, in removing the army to a safe distance from the people assembled to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and insuring obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

Resolved, That Rutherford B. Hayes, having been placed in power against the well-known and legally-expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy-marshal to intimidate and obstruct electors, and his unqualified and blind use of the veto to maintain this, is an insult and menace to the country.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a system of subsidies by the General Government, under which during the period of Republican ascendancy, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriations of public money or public credit to any object but public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in Congress have saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, being the natural friend of the workingman, and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, news its expression of sympathy with labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

Resolved, That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental laws of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and, until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy of both the Legislature and the people.
Resolved, That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders, to disgrace the legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and to take from the Commonwealth four million dollars, for which its liability had never been ascertained, is fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of the political ring, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Resolved, That the great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of three States, the candidate defeated at the polls was seated in the Presidential chair, and, for the first time in American history, the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military force, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government. To preserve our country from the horrors of a second civil war, the Democratic party submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would peacefully redress the great wrong and signify rebuke the dark crime when they should come to vote in 1880. That issue precedes and dwarfs every other. Is imposed a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Resolved, That in conformity with the time-honored custom of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and to the end that our great Commonwealth shall not be de- priveed of her legitimate influence, her delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions, and they are further instructed to oppose the abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

The unit rule controversy was introduced by the last resolution, and the following was proposed as a substitute for the entire declaration: "That delegates to the National Convention be and they are hereby instructed to oppose the abrogation of the two-thirds rule." After a sharp debate, this was adopted by a vote of 123 to 122, which was a success for the Randall faction. The candidate selected for Judge of the Supreme Court was George A. Jenks, of Jefferson County; for Auditor-General, R. P. Dechart, of Philadelphia.

At the election in November the total vote for Presidential electors was 874,789, of which 444,704 were for the Republican, 407,498 for the Democratic, and 20,668 for the Greenback ticket. There were also 1,939 votes for the Prohibitory, and 44 for the "American" candidates. The Republican plurality over the Democratic vote was 97,377; majority over all, 14,625. The vote for Supreme Court Judge was 444,934 for Green, 408,904 for Jenks, 15,648 for Samuel Calvin, Greenback candidate, and 827 "scattering." The Legislature elected at the same time consisted of 81 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and 2 Greenbackers in the Senate, and 123 Republicans, 77 Democrats, and 2 Greenbackers in the House.

The proper legislation has not yet been secured in Pennsylvania for the effectual execution of the provisions of the Constitution forbidding discriminations by railroad companies. Section 3, Article XVII, of the Constitution provides that "all individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made for, or in facilities for, transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from, or going to, any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station, but excursions and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates." Section 7, of the same article, provides that "no discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power." Section 12, Article XVII, prescribes that "the General Assembly shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." While these requirements and prohibitions exist in the organic law, the "appropriate legislation" for their enforcement has not been obtained.

A litigation, begun by the State for the purpose of enforcing the rights of shippers against the transportation companies, under existing laws, has been terminated by compromise and without any final adjudication upon the principles involved. During the year 1878, upon the petition of a large number of citizens engaged in the production of oil, charging that they were subjected to injustice by reason of discriminations in freight rates, the result of illegal confederated action between certain railroads and oil-shippers, suits in equity were instituted in the name of the Commonwealth by the Attorney-General, in the Supreme Court of the States, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, Dunkirk, Allegheny and Pittsburg Railroad Company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. Separate bills were filed against each corporation, charging unlawful conspiracy with all the others, and the appropriate relief prayed for. The object of the Commonwealth was to procure a judicial declaration of the common law duty of carriers, in the absence of a statute, to the effect that charges must be the same for all persons similarly situated, and for all freight of a like kind and quality for a given service. After the testimony had been taken as against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it was proposed to compel that corporation to put in its evidence in answer. But, as there were allegations of conspiracy in which all were alike engaged, the Attorney-General decided not to put that company on its defense until the case against the others was also completed. There was delay on the part of the petitioners in placing their testimony in the hands of the Attorney-General, which indicated a disposition not to press the cases against the other companies. In the interim, the Commonwealth had not found, at the instance and in the interests of the same petitioners, in Clarion County against a
number of defendants for a conspiracy in the matter of procuring freight discrimination, in connection with other alleged offenses. Some of the defendants were residents in the State, within the jurisdiction of the court, and caused appearances to be entered for themselves; others were non-residents. For these demand was made upon the Executive for requisitions. Before a decision was reached, and while the equity suits were resting upon the determination that the Commonwealth should close its testimony against all the defendants, before any one defendant should be ruled to open its case and go on with its evidence, negotiations were entered upon between the petitioners and the railroad companies to settle by agreement their controversy. In referring to the final result, the Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1881, says:

Finding that the highest process of the Commonwealth was being used simply as leverage for and against the parties to these negotiations between consenting litigants, and that, however entire and perfect had been the good faith in which the criminal proceedings in Clarion County might have been commenced, they are being regulated and treated as mere make-weight in the stages of private diplomacy, I deemed it my duty, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to suspend action on the requisitions. It resulted that an amicable conclusion between the litigants was reached; all suits were discontinued at the request of the original petitioners, and the litigation terminated without cost to the Commonwealth. It is believed that all the railroads over which the courts of Pennsylvania have jurisdiction are now prosecuting their business with oil-producers according to the spirit of the Constitution.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the State, in June, affecting the question of the valuation of the capital stock of corporations for purposes of taxation. The law provides, in case a corporation does not pay a dividend of six per cent, or more, that the assessment shall be made on an appraisal value of the stock, which shall not be "less, however, than the average price which said stock sold for during said year." The officers of the corporation submit an appraisal, but the Attorney-General and State Treasurer, if not satisfied with this, may make one of their own. The Pennsylvania Railroad having paid less than six per cent, in dividends during the year ending in November, 1879, its secretary and treasurer reported the appraisal value of its stock capital $51,652,650, the par value being $65,870,200. The appraisal was based on the average market price during the year. The State officers appraised it at $66,804,094, taking as the basis of their valuation the selling prices in the public market from the 1st to the 15th of November. The difference in the amount of tax due on the two valuations was $15,454.32, and suit was brought for its recovery.

The Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County gave judgment for the State, and this was sustained by the Supreme Court on appeal. In rendering the final decision, Justice Paxson said:

The contention on the part of the company is, that the stock should have been appraised at its average selling price during the year for which this suit is laid, and not at its value from the 1st to the 15th of November preceding; in other words, that the stock must be appraised at the average price for which it sold during the year. The act of Assembly does not so say. It requires an appraisement to be made between the 1st and 15th days of November of the stock of non-dividend-paying corporations, or those paying less than six per cent. Said stock is to be appraised at its cash value—"not less, however, than the average price which said stock sold for during said year." If the Legislature intended to have the stock appraised at its average price during the year, it was very easy to have said so. We find nothing in the act from which such intent can be gathered with any reasonable certainty. On the contrary, the use of the words "not less, however, than the average price which said stock sold for during said year," necessarily implies the power to appraise the stock at more than the average price during the year. The construction of the act only permits of the company to appraise the stock at face value, or to say the same thing, to say the company would expunge the words above quoted, or render them nugatory. It is our duty to give them effect, if consistent with other portions of the statute. They mean just this: that if the stock of the company is lower when the appraisement is made in November than it was during the previous year, it shall be appraised at not less than the average selling price for the year. On the other hand, if it is higher in November, it may be appraised at its increased value. If it be objected to this view that the advantage is all on the side of the State, we may safely concede it to be so. The object of the act was to raise revenue, and it appears to have been drawn with care, and in the interest of the State.

We are of opinion that the learned Judge of the Court below rules the law correctly, and his judgment is accordingly affirmed.

The subject of revising tax laws, which is a trouble to so many States, is of pressing importance in Pennsylvania. The Attorney-General, in his report to the Legislature of 1881, says:

That taxes are grossly unequal has been a standing complaint for a generation. As, for instance, the land of the State owned by individuals is exempt from taxation for State purposes, together with the product or profit thereof, whether coal, oil, iron, timber, or farm produce. If owned by an association of individuals, combining their capital to promote an enterprise too great for a single-handed endeavor, the money that buys the land—viz., the capital—must, 1. Pay a bonus tax for a charter. 2. A tax on capital stock, measured by the amount of dividend paid, if equal to six per cent, and, if less, then by the actual value of the stock at a given time in the year. 3. If coal-land, until lately, to a tax of three cents per ton on coal mined, though every ton represents a portion of the capital stock already twice taxed. 4. The land itself, with all the buildings, machinery, improvements, bought and paid for by the three-taxied capital, is again liable to the onerous and excessive demands of local authorities for county, school, poor, road, and special tax. The adjoining tract, equally valuable, equally owned by an individual, escapes with the payment of the local tax only, or one of the four paid by an association of citizens engaged in a necessary enterprise of developing the resources of the State. The owner of personal property, in a majority of cases, escapes assessment entirely, or, if his personal property be assessed, it is at one fourth its actual value. The owner of money at interest, if he makes an honest return, or if returned by the association pays on the entire value thereof. The owner of a mortgaged farm pays taxes thereon equally with his unincumbered neighbor, and, in addition, the tax on mortgages, or, if not so stipulated in the bond, then the
mortgagee pays for him and adds to the rate per cent.

These instances will suffice to indicate, in some degree, the inequality and injustice of these laws. As to their administration, the assessors are required to make oath to return the real and personal property at its actual value in cash. They deliberately and openly return the property at one third or one fourth its cash value. Mortgages and money at interest are neither returned by the owner or assessor or by a sort of tacit general understanding, and all, except a small fraction, escape taxation altogether. Such evasions of the law are the rule and not the exception. Assessors who attempted to perform their plain, sworn duty, would be visited with stormy indignation. Because the laws are felt to be grossly inequitable, unequal, and unjust, the people agree together to disregard and disobey them. Great diversity of practice exists in the different counties as to enforcement of the tax laws, and wide difference of opinion as to their proper interpretation. Persistent effort on the part of the Auditor-General to secure uniformity has not been rewarded with success. With such a heterogeneous mass of overlapping, missed, and omitted patches, there is cause for wonder that county officials are enabled to perform their duty at all.

The following is the first official report of the population of Pennsylvania by counties, according to the Federal census of 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>92,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegheny</td>
<td>833,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong</td>
<td>47,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>89,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>84,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berks</td>
<td>122,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair</td>
<td>55,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>59,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>60,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>92,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambria</td>
<td>46,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>5,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>81,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>87,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>88,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarion</td>
<td>48,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>26,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>82,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>66,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>45,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dauphin</td>
<td>78,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>56,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>15,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>14,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>54,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>20,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>16,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>28,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntingdon</td>
<td>38,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>60,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>27,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniata</td>
<td>18,257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total population of the cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants is as follows: Philadelphia, 845,984; Pittsburgh, 166,381; Allegheny, 75,681; Scranton, 43,930; Reading, 43,928; Harrisburg, 30,762; Erie, 27,730; Lancaster, 25,938; Wilkes, 28,839; Altoona, 19,716; Williamsport, 18,934; Allentown, 18,068; Chester, 14,996; York, 18,940; Pottsville, 13,255; Norristown, 13,064; Easton, 11,924; Shenandoah, 10,148.

The receipts of the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending on November 30th were $6,729,384.17; expenditures, $6,820,119.49. For the year ending November 30, 1881, the estimated revenues are:

- The general fund: $3,316,000
- The sinking fund: $1,000,000
- Total: $4,316,000

The estimated expenses for the same period are:

- From the general fund: $4,915,000
- From the sinking fund: $1,000,000
- Total: $5,915,000

This will leave a deficit in the general fund of $711,000.

There was at the beginning of the year a deficit in appropriations unexpended of $1,048,000.

Deficiency to be provided for is $1,154,000.

During the year 1882 over $10,000,000 of the State loans will become payable by the terms of the acts creating them as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate per cent.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$2,271,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$1,808,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$1,265,350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The whole number of graded schools in the State is 7,087; schools not graded, 11,618. The whole number of pupils on the rolls of the public schools for the year was 587,310, and the average attendance was 77 per cent. of the number. The expenditures for the year ending with June, not including those of normal or orphan schools, were $7,482,777.

The value of school property is $25,487,697.

The total indebtedness of school districts throughout the State at the close of the last year was $3,648,495.84, while the unexpended balances in their treasuries amounted to $1,425,213.16. There are ten of the normal schools, and there were 2,000 pupils in attendance during the year. The value of their property is estimated at $1,386,395.17. In their establishment, two hundred thousand was contributed by private subscription, and up to 1878 the State had contributed $645,000 for grounds, buildings, and apparatus. They have debts amounting to $200,000. The State has for several years appropriated $100,000 annually for these institutions, which sum has been equally divided among the ten. The orphan schools contained 5,580 pupils during the year, and cost $561,488.59 for their support. The children admitted under existing laws must belong to one of three classes: 1. Those whose fathers were either killed or died of disease while in the army. Only one hundred of this class remain. 2. Those whose fathers have died since the close of the war of wounds or disease contracted while in the service. Those whose fathers are living, but are so disabled by wounds or disease contracted while in the army that they are unable to support their families; and, in all cases, the children must be under sixteen years of age, and in destitute circumstances.

The superintendent, in his annual report, says: "In making the usual appropriations for the orphan schools the Legislature of 1878 provided that no more children should be admitted into them after June 30th, 1883, and that they should be finally closed on the first day of June, 1885. Should this law stand, the system can be made to come to an end as
way both creditable to it and to the State. The record it will leave will form the brightest page in our history. It will have supported, educated, and prepared for usefulness twelve thousand of the sons and daughters of dead and disabled soldiers, and will have expended in this noble work the magnificent sum of $8,000,000. The whole world may be searched in vain for another such example of patriotic benevolence."

W. H. Kemble, Charles B. Salter, W. F. Rumberger, Jesse R. Crawford, and Emile J. Petroff, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature to secure the passage of the act providing for payment by the State of losses occasioned by the railroad riots in Pittsburgh in 1877, were indicted and brought up for trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County early in the year. The law under which they were to be tried was passed in 1874, and provided as follows:

1. That any person or persons who shall directly or indirectly, by offer or promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, or other thing of value, or who shall by threats or intimidation, endeavor to influence any member of the General Assembly, State, county, election, municipal, or other public officer, in the discharge, performance, or non-performance of any duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of the offense of corrupt solicitation and liable to an indictment for a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to undergo imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court.

2. That any occupation or practice of solicitation of members of either House of the General Assembly, or of public officers of the State or of any municipal division thereof, to influence their official action, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof shall be punished as provided by the preceding section of this act. That any open address upon, or explanation of, any measure or question before either House of the General Assembly, or any committee or member thereof, or before any municipal council or board or committee thereof, or before any public officer, shall not be held to be solicitation within the meaning of this section.

When the accused appeared before the Court for trial at Harrisburg, on the 8th of March, general surprise was occasioned by pleas of guilty on the part of Kemble, Salter, Rumberger, and Crawford. Kemble attempted to qualify his plea by a declaration that he did not "corruptly offer any money or thing of value unto any or either of the persons named in the indictment." This was not admitted as part of the plea, but by leave of the Court it was filed in a protest. Petroff was tried and convicted by a jury, and March 29th was appointed for passing sentence on all the accused persons. An appeal was made to the Board of Pardons, which consented to a special session on March 27th to consider the petitions. The petition of William H. Kemble, after recalling the circumstances attending the effort to pass the Riot Indemnity Bill, stated that the "petitioner was actuated by no personal interest in the measure, but desired its passage in common with many of the best citizens of the State. The excite-

ment referred to culminated in a committee of investigation, before which he appeared and frankly stated his participation in the matter. On consultation with his counsel he ascertained for the first time that his statements and facts, as given in his examination before the committee, rendered him guilty of a technical violation of the act of 1874, and subjected him to the charge of corrupt solicitation. With no disposition to withhold the truth, he could only reaffirm his testimony before the committee, and, therefore, he pleaded guilty to such charge, but protested, at the time of filing said plea, that he had not promised or offered to either or any of the persons named in the bill of indictment any money or thing of value to influence him in his vote or official action in relation to said bill, and that said plea should not be construed as an admission on his part that he had corruptly offered or promised any money or thing of value to said person or persons mentioned in said indictment."

The Board of Pardons gave a hearing to counsel and listened to letters and statements, and a remonstrance was entered by the counsel of the Commonwealth. The result was a refusal to recommend a pardon of the offenders by an equal division of the board. Secretary of State Quay and Secretary of Internal Affairs Dunkel favoring the pardon, and Lieutenant-Governor Stone and Attorney-General Palmer opposing it. The board also refused to hold another session, after sentence should be passed, to consider the question again. When, on the 29th of March, the five convicted men were called in court to receive sentence, none of them appeared, and it was speedily noised abroad that they had fled. It proved that Kemble had left the State, but he subsequently returned of his own accord, and on the 28th of April sentence was passed on the five prisoners. Judge Pearson said, in pronouncing the sentence:

"You are each charged with corruptly soliciting members of the General Assembly, and endeavoring to induce them, under promise of money, to vote for the passage of a bill under consideration. Four of you have pleaded guilty, and one has been convicted, after an impartial trial. It is greatly to be regretted that for years the practice has been carried on in the Legislature. It was charged throughout the whole country that bribery in the Legislature was the great evil of the day. So crying was this that, when the Convention met to revise the Constitution of the State, it was decided to make the most stringent laws and enact heavy penalties to meet the case of a legislator withholding or giving his vote on any measure for a consideration." The Judge then referred to the law of 1869, which provided that the punishment should be five years and one thousand dollars fine, and then he said: "To this has been added the disqualification of the defendant from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust in the Commonwealth. Even the occupation of soliciting members' votes is prohibited by fine and imprisonment, and this meets that large class of men who hang about legislative halls who are known as 'borders.' However trivial you may have considered your offense is not looked upon by this Court in such a manner. The public treasury has been plundered, and others made great gains by this practice. What was particularly noticeable in this case is that two of
you were members of the Legislature. Individually, I feel a pity for your situation, but as Judge of the Court I must carry out the law. The beggar in rag who steals a loaf of bread, or the millionaire in broad-cloth, is treated the same. It can not be pleaded that the bill was highly mendacious, for if it had been it would have passed the Legislature. You are not like some who come here. You can not be excused on the ground of ignorance, because you are all intelligent men. You went into this thing with your eyes open, because you knew many members of the Legislature were corrupt. The sentence of the Court is that each of you pay a fine of one thousand dollars, the costs of prosecution, and that you serve a term of imprisonment of one year in the Eastern Penitentiary."

Considerable excitement was occasioned by the sentence, and new efforts were made to save the offenders from the punishment of the law. These resulted in a new intervention of the Board of Pardons and the adoption of the following recommendation:

To his Excellency Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The Board of Pardons recommend that so much of the sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County imposing imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary on William H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford, William F. Rumberger, Emile J. Petroff, and Charles B. Salter, for the crime of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, be remitted, and that the remainder thereof, imposing payment of fine and costs and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the commonwealth, be executed, for the following reasons:

The act of 1874 defining the crime of corrupt solicitation provides for imprisonment. No power is lodged in the courts by the Constitution or laws to add to or impose conditions not contained in the statute. The sentence in these cases supersede to the statutory punishment the conditions that the imprisonment shall be by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary, and that the prisoners shall be fed and clothed as provided by law. In numerous analogous cases the Supreme Court of the State have decided such enlarged sentence unlawful, and by the common law imprisonment in the Penitentiary has always been regarded as infamous. In view of the foregoing facts and of the severity of the punishment remaining to be executed for an offense recently made punishable, and for which these are the first convictions, we make the following recommendation.

HENRY W. PALMER,
Attorney-General.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AARON K. DUNKEL,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

This was promptly acted upon by the Governor, the pardons were signed, the fines paid, and the prisoners discharged early in the month of May.

The General Assembly, in 1879, by joint resolution, directed the Attorney-General to institute proceedings against the American University of Pennsylvania for abuse of its franchises "in the unlawful sale of diplomas to persons who had not pursued the prescribed course of study, and who were unfit, by reason of ignorance, to practice medicine." Works of this character were sent out against the American University of Philadelphia, and the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, an institution of the same character and controlled by the same persons, and the result was the forfeiture of their charters, and the conviction and imprisonment of the manager and official head, known as "Dr." John Buchanan, for violating the laws relative to the sale of diplomas, and for other crimes. When evidence was first obtained against Buchanan of dealing in bogus diplomas, he endeavored to escape arrest by a ruse, pretending to jump overboard from a ferry-boat and drown himself. This was discovered to be a trick, and it was found that Buchanan had fled to Canada. He was arrested at St. Clair, Michigan, in September, and speedily brought to justice.

PERSIA, a country of Asia. Reigning sovereign, the Shah Nasred-Din. Born April 24, 1831; succeeded his father, Mohammed, in September, 1848. The heir-apparent to the throne, Musaffered-Din, was born in 1854, and has two sons.

The area of Persia is about 1,647,070 square kilometres, or 657,000 square miles. The population is given by the "Gotha Almanac," according to a correspondence from Teheran, as 7,000,000, among whom there are about 80,000 Armenians (and Nestorians), 20,000 Israelis, and 8,500 Parsees. The population of the principal cities is as follows: Teheran, 200,000; Tabreez, 120,000; Isphahan, 60,000; Meshhed, 60,000; Reash, 60,000.

The first regular postal service was opened in January, 1877. The number of letters sent in that year was 240,000; the number of postal stations, 43. The number of telegraph-offices was 71; the aggregate length of the lines was 4,493 kilometres, of wires 9,118 kilometres; the number of dispatches sent in 1878, 220,000; the receipts, 135,000 francs.

The close connection existing between Persia and western Afghanistan, where the Persian language is almost exclusively spoken, naturally involved the Persian Government in the negotiation concerning a final solution of the Afghan question. The British Government offered to release Persia from the engagement to which it had long been held not to occupy Herat, in return for which Persia was expected to concede to English companies certain rights within its territory, and to consider England rather than Russia as its friend and ally. An announcement, which was made on the subject in the British Parliament, created a great deal of uneasiness in Russia. Before availing itself of the English offer, the Persian Government desired to obtain some guarantee on the part of England that it would be eventually assisted by that power in maintaining its position at Herat, and a suggestion was made by the Persians that a convention should be concluded between England and Persia similar to that

* "The Stateman's Manual," for 1871, gives Persia only 4,000,000 inhabitants, composed of about 1,000,000 inhabitants of cities, 1,700,000 belonging to wandering tribes, and 1,700,000 inhabitants of villages and country districts.

which had been concluded between England and Turkey for the protection of Asia Minor. The Shah had begun to prepare an expedition for the occupation of Afghan Sistan, and eventually of Herat, even before receiving the British proposals. The expedition was, however, abandoned about the first of March, on the ground of the expense, and because political difficulties, which the country was not prepared to face, would be likely to result if it were persevered in. In April the Persian Government decided not to accept the English offer. Several tribes of Kurds rose in insurrection early in September, and were immediately joined by bodies of men from Turkish Kurdistan. The reinforcements were sent by the Turkish Kurdish Sheikh Abdullah, and were commanded by his sons; and the whole movement appears to have been inspired by that chief, and under his direction. The Sheikh Abdullah was regarded by the Kurds as a kind of national saint or great prophet, and was held in exalted esteem by the Sunni Moslems of Turkey and Arabia, and even in Africa, as the third dignitary of the Faith, being next in rank to the Shereef of Mecca. He was really a man of much ability and tact. He had in the previous year resisted the collection of taxes in the Kurdish district by the Governor of Ooroomiah, and had compelled him to agree to a compromise in the matter. In the present year he had endeavored by negotiations to induce those districts placed under his own control on condition of his guaranteeing their revenues to the Persian Government, but having failed, had decided to make war. A force of eight or ten thousand men under Sheikh Abdel-Kadir entered Persian territory, swept through the districts of Sooldooz, Foshnoo, and Sonj Boolak without interruption, being furnished with provisions by the populations on the route, and marched toward Tabreez. A second division was collected near Ooroomiah, with the view of operating against that position, and a third division was assembled north of Ooroomiah, to proceed to Tabreez by the northern shores of Lake Ooroomiah. The Persian Government ordered the dispatch from different places of twelve battalions of infantry, two thousand cavalry, and twelve guns, under the command of Hishmet-ed-Dowleh, uncle of the Shah. The nearest of the points at which troops could be got was, however, ten days' march from the scene of the rebellion, and it was not easy to collect troops. The inhabitants of Southe Bulak, the governor of which place had fled on the approach of the insurgents, submitted to the Kurds. The town of Mirandaob and four large villages were pilaged by them, and their inhabitants massacred; and more than one hundred villages, it was said, were ravaged. The Sheikh Abdullah issued a proclamation calling upon the Turkish and Persian Kurds to unite as an independent nation with himself as their sovereign, and he made overtures to the Nestorian Chris-

tians to join with him in an effort to expel the Turkish and Persian rulers from the country. He also professed to entertain a high regard for the English, and sought to cultivate friendly relations with the American missionaries for the sake of their influence with the British Consuls, assuring them that he would rule impartially as between Moslems and Christians. The Christians, who lived near his stronghold, testified that his recent treatment of them had been good. Abdullah, it was said, also sent messengers to the brother of the Shah, who was supposed to be hostile to his Majesty, with an invitation to him to put himself at the head of the movement and establish a separate sovereignty. The prince immediately took the letter of invitation and the messengers to the Shah. The Persian Government appealed to Russia for help against the Kurds, and the Government of St. Petersburg, in response, instructed the Russian commanders on the frontier to furnish aid under certain limitations, but strictly forbade any violation of Turkish territory. A besieging army of Kurds assaulted Ooroomiah in October, but was repulsed by the garrison with heavy loss. It then raised the siege and retired, and the forces on the opposite side of the lake surrendered to the officer commanding the Persian troops. The principal body of Kurds twice attacked the Persians at Beenah, and was repulsed, after which it retreated. The British consul started from Ooroomiah for Tabreez through a district which had been occupied by the Kurds in force, and the insurrection was then pronounced at an end.

The famine which prevailed in Turkish Armenia during the spring and early summer extended also into Persia, and became severe in the Province of Azerbaijan. Six hundred deaths from starvation were reported in the district of Ooroomiah from January to May, and twelve hundred Christians were compelled to leave the country. The British consul general at Tabreez wrote in June that "the condition of the people was desperate, that deaths were occurring daily at a frightful rate," and gave a graphic picture of intense suffering among all the people of the poorer classes.

The cultivation of opium has been greatly developed in Persia within a few years. Formerly the Persian opium was much adulterated and held in low esteem in the Chinese market. It has more recently been prepared pure, and the price at which it is sold has been nearly doubled. Before 1875 the annual product of opium was only about two thousand cases of one hundred and forty pounds each. The product for 1878-79 rose to 6,700 cases, and that for 1879-80 was estimated at the same amount.

PERU (Republica del Peru). Statements of the territorial division, area, population, etc., have been given in the "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1873, 1875, 1878, and in the article Bolivia in the volume for 1879.
During the past year the country was governed by Colonel Nicolás de Piérola, with the title of Supreme Chief (Jefe Supremo). The Cabinet was composed of the following Ministers: Interior, Señor Orevazo; Foreign Affairs, Señor Pedro José Calderón; Finance, Señor Manuel A. Baringa; War, Señor Miguel Iglesias; Navy, Señor Manuel Villar; Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Federico Pánizo; Commerce, Public Worship, etc., Señor Mariano Echegaray. The staff Major-General of the Army and Navy was P. Silva; and the Commandant-General of the Navy, J. M. Garcia. The Postmaster-General was Señor F. de P. Muñoz. The Archbishop of Lima is the Rt. Rev. Orueta y Castrillon. The Peruvian chargé d'affaires in the United States is Señor José Carlos Tracy (resident in New York); and the United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, Mr. J. P. Christy.

For the respective strength of the army and navy, up to the commencement of last year, reference may be made to the "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879. It may here be stated that by the end of 1880 the Peruvian fleet had been almost completely annihilated by the uniformly successful Chilians.

Of the present condition of the national finances nothing definite can be said, nor have any returns of an official character been made on which to base an approximate statement. Previous to the war, the revenue, for the most part derived from the sale of guano and nitrate, and to a certain extent from the customs department, fluctuated between 30,000,000 and 60,000,000 soles, and the expenditure between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000. Vast outlays, regarded abroad as unwarranted, were made on railways, iron-clad vessels, etc., giving rise to large annual deficits; and, even without the additional expenses of war, hopeless bankruptcy for the republic was predicted as the inevitable issue.

Peru's enormous national debt comprises the home liabilities, estimated at 20,000,000 soles, exclusive of a floating debt of unknown amount, greatly increased by extensive issues of paper money in 1879 and 1880 to carry on the war; and the foreign liabilities, amounting in July, 1879, to £45,588,108.40, or 226,840,516 soles, at five soles to the pound sterling.

There is now, however, a fair prospect of ultimate liquidation of this debt, the Chilian Government having generously consented to the shipment, for the benefit of the Peruvian bondholders, of guano from the deposits secured by conquest. The conditions to which the shipments are subject may be briefly stated as follows: 1. A royalty of £1.10 per ton of guano so exported to be paid to the Chilian Government, in drafts on London at ninety days.

The principal commodities imported from Great Britain were cotton and woolen fabrics. Among the minor exports from Peru to that destination were raw sugar, which in 1879 was of the value of 6,905,110 soles; sheep's and alpaca wool, 1,643,840 soles; and copper, unwrought or partly wrought, 506,420 soles. But by far the most important staples of export to Great Britain were guano and cable niter, the total values of which for each of the ten years 1870-79 were as follows, in pounds sterling:

At the end of 1877 there were in the public twenty-two railway lines (open to traffic or in process of completion), of a total length of 2,030 miles, and representing a total cost of £35,994,920, or 179,974,600 soles. Eleven of these lines were the property of the Government, eight belonged to private companies or individuals, and these are partly government and partly private property. "Of the railways belonging to private individuals," writes the British Minister to Peru, in 1878, "only the double line from Callao to Lima and Chorillos (17 miles in length) is reported to be a commercial success; and 232 miles of difficult railway have been made, at a cost of £2,000,000, sight, before the cargoes leave Valparaiso; 2. The intervention of the Chilian Government in the appointment of a responsible firm that will undertake to pay the royalty, defray the expenses of removal and shipment of the guano, and receive and sell the stuff in foreign markets. (See also the article Curitu in the present volume, and that of Pizarro in the volume for 1879.)

The foreign commerce of Peru was, previous to 1879, of an average value of 80,000,000 soles, the exports representing about 50,000,000. The total values of the exports to all imports from Great Britain for each year of the decade 1870-79 are exhibited in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Exporta</th>
<th>Importa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>248,480</td>
<td>£2,248,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>142,960</td>
<td>1,711,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>185,863</td>
<td>1,203,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>172,524</td>
<td>1,127,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>172,524</td>
<td>1,127,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>166,570</td>
<td>1,070,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>156,524</td>
<td>990,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>177,516</td>
<td>1,071,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>121,516</td>
<td>971,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>45,588</td>
<td>409,027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The sol is equivalent to about 90 cents of United States money.
† The total amount of these issues, up to October 81, 1550, was estimated at 50,000,000 soles.
‡ For further particulars relating to the debt, see "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1878 and 1879.
in order to have three or four freight-trains weekly.”

On quitting Peru, December 18, 1879, President Prado left the executive power in the hands of the Vice-President, General La Puerc-
a, than whom, it would appear, none more ill-suited could have been chosen for such a charge at that critical juncture. Popular dis-
tcontent at once became visible, and the senti-
ment spreading to the troops at Lima, a vio-
 lent revolutionary movement ensued, in favor of Don Nicolás de Piérola, which ended in the
establishment of the latter at the head of the
government, with the self-bestowed title of
Supreme Chief. We here transcribe the pro-
clamation issued by Piérola at Callao on the 22d
of the same month:

TO THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY: Silent and sorrow-
ful before the exigent demands of the people and
the army, I resigned myself to circumstances during the
lapse which followed the shameful flight of Prado and
his advent of the supernumerary General La Puerta,
seeing that the army would decide at last to overcome
him. I had suffered personal injury which Stained
a part of it from acting according to its convictions,
which are those of the nation, and desirous of avoiding
any collision between brothers and the loss of a part of
our forces.

The headlong and impetuous ambition of General La
Cotera, after brutally stifling the unanimous voice
of the people of Lima and Callao, provoked a conflict
yesterday, employing the forces under his command
to disarm the patriots of the army, whose only aim was
the salvation of the country and the defeat of the for-

ingen foe.

In Lima but a few moments sufficed to show how irre-
pressible is the patriotic desire of the people and
the army, and it would have sufficed for me to remain
a few hours more in the capital to end all resistance.

Yielding, nevertheless, to the motives I have already
expressed, I preferred to retire to this city, which has
received me without any manner of resistance, to the
end of making possible all chance of strife between
brothers, and of favoring the tranquil adhesion of
those remaining in Lima to the political régime pro-
claimed months ago by the whole nation.

Thus all conflict is made utterly inexplicable, and
throws in its true light the responsibility for its evils
upon its sole authors.

That portion of the army still under their orders in
Lima will not, I am confident, permit this responsi-
bility to become a fact, to the immeasurable injury of
all. The hour of national reparation has come. In
the series of disasters which have marked the history
of our foreign war, Peru has no part. In shaking off,
as she now does, the old rule, she raises the most elo-
fuent protests against that deplorable history, and
presents herself worthy of her name and her destinies
before the other peoples of the earth.

For us there is, as there can only be, but one aspi-
ration—swift and full triumph over the foreign en-
emy. To achieve this work, we are now all brothers,
without the memory even of our past divisions, and
drawn one to another by the indissoluble tie of love
for Peru.

Whatever may retard for an instant the complete
national unity is an act of treason to our country.

Thus the constitutional government was, in
the short space of four days, overthrown, and
replaced by a dictatorship, as indicated by the
following decree:

**VER.**

Nicolas de Piérola, Supreme Head of the Republic:

**Considering,—**

i. That the inhabitants of Lima and Callao, by
their respective acts, have spontaneously invested me
with supreme authority in the state, with full
and complete powers:

ii. That the army and navy of the republic have
adhered to this step, which has been long the general
aspiration of the country, and that it is confirmed by
the army in the south and by all the towns in tele-

graphic communication with the capital:

I decreed:

**Sole Article.** With the title of Supreme Head of
the Republic I accept the position and powers with
which I have been invested.

The Chief Clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
is intrusted with the publication and communication to
the proper persons of this decree.

Given in the Government-House in Lima, this 23d
day of the month of December, 1879.

Nicolás de Piérola.

By order of his Excellency:

The Chief Clerk of Foreign Affairs,

E. Llamas y Urzúa.

Piérola, by some called the evil genius of
Peru, and to whose influence may be traced
much of the disaster that has befallen that re-
public, has been spoken of by United States
Minister Christianity as a man of great mental
capacity, of boldness and decision, and one
whose inclinations are generally believed to be
kind and humane. "Yet he most thoroughly
believes," adds Mr. Christianity, "that in time
of war, or any great national crisis, the law of
self-preservation is superior to any written con-
stitution. He is now to be tested, and so much
is expected of him that it will be hard to meet
all these expectations; and it is quite possible
he may fail, and, in the course of a year, become as unpopular as Prado is to-day."

Piérola displayed, during the first weeks of his
dictatorship, no common energy in levying
troops, forming new regiments, issuing decrees,
and adopting vigorous measures of reform in
many branches of public administration in
which they were urgently needed. The war
in the mean time was progressing on the coast.
The slight check sustained by the Chilians in
Tarapacá on November 26, 1879, far from dis-
couraging them, seemed but to stimulate their
ardor, and the Peruvian columns were almost
immediately forced to retreat upon Arica.

Before the end of March, 1880, the Chilian divi-
sions commanded by General Baquedano invest-
ed the town of Moquegua, and on the 23d of
the same month took possession of Torata.

This last victory, at a cost of but eight killed
and twenty-seven wounded, made the Chilian
masters of the roads leading to Arequipa.

On May 26th the important town of Tacna, which
had long been the objective of Baquedano's

efforts, was taken, after a fiercely-contested
battle, in which the allied troops, commanded
by Admiral Montero, Prado's successor,
and the new President of Bolivia, General Cam-
pero, were completely routed and dispersed.

In this encounter the allies, numbering in all
5,920 (6,120 Peruvians and 3,300 Bolivians),
were divided into two wings, the left under
Colonel Camacho and the right under Cam-
PERU.

POLAR REGION.

PLUMER, WILLIAM SWAN, was born in Burlington, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1802; died October 22, 1886, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a graduate of Washington College, Virginia, in 1825; studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey; was licensed to preach in 1828, and, a year later, organized the Presbyterian Church in Danville, Virginia. He afterward removed to Warren, North Carolina, where he also organized a church, and later he preached in Raleigh, Washington, and Newbern, North Carolina. In 1834 he became pastor in Richmond, and in 1847 in Baltimore. In 1887 he founded "The Watchman of the South," which he edited for eight years. In 1854 he became professor in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and from there he went to the seminary at Columbia, where he remained until a short time before his death, which took place at the Union Protestant Infirmary, in Baltimore. Dr. Plumer was the author of voluminous works, some of which became standard among students of the evangelical denominations. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Newport, Massachusetts.

POLAR REGION. The well-known statistical periodical, "Die Bevolkerung der Erde," edited by Bellem and Wagner, gives in vol. vi (Gotha, 1880) an estimate of the extent of all the polar regions, inclusive of all the recent discoveries. It gives the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERRITORIES</th>
<th>Area in sq. kilometers</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Arctic America</td>
<td>1,801,060</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Greenland</td>
<td>2,104,750</td>
<td>18,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Iceland</td>
<td>104,749</td>
<td>25,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Mayen</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitzbergen, the Bear Island</td>
<td>76,066</td>
<td>3,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Joseph Land</td>
<td>29,550</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Zemblia</td>
<td>91,958</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Siberia Islands</td>
<td>55,269</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrangel Land</td>
<td>66,100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,550,400</td>
<td>122,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arctic America is subdivided as follows:

1. Southern Group:

   (1) Baffin Land as far as Lancaster Sound, with Cockburn Island, about 600,000
   Resolution Island
   Islands of the Hudson Strait
   (2) North Somerset
   Prince of Wales Island
   Rossel Island
   (3) King William Land
   Adjacent islands
   (4) Wollaston, Victoria, and Prince Albert Land
   Banks Land

   Total Southern Group 55,100

2. Northern Group (Parry Archipelago):

   (1) Prince Patrick Island
   (2) Esmerskia Island
   (3) Eglinton Island
   (4) Melville Island
   (5) Byam Martin
   (6) Bathurst Island
   Berkeley Group, north of the preceding
   (7) Letitia Island
   (8) Conwallis Island
   Islands in Queen's Canal, north of the preceding

   Total 3,000
PORTUGAL

627

in contos and milreis (1 conto = 1,000 milreis; 1 milreis = $1.08; 5,624:448 means 5,624 contos and 448 milreis):

REVENUE.

1. Direct taxes ........................................ $5,624:448
2. Register .............................................. 2,740:060
3. Indirect taxes ......................................... 14,272:958
4. National domain ....................................... 2,961:526
5. Other receipts .......................................... 1,138:869
6. Extraordinary loan of 1878 ........................ 2,485:990

Total ..................................................... 33,289:340

EXPENDITURE.

1. Public debt ............................................ 11,353:807
2. Ministry of Finance ...................................... $0:435
3. " of the Interior ....................................... 2,193:910
4. " of Worship and Justice .............................. 699:488
5. " of War .................................................. 4,848:187
6. " of Navy and Colonies ................................. 1,593:956
7. " of Foreign Affairs ................................... 217:941
8. " of Public Works ...................................... 8,940:257

Total ..................................................... 38,199:065

The public debt on June 30, 1879, amounted to 87,659:575 milreis, against 374,123:000 in 1878. There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The Minister of Finance, in the budget speech of 1880, ascribed the unsatisfactory state of the finances to the following causes: That no effective control over the public purse can be exercised by the Cortes in the absence of any authoritative statement of the actual as compared with the estimated expenditure of each completed financial year; that for the last six years the balances, as represented in the budget, have been fictitious, the sums voted at the beginning of each session having always been exceeded, sometimes even without the authorization of a special law; that from 1874 to 1879, inclusive, over 9,000,000 milreis had been obtained from loans.

The actual strength of the army on July 15, 1880, was 1,817 officers and 28,088 men. The strength of the army on the war footing is 2,688 officers and 75,833 men. The army in the colonies consists of 447 officers and 7,526 men.

The navy in 1880 consisted of 27 steamers of an aggregate of 4,460 horse-power and 139 guns, and 14 sailing-vessels of 39 guns.

The trade of Portugal in 1877 was as follows (in contos):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>15,745</td>
<td>12,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>2,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden and Norway</td>
<td>2,590</td>
<td>1,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2,147</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>3,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese colonies</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1877</td>
<td>81,973</td>
<td>54,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1878</td>
<td>84,045</td>
<td>21,874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most important articles of export are wine (in 1877, 11,409 contos), animals and

Portugal has extensive possessions in Africa and Asia, but the limits of some of the most important possessions being not defined, only estimates can be given of both area and populations. The "Gotha Almanac" for 1881 gives the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSESSIONS</th>
<th>Square Kilometres</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1,930,556</td>
<td>2,404,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>19,666</td>
<td>332,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,950,222</td>
<td>2,736,217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portugal has only two cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants (according to the census of 1878): Lisbon with 323,389, and Oporto with 168,416.

The following were the gross sums of the budget estimates for the financial year 1880-81,
animal food (3,159 contos), seeds and fruit (2,177), and minerals (2,074).

The movement of shipping in 1877 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLAG</th>
<th>ENTERED</th>
<th>CLEAR'D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailing-</td>
<td>Steamer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea-going vessels</td>
<td>4,777</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>2,481</td>
<td>1,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,926</td>
<td>2,671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commercial navy in 1879 consisted of 554 vessels, of which 42 were steamers. The total length of railways in operation in September, 1880, was 1,248 kilometres, besides which 450 kilometres were in course of construction. The length of telegraph-lines in September, 1878, was 7,171 kilometres, of wires 8,043 kilometres; the number of stations (in 1880), 156; the number of dispatches (in 1878), 662,708. The number of post-offices in September, 1880, was 863, of which 47 were on the islands.

The Cortes were opened January 4th by the King, who in his speech from the throne stated that his relations with all foreign powers were friendly. His Majesty announced the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for decentralizing, in a large measure, the administration of the colonial possessions of the kingdom, and to bring in measures relating to the principle of ministerial responsibility, regulating the employment of children in factories, and insuring freedom of election and the due representation of minorities. The late loan, it was stated, had been completely subscribed by home and foreign capital. A convention with England concerning trade-marks was approved. A convention regulating literary property between Portugal and Spain was signed in September. Three royal decrees concerning political and economical reforms to be introduced in the Portuguese Indies were published in September. A decree was published in November citing the provisions of the law of the Marquis of Pombal prohibiting Jesuit communities and establishments in the kingdom, which was declared to be still in force, and ordering the civil governors and public functionaries throughout the nation to use all vigilance in order to prevent any infringements of it. A provisional contract was signed in November for a loan of £4,000,000 sterling ($19,400,000).

The Archbishop of Goa, the Roman Catholic Primate of the East, died in Lisbon, November 28th.

News was received from Loanda in September that Senhor Lino, captain of the steamer Andrade, had steamed up the Congo River as far as Noki, two hours' sail from Bibi, where Mr. Stanley had established his headquarters. This was the first time that a Portuguese had ventured so far up the Congo.

The "Diario de Noticias" announced in November that the Portuguese Government intended to construct the projected railway between Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal on its own account.

Tercentenary festivities in memory of the poet Camoens and of Vasco de Gama were celebrated in Lisbon and throughout the kingdom in June. The remains of the poet and of the great navigator were deposited in the Church of the Jeronimitcs at Belem on the 7th with great pomp. The royal galleys carrying the remains were accompanied by a war-ship, steamers, and boats, in an imposing procession, and the banks of the Tagus were lined with people. A solemn ceremony took place in the church, which was attended by the King, the Queen, the Ministers, and the nobility. Salutes were fired from the ships and the castle, the streets were brilliantly illuminated at night, and the day was marked by general rejoicings. The ceremonies were closed on the 10th with a procession of triumphal cars, in which the King and Queen and the other members of the royal family, the high dignitaries of state, the civic authorities, the foreign diplomatic body, the trade and friendly societies, the members of the various scientific institutions, and deportations from the army and navy took part.

Presbyterians. I. Presbyterian Church in the United States of America—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church by synods, as they were reported to the General Assembly in May, 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYNODE</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Comm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>18,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>9,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>13,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central New York</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>21,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>20,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>20,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>2,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>17,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>11,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>9,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>24,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois, Central</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>14,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois, North</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>12,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois, South</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>16,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>14,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>20,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>8,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>10,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>44,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>65,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>4,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>11,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>26,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>1,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western New York</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>11,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>4,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 5,044 5,499 575,671
owing is a summary of the Presby-
arch in the United States of Amer-
the year 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$385,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$381,026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The board had paid the debt of its which it had begun the year, and a balance of $6,098. The contributed $176,000, or thirty percent of the whole receipts of the board. This is a summary of the statistics of the

Tribes (Senecas, Chippewas, Omahas, Creeks, Seminoles, Ncz-Percé), 11, 14 native ministers, 80 lay agents, 506 scholars; Mexico (4 id several out-stations), 7 American, 17 lay agents, 5,907 communicants; South America (United Colombia, Brazil, Chili, 14 stations out-stations), 11 American, 5 native ministers, 81 lay agents, 1,089 communicants; Africa (12 stations, 7 out-stations), 5 American, 5 native ministers, 88 stations, 601 communicants, 244 scholars; stations and 17 out-stations), 80, 15 native ministers, 204 lay agents, 462 communicants, 7,798 scholars; Siam and stations and 3 out-stations), 7 American, 5 native ministers, 269 stations, 346 scholars; China (10 stations out-stations), 22 American, 51 native lay agents, 1,784 communicants; Chinese in California 4, 2 American, 1 native minister, 8 lay agents, 131 communicants, 190 scholars; stations, 6 American, 12 native lay agents, 739 communicants, 845 scholars; Persia (4 stations, 81 out-stations), 8 American, 87 native ministers, 116 lay agents, 1,831 communicants, 1,909 scholars; Syria (5 stations, 48 out-stations), 14 American, 21 native ministers, 144 lay agents, 810 communicants, 4,260 scholars: total, 125 American, 280 native ministers, 736 lay agents, 12,607 communicants, 17,791 scholars.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society returned its receipts for the year at $127,352. It had 94 missionaries in service, of whom 29 were in India, 17 in China, 5 in Japan, 7 in Persia, 5 in Syria, 6 in Africa, 3 in Siam, 8 in Mexico, 7 in Brazil and the United States of Colombia, 9 among the Indians in North America, and 4 among the Chinese in California, and conducted in India fifty day-schools and six boarding schools, in connection with which one hundred scholarships had been founded.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America met at Madison, Wisconsin, May 20th. The Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., of New York, was chosen moderator. Attention was given chiefly to hearing and considering the reports of the board, and little legislation of importance was enacted. A reform was directed in the administration of the ministerial relief fund by ordering that appropriations shall not be made, in ordinary cases, to ministers merely because they are poor, unless they are disabled so that they can not sustain themselves by suitable employment, nor to widows who have children able to give them support; and that ministers who voluntarily in health leave the ministry for some secular employment and after years fail in business and become poor, shall be held to have voluntarily relinquished by the course they have pursued all claims upon the funds of the Board. The Board of Publication was admonished in the report of the committee on its affairs to be vigilant against the issue from its press of publications casting the slightest doubt upon the Divine authority and plenary inspiration of the Bible, or upon the divinity and atoning death of Jesus Christ, or on the fact of man's utter ruin by sin and his need of redemption. The subject of considering a plan to alleviate the evils arising from the presence of so many unemployed ministers in the Church while yet so many vacant churches existed, was referred to a special committee to report to the next General Assembly. The professors in the theological seminaries were urged not to commend to the young men those religious teachers in Europe who are "disseminating doctrines calculated to undermine the authority of the Holy Scriptures," but to expose their fallacies, denounce their heresies, and fully and emphatically insist in their instructions on the integrity, inspiration, and authority of the Word of God. Resolutions were adopted against reading secular books and Sunday, against the investment of money in enterprises to be carried out on Sunday, against the sale of intoxicating li-
quires, and against the transmission of lottery tickets by the United States mails; also resolutions urging the eradication of Mormonism. The Presbyteries were enjoined, when dealing with applications for admission from other denominations, to see that they had received as thorough a course in collegiate and theological instruction as is required of regular Presbyterian candidates.

II. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church for the last year, as they were reported to the General Assembly in May, 1890:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synods</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyteries</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidates</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licentiates</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministers</td>
<td>1,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>1,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenses</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinations</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installations</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministers deceased</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral dissolutions</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministers received</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministers dismissed</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches organized</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches dissolved</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burying elders</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deacons</td>
<td>8,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added on examination</td>
<td>8,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added on certificate</td>
<td>8,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total communicants</td>
<td>120,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults baptized</td>
<td>10,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants baptized</td>
<td>4,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of baptisms of non-communicants</td>
<td>20,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Sabbath-school and Bible-classes</td>
<td>14,823</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTRIBUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustentation</td>
<td>$22,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelistic</td>
<td>15,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid fund</td>
<td>10,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign missions</td>
<td>99,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>6,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbytery</td>
<td>72,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastors’ salaries</td>
<td>353,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>885,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>47,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,062,538</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Committee on Foreign Missions returned its receipts at $49,485, or $2,251 more than the receipts of the previous year. The principal part of the increase had come from the Women’s Missionary Associations. The general debt of the committee had been reduced from $9,524 to $4,578. The foreign missionary force consisted of 89 persons, of whom 16 were missionaries, 21 assistants from the United States, 10 native preachers, 5 licentiates, and 32 teachers. Six churches had been organized in Brazil, and four young men were studying for the ministry. Four or five churches had been organized in Mexico, and a new station had been opened. Ten missionaries, 2 native preachers, and 2 li- centiates were employed in China, with 84 communica- cants at Hangchow, 9 mission-schools, and 171 pupils. The native members of this mission had contributed $25. Five members had been received in the Greek mission. Seventeen missionaries, of whom eight were natives, were engaged in the missions to the Indians. The missions in Italy are carried on in connection with the Waldensian Church.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met at Charleston, South Carolina, May 20th. The Rev. E. A. Hoyt, D. D., of Nashville, Tennessee, was chosen moderator. In answer to a number of overtures which were sent up on the subject of preaching by women, the Assembly declared that the assumption of the sacred office of the ministry by women is “opposed to the advancement of true piety and the promotion of the peace of the churches, and this to such an extent as to make the introduction of women into our pulpits for the purpose of publicly expounding God’s word an irregularity not to be tolerated.” The rule on the subject of subscribing to the standards in the new Book of Church Order was interpreted to mean that the pledge of orthodoxy must be subscribed to by all ministers entering the Presbytery, including those who come from other Presbyteries. An overture asking the Assembly to make a deliverance on the subject of dancing was declined on the grounds that former deliverances were as full and explicit as the nature of the case allowed, and that the evil was to be remedied, not by deliverances of the Assembly, but rather by care on the part of the lower courts. A committee appointed by the previous General Assembly to consider the subject of retreatment and reform in the management of the schemes of benevolence presented majority and minority reports. Both were ordered published for circulation among the ministers, and the consideration of the whole matter was referred to the next General Assembly. An overture was presented asking that so much of the deliverances of the previous General Assembly in relation to worldly amusements as declares that all deliverances of the General Assembly, and by necessary implication of the other courts of the Church, which are not made by them in a strictly judicial capacity, are deliverances en thrés, can be considered as only didactic, advisory, and monitory, be repealed or modified. A paper was adopted on the subject, which declares:

1. That nothing is law to be enforced by judicial prosecution, but that which is contained in the Word as interpreted in the standards of the Church; 2. The judicial deliverances of the Church courts differ from en thrés deliverances in that the former determine, and when proceeding from the highest court, conclude a particular case; but both these kinds of decisions are alike interpretations of the Word by a Church court, and both not only deserve high consideration, but must be submitted to, unless contrary to the Constitution and the Word, of which there is a right of private judgment belonging to every Church court, and also to every individual member of the Assembly, whether an elder, when he is convinced that he has not been called to the office, can be demitted from it without censure, a decision
The following is a summary of the work of this Church for the year ending in 1901:

- Number of synods, 9; of presbyteries, 50; of churches, 118,189; of mission stations, 82;
- average of contributions per member, 45; average salary of pastor, $896.

Over 2 million dollars was allocated for foreign missions, with the following distribution:

- Cooperation in the Board of Education, $44,175;
- Total of contributions, $49,933;
- Contributions per member, $43.

The committee to whom the subject was referred made two reports. The minority report recognized that polygamy is contrary to the plain teachings of the Word of God, and that it would be an act of inconsistency for any true Christian to desire to continue in a polygamous state, but suggested that there appeared to be Scripture authority for a temporary departure from a literal observance of a specific law, and advised the reversal of the subject to the Presbytery. The majority report declined to give a definite interpretation to the passage of Scripture which was referred to, stating that the question really brought before it was—"Can a polygamist be received into the Church during its transition state in a polygamous country, with the express understanding that this polygamy is only tolerated, and that while in this state he can never be admitted to any official position in the Church?" and said, "On the question here presented the majority answer in the negative, and declare that it is not proper to admit a polygamist to membership in the Church, even under the circumstances specified." The report of the majority was adopted. Woman's Missionary Societies were commended, and the general formation of them throughout the Church was approved. The formation of a United Presbyterian Historical Society was advised. The Board of Publication was directed to purchase certain Sunday-school papers published by private parties, and to publish a monthly paper devoted to Christian benevolence for gratuitous distribution.

IV. CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church as they were reported to the General Assembly in May, 1889:

- Number of ordained ministers, 1,301; of licentiates, 260; of candidates for the ministry, 173; of congregations, 2,454; of members in communion, 111,969; of officers and teachers, 7,075; of scholars in Sunday-schools, 54,301; of baptisms during the year, 5,767 of adults,
The **General Assembly** of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Evansville, Indiana, May 20th. The Rev. A. Templeton, of Texas, was chosen moderator. A celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Church took place during the sessions of the Assembly, at which a sermon was preached by J. L. Dillard, D. D., on the distinctive doctrines of the denomination; an historic sketch of the Church was read by R. Beard, D. D.; biographical sketches from memory of the fathers and early ministers of the Church were presented by H. A. Hunter, D. D.; and a sermon was preached on the field and work of the Church by A. J. McGhuph, D. D. An overture was presented asking for a change in the name of the denomination, to which the Assembly replied that "such a change is impracticable, not to say undesir-able." Delegates were appointed to represent the Church in the meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in September, 1880. A majority of the presbyteries having voted in favor of it, an amendment to the form of government was adopted under which every congregation will-ing to support the gospel according to its means is entitled to be represented in the Presbytery by a ruling elder. The question was asked of the Assembly whether a minister of the Church could administer the ordinance of baptism to a person who had been baptized in infancy. The Assembly answered no; for the Confession of Faith declares that "the sacra-ment of baptism is but once to be adminis-tered to any person, there being no example for the repetition of Christian baptism." A case came up in which a presbytery had or-dained a minister who had been unusually use-ful and successful, but who, it was known, did not reach the standard of education required by the rules of the Church, without examining him, taking the ground that it had a right to grant a dispensation in a special and urgent case. The Synod had decided that the action of the Presbytery was irregular and unauthor-ized, and an appeal was taken to the General Assembly. The Assembly approved the action of the Synod. A resolution was adopted, urg-ing the faithful execution of all laws for the restriction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and asking $75,000 for the enforcement of these stringent laws on the subject. A Sabbath committee was appointed to cooperate with the International Sabbath Association of Philadelphia.

V. **Presbyterian Church in Canada.** The sixth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met in Montreal, June 4th. The Rev. Donald McRae, of St. John, New Brunswick, was chosen moderator. The "Nut-ritive of the State of Religion" spoke with satis-faction of the general observance of Sunday by the people of the Church, but condemned the practice of Sunday visiting as tending to disturb members of the Church at their homes, and the Sunday railway service as tending to intercept the services of the churches. The Committee on Sabbath Observance was directed to cooperate with synodal, presbyterian, and all other committees in all well-directed efforts to secure the due observance of the Lord's-day. A com-mittee was appointed to watch legislation that might be attempted with respect to marriage within the forbidden degrees. Gratification was expressed at the progress of legislation for repressing the sale of intoxicating liquors. A law regarding the admission of ministers from other churches, having been approved by the Presbyteries, was finally enacted. Much atten-tion was given to the consideration of the reports of the colleges. Halifax College had a library of nine thousand volumes, and had an endowment fund of $100,000 subscribed, of which one half had been collected. Morrin College, Quebec, returned an annual revenue of $3,872, with a fair attendance of occasional students, but the work done by it could not be said to be increasing. Montreal College had a total of sixty-one graduates, and a revenue in excess of its expenditures. Queen's College had a year's revenue of $19,875, with one hundred and fifteen students in art and theology, of whom fifty-one were studying for the ministry. The financial condition of Knox College had improved, but it still needed $30,000 to clear it of debt, and its income fell below its expenditures. It had one hundred students preparing for the ministry. Manitoba College needed new buildings to meet the increasing demand in the province for higher education. Out of forty-seven Presbyterian students who had gone up to the university, sixteen were from this institution. All of the congregations were invited to contribute to its support. Reports were received from the Ladies' Colleges at Brantford and Ottawa.

VI. **Church of Scotland.** The Committee on Statistics of Christian Liberty reported to the General Assembly that the sum of the collections, contributions, and legacies to the Church and its funds during 1879 was £386, 253, or £22,000 less than the receipts from the same sources in 1878. The Committee on Sunday-Schools gave the number of schools at 1,961, with 185,796 scholars. The Colonial Committee had had available funds of £6,374 wherewith to defray an expenditure amounting to £9,018. The report of the Church Finances Committee for the year had been £10,595, and its expenditures £11,647. It had voted funds to fifty-one mission stations, with an at-
tendance of 5,425 persons and 1,850 communicants; and seventy-eight mission churches, with 15,900 attendants and 10,028 communicants; and to thirteen church-building enterprises. The Endowment Committee had endowed and erected ten new parishes during the year ending April 15, 1880. Since the institution of the scheme, 293 parishes, with 129,700 communicants, had been added to the Church. The subscriptions received in aid of the special fund of £100,000 to endow one hundred additional churches now amounted to £48,949. Five hundred and sixty-five pupils were enrolled in its schools, and one baptism had taken place at Smyrna. The income of the Foreign Mission Committee had been £21,014, considerably less than in the previous year, while the expenditure had been £16,085, or £5,000 more than in 1878.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met in Edinburgh, May 20th. The Rev. Dr. Archibald Watson, of Dundee, was chosen moderator. The most important action of the Assembly was the adoption for submission to the Presbyteries of a new formula for subscription by elders, which is as follows: "I believe that the true Protestant religion, as it hath of long time been professed in this land, is founded on and agreeable to the Holy Scriptures. I own and promise to adhere to the said true Protestant religion, and to the sum and substance of the doctrine of the Reformed Churches as contained in the Confession of Faith approved by former General Assemblies of this Church, and ratified by law in the year 1690. I likewise own and promise to adhere to the worship and Presbyterian government of this Church as now settled by law, and to submit to and concur with the said government, and never to endeavor, directly or indirectly, the prejudice or subversion thereof." Attention was called to the charges against the administration of the Blantyre mission on the Shire River, Central Africa, which had been made in a published pamphlet, and which had been discussed in Parliament. The investigation by the committee appointed to inquire into the subject showed that a murder had been committed at Blantyre by natives, for which the infliction of punishment was demanded. The neighboring chiefs were asked to try the murderers, but they replied that by native law and custom jurisdiction went with the territory, and as the English were in possession at Blantyre, they, and they alone, were responsible. The murderers were tried before a native jury, presided over by one of the missionaries, and sentenced to death. The missionaries hesitated to inflict the punishment; but one of the murderers escaping, the other was shot by a volley from native guns on the scene of the murder. The Committee on Missions had at one meeting expressed the deep distress with which they received this news, and at another one had disavowed all responsibility for the act, reserving their final decision in the case until further information should have been received. Afterward, letters were received from the missionaries, pleading that the capital sentence was undoubtedly in itself righteouse, and they had been little more than passive in the matter—they had only not prevented the natives from carrying out their own laws. The committee expressed the belief that its agents had done wrong legally and otherwise in partially assuming jurisdiction and sanctioning the execution, but could regard the error only as one of judgment. Forbidding the repetition of such an act, they had entered into a careful consideration of the questions of government and punishments in their infant settlement, and had also sought the advice of the Committee of the Free Church. In September, 1879, a conflict occurred with a neighboring chief who had attacked the settlement for the purpose of plunder, and the village continued to suffer till the end of the year from raids made with the object of carrying off men and women. These events had been combined in the pamphlet publication with the story of the execution, although they had no connection with it, and were seven months apart in time. Other charges were made in the pamphlet of a habit of flogging and inhuman imprisonment alleged to be practiced by the missionaries, to which the committee of inquiry said: "These charges must be thoroughly sifted. Meanwhile they are incredible. It is true there have been cases of corporal punishment. The first was in 1877, when Mr. James Stewart was in charge. The committee believe the instances to have been rare." The Assembly directed a commissioner to be sent out to inquire into the condition of the missions, and ordered that the Mission Committee should require from any commissioner that might be sent out a precise report as to the possibility of maintaining the mission without having recourse to violence or the assumption of any form of criminal jurisdiction.

VII. FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The report of the Finance Committee, presented to the General Assembly in May, showed that the total income of the Church for the year had been £591,478, or £40,000 more than the income for the previous year. The contributions for the sustentation fund had amounted to £171,719. The members and adherents of the Church were stated in the report on this fund to number 302,262. The income of the Education Committee had been £21,439, and its expenditure £23,837. Forty-nine teachers were receiving retiring allowances. The income of the Mission to the Jews had been £9,702, and the ordinary expenditure in behalf of it £5,921. Eleven baptisms had taken place during the year, at Perth, Constantiople, and Breslaw, and one hundred children, three fourths of whom were of Jewish birth, were receiving instruction in the schools at those places. The whole amount of the givings of the Church during the year had been £30,000, the largest amount ever reached in one year.
PRESBYTERIANS.

The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, May 20th. The Rev. Dr. T. Main, of Edinburgh, was elected moderator. The case of Professor Robertson Smith, who was charged with impugning the inspiration and divine authority of the Scriptures in his article on the Bible in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," came up for final disposition. An account of this case, and of the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1879 upon it, is given in the "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1879. The Assembly of 1879 had reduced the libel against Professor Smith to one count, which charged him with holding views as to the historic character of the Book of Deuteronomy contradicting the doctrine of the direct inspiration, infallible truth, and divine authority of the Scriptures. When the amended form of libel was sent down to the Presbytery of Aberdeen, Professor Smith claimed to be heard on the relevancy of the charge; and, on the Presbytery deciding to serve the libel, he took a protest to the superior courts. The Presbytery thereupon agreed to resist procedure, and report the whole case to the Synod. The Synod of Aberdeen took a similar course when the case came before it, and the matter was thus brought again into the Assembly. Several motions were made for the disposition of the case. The Assembly divided upon two of them. One of these two was moved by Sir Henry Moncrieff, and was to the effect that the libel should be dropped, but that, in view of the sense of the Church to the danger lying in the line of view and discussion adopted by Professor Smith, as embodied in the previous proceedings on the subject, and inasmuch as Professor Smith no longer retained that measure of confidence on the part of the Church which was necessary to the edifying and useful performance of his professorial work, he must now cease to occupy any longer the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature in the University of Aberdeen. The Rev. Dr. Beith moved "that the General Assembly, considering that the course of the case has confirmed the report of the college committee, that they had not found any ground sufficient to justify a process for heresy against Professor Robertson Smith, inasmuch as seven of the eight counts in the original libel have been found irrelevant, while, with regard to the remaining count, the explanations offered by Professor Smith at various stages, and, in particular, his answer to the amended libel, afford satisfactory evidence that in this aspect of the case there is not sufficient ground to support the process for heresy, do resolve to withdraw the libel against him. Further, the Assembly, finding that Professor Smith is blameless for the unguarded and incomplete statements of his articles, which have occasioned much anxiety in the Church, and given offense to many brethren zealous for the honor of the Word of God, instruct the Moderator to admonish Professor Smith with due solemnity as to the past, in the confident expectation that the defects referred to will be guarded against and avoided in time to come. And, finally, the Assembly declares that, in declining to decide on these critical views by way of discipline, the Church expresses no opinion in favor of their truth or probability, but leaves the ultimate decision to future inquiry, in the spirit of patience, humility, and brotherly charity, admonishing professors to remember that they are not set for the propagation of their own opinions, but for the maintenance of the doctrine and truth committed to the Church." This resolution was adopted by a vote of 299 to 290 votes for the motion of Sir Henry Moncrieff. Professor Smith accepted the settlement, and said, in response to the admonition of the Moderator: "I hope that I am not out of place when I say that, while I thank God for the issue of this evening—an issue with which I trust, will be for his glory and for the maintenance of his truth—I have never been more sensible than on the present occasion of the blame that rests upon me for statements which have proved so incomplete that, even at the end of three years, the opinion of this house has been so divided upon them. I feel that, in the providence of God, this is a very weighty lesson to one placed as I am, in the position of a teacher; and I hope that by his grace I shall not fail to learn by it." Sir Henry Moncrieff moved a resolution to invite each theological professor to send in by February, 1881, a statement of the views he was prepared to teach to his students regarding the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of the Scriptures. Dr. Adam moved that, while there was no good cause for taking such action as was proposed, professors and ministers alike be exhorted to lay to heart the lessons which the important case just decided was fitted to convey. Dr. Adam's motion was adopted. A resolution was adopted declaring the possession by a single church of the exceptional position and privileges of an established church to be "most unjust and thoroughly unreasonable"; that the termination of the connection between church and state "would remove a great obstacle to the religious well-being of the country, and to the prospect of a harmonious and flourishing Presbyterianism in Scotland"; that the funds set free by disestablishment "ought to be employed in objects connected with the welfare of the community, and among these is an improved and completed system of education in conformity with the convictions of the people of Scotland"; that the time has come to press this policy, and that Parliament be petitioned in favor of it.

A new volume of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" was published a short time after the Assembly adjourned, containing an article by Professor Smith on the "Hebrew Language and Hebrew Literature," in which some of the views stated in the former article on the "Bible" were substantially repeated. It embodied criticisms of the Book of Jonah and an exam-
ination of the genealogies of the Bible, in which, among other things, the writer spoke of Eber as being an "ethnological abstraction." This was considered by many in the Church as a reflection upon the genuineness of the genealogy of Christ, and was noticed in several of the Presbyterian acts as a new offense by Professor Smith. After a contumacy of the action of the Assembly, resolutions were adopted in twelve Presbyteries calling the attention of the Commission of the General Assembly to the subject, and requesting it to meet in August to take the article into consideration, "so far as to adopt such steps as they may judge fit to meet the disturbance and anxiety prevailing in the Church, and to vindicate scriptural principles." Professor Smith presented a letter to the Church through his own Presbytery of Aberdeen, explaining that the article complained of had been written and furnished to the editors of the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia at the time before the meeting of the Assembly; that it was wholly out of his control at that time; that he had expected the volume to be published before the meeting, so that the Assembly would be able to act with the new article before it; and that he was sorry it had been delayed. In view of the decision of the Assembly in this case, he had felt his duty and was arranging his work so as to avoid disturbing controversy and devote himself to such departments of church work and scholarly research as could not excite it, but might rather bring him into closer sympathy with those who differed from his critical opinions. The Commission of the Assembly met August 11th, and having considered the requests of the Presbyteries and the letter of Professor Smith, appointed a committee to examine the new article and the letter, to consider their bearing upon the accepted belief and teaching of the Church, and to report their opinion and advice to an in hunc effectum meeting of the Commission to be held October 27th, before which Professor Smith was cited to appear.

The committee reported at the meeting thus appointed to the effect that the writings of Professor Smith raised new questions in the history of the Church in cases of heresy respecting the infallible truth of the Holy Scriptures. The committee did not, they said, impute to Professor Smith the intention of assailing the integrity and authority of the Scriptures in the writings they had examined; but the statements made by him in many particulars were fitted, and could hardly fail to produce upon the minds of readers the impression that Scripture does not present a reliable statement of truth, and that God is not the author of it; and it greatly concerned the character and credit of the Free Church to make it clear, in opposition to any such impression, that it held firmly and would maintain the infallible truth and authority of the Scriptures as the word of God. The report then added particular passages supporting its views, and continued by stating that "the whole tendency of the writings examined by the committee is fitted to throw the Old Testament history into confusion, and at least to weaken, if not to destroy, the very foundation on which New Testament doctrine is built; moreover, the general method on which he proceeds conveys the impression that the Bible may be accounted for by the same laws which have determined the growth of any other literature, inasmuch as there is no adequate recognition of the divine element in the production of the book." The committee accordingly recommended that the Commission take steps for making it evident that "the Free Church cannot sanction the kind of teaching animadverted upon in this report, which these writings would justify, and for urging the General Assembly to declare to her people and to other churches that she cannot sanction the ideas suggested by it." The committee took issue with Professor Smith as to the interpretation put upon the action of the previous General Assembly, saying that the Assembly neither did nor could determine a general principle as to what views were consistent with the tenure of office in the Free Church, and that the judgment it had uttered was applicable only to the case before it. A motion was offered by Dr. Wilson, approving the report of the committee, declaring that the views of Professor Smith were dangerous, and protesting against the Church being implicated in the promulgation of them; resolving to transmit the whole matter to the General Assembly for further action; and in the mean time instructing Professor Smith "to abstain from teaching his classes during the ensuing session, leaving the whole question of his status and position in the Free Church to the determination of the ensuing Assembly"; and advising the College Committee to make provision for the teaching of Professor Smith's classes. Mr. Ross Taylor offered a motion blaming Professor Smith for making unguarded statements; transmitting the report of the committee to the Presbytery of Aberdeen; and calling upon Professor Smith to heed, in the discharge of his duties as professor, the admonition addressed to him at the last Assembly. The motion of Dr. Wilson was adopted by a vote of 270 to 202 for that of Mr. Taylor, and Professor Smith was suspended.

VIII. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Reports made to the Synod of this Church at its annual meeting in May, 1879, showed that the number of members in full communion was 174,194, or 972 less than were reported at the Synod of 1878. The amount of contributions for congregational purposes had been £225,402, and the amount of missionary and benevolent contributions £79,284, making the total income of the Church for 1879, £285,688, or £20,649 less than the income for 1878.

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland met in Edinburgh, May 3d. The
Rev. Professor Henry Calderwood was chosen moderator. The committee, to whom certain proceedings in the case of the Rev. Ferguson (which largely occupied the attention of the Synod of 1879) were referred, reported that, while it would have preferred another course of action on the part of the Glasgow Presbytery (south) in the way of preliminary inquiry, it would recommend that the decision of the Presbytery, declining to institute a new prosecution against Mr. Ferguson, be sustained as competent. The Synod voted that, without expressing any opinion on the doctrines that are supposed to be involved in the protest and appeal, it would adopt the report of the committee and dismiss the case. The committee on disestablishment and dispensation made a report in which it said that "it is probable that in no former year has the cause of disestablishment made more substantial advance." The Synod endorsed the report, and recommended that a petition be presented to Parliament in favor of disestablishment. The question respecting the attitude which the Church should maintain with reference to marriage with a deceased wife's sister was discussed. The Synod, by a vote of 145 to 118, adhering "meanwhile" to the existing practice of the Church. A resolution was passed condemning social drinking usages, especially at funerals and ordination dinners, declaring in favor of the earlier closing of public-houses, and approving a petition to Parliament against the Contagious Diseases Acts. Twelve deputies were appointed to represent the Church at the Presbyterian and Reformed Council to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in July, 1880.

X. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church as they were reported to the Synod in May, 1880: number of Presbyteries, 10; of congregations, 286; of ministers, 249; of communicants, 54,259; of Sunday-school teachers, 5,552, with 80,776 scholars; of day-schools, 35, with 6,780 children.

X. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland met at Belfast, June 7th. The Rev. Jackson Smith, D. D., of Armagh, was chosen moderator. The question of the use of instrumental music in public worship was brought up under the form of a resolution which was introduced for the appointment of a commission to look after the subject; and, in the event of disobedience to the laws of the Assembly by the introduction of instruments, to bring to discipline the ministers disobeying. This was lost by a vote of 250 to 263, and the question was remitted to the Presbyteries for another year. Remark was made upon the action of the late Government of the United Kingdom in announcing, just before the general election, that it was about to grant a charter to enable the united faculties of the Presbyterian colleges in Belfast and Derry to confer degrees in theology. Many members of the Assembly were of the opinion that the announcement was designed as a trick to gain the votes of Presbyterians at the election. In connection with the subject of the privileges of conferring degrees, the action of the Committee of Education, in calling the attention of the Government to the inconvenience under which the Presbyterian Church lies in the matter as compared with the Episcopal Church, was approved; the committee was reappointed and directed to press the matter upon the attention of the Government. A resolution was considered, to lie on the table for one year, providing that theological students may attend any of the theological colleges of churches which accept the Westminster Confession and Catechism. The report of the sustentaion fund showed that its receipts for the year had been £25,076, or £1,061 more than those of the previous year. The expenses of the Irish mission for the year had been £2,972, and its income had been a little less. Connected with the missions were 89 schools in Connaught, with 46 teachers and 1,468 pupils.

The income for foreign missions for the year had been £29,200. Six European missionaries, ten evangelists, and twenty-five teachers, were employed in connection with the mission in India.

XI. WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH.

The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church as they were reported to the General Assembly in July, 1880: Number of churches, 1,115; of places of worship, 1,319; of ministers, 591; of preachers, 329; of communicants, 118,036; of Sunday-school teachers, 21,605; of children in Sunday-schools, 155,159. The report of the Foreign Missionary Society gave the following statistics: Number of churches, 29; of places of worship, 54; of church-members, 1,659.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The "Church Almanac" gives the following statistics: Number of dioceses, 43; of missionary districts (including Africa, China, and Japan), 15; of bishops, 64; of bishops-elect, 2; of priests and deacons, 7,366; whole number of clergy, 8,432; number of parishes, about 3,000; number of baptisms in forty-seven dioceses, and thirteen missionary districts, 46,589; number of confirmations in forty-seven dioceses and thirteen missionary districts, 25,632; number of communicants in forty-eight dioceses and thirteen missionary districts, 352,989; number of Sunday-school teachers in forty-six dioceses and nine missionary districts, 31,614; number of scholars in Sunday-schools in forty-seven dioceses and twelve missionary districts, 297,407. Amount of contributions in forty-five dioceses and twelve missionary districts, £6,727,048.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, as they are given in Whitaker's "Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Directory" for 1881:
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. 637

DIOCESES AND MISSIONS.  
Clergy.  Parish.  Commis-  
Diocese.  ans.  
Alabama.  26  87  8,435  
Alaska.  1  12  103  12,228  
Arkansas.  14  3  969  8,288  
Central Ohio.  95  103  12,995  
Central Pennsylvania.  35  83  6,591  
Connecticut.  188  148  20,949  
Delaware.  26  51  1,929  
Massachusetts.  88  34  2,916  
Florida.  19  16  1,548  
Georgia.  56  44  3,308  
Illinois.  56  86  6,761  
Indiana.  84  29  2,982  
Iowa.  51  54  2,061  
Kansas.  29  25  1,560  
Kentucky.  29  25  953  
Long Island.  96  65  14,906  
Maine.  27  81  2,607  
Maryland.  84  45  2,607  
Massachusetts.  150  109  11,189  
Michigan.  60  81  7,154  
Minnesota.  90  35  9,934  
Mississippi.  80  35  1,994  
Missouri.  50  46  5,953  
Nebraska.  88  29  1,528  
New Hampshire.  51  25  2,055  
New Jersey.  70  59  9,214  
New York.  8,399  199  80,657  
North Carolina.  63  37  6,578  
Northern New Jersey.  75  45  7,518  
Ohio.  138  102  22,356  
Pennsylvania.  45  55  5,968  
Rhode Island.  48  41  4,056  
South Carolina.  41  35  4,249  
South Dakota.  54  54  4,670  
Springfield.  55  59  5,608  
Texas.  49  38  3,816  
Utah and Idaho.  19  30  2,030  
Vermont.  93  51  9,816  
Virginia.  150  100  13,894  
Western Michigan.  80  29  5,065  
Western New York.  89  27  12,000  
West Virginia.  19  24  1,011  
Wisconsin.  60  41  4,067  

MISSIONARY JURISDICTIONS.  
Oregon.  91  89  1,067  
Dakota.  18  11  488  
Colorado and Wyoming.  188  132  1,245  
Utah and Idaho.  95  20  1,045  
Nevada.  17  9  380  
New Mexico.  96  8  974  
Northern Texas.  14  9  1,065  
Western Texas.  89  70  744  
Northern California.  14  15  708  
New Mexico and Arizona.  96  96  96  
Montana.  1  1  1  
Washington.  7  6  5  
Liberia Mission.  12  12  12  
China Mission.  14  8  821  
Japan Mission.  14  71  
Europe and Cuba.  15  6  

Total.  48 dioceses and 16  
missions.  8,369  2,996  845,841  

Number of bishops, 68; of bishops-elect, 3,  
making the total number of clergy of all  
orders, 8,435. Number of missions, additional  
to the regularly organized parishes, 1,155.  
Number of baptisms during the year, 47,963;  
of confirmations, 25,908, so far as reported.  
Number of Sunday-school teachers, 54,041; of  
students in Sunday-schools, 290,070. Amount  
of contributions, so far as they were reported,  
$7,013,762.  
The periodicals of the Church are: "The  
American Church Review" (quarterly), New  
York; "The Churchman" (weekly), New  
York; "The Church Eclectic" (monthly),  
Utica, New York; the "Church Monthly  
Magazine" (monthly), New York; the "Episcopal  
Register" (weekly), Philadelphia, New York,  
and Baltimore; "The Guardian" (weekly),  
New York; "The Living Church" (weekly),  
Chicago, Illinois; the "Pacific Churchman"  
(semi-monthly), San Francisco, California; the  "Parish Visitor" (monthly), New York; the  "Protestant Episcopal Church News" (weekly),  
Baltimore, Maryland; the "Spirit of Missions"  (monthly), New York; the "Southern  
Churchman" (weekly), Richmond, Virginia;  
the "Standard of the Cross" (weekly),  
Cleveland, Ohio; "The Standard" (weekly),  
New York; "The Western Church" (weekly),  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin; "The Young Churchman"  (monthly), Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  

The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Soci-  
ety of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in  
the city of New York in October, in connec-  
tion with the meeting of the General Conven-  
tion. The Committee of Domestic Missions  
reported that its receipts for the year had been,  
for general domestic missions, $105,708; des-  
ignated for work among the colored people  
of the South, $9,668; designated for work among  
the Indians, $28,992; special contributions, not  
at all under the control of the committee, $20,  
907; making in all, $165,273. Its expenditures  
had been $164,937. The committee employed  
274 missionaries (including nine bishops) among  
white people, twenty-four clergymen and twenty- 
two lay-readers and teachers among the colored  
people, one Chinese clergyman among the  
Chinese, one bishop, twelve white and eleven  
native clergymen, three teachers, ten native  
catechists, and twelve women helpers—in all,  
fifty-nine laborers among the Indians; making  
a total of 370 agents.  
The total receipts of the Foreign Committee  
for the year had been $162,084, and its expendi- 
tures $166,670. The treasury was over-  
drawn on general missionary account to the  
amount of $15,182. The committee held available  
assets to the amount of $82,194. The mis- 
Sions of the Society were in Greece (consisting 
of a school with one American and eight na- 
teative teachers and 700 scholars), Africa (Li- 
beria and Cape Palms), China, Japan, Hayti,  
and Mexico, and employed forty-six foreign mis- 
sionaries, clergymen, physicians, and women  
missionaries, 175 native laborers, of whom  
twenty-nine were in holy orders, and returned  
an average attendance of 10,000 persons at 
divine service, 4,500 communicants, and 2,500  
pupils in schools. A college had been estab- 
lished in China, and theological seminaries in  
Japan and Mexico, besides day and boarding  
schools in connection with all the missions.  
The report of the committee on the General  
Theological Seminary showed that an effort to  
secure an endowment fund of $250,000 had  
been begun in order to provide suitable sala- 
ries for the professors and enlarge the educa- 
tional staff, and $32,000 had already been given
to it. The institution had been attended during the year by ninety-four students, a larger number than had ever been present at one time since its organization.

The Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, having been elected Bishop of Northern New Jersey, to succeed Bishop Odenheimer, who died August 14, 1879, was consecrated to that office, January 8th.

The Rev. John N. Gallacher was consecrated Bishop of Louisiana, February 6th, succeeding Bishop J. P. B. Wilmer, deceased.

The Rev. George K. Dunlop was consecrated Missionary Bishop of New Mexico, November 21st.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in New York City October 6th. Bishop Herzog, of the Old Catholic Church in Switzerland, and Bishop Cotterill, of the Anglican Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, were present at the opening services as visiting delegates. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presided over the House of Bishops. The Rev. Dr. E. E. Beardsley, of Connecticut, was elected President of the House of Deputies.

A committee, consisting of five bishops, five clergymen, and five laymen, was appointed to examine the new revision of the English translation of the Bible and report whether it should be adopted by the Church, but was instructed to defer its report until after the Convention of Canterbury, representing the English Church, shall have acted on the subject. A report from the Committee on Christian Education was adopted, which recommended that the title of the committee should henceforth be "the Committee on Education under the Auspices and Control of the Protestant Episcopal Church"; that all churchmen use their means and energy in establishing parochial schools, and refuse to send their children to schools under the control of other denominations; that a system of higher education be provided for the schools for girls of the different parishes; and that no churchman send his children to any school which is not under diocesan control. A joint committee of bishops, presbyters, and laymen was appointed to watch what measures the Government might employ to secure to the Indians their civil rights, and to take such action as it should deem expedient for securing additional legislation. A petition was presented on the subject of free churches, asking the Convention to recognize the following principles: "1. That our churches should be so free and open that all who wish may worship in them. 2. That in them there should be no distinctions on the ground of wealth or social position. 3. That when they are consecrated, appropriated, and devoted to the honor and worship of Almighty God, they should be absolutely and unreservedly his, and in no sense the property of a limited number of persons who have bought their pews." The Convention declined to commit itself to the approval of a rule forbidding the consecration of pew churches. A resolution was offered recommending that the Canon on Divorce be amended in conformity with Deuteronomy xxiv, 1, 4, so as to prohibit the remarriage of a divorced husband and wife. The Convention decided not to make any change in the canon. The Dioceses of Quincy, Springfield, and Illinois, having formed a federative council, the Convention was asked to recognize their organization and its power to do independent missionary work and hold an appellate court, under the name of the "Federative Council of the Province of Illinois." The Convention refused to sanction the usage of the word province, but recognized the council under the name of the "Federative Council of the Dioceses of Illinois." Petitions were presented for the establishment of a court of appeals, and became the occasion of a discussion of the position of the Church on that subject. The Convention denied the petitions, and decided against making any change in the present judicial system of the Church. A joint committee, which had been appointed to consider and report on the subject of sisterhoods and deaconesses, reported that it had deemed it inexpedient to propose any specific legislation in regard to sisterhoods, but recommended a Canon on Deaconesses, which was adopted. It provides that women of devout character may be set apart by any bishop for the work of deaconesses. The duties of the office are the visitation of the Lord's poor and sick, the education of the young, the religious instruction of the neglected, the reclamation of the fallen, and other works of charity. Candidates for the office must be twenty-five years of age, though in special cases the Bishop may receive persons of twenty years of age and upward, and must have spent a year in preparation. No deaconesses can work officially in any diocese without the written permission of the Bishop, and they may be transferred from one diocese to another. An amendment to the canon was adopted allowing the minister to use a shortened form of service on certain days, with the provision that no prayers not set forth in the Book of Common Prayer should be used before or after the sermon or lecture. The Committee on the Lectionary presented a report embodying the results of their labors in revising that part of the service, which was adopted. The tables of lessons had been carefully revised and new passages had been substituted, and the lessons from the New Testament were shorter than those now in use. The following acts were also adopted:

"If in any church, upon a Sunday or holy day, both morning and evening prayer be not said, the minister may read the lessons appointed either for morning or for evening prayer." At evening prayer on Sunday the minister may read the lesson from the Gospels appointed for the day of the month, and "upon any day for which no proper lessons are provided, the lessons appointed in the calendar for any day in the same week may be read in place of the lessons for the day."
In the consideration of the missionary interests of the Church, the Convention ordered that the present system of collecting money for missions be superseded by a plan for subscriptions, under which members should pledge themselves to pay certain sums each year, in quarterly installments. The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society was advised to consider whether more liberal provision ought not to be made for preaching to the colored people of the South. A committee was appointed to consider the question of establishing a colored church in the South. A proposal was approved to organize a church-building commission and raise a fund of $100,000, the interest of which is to be applied to the building of one hundred churches yearly. The appointment of a missionary bishop for every territory was decided upon, and a joint commission of twenty-one bishops, presbyters, and laymen was appointed to make provision for the new bishops. The Committee on the State of the Church, in its report, called attention to the neglected condition of the Southern and Western dioceses, and referred to a disposition discovered in some of the clergy to conform to various sentiments and opinions which once were neither considered consistent with ministerial fidelity nor approved by the worldly-minded, and to indulge in practices which were considered destructive of respect for teachers of religion.

PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the German Empire. King, William I, German Emperor and King of Prussia. The composition of the Prussian Ministry remained in 1880 unchanged.

The population of Prussia, according to the new census of 1880, amounted to 27,360,381, an increase of 1,517,927, or 6.99 per cent., over the census of 1875. The following table gives the population of the provinces with the increase since 1875:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCES</th>
<th>Population in 1880</th>
<th>Increase since 1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Prussia</td>
<td>1,970,489</td>
<td>74,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Prussia</td>
<td>1,494,293</td>
<td>29,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandenburg</td>
<td>8,388,509</td>
<td>257,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomerania</td>
<td>1,394,434</td>
<td>76,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posen</td>
<td>1,700,043</td>
<td>94,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silesia</td>
<td>4,098,654</td>
<td>126,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>2,811,087</td>
<td>142,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleswig Holstein</td>
<td>1,124,482</td>
<td>50,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>5,817,563</td>
<td>98,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westphalia</td>
<td>2,934,612</td>
<td>134,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse-Hanau</td>
<td>1,528,314</td>
<td>83,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhineland</td>
<td>4,067,950</td>
<td>239,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holstein</td>
<td>67,579</td>
<td>1,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,360,381</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,517,927</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget estimates of both revenue and expenditures were as follows during each of the four years from 1878 to 1881 (the financial year ending March 31st):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Revenue and Expenditure, each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>302,700,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>318,607,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>311,000,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>293,900,51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For additional statistics and information, see Arboe **GERMANY.**

Direct taxes form the chief source of revenue, and, next to them, the receipts from State railways. In recent years the income from railways and other State undertakings, such as mines, has been largely increasing, showing a tendency to become a far more fruitful source of revenue than all taxation, direct or indirect.

The public debt of the kingdom, according to the budget of 1880 to 1881, was 1,385,889, 183 marks, of which 88,746,086 were debits of the new provinces.

The Diet resumed its session, which had been interrupted by the Christmas vacation, on January 8, 1880, and continued it until February 12th, when it was prorogued to make room for the German Reichstag. It met again on May 29th, and was closed on July 9th. The debates on the conflict between the State Government of Prussia and the Catholic Church were this year influenced by the fact that Prince Bismarck was in negotiation with the Papal Nuncio of Vienna about putting an end to the conflict. The Pope on February 24th addressed a letter to the deposed Archbishop of Cologne, which was officially communicated to Prince Bismarck, in which he made the concession that the Bishops should have the duty of notifying to the Government the names of the priests who were to be appointed prior to their canonical installation. In a dispatch from the Papal Secretary of State, dated March 17th, this concession was somewhat limited, and later it was taken back altogether. On April 20th Prince Bismarck declared that Prussia would not assent to a revision or a repeal of the May laws on the basis of the clerical claims, but reiterated his readiness to cooperate for a compromise based on mutual concessions. In the mean while (March 28th) the Prussian Government had introduced in the Diet a bill by which some of the provisions of the original May laws which were most offensive to the Catholic party were repealed, while, on the other hand, it was made obligatory for the bishops to notify the Government of the ecclesiastical appointments. The Catholic party, though it welcomed some of the concessions made by the Government, declared itself opposed to the bill as a whole. A special committee appointed in the Lower House advised the rejection of the bill by 13 against 8 votes; the House itself, however, in June, after rejecting a few of the clauses, adopted the remainder of the bill by 296 against 202 votes, the Conservative and Free Conservative parties and a part of the National Liberals voting for it. The bill in this shape was also adopted by the House of Lords, and went into effect on July 14th. It is to last only until January, 1889. The law afforded some relief in the administration of the dioceses which were without bishops, facilitating the appointment of priests as in vacant parishing, and providing that in future the courts shall not have the right of deposing priests from their office, but only that of declaring their incompetency, i.e.,
revoking their exequatur. During the discussion, Professor Virchow, the leader of the Party of Progress, declared again in favor of an entire separation between church and State, which the minister of worship, Herr von Puttkammer, regarded as a great danger for the State, as he thought that within twenty years it would lead to a predominance of the Ultra-montane party.

The Government also introduced four bills relating to the organization of the local administration of the country. Two of them were adopted during the present session, being supported not only by the Conservative party, but also by the National Liberals and Party of the Center, and of the Party of Progress. The Diet unanimously granted to the Government a credit of several million marks for relieving several districts of Upper Silesia, which had severely suffered from inundations and a hard winter.

The second session of the Fourteenth Prussian Diet was opened in the name of the King by Count Stolberg. It was stated in the opening speech that the financial condition of the country showed a decided change for the better, and that, in view of expected surplus moneys from the Imperial exchequer, a remission of three months' class taxes, to the aggregate amount of fourteen million marks, was contemplated. In the House of Deputies, Herr von Köller was reelected President, and Herr von Benda first Vice-President, but the second Vice-President of the preceding session, Freiherr von Heeremann, was not reelected. The majority of the Conservative party refused to vote for him, because he, with the other members of the Catholic Center, had refused to attend, in compliance with the Emperor's invitation, the opening of the Cologne Cathedral.

The Government looked upon the coming session as one of unusual interest. The reorganization of the local administration of the kingdom, which had been begun in the preceding session, was to be completed, and the cooperation of the Diet for the novel, bold, and far-reaching financial schemes of Prince Bismarck, especially in regard to indirect taxes and monopolies, was to be secured. One of the Government bills referred to the appointment of a national railway council for the management of the State lines. This council will consist of a president and vice-presidents, to be nominated for three years by the king; of commissioners from the ministries of public works, trade and commerce, finance and agriculture; of three members from either House of Parliament; and of one, two, or three representatives of the various provinces, according to their importance in regard to the railways. The council is to begin its labors on January 1, 1882. The Diet referred the Government bill, which was not finished at the session, when the Diet, on December 18th, adjourned to January 8, 1881.

On November 20th and 22d there was in the House of Deputies a violent debate on the Jewish question. Deputy Hänel, formerly one of the vice-presidents of the House of Deputies, asked the Government what position it intended to assume with regard to the so-called Anti-Semitic petition which aimed at the abolition of the constitutional rights of Jewish citizens. Count Stolberg, in the name of the Government, replied that the petition had not yet been received, and that the Government therefore had no official knowledge of its contents, but he did not hesitate to say that the State ministry had no intention to alter the present laws of Germany which guaranteed the equal rights of the religious laws in regard to the civil law. Notwithstanding this declaration of the Government, the interest taken by all the parties of the House in the Anti-Semitic movement was so intense that by general consent the House engaged for two days in a general discussion of the question. The leading men of all the parties expressed their views on the agitation against the Jews. No one demanded a repeal of Jewish emancipation or a limitation of the constitutional rights of the Jewish citizens, but some of the Conservative deputies repeated the violent attacks which in some public meeting had been pronounced against the Jews as a foreign race, which was without sympathy with the German nationality, and had justly incurred a general odium by its prominent participations in the worst financial swindles of the last years. One Deputy, Herr von Ludwig, maintained that fully ninety per cent. of the participants in these financial swindles ("Gründer") had been Jews. Deputy Virchow, who severely censured the agitation, stated that it was unfortunately on the increase, especially among the students of the universities.

A royal decree of November 15th created an Economical Council (Volkswirtschaftsraath), which is to consist of seventy-five members, and to serve for five years. For forty-five of the members, the Chambers of Commerce, the heads of the commercial corporations, and of the agricultural associations, have a right of presentation. They propose the double number, from which the ministers for commerce and trades, for public works, and for agriculture select forty-five, of whom fifteen must be representatives of trades, fifteen of commerce, and fifteen of agriculture and forestry. The thirty other members of the council are elected by the ministers above members, and it is provided that one half of them must be mechanics or workmen. The council is to give its opinion on drafts of bills and decrees relating to important economical interest in commerce, trades, agriculture and forestry, before they are submitted to the king for ratification, also the motions to be made and the votes to be cast by the council must be approved by the General Council so far as they relate to economical questions. The council consists of three sections—for commerce, for trades, and for agri-
culture and forestry. Its standing committee consists of twenty-five members, of whom each of three sections elects five, and the ministers four.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. Annual Message of President Hayes, at the third Session of the Forty-sixth Congress, commencing December 6, 1880.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I congratulate you on the continued and increasing prosperity of our country. By the favor of Divine Providence we have been blessed, during the past year, with health, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment for all our people, with contentment at home, and with peace and friendship with other nations. The occurrence of the twenty-fourth election of Chief Magistrate has afforded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world a significant example of the peaceful and safe transmission of the power and authority of Government from the public servants whose terms of office are about to expire, to their newly-elected successors. This example can not fail to impress profoundly thoughtful people of other countries with the advantages which Republican institutions afford. The immediate, general, and cheerful acquiescence of all good citizens in the result of the election is a guaranty of the safety and permanency of our country, and to its friends throughout the world, that a government based on the free consent of an intelligent and a virtuous people possesses elements of strength, stability, and permanency not found in any other form of government.

Continued experience has given full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the Constitution still prevails in several of the late slave-holding States. It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballot, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning, and canvassing the votes cast, been successfully defeated. In defeating the exercise of the right preservative of all rights—the right of suffrage—which the Constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism作为一种因素 in our politics should disappear, and that no section or part of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty obedience to all the legal rights-amendments to the Constitution is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of sectional lines in our political confusion. It is in the exercise of these rights that the Constitution is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the Constitution, as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together, and to insist that they shall be obeyed. The paramount question still is as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualifications to freely cast his vote and to have it honestly counted. With this question rightly settled, the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past; bygones will indeed be bygones; and political and party issues, with respect to economy and efficiency of administration, internal improvements, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, finance, and other important subjects, will then receive the attention they demand, but resistance to and nullification of the results of the war will unite together in resolute purpose for their support all who maintain that the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country or to any of their interests. The inviolability of the amendments rests upon the fundamental principles of our Government. They are the solemn expression of the will of the people of the United States. The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the government of the country. Happily, the history of the late elections shows that in many parts of the country where opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment has hitherto prevailed, it is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether, if firm and well-considered action is taken by Congress. I trust the House of Representatives and the Senate, which have the right to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the Fifteenth Amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party. It will be the duty of the Executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute unscrupulously all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee for the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self-protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at the command of the local and state authorities are, in many cases, sufficient to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of the people was neglected or crippled, in the interests of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the Government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved upon uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants on the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the Treasury of the United States. Whatever Government can fairly do to promote free public education ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue, and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure.

In my former annual messages I have asked the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of a reformation of the Civil-Service system of the Government. My views concerning the dangers of patronage, or appointments for personal or partisan considerations, have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the Executive office, and I believe these dangers threaten the stability of the Government. Abuses so serious in their nature can not be permanently tolerated. They tend to become more alarming with the enlargement of administrative service, as the growth of the country in population increases the number of officers and policemen employed.

The reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed rules for the regulation of appointments, promotions, and removals, establishing a uniform method, having exclusively in view, in every instance, the attainment of the best qualifications for the position in question. Such a method alone is consistent with the equal rights of all citizens, and the most economical and efficient administration of the public business.

Competitive examinations, in aid of impartial appointments and promotions, have been conducted for some years past in several of the Executive departments, and by my direction this system has been adopted in the custom-houses and post-offices of the larger cities of the country. In the city of New York over two thousand positions under the fundamental principles of merit have been subject, in their appointments and tenure of place, to the operation of published rules for this purpose, during the past two years. The results of these practical trials have been very satisfactory, and have con-
formed my opinion in favor of this system of selection. All are subjected to the same tests, and the result is free from prejudice by personal favor or partisan influence. It secures for the position applied for the best qualifications attainable, to the competing applicants. It is an effectual protection from the pressure of importunity which, under any other course pursued, largely exacts the time and attention of appointing officers, to their great detriment in the discharge of other official duties, preventing the abuse of the service for the mere furtherance of private or party purposes, and leaving the employee of the Government, freed from the obligations imposed by patronage, to depend solely upon merit for retention and advancement, and with this constant incentive to exertion and improvement. These invaluable results have been attained in a high degree in the offices where the rules for appointment by competitive examination have been applied.

A method which has so approved itself by experimental tests, at points where such tests may be fairly considered conclusive, should be extended to all subordinate positions under the Government. I believe that a strong and growing public sentiment demands immediate measures for securing and enforcing the highest possible efficiency in the Civil Service and its personnel. From an evaporation upon this subject, and that the experience referred to has demonstrated the feasibility of such measures.

The examinations in the custom-houses and post-offices have been held under many embarrassments and without provision for compensation for the extra labor performed by the officers who have conducted them, and whose commendable interest in the improvement of the public service has induced this devotedness and a labor without pecuniary reward. A continuance of these labors gratuitously ought not to be expected, and, without an appropriation by Congress, it is not practicable to extend the system of examinations generally throughout the civil service. It is also highly important that all such examinations should be conducted upon a uniform system and under general supervision. Section 1758 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the President to prescribe the regulations for admission to the Civil Service of the United States, and for this purpose to employ suitable persons to conduct the requisite inquiries with reference to the fitness of each candidate, in regard to age, health, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter, but the law is practically ineffectual for want of the requisite appropriation.

I therefore recommend an appropriation of $25,000 per annum to meet the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President in accordance with the terms of this section, whose duty it shall be to devise a just, uniform, and efficient system of competitive examinations, and to supervise the application of the same throughout the entire Civil Service of the Government. I am persuaded that the facilities which such a commission will afford for testing the fitness of those who apply for office will not only be as welcome a relief to members of Congress as it will be to the President and heads of departments, but that it will also greatly tend to remove the causes of embarrassment which now inevitably and constantly attend the conflicting claims of patronage between the legislative and Executive departments. The most effectual check upon the pernicious competition of influence and official favoritism, in the bestowal of office, will be the substitution of an open competition of merit between the applicants, in which every one can make his own record with the assurance that his success will depend upon this alone.

I also recommend such legislation as, while leaving every officer as free as any other citizen to express his personal opinion how to make effective its means for their advancement, shall also enable him to feel as safe as any private citizen in refusing all demands upon his salary for a labor which should thus guarantee true liberty and justice to all who are engaged in the public service, and likewise contain stringent provisions against the use of official authority to coerce the political action of private citizens or of official subordinates, is greatly to be desired.

The most urgent need of the country is an improvement of the Civil Service, and especially to a reform in the method of appointment and removal, has been found to be the practice under what is known as the spoils system, by which the appointing power has been so largely encroached upon by members of Congress. The first step in the reform of the Civil Service must be a complete divorce between Congress and the Executive in the matter of appointments. The corrupting doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" is inseparable from Congressional patronage as the established rule and practice of parties in power. It comes to be understood by applicants for office, and by the people generally, that Representatives and Senators are entitled to disburse the patronage of their respective districts and States. It is not necessary to recite at length the evils resulting from this invasion of the Executive functions. The true principles of government on the subject of appointment must, as stated in the national conventions of the leading parties of the country, have again and again been approved by the American people, and have not been called in question. The best expressions of public opinion upon this all-important subject are the statement of principles that belong to the constitutional structure of the Government.

Under the Constitution the President and heads of department are to make nominations for office. The Senate is to advise and consent to certain appointments, but the real purpose of the Senate is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be removed, and that the President, who may be judged and secured, should not dictate appointments to office.

To this end the cooperation of the Legislative department of the Government is required, alike by the necessities of the case and by public opinion. Members of Congress are only the executors of the actions of the Executive, and are by no means made upon them with reference to appointments to office until, by legislative enactment, the pernicious practice is condemned and forbidden.

It is, therefore, recommended that an act be passed defining the relations of members of Congress with respect to appointment to office by the President, and also recommending that the Senate, and of the sections following, of the Revised Statutes, comprising the Tenure-of-Office act of March 2, 1867, be repealed.

Believing that to reform the system and methods of the Civil Service in our country is one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesmanship, and that it can be permanently done only by the cooperation of the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government, I again commend the whole subject to your considerate attention.

It is the recognized duty and purpose of the people of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our Territories, and to prevent its extension. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against it. Experience has shown that the legislation upon this subject, to be effective, requires extensive modification and amendment. The longer section is involved, the more difficult it will be to accomplish what is desired. Prompt and decided measures are necessary. The Mormon sectarian organization which upholds polygamy has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the Territory. By its control of the grand and petit juries, it possesses a large influence over the administration of justice. Exercising, as the heads of this sect do, the local political power of the Territory, they are able to make effective its laws for the suppression of polygamy on the subject of polygamy, and, in fact, do prevent its enforcement. Polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement of the laws is left to the officers by whom should thus be seized upon and held the crime. It can only be suppressed by
way the political power of the sect which en-
sues and sustains it.

power of Congress to enact suits' laws to
the Territories is ample. It is not a case for y measures. The political power of the Mor-

it controls none of our st and most populous Territories. It is ex-

steadily into other Territories. Wherever it
establishes polygamy and sectarian political

sanctity of marriage and the family rela-
tion-cornerstone of our American society and

Religious liberty and the separation of state and state are among the elementary ideas
of itations. To establish the interests and prin-

hich polygamy and Mormonism have imper-

fully to reopen to intelligent and virtuous

nts of all creeds that part of our domain which

, in a great degree, closed to general immi-

ly intolerant and immoral institutions, it is

ended that the Government of the Territory

be recommended. I recommend that Congress provide for the Gov-

: of Utah by a governor and judges, or com-

r inure, appointed by the President and confirmed

ners—2 a government analogous to that of the Mo-

government established for the territory north-

the Ohio by the ordinance of 1787. If, how-

is continued in Pennsylvania in form of govern-

form, I recommend that the right to

doctrine, and sit on juries in the Territory of

red to those who neither practice nor

polygamy. If thorough measures are adopted, evi-

d that within a few years the evils which is

Utah will be eradicated, and that this Ter-

ill in good time become one of the most pros-

tractive of the new States of the Union.

ship with and in harmony with the rest of the

undisturbed peace, and have presented no

f you to them continued mainte-

icipation of an early reply to the British

t to the demand of indemnity to our fish-

or the injuries suffered by that industry at

ay in January, 1878, which I expressed in

nual message, was disappointed. This an-

rs received only in the latter part of April in

ent year, and when received exhibited a fail-

r between the two governments as to the

of the intercourse-fishing privilege secured to us

by the treaty of Washington of so serious

ater that I made it the subject of a communica-

Congress, in which I recommended the adopt-

ade and necessary to relieve the condition of

this Government in maintenance of the rights

t to our fishermen under the treaty, and to

curring an indemnity for the injury these in-

suffered. A bill to carry out these recom-

was under consideration by the House of

ates at the time of the adjournment of

June last.

a few weeks I have received a communica-

her Majesty's Government, renewing the

ation of the subject, both of the indemnity for

ries at Fortune Bay and of the interpretation

rectly in which the previous correspondence

the two governments to be at variance.

both these topics the disposition toward a

greement is manifested by a recognition of

t to an indemnity for the transaction at For-

leaving the measure of such indemnity to

ference, and by an ascent to the view of

entment, presented in the previous corre-

ce, that the regulation of conflicting interests

ere fishing of the provincial sea-coasts, and

each of our fishermen, should be made

ent of conference and concurrent arrangement

the two governments.

uly hope that the basis may be found for a

adjustment of the very serious divergence of

interpretation of the fishery clauses of

by of Washington, which, as the correspondi-

ence between the two governments stood at the close of

the last session of Congress, seemed to be irrecon-

In the important exhibition of arts and industries

which was held last year at Sydney, New South

Wales, as well as in that now in progress at Mel-

bourne, the United States have been efficiently and

honorably represented. The exhibitors from this
country at the former place received a large number of

wards in some of the most considerable depart-

ments, and the participation of the United States was

recognized by a special mark of distinction. At the

exhibition at Melbourne the share taken by our

ty is no less notable, and an equal degree of success

is confidently expected.

The state of peace and tranquillity now enjoyed by

all the nations of the continent of Europe has its fa-

vorable influence upon our diplomatic and commer-

cial relations with them. We have concluded and

ratified a convention with the French Republic for the

settlement of claims of the citizens of other country

against the other. Under this convention a commis-

sion appointed by a distinguished publicist, ap-

pointed, in pursuance of the request of both nations,

by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, has been or-

ganized and has begun its sessions in this city. A

Congress to consider means for the protection of in-

dustrial property has recently been organized in Paris,

to which I have appointed the ministers of the United

States in France and in Belgium as delegates. The

International Commission upon Weights and Meas-

ures also continues its work in Paris. I invite your

attention to the necessity of an appropriation to be

made in time to enable this Congress to comply

with its obligations under the Metrical Convention.

Our friendly relations with the German Empire con-

continue without interruption. The recent Exhibi-

tional Exhibition of Fish and Fisheries at Berlin, the

participation of the United States, notwithstanding

the haste with which the commission was forced to

make its preparations, was extremely successful and

meritorious, winning for private exhibitors numerous

wards of a high class, and for the country at large the

principal prize of honor offered by his Majesty

the Emperor. The results of this great success can

not but be advantageous to this important and grow-

ing industry. There have been some questions raised

between the two governments as to the proper effect

and interpretation of our treaties of nationalization,

but recent dispatches from our minister in Berlin show

that favorable progress is making toward an under-

standing, in accordance with the views of this Govern-

ment, which makes and admits no distinction

ever between the rights of a native and a naturalized

citizen of the United States. In practice, the com-

plaints of molestation suffered by naturalized citizens

abroad have never been fewer than at present.

There is nothing of importance to note in our un-

broken friendly relations with the governments of

Austria-Hungary, Russia, Portugal, Sweden and Nor-

way, Switzerland, Turkey, and Greece.

During the last summer several vessels belonging to

the merchant marine of this country, sailing in neu-

ral waters of the West Indies, were fired at, boarded,

and searched by an armed cruiser of the Spanish Gov-

ernment. The circumstances, as reported, involve not

only a private injury to the persons concerned, but

also seemed too little observant of the friendly rela-

tions existing for a century between this country and

Spain. The wrong was brought to the attention of

the Spanish Government in a serious protest and re-

monstrance, and the matter is undergoing investiga-

tion by the royal authorities with a view to such ex-

planation or reparations as may be called for by the

facts.

The Commission sitting in this city for the adjudi-

cation of claims of our citizens against the Government

of Spain is, I hope, approaching the termination of its

labors.

The claims against the United States under the

Florida Treaty with Spain were submitted to Con-
grows for its action at the late session, and I again invoke the attention of the House to the long-standing question with a view to a final disposition of the matter.

At the invitation of the Spanish Government, a conference has been held at the city of Madrid to consider the subject of protection by foreign powers of native Moors in the Empire of Morocco. The minister of the United States in Spain was directed to take part in the deliberations of this conference, the result of which is a convention signed on behalf of all the powers represented. The instrument will be laid before the Senate for its consideration. The Government of the United States has also lost no opportunity to urge upon that of the Emperor of Morocco the necessity, in accordance with the humane and enlightened spirit of the age, of putting an end to the persecutions which have been so prevalent in that country of persons of a faith other than the Moslem, and especially of the Hebrew residents of Morocco.

The consular treaty concluded with Belgium has not yet been officially promulgated, owing to the alteration of a word in the text by the Senate of the United States, which occasioned a delay, during which the time allowed for ratification expired. The Senate will be asked to extend the period for ratification.

The attempt to negotiate a treaty of extradition with Denmark failed on account of the objection of the Danish Government to the usual clause providing that each nation should pay the expense of the arrest of the persons whose extradition it seeks to effect.

The provision made by Congress, at its last session, for the expense of the Commission which had been appointed to enter upon the subject of the Imperial Government of China, on subjects of great interest to the relations of the two countries, enabled the commissioners to proceed at once upon their mission. The Imperial Government was prepared to give prompt and respectful attention to the matters brought under negotiation, and the conferences proceeded with such rapidity and success that on the 17th of November, two treaties were signed at Peking, one relating to the introduction of Chinese into this country, and one relating to the introduction of the Chinese into that country. One of the commissioners, now on his way home bringing the treaties, and it is expected that they will be received in season to be laid before the Senate early in January.

Our Minister in Japan has negotiated a convention for the reciprocal relief of shipwrecked seamen. I take pleasure in announcing to this House the propriety of making provision for the erection of suitable fire-proof buildings at the Japanese capital for the use of the American legation, and the court-house and jail connected with it. The Japanese Government, with great generosity and courtesy, has offered for this purpose an equivalent site.

In my last annual message I invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the indemnity funds received some years ago from China and Japan. I renew the recommendation then made that whatever portions of these funds are due to American citizens should be promptly paid, and the residue returned to the nations, respectively, to which they justly and equitably belong.

The extradition treaty with the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which has been for some time in course of negotiation, has, during the past year, been concluded and duly ratified.

Relations of friendship and amity have been established between the Government of the United States and that of Roumania. We have sent a diplomat to represent the United States at Bucharest, and Roumania has returned the compliment.

The stimulus for a speedy development of commercial relations between the two countries.

In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the prevalence of quiet on the border between this country and Mexico would soon become so assured as to justify the modification of the orders, then in force, to our military commanders in regard to crossing the frontier, without encouraging such disturbances as would endanger the progress of the work of reconstruction. The secession of Texas was ordered in accordance with these expectations, and the orders were accordingly withdrawn, to the entire satisfaction of the order of the Chief Executive. But for the unremorseful and discreditable action of the military forces of both countries, his band has been broken up and substantially destroyed.

There is reason to believe that the obstacles which have so long prevented rapid and convenient communication between the United States and Mexico by railway on the line of the Rio Grande, and by waterway on the line of the Gulf of Mexico, have been so removed as to give facilities for the promotion of commerce and the extension of agriculture. The new railroad from Brownsville to Laredo is opened, and the Laredo and San Antonio railroad is in course of construction.

New envoys from Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Nicaragua have recently arrived at this capital, whose distinction and enlightenment afford the best guarantee of the continuance of friendly relations between ourselves and these sister republics.

The relations between this Government and that of the United States of Colombia have engaged public attention during the past year, mainly by reason of the project of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, to be built by private capital under a concession from the Colombian Government for that purpose. The project of a canal extending between the United States and Colombia, by which we guarantee the neutrality of the transit and the sovereignty and property of the United States with the Isthmus, made it necessary that the conditions under which so tremendous a change in the region embraced in this guarantee should be effected—transforming, as it would, this isthmus, from a barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans into a gateway and thoroughfare between them for the navies and the merchant ships of the world—should receive the approval of this Government, as being compatible with the discharge of these obligations and our part, and consistent with our interests as the principal commercial power of the Western Hemisphere. The views which I expressed in a special message to Congress in March last, in relation to this project, I deem it my duty again to press upon your attention. Subsequent consideration has but confirmed the opinion that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such of our interests as may be involved in this subject, even if it involves the crossing of any interoceanic canal across the Isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

The war between the Republic of Chili on the one hand, and the allied Republics of Peru and Bolivia on the other, still continues. Our Government has felt called upon to interfere in a contest which is within the belligerent rights of the parties as independent states.

We have, however, always held ourselves in readiness to aid in accommodating their differences, and have at different times reminded both belligerents of our willingness to render such service.

Our good offices, in this direction, were recently accepted by all the belligerents, and it was hoped they would prove efficacious; but I regret to announce that the measures which the ministers of the United States at Santiago and Lima were authorized to take, with the view to bring about a peace, were not successful. In the course of the war some questions have arisen affecting neutral rights; in all of these the ministers of the United States have, under their instructions, acted with promptness and energy in protection of American interests.

The relations of the United States with the Empire of Brazil continue to be of the highest importance, and commercial intercourse steadily increases, to their mutual advantage.

The internal disorders with which the Argentine Republic has for some time past been afflicted, and which have more or less influenced its external trade, are understood to have been brought to a close. The happy result may be expected to redound to the benefit
of the foreign commerce of that republic as well as to the development of its vast interior resources.

In Samoa, the government of King Malietoa, under the direction of its representatives, has made plans to develop the islands as a center of commerce and navigation. It appears desirable to adopt as a whole the scheme of tripartite local government, which has been proposed, in the common interest of the three great powers involved. Relations in their relations to the native frame of government, and this may be best secured by a simple diplomatic agreement between them. It would be well if the consular jurisdiction of our representatives at Apia were increased in extent and importance, so as to guard American interests in the surrounding and outlying islands of the Samoan Islands.

The obelisk, generously presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the City of New York, has safely arrived in this country, and will soon be erected in that metropolis. A commission for the liquidation of the Egyptian debt has lately concluded its work, and this Government, at the earnest solicitation of the Khedive, has acceded to the provisions adopted by it, which will be laid before Congress for its information. A commission for the revision of the judicial code of the Reform Tribunal of Egypt is now in session in Cairo. Mr. Farran, Consul-General, and J. M. Batchelder, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, are having the honor of participating in this work. The organization of the Reform Tribunals will probably be continued for another period of five years.

In pursuance of the act passed at the last session of Congress, invitations have been extended to foreign maritime states to join in sanitary arrangements in Washington, beginning the first of January. The acceptance of this invitation by many prominent powers gives a desire for similar action in other places, and the farsightedness, designed to establish a system of international notification, by which the spread of infectious or epidemic diseases should be prevented. The attention of Congress is invited to the necessary appropriations for carrying into effect the provisions of the act for this purpose.

The efforts of the Department of State to enlarge the trade and commerce of the United States, through the active agency of consular officers, and through the dissemination of information obtained from them, have been unrelaxed. The interest in these efforts, as developed in our commercial communities, and the value of the information secured by this means to the trade and manufactures of the country, were recognized by Congress at its last session, and provision was made for the frequent publication of consular and other reports by the Department of State. The first issue of this publication has now been prepared, and subsequent issues may regularly be expected. The importance and interest attached to the reports of consular officers are witnessed by the general demand for them by all classes of merchants and manufacturers engaged in our foreign trade. It is believed that the system of such publications is deserving of the approval of Congress, and that the necessary appropriations for its continuance and enlargement will commend itself to your consideration.

The pro-energetic energies of our domestic industries, and the immense production of the subjects of foreign commerce, and even require, an active development of the wishes and interests of our people in that direction. Especially important is it that our commercial relations with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts should be united with the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, should be direct, and not through the circuit of European systems, and should be carried on in as great a degree as that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any country at any period of its history. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest on our new railways is great, and new enterprises are daily increasing. Our commercial relations with other countries are improving.
The ordinary revenues from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were—

From customs: ........................................... $136,392,064.00
From internal revenue: .................................. 24,380,918.93
From sales of public lands: ........................... 1,016,506.00
From receipts of principal and interest on national insurance fund: .......................... 7,014,571.44
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies: .......................... 1,707,487.18
From sinking-fund for Pacific Railway Companies: .......................... 766,621.28
From customs, fees, fines, penalties, etc.: .......................... 1,445,060.16
From fees—censura, letters patent, and lands: .......................... 828,416.50
From proceeds of sales of Government property: .......................... 2,792,168.78
From receipts on copyright, etc.: .......................... 1,529,465.78
From revenues of the District of Columbia: .......................... 4,099,505.88
From miscellaneous sources: .......................... 2,987,029.00
Total ordinary receipts: .......................... $358,820,610.88

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses: ........................................... $15,568,040.55
For foreign intercourse: .................................. 1,811,490.56
For labor: ........................................... 5,945,467.10
For pensions (including $10,000,000 arrearages of pensions): .......................... 86,771,174.84
For the military establishment, including rifles, horse, harness, and ammunition: .......................... 28,116,916.29
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy-yards: .......................... 28,356,954.74
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue: .......................... 84,385,691.00
For expenditures of officers of the government at Washington: .......................... 5,375,252.88
For interest on the public debt: .......................... 3,750,723.11
For premium on bonds purchased: .......................... 2,705,290.40
Total ordinary expenditures: .......................... $267,049,257.78

Leaving a surplus revenue of: ........................................... $91,771,353.10

Making ........................................... $358,820,610.88

Was applied to the redemption—

Of bonds of the sinking-fund: .......................... $73,956,057.41
Of fractional currency: .................................. 25,717.41
Of the loan of 1858: .................................. 40,000.00
Of temporary loan: .......................... 100.00
Of bounty land scrip: .......................... 25.00
Of compound interest notes: .......................... 12,500.00
Of interest on the silver dollar notes: .......................... 12,500.00
Of one and two year notes: .......................... 2,700.00
Of old demand notes: .......................... 495.00
Total: .......................... $73,956,057.41

The amount due the sinking-fund for this year was $31,931,943.56. There was applied thereto the sum of $73,956,057.41, being $52,973,978.86 in excess of the actual requirements for the year.

The aggregate of the revenues from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was $413,301,610.98, an increase over the preceding year of $59,699,452.56. The receipts thus far of the current year, together with the estimated receipts for the remainder of the year, amount to $356,000,000, which will be sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures of the year, and leave a surplus of $90,000,000.

It is fortunate that this large surplus revenue occurs at a period when it may be directly applied to the payment of the public debt, as to be redeemable. No public duty has been more constantly cherished in the United States than the policy of paying the nation's debt as rapidly as possible.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury and exclusive of securing interest, attained its maximum of $423,751,459 in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to $1,888,819,504.65. Of the principal of the debt, $108,752,100 has been paid since March 1, 1877, effectuating an annual saving of interest of $6,107,585. The burden of interest has also been diminished by the sale of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 1, 1877, is $14,900,000. Within a short period of six hundred millions of five and six cent. bonds will become redeemable. This presents a very favorable opportunity not only to further reduce the principal of the debt, but also to reduce the rate of interest on that which will remain unpaid. I call the attention of Congress to the views expressed on this subject by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and recommend prompt legislation to enable the Treasury Department to complete the refunding of the debt which is about to mature.

The continuance of speculative payments has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of resumption. It has contributed greatly to the revival of business and to our remarkable prosperity. The fear that preceded and accompanied resumption have passed groundless. No considerable amount of the United States notes have been presented for redemption, while very large sums of gold bullion, both domestic and imported, are taken to the mints and exchanged for coin or notes. The increase of coin and bullion in the United States since January 1, 1879, is estimated at $227,489,428.

There are still in existence, uncanceled, $346,881,514 of United States legal-tender notes. These notes were authorized as a war measure, made necessary by the exigencies of the conflict in which the United States was then engaged. The preservation of the nation's existence required, in the judgment of Congress, as a issue of legal-tender paper money. That it was well the purpose for which it was created is now questioned, but the employment of the notes as paper money indefinitely, after the accomplishment of the object for which they were provided, was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. These notes long since became a private obligation of the government—a debt to be paid, and when paid to be canceled as mere evidence of an indebtedness no longer existing. I therefore repeat what was said in the annual message of last year, that the retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender to the holders of private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government, and the interest and security of the people.

At the time of the passage of the act now in force, requiring the coinage of silver dollars, the silver dollar bore a true intrinsic value and giving them legal-tender character, it was believed by many of the supporters of the measure that the silver dollar which it authorized would immediately become, under the operations of the law, of equivalent value to the gold dollar. There were other supporters of the bill who, while they doubted as to the probability of this result, nevertheless were willing to give the proposed experiment a fair trial, with a view to stop the coinage if experience should prove that the silver dollar authorized by the bill continued to be of less commercial value than the standard gold dollar.

The coinage of silver dollars, under the act referred to, began in March, 1878, and has been continued as required by the act. The average rate per month to the present time has been $2,576,492. The total amount coined prior to the 1st of November last was $72,437,750. Of this amount $47,084,450 remain in the Treasury, and only $25,783,291 are in the hands of the people. A constant effort has been made to keep this currency in circulation, and considerable expense has been necessarily incurred for this purpose, but its return to the Treasury is prompt and sure. Commerce is not inclined to the confident anticipation of the friends of the measure at the time of its adoption, the value of the silver dollar has not increased. During the year prior to the passage of the bill authorizing its coinage, the market value of the silver which it contained was from 90 to 91 cents a
compared with the standard gold dollar. During the last year the average market value of the silver dollar has been 20 per cent.

It is obvious that the legislation of the last Congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the price of silver, has failed to produce the effect then predicted. The longer the law remains in force, requiring as it does the coining of a nominal dollar, which in reality is not a dollar in the greater becomes the danger that this country will be forced to accept a single metal as the sole legal standard of value in circulation, and this a standard of less value than it purports to be worth in the recognized money of the world.

The Constitution of the United States, sound financial principles, and our best interests, all require that the country should have as its legal-tender money both gold and silver coin of an intrinsic value, as bullion, equivalent to that which, upon its face, it purports to possess. The Constitution, in express terms, recognizes both gold and silver as the only true legal-tender money. To banish either of these metals from our coinage with which, according to international agreement, the paper money shall be kept in the Treasury to coin silver dollars of equivalent value, as bullion, with gold dollars. This will defraud no man, and will be in accordance with existing law and precedent. Congress, on several occasions, has altered the ratio of value between gold and silver, in order to establish it more nearly in proportion with the actual ratio of value between the two metals.

In financial legislation every measure in the direction of greater stability in the public finances of the country has to be accompanied by proposals of pecuniary obligations has been found by experience to diminish the rates of interest which debtors are required to pay, and to increase the facility with which they may be obtained for every legitimate purpose. Our own recent financial history shows how surely money becomes abundant whenever confidence in the public performance of moneyed obligations is established.

The Secretary of War reports that the expenditures of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $59,924,773.03. The appropriations for this department, for the current fiscal year, amount to $61,419,540.

With respect to the Army, the Secretary invites attention to the fact that its strength is limited by statute (section 112 Revised Statutes) to not more than 80,000 enlisted men, but that provisions contained in appropriation bills have limited expenditures to the enlistment of but 25,000. It is believed the full legal strength of the least possible force at which the present organization can be maintained, having in view efficiency, discipline, and economy. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for pay of the Army, the saving made in other respects would be more than an equivalent for this additional outlay, and the efficiency of the Army would be largely increased.

The rapid extension of the railroad system west of the Mississippi River, and the great tide of settlers which has flowed in upon new territory, impose upon the military an entirely new change of policy. The maintenance of small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel is no longer necessary. Permanent quarters at points selected, of a more substantial character than those now in use, will be needed. Under existing laws permanent buildings can not be erected without the sanction of Congress, and when sales of military sites and buildings authorized, the moneys received have reverted to the Treasury and could only become available through a new appropriation. It is recommended that provision be made by a general statute for the sale of such abandoned military posts and buildings as are found to be unnecessary, and for the application of the proceeds to the construction of other posts. While many of the present posts are of but slight value for military purposes, owing to the changed condition of the country, their occupation is continued at great expense and inconvenience, because they afford the only available shelter for troops.

The absence of a large number of officers of the line, in active duty, from their regiments is a serious detriment to the maintenance of the service. The constant demand for small detachments, each of which should be commanded by a commissioned officer, and the various details of officers for necessary service away from their commands, occasions a scarcity in the number required for company duties. With a view to lessening this drain to some extent, it is recommended that the law authorizing the detail of officers from the active list, as professors of tactics and military science at certain colleges and universities, be so amended as to provide that all such details be made from the retired list of the Army.

Attention is asked to the necessity of providing by legislation for organizing, arming, and disciplining the active militia of the country, and liberal appropriations are recommended in this behalf. The reports of the Adjutant-General of the Navy and the Chief of Ordnance touch this subject fully set forth its importance.

The report of the officer in charge of education in the Army shows that there are seventy-eight schools now in operation in the Army, with an aggregate attendance of 2,935 enlisted men and children. The Secretary recommends the consolidation of one hundred and fifty school-masters, with the rank and pay of commissary sergeants. An appropriation is needed to supply the Judge-Advocates of the Army with suitable libraries, and the Secretary recommends that the corps of Judge-Advocates be placed upon the same footing as that of the Judge-Advocates-General, and that the corps of Judge-Advocates of equal rank (majors), with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four when reduced by casualty or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of Judge-Advocates, upon the same basis with the other staff corps of the Army, would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and subserve the best interests of the service.

Special attention is asked to the report of the Chief of Engineers upon the condition of our national defenses. From a personal inspection of many of the fortifications referred to, the Secretary is able to emphasize the recommendations made, and to state that their incomplete and defenseless condition is discreditible to the country. While other nations have been increasing their means for carrying on offensive warfare and attacking maritime cities, we have been dormant in preparation for defense; nothing of importance has been done toward strengthening and finishing our casemated works since our late Civil War, during which the great guns of modern war have and the heavy armor of modern fortifications and ships came into use among the nations; and our earthworks, left by a sudden failure of appropriations some years since in all stages of incompleteness, are now being rapidly destroyed by the elements.

The two great rivers of the North American Continent—the Mississippi and the Columbia—have the navigable waters wholly within the limits of the United States, and are of vast importance to our internal and foreign commerce. The project of extending the work on the South Pass of the Mississippi River seems now to be assured. There has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the channel during the six months ended August 9th last. This experiment has opened a broad, deep highway to the ocean, and is an improvement upon the permanent
success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi Valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safe to and from the sea.

The improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendent importance. These great water-ways comprise a system of inland transportation spread like net-work over a large portion of the United States, and navigable to the extent of many thousands of miles. Producers and consumers are in such unequal facilities for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially, and politically, they are the strongest ties between the various sections of the country. These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters, and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision, with a view to their protection, improvement, and the enhancement of their usefulness.

The channel of the Columbia River, for a distance of about one hundred miles from its mouth, is obstructed by a succession of bars, which occasion serious delays in navigation, and heavy expense for lightage and towage. A depth of at least twenty feet at low water should be maintained, to meet the requirements of the extensive and growing inland and ocean commerce it subserves. The most urgent need, however, for this great water-way is a permanent improvement of the channel at the mouth of the river.

The Columbia River to San Francisco, a distance of over six hundred miles, there is no harbor on our Pacific coast which can be approached during stormy weather and harbored. An important strait of about five thousand dollars was made by the Forty-fifth Congress for the commencement of a breakwater and harbor of refuge, to be located at some point between the Straits of Fuca and San Francisco, at which the necessities of commerce, local and general, will be best accommodated. The amount appropriated is thought to be quite inadequate for the purpose intended. The cost of the work when finished will be very great, owing to the want of natural advantages for a site at any point on the coast between the designated limits, and it has not been thought to be advisable to undertake the work without a larger appropriation. I commend the matter to the attention of Congress.

The completion of the new building for the War Department is urgently needed, and the estimates for continuing its construction are especially recommended.

The collections of books, specimens, and records constituting the Army Medical Museum and Library are of national importance. The library now contains about 35,000 volumes and 57,000 pamphlets relating to medicine, surgery, and allied topics. The contents of the Army Medical Museum consist of 22,000 specimens, and are unique in the completeness with which both military surgery and the diseases of armies are illustrated. Their destruction would be an irreparable loss, not only to the United States but to the world. There are filed in the record and pension division over 10,000 bound volumes of hospital records, together with a great quantity of papers, embracing the original records of the hospitals of our armies during the Civil War. Aside from their historical value, these records are daily searched for evidence needed in the settlement of large numbers of pension and other claims, for the protection of the Government against attempted frauds, as well as for the benefit of honest claimants. These valuable collections are now in a building which is rapidly decaying and exposed to the danger of destruction by fire. It is therefore earnestly recommended that an appropriation be made for a new building. The importance of preventing the destruction of these collections is increased and reasonable future expansion of these valuable collections. Such a building should be absolutely fire-proof; no expenditure for more architectural display is required. It is believed that a suitable structure can be erected at a cost not to exceed $200,000.

I commend to the attention of Congress the vast services of the commander and chief of our armed forces during the war for the Union, whose unyielding and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many manly and patriotic provisions to confer on eminent services to the country. An act of Congress in such a case is the appointment of a Captain-General of the Army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement, and other details, would, in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper, and would be warmly approved by the country.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the successful and satisfactory management of that department during the last fiscal year. The total expenditures for the year were $4,106,630.48, leaving unexpended at the close of the year $2,141,692.28 of the amount of available appropriations. The appropriations for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $5,006, 061.45, and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $5,153,751.51. The amount drawn by warrant from July 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880, is $5,044,378.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that provision be made for the establishment of some form of civil service for the officers of the United States Navy at New York, and the recommendation that the same be called Jamestown. The vessel was dispatched to Sitka, because of the fear that, without the immediate presence of the national revenue cutter, the vessels of the people of Alaska might become a danger of anarchy. The steps taken to restore order have been accepted in good faith by both white and Indian inhabitants, and the differences raised in this respect do not, in my opinion, now exist. If, however, the Jamestown should be withdrawn, leaving the people as at present, without the ordinary, judicial, and executive administrative authority of organized local government, serious consequences might ensue.

The laws provide only for the collection of revenue, the protection of public property, and the transmission of the mails. The object is to supply a local rule for a population so scattered and so peculiar in its origin and condition. If the mails are reported to be insufficient and self-supporting, and, if properly instructed, doubtless would advance rapidly in civilization, and a new factor of prosperity would be added to the national life. I therefore recommend the requisite legislation upon this subject.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken steps toward the establishment of naval coaling-stations at the Isthmus of Panama, to meet the requirements of our commercial relations with Central and South America, which are rapidly growing in importance. Locations eminently suitable, both as regards our naval purposes and the uses of commerce, have been selected, one on the east side of the Isthmus, at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Caribbean Sea, and the other on the Pacific coast, at the Bay of Golfo. The only safe harbors, sufficiently commodious, on the Isthmus are at these points, and the distance between them is less than one hundred miles. The report of the Secretary of the Navy concludes with valuable suggestions with respect to the building up of our merchant-marine service, which deserve the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster-General exhibits the continual growth and the high state of efficiency of the postal service. The operations of no department of the Government, perhaps, present with greater exactness the increase in the population and the business of the country. In 1860 the postal receipts were $8, 618,067.40; in 1880, $42,662,000. All the inhabitants of the country are directly and personally interested in having proper mail facilities, and naturally watch the post-office very closely.
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

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useful oversight on the part of the people has been a constant stimulus to improvement. During 1878 the 2,045 post-offices in the country and the 71,378 post-office routes were extended 27,177 miles, making the annual transportation of 16,904,191 dutes at $42,475,582, leaving a deficiency to be paid out of the Treasury of $209,739.

Universal Postal Union has received the assent of all the countries and colonies of the Union forming, for purposes of international mail union, a single postal territory, embracing North and South America, with complete uniformity of postal charges and conditions of international exchange for all classes of correspondence. To enable the United States to take full part of this great work additional postal service is asked by the Postmaster-General, to recommend special attention is called. The Postmaster-General that it be wise to encourage, act in advance of legislation, establish American lines of steamers by our citizens, to carry the mails between our ports of Mexico, Central America, South America, and across the Pacific, is seconded by the consideration of Congress.

The Attorney-General has also invited to the necessity of additional provision to aid in the business of the Federal courts on the circuit. The Circuit Court, in the course of its business, are encumbered with the necessity of cases, in the former Court, and many of the cases are in, as it were, before it is practicable to bring cases to a decision. Attorney-General recommends the establishment of an Intermediate Court of Errors and Appeals, to recommend to Congress that the number of judges of the first, second, third, and fourth circuits, should be increased by the addition of one judge in each circuit, that an Intermediate Appellate Court should be formed, to consist of five judges, and the circuit, and that in the absence of either of these judges the case be heard by the judge of the district courts in the district. Such an appeal would be safely invested with large power, and its decisions would satisfy all. In cases where appeals would be allowed to the Supreme Court of Appeals. The expense incurred for this intermediate court will require a much larger increase of appropriation for the expenses of the Department. This recommendation is commended to the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents a most interesting account of the operations of that department during the past year. It gives me great pleasure to say that our Indian affairs appear in a hopeful condition now than ever before. They have made gratifying progress in agriculture, beast husbandry, and mechanical pursuits. Many, who were years ago in hostile condition with the Government, are quietly settling down on farms where they make their permanent homes, building houses, rearing families, in the occupations of civilized life. The Indians are equally successful in this line of life, and it is believed that they are making more rapid progress in agriculture, and in the occupations of civilized life, than any other Indian tribes. The number of them is remarkably fruitful of good results, in giving of them chemical and remunerative employment, stimulating their ambition to earn their own support. Their honesty, fidelity, and efficiency as carriers are highly praised. The organization of a police force of Indians has been successfully carried on in the Indian country in maintaining law and order upon the reservations, and in exercising a wholesome, moral influence among the Indians themselves. I am confident that the Secretary of the Interior in the recommendation that the pay of this force be increased as an inducement to the best class of young men to enter it.

Much care and attention have been devoted to the enlargement of educational facilities for the Indians. The means available for this important object have been very inadequate. A few additional boarding-schools at Indian agencies have been established, and the erection of buildings has been begun for several more, but an increase of the appropriations for this interesting undertaking is greatly needed to accommodate the large number of Indian children of school age. The number offered by their parents from all parts of the country for education in the Government schools is much larger than can be accommodated with the means at present available for that purpose. The number of Indian pupils at the Normal School at Hampton, Virginia, under the direction of General Armstrong, has been considerably increased, and their progress is highly encouraging. The Indian school established by the Interior Department, in 1879, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Captain Pratt, has been equally successful. It has now nearly two hundred pupils of both sexes, representing a great variety of the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains. The pupils in both these institutions receive not only an elementary English education, but are also instructed in house-work, agriculture, and useful mechanical pursuits. A similar school was established this year at Forest Grove, Oregon, for the education of Indian youth on the Pacific coast. In addition to this, thirty-six Indian boys and girls were selected from the Eastern Cherokees and placed in boarding-schools in North Carolina, where they are receiving elementary English education and training in industrial pursuits. The interest shown by Indian parents, even among the so-called wild tribes, in the education of their children is very gratifying, and gives promises that the results accomplished by the efforts now making will be of lasting benefit.

The expenses of Indian education have so far been drawn from the permanent civil appropriation fund, as well as from the appropriation of the Department for the Department of the Interior; but the fund is now so much reduced that the beneficial work will in the future depend on specific appropriations by Congress for the purpose; and I venture to express the hope that Congress will not permit institutions so fruitful of good results to perish for want of means for their support. On the contrary, an increase of the number of such schools appears to be highly advisable.

The past year has been unusually free from disturbances among the Indian tribes. An agreement has been made with the Utes by which they surrender their large reservations in Colorado in consideration of an annual payment to be made to them, and agree to settle in severities on certain lands designated for that purpose, as farmers, holding individual title to their land in most simple, indescribable, for a certain period. In this way a costly Indian war has been avoided, which at one time seemed imminent, and, for the first time in the history of the country, an Indian nation has given up its tribal existence to be settled in seclusion, and to live as individuals under the common protection of the laws of the country.

The conduct of the Indians throughout the country during the past year, with but few noteworthy exceptions, has been orderly and peaceful. The guerrilla warfare carried on for two years by Victorio and his band of Southern Apaches has virtually come to an end by the death of that chief and most of his followers on Mexican soil. The district of the country near our northern frontier by Sitting Bull and his men, who had taken refuge in the British dominions, are also likely to cease. A large majority of his followers have not
surrendered to our military forces, and the remainder are apparently in progress of disintegration.

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior in expressing the hope that Congress will at this session take favorable action on the bill providing for the allotment of lands on the different reservations in Washington Territory to the Indians, with a view to conferring for the first time to the Indians, the same rights and the same protection of the laws of the country. This measure, together with a vigorous prosecution of our educational efforts, will work the most important and effective advance toward the solution of the Indian problem, in preparing for the gradual merging of our Indian population in the great body of American citizenship.

A large increase is reported in the disposal of public lands for settlement during the past year, which marks the prosperous growth of our agricultural industry, and a vigorous movement of population toward our unoccupied lands. As this movement proceeds, the codification of our land laws, as well as proper legislation to regulate the disposition of public lands, become of grave pressing necessity, and I therefore invite the consideration of Congress to the report and the accompanying draft of a bill, made by the Public Lands Commissioner, which was communicated by me to Congress at the last session. Early action upon this important subject is highly desirable.

The attention of Congress is again called to the wasteful degradations committed upon our public timberlands, and the rapid and indiscriminate destruction of our forests. The urgent necessity for legislation to end this evil is generally recognized. In view of the lawless character of the degradations committed, and the disastrous consequences which will inevitably follow the present conditions, legislation has again and again been recommended to arrest the evil, and to preserve for the people of our Western States and Territories the timber needed for domestic and other essential uses.

The report of the Director of the Geological Survey is a document of unusual interest. The consolidation of the various geological and geographical surveys and exploring enterprises, each of which has heretofore operated upon an independent plan, without concert, can not fail to be of great benefit to all those industries of the country which depend upon the development of our mineral resources. The labors of the scientific men, of recognized merit, who compose the corps of the Geological Survey, during the first season of its operation in the States, appear to have been very comprehensive, and will soon be communicated to Congress in a number of volumes. The Director of the Survey recommends that the investigations carried on by his bureau, which so far have been confined to the so-called public-land States and Territories, be extended over the entire country, and that the necessary appropriation be made for this purpose. This would be particularly beneficial to the iron, coal, and other mining interests of the Mississippi Valley, and of the Eastern and Southern States. The subject is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior asks attention to the want of room in the public buildings of the Capital, now existing and in progress of construction, for the accommodation of the clerical force employed and of the public records. It is necessary that the building work be hastened, and the Secretary compels the removal of private buildings in different parts of the city for the location of public offices, for which a large amount of rent is paid, while the separation of offices belonging to the same department impedes the transaction of current business. The Secretary assures the earnest hope that Congress will at last remove the inconveniences, and build a new building for the accommodation of the Government offices, increasing the square itself intact, and that if such buildings were erected upon a harmonious plan of architecture, they would add much to the beauty of the national Capital, and would, together with the Treasury and the new State, Navy, and War Department building, form one of the most imposing and beautiful public edifices in Europe and Asia as castle-pleasure, or pleuro-pneumonia. A mild type of this disease, in certain sections of our country, is the occasion of great loss to our farmers, and of serious disturbance to our trade with Great Britain, which furnishes a market for most of our live stock and dressed hides. The value of dressed cattle exported from the United States for the eight months ended August 31, 1868, was more than twelve million dollars, and nearly double the value for the same period in 1867, an unexampled increase of export trade. Your early attention is solicited to this important matter.

The Commissioner of Education reports a continued increase of public interest in educational affairs, and that the public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention, and colleges for instruction, theoretical and practical, in agriculture and mechanic arts, including the Government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation. The Commissioner asks special attention to the degradations committed on the lands reserved for the future support of public instruction, and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the Territories and in the Southern States. The recommendation herefore made is repeated and urged, that an educational fund be set apart from the net proceeds of sales of public lands. The income of which, and the remainder of the net annual proceeds, to be distributed on some satisfactory plan to the States and Territories and the District of Columbia. The success of the public schools of the District of Columbia, and the progress made, under the intelligent direction of the Board of Education and the Superintendent, in supplying the educational requirements of the District, appears to have been very comprehensive, and will soon be communicated to Congress in a number of volumes. The Director of the Survey recommends that the investigations carried on by his bureau, which so far have been confined to the so-called public-land States and Territories, be extended over the entire country, and that the necessary appropriation be made for this purpose. This would be particularly beneficial to the iron, coal, and other mining interests of the Mississippi Valley, and of the Eastern and Southern States. The subject is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

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REFORMED CHURCHES.

Number of families connected with the Church, 43,289; number of Sunday-schools, 645, with 80,445 scholars; amount of contributions for religious and benevolent purposes, $171,614; for congregational purposes, $852,286.

Reports were made to the General Synod of the condition of the funds and benevolent enterprises of the Church, as follows:

** Widow's Fund: Present amount, $32,703; income for the year, $3,074; annuities had been paid to the amount of $2,819. Ten widows, four ministers, and two orphans had been aided during the year.

** Disabled Ministers' Fund: Amount of invested funds, $19,614; total increase for the year, $5,806, of which amount $3,778 had been paid out to disabled ministers. Twenty-five persons had been relieved by this fund during the year.

** Board of Education: Contributions of the churches during the year, $9,479; indebtedness of the board, $10,820. Seventy-two students had been under the care of the board.

** Board of Publication: Net profits of the year, $708; surplus of assets over liabilities, $7,300; funded debt, $5,200.

The Board of Domestic Missions reported that its own receipts for the year had been $34,527, and the receipts on account of the church-building fund, $7,139. The latter fund was in debt to the amount of $4,618.

The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions had been $63,185, or $4,742 more than the receipts of the previous year. Two missionaries had been sent to Japan during the year. The missions at Amoy, China, Arcot, India, and in Japan returned 14 stations, 101 out-stations, 16 missionaries, 21 assistant missionaries, 11 native ministers, 58 catechists or preachers, 14 assistant catechists, 33 readers, 40 schoolmasters and teachers, 9 schoolmistresses, 35 churches with 2,341 communicants, 3 academies (in India and Japan) with 96 scholars, 49 day-schools (in China and India), with 1,719 scholars, 12 theological students (in China and Japan), 1 dispensary (in India), in which 12,001 patients were treated, and contributions from the native churches amounting to $2,250.

The growth of the missions, during fifteen years, is shown in an increase of 24 churches, 85 out-stations, 1,626 communicants, 5,600 adherents, and 1,541 scholars from December, 1884, to December, 1879.

The receipts of the Woman's Board for the year had been $8,879, or nearly $500 more than those of the previous year. This society was about to assume all the work among women and girls connected with the missions.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America met in Brooklyn, New York, June 2d. The Rev. John A. De Baun, D. D., was chosen President. Four classes had sent memorials to the Synod on the subject of Freemasonry and secret societies, which they consid-
Reformed Churches.

Number of classes, 18. Of the members, 463 are returned as "members unconfirmed." Number of persons who communed during the year, 127,304; number of baptisms, 14,304 of infants, 1,208 of adults; number of persons confirmed, 10,639. Number of Sunday-schools, 1,339, with 104,169 scholars. Amount of contributions, for general benevolence, $79,906; for local objects, $736,181. Number of students for the ministry, 151.

The "Almanac" gives a list of six colleges, two theological seminaries, one mission house, and seven collegiate institutes, seminaries, and high-schools for young men and young women; in all, sixteen educational and literary institutions, under the care of the Church. The orphan homes at Womelsdorf, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, had, together, 103 orphans under care.

The periodicals of the Church include one quarterly, five monthly, two semi-monthly, and three weekly publications in the English language; one monthly, one semi-monthly, and one weekly publication in the German language.

The Home Missions of the Tri-Synodical Board (of the Eastern, the Pittsburgh, and the Potomac Synods) of Missions included 36 missionaries, 2,910 members, and 2,988 Sunday-school scholars. The number of additions during the year was 284; number of baptisms, 292; value of church property, $128,000, against which were debts of about $20,000.

The first Board of Foreign Missions was organized in 1838, and cooperated till 1860 with the American Board. The Rev. O. J. Sohr, of this Church, has been laboring in India for several years, as a missionary of the German Evangelical Missionary Society of the United States. A mission has been established in Japan, under the direct care of the board, and is supplied by the Rev. A. D. Gring.

III. General Council of the Reformed Churches Holding the Presbyterian System.—The second General Council of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the Presbyterian System met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 23d. The Alliance was organized in London in 1875 at a meeting of delegates from the several Presbyterian churches appointed for the purpose, and the first regular meeting of the General Council was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, in July, 1877. The history of the organization of the Alliance, and of the first meeting, is given in the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1873 and 1877.

By the provisions of the constitution of the Alliance, any church organized on Presbyterian principles, which holds the supreme authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments in matters of faith and morals, and whose creed is in harmony with the consensus of the Reformed Churches, is eligible to membership in it. The following churches were represented at the Council of 1880 by full deleg-
REFORMED CHURCHES.


Addresses were made by delegates from the several countries on the state of religion, and particularly of churches in the Presbyterian order in France, Switzerland, Ireland, Italy, Moravia, Bohemia, and Spain. Addresses were also made upon the condition of religions and mission work in Japan, China, the New Hebrides Islands, Syria, India, among the Chocow Indians, and in South Africa. A report was made on the foreign missions of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States and Canada, in which the statistics of all the missions were shown to be as follows:

American ministers in the field .................................. 105
Native ministers ..................................................... 135
Native licentiate preachers ....................................... 174
Medical missionaries and teachers .............................. 13
American women connected with the missions .................. 851
Teachers and Bible-readers ...................................... 94
Communicants ....................................................... 18,371
Scholars in boarding schools ................................... 1,961
Scholars in day-schools .......................................... 1,081

Two committees, one American and one Eu-
RHODE ISLAND.

The adjourned, or January, session of the General Assembly of Rhode Island began on the 20th of January and continued until the 16th of April. There was little of general interest or importance in its proceedings. An effort to secure to women the right to vote on matters pertaining to public education was defeated, as was an attempt to amend the insolvency laws and to pass a new act in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors. An act was passed abolishing the tribal authority and tribal relations of the Narragansett Indians, also one for the punishment of tramps. The Legislature of 1879 assigned to a joint committee the duty of examining and reporting "as to what course is most advisable for the State to pursue in relation to the future management of the Providence Reform School," etc. The committee reported at the January session in favor of the transfer of the institution to the State, and an act was passed in April to effect this purpose. The Board of State Charities and Correction was requested to make a report to the Legislature at the May session on the general subject of Reform School management.

Before the adjournment of the General Assembly the State election had been held and a new Legislature chosen. The first of the political conventions was that of the Prohibitory party, which was held in the hall of the House of Representatives at Providence, on the 18th of February. A letter was received from Governor Van Zandt expressing his gratitude for the "constant support of the temperance men of Rhode Island," and declining the use of his name for a renomination. Albert C. Howard, of East Providence, was nominated for Governor; T. M. Seabury, for Lieutenant-Governor; Joshua M. Addeman, for Secretary of State; Willard Sayles, for Attorney-General; and Samuel Clark for General Treasurer. Mr. Seabury subsequently declined to be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and the name of Harrison H. Richards was substituted by the State Central Committee of the party. The Convention adopted no platform.

The Republican Convention was held at Providence on the 18th of March. The candidates nominated for State officers were: Alfred H. Littlefield, of Lincoln, for Governor; Henry H. Fay, of Newport, for Lieutenant-Governor; Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, for Secretary of State; Willard Sayles, of Providence, for Attorney-General; and Samuel Clark, of Lincoln, for General Treasurer. Delegates to the National Convention of the party were also chosen, but no platform was adopted.

The Democrats held their Convention at Providence on the 22d of March. Horace A. Kimball, of Burrillville, was nominated as a candidate for Governor; Stephen P. Slocomb, of Newport, for Lieutenant-Governor; W. B. W. Hallett, for Secretary of State; Hugh J. Carroll, for Attorney-General; and Daniel B. Pond, for General Treasurer. Delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati were chosen, and the following declarations were adopted:

The Democrats of Rhode Island, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the multiplying evidences that the Republican party is passing into a condition of disintegration and decay. It has outlived its usefulness; the old leaders are worn out, and the party itself is being absorbed into the Democratic Party. The Democrats are the only party that has consistently stood for the rights and interests of the people. They are the party of the people, and they will continue to be so as long as the people maintain their independence. They are the party of the people, and they will continue to be so as long as the people maintain their independence.

Whereas, The Democracy of the State of Rhode Island, anxious to bear their part in the great work of redeeming the nation from Republican misrule, find themselves hampered and restricted by an unjust and oppressive enactment in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and the great principles of manhood suffrage which lies at the basis of all popular liberty; and

Whereas, This enactment alone prevents Rhode Island from becoming a Democratic State by a decisive and permanent majority; therefore

Resolved, That we give notice to liberty-loving men in all parts of these United States that fully one fourth of the citizens of this Commonwealth are deprived of the right of suffrage by the accident of birth, no citizen of the United States of foreign nativity, no matter how long his residence, how upright his character, or how eminent his usefulness, being allowed access to the polls unless endowed with a property qualification not exacted of the meanest vagabond or vilest criminal of native birth.

Resolved, That, having borne this wrong weekly for successive generations, we now resolve unyieldingly and courageously to wage war upon it by all lawful means until it is stricken from the Constitution; and we appeal to Democrats everywhere to make common cause.
with us in resisting this great wrong, which has imposed upon us an oligarchy as oppressive and merciless as the most despotic of Asia.

Resolved, That we arraign the Republican party as wholly to have perverted to its own selfish, proscriptive principle, which is keeping back population, depressing industry and enterprise, and will rob the State of a representative in Congress.

Resolved, That we recognize a tendency toward the same proscriptive system in our Federal Government, which, by the employment of United States marines and soldiers at the polls, has already stilled the voice of the majority in more than one State, making our boasted right of suffrage a mockery and by-word, and bringing contempt upon republican institutions in all nations which boast the supremacy of their "strong Governments." That man must be blind indeed who does not see in this crushing out of suffrage a positive and rapid tendency toward monarchy and absolutism.

Resolved, That the time has not yet come for the Democracy to be forgetful of the stupendous fraud of 1876-77, when the President and Vice-President of the United States, elected by an overwhelming majority of the people, and by a decisive vote in the electoral college, were deprived of their offices by an infamous conspiracy hatched by men now high in official position and the confidence of the Administration; and we hereby denounce and condemn, and hold up to reprobation and contempt of our institutions by which the right of the people to choose their rulers was denied for the first time in the history of the republic.

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the forbearance of the Democracy in submitting to this great wrong. Not a single man of the people of the United States, contrasted with it the boast of the Republican party that the man whom they nominate at Chicago is to be inaugurated, even if he calls 600,000 soldiers to his aid.

Resolved, That the men who are elected to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States in November, 1880, shall be inaugurated.

Resolved, That we regard the recent developments of dishonesty in high official circles in this State as the legitimate fruit of that condition of irresponsibility in politics fostered by the ring which holds the majority of voters with a grip of iron; and we unhappily declare that our only security from further disgrace in the ascendancy of Democratic principles, by which these Augean stables of Republican rule shall be cleansed.

Resolved, That the Republican ring of this State has shown itself the enemy of the soldier, as exhibited in the preference for office of civilians, whose only claim is party service. We denounce this as a breach of faith, and the most glaring hypocrisy on the part of a party which claims an exclusive patent upon everything "where loyalty," and assumes to be the soldier's only friend.

Resolved, That the policy of a large proportion of the Republican party, of eluding to the Presidency for a third term the man whose administration was conspicuous chiefly for its failures and the numerous scandals arising from the employment of dishonest and incompetent men in office, should be condemned, not only as in violation of a tradition that has been held sacred for a century both by the people and the most eminent of Presidents and statesmen, but as pernicious to the permanence of the Government itself and the liberties of the people under it; and we appeal to the people of the United States to rise up as one man against this contemplated plot to overthrow a precedent as firmly established as the Constitution itself, and the possible results of which no patriot can contemplate without horror.

Resolved, That for a general avowal of the great principle which underlie the Democratic party, and which shall receive our support in the coming contest, we hereby solemnly declare:

1. Fidelity to all the provisions of the Constitution, redemption and economy in Federal and State administration, and the lessening of the burdens imposed upon labor by the reduction of offices and taxation.
2. The strict accountability of all officials and the reduction of the Democrats to a minority of honest capacity and capacity as essential qualifications for all public officers.
3. The honest payment of the public debts in such currency as its terms imply, and the preservation of the public faith.
4. House rule, no centralization of State or Federal powers; no Federal interloper in municipal, State, or Federal elections.
5. A just and equitable revenue tariff.
6. Manhood suffrage. To vote is a duty the citizen owes his State. The provision for a pecuniary consideration in the case of the registered voter should be annulled. Tax the citizen, not the citizen's vote.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Rhode Island will earnestly labor for purer and more economical administration; that the State ticket nominated to-day shall receive our united and hearty support, and that we hail with satisfaction the evidence of a growing desire on the part of the people to emancipate themselves from the party of political bigotry, intolerance, and ring-rule which has for years controlled this State. Convinced that the Republican party, made infamous by the most gigantic crimes, can not always prosper or maintain its ascendancy over a free people, we call upon all who believe in the truth and against the perpetuity of our institutions, to aid in strengthening our organization, which must be the ultimate hope of the State and the Union when political crime shall become exposed in all its hideousness and the people are thoroughly aroused to the danger that threatens them from those who would trample their liberties, who have turned the Government into a refuge of thieves, and who to-day are prospering in crime.

The election took place on April 7th. When the new Legislature, which consisted of twenty-seven Republicans and seven Democrats in the Senate, and fifty-nine Republicans and twelve Democrats in the House of Representatives, came together at Newport on the 25th of May, and the votes were canvassed in the "Grand Committee," it was found that the whole number cast for Governor was 22,908, making 11,406 necessary to a choice. Alfred H. Littlefield received 10,224, Horace A. Kimball 7,440, Albert C. Howard 5,047, and 98 were "scattering." There was, therefore, no choice of Governor by the popular vote. The same was the case in regard to the Lieutenant-Governor. The whole number of votes for Secretary of State was 22,585, of which Joshua M. Addamson received 15,097, William B. Hallett 7,406, and 82 were scattering. William Sayles was elected Attorney-General, and Samuel Clark General Treasurer, by a similar vote. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were chosen by a joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature, the choice being confirmed to the two candidates receiving the highest vote at the election. In a total vote of 102, Littlefield for Governor had 62, and Kimball 30; and Fay for Lieutenant-Governor 81, and Scoum 21. The inauguration of Littlefield followed immediately on the first day of the "May session" of the Legislature. This session was brief, continuing only from May 25th to 28th, inclusive, with an adjourned sitting on the 8th and 9th of June for the election of United States Senator in accordance with the
requirement of the Federal law, that the first vote shall be taken on the second Tuesday of the session. General Ambrose E. Burnside was re-elected to the Senate of the United States, the vote being as follows: In the Senate, A. E. Burnside, 25; George H. Brown, 7; C. O. Van Zandt, 2. In the House, Burnside, 54; Brown, 9; Van Zandt, 2; and J. Lewis Dimond and William P. Sheffield, 1 each.

The legislation of the May session was of small amount and little importance. The report of the State Board of Charities and Correction on the question of dealing with juvenile offenders was received, and an act was passed locating the new Reform School on the State farm at Cranston, and providing for the erection of the necessary buildings. An act was also passed to prevent deception in the sale of butter, requiring " oleomargarine " to be labeled with its proper designation. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee to revise and digest the public laws of the State. John F. Tobey, Joshua M. Addeman, and George M. Carpentier, Jr., were appointed on this commission, and their work was completed and submitted to the Legislature at the adjourned session in January, 1881. The plan adopted in regard to changes in the laws is thus stated in their report:

1. To make all amendments, whether by addition, modification, or substitution, which are required by the language of all amendatory statutes passed since 1873, and by the literal interpretation of those statutes.
2. To make such amendments as seem to be required by a fair construction of the meaning and intent of those amendatory statutes, and such as seem to be required in order to carry them into practical effect.
3. That the changes be comparatively few in number, but of several distinct kinds, and, perhaps, do not need to be enumerated. Prominent among these are the changes, in some instances, of the formal and subordinate duties of various town officers, in order to conform to the systems of registration, and of militia enlistment and returns which have lately been made, and the various changes rendered necessary by the establishment of certain administrative boards.
4. To make a revision of the form and language of the General Statutes as thus amended, so as to secure greater clearness of arrangement and ease of reference, and to make the language more concise, uniform, and accurate in those particulars where, in consequence of the necessary haste in which some acts have been passed, it seemed desirable.

State Conventions were held in October for the nomination of candidates for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and district conventions for the nomination of candidates for members of Congress. The Republican State Convention occurred on the 8th, at Providence, and speeches were made expressing the sentiment on national questions, but no formal declarations were adopted, and no business was transacted except the nomination of electors. The Congressional District Conventions were held the same day and the same place. The delegates of the first district nominated Nelson W. Aldrich without opposition, but those of the second took eighty-eight ballots before effecting a nomination, and the result was then brought about by the withdrawal of W. A. Pierce, one of the prominent candidates before the Convention. The name finally agreed upon was that of Jonathan Chase, of Lincoln.

The Democratic State Convention took place at Providence on the 15th, and its action was confined to the selection of candidates for Presidential electors. The Eastern District Convention nominated Isaac Lawrence, of Newport, as a candidate for Congress, and the Western District Convention agreed upon Mr. Treat, of Warwick.

A State Convention of the Greenback party was held at Providence on the 19th of October for the nomination of electors, and the following platform was adopted:

1. The Greenback-Labor party of Rhode Island affirms the Chicago platform of June 9, 1880, and heartily supports the candidates nominated therein.
2. It demands the payment of the bonded indebtedness of the United States without unnecessary delay.
3. The substitution of non-interest-bearing greenbacks, in place of double-interest-bearing national bank notes.
4. That the national Government alone shall issue currency, and shall control its volume, and preserve unchanged its purchasing power as sacrificially as measures of weight, length, and kindred measures are preserved, and for like obvious reasons.
5. Universal suffrage without distinction of sex, and universal education.
6. That the Congress of the United States perform, without evasion and without delay, its sworn duty to invest the naturalized citizens of the United States in Rhode Island with the privileges and immunities, as well as permit to be imposed upon them the duties of citizenship, to this end refusing, if necessary, to seat any representative from Rhode Island till the oligarchy here shall observe the supreme law of the land in this regard.

Candidates for Congress were also nominated by the delegates from the districts. Thus for the First or Eastern District was Henry C. Cram, of Providence; for the Second or Western District, John Francis Smith, of Cranston.

At the November election the total vote for Presidential electors was 22,256, of which 18,195 were for the Republic ticket, 7,779 for that of the Democrats, 236 for the Greenback, 20 for the Prohibition, 4 for the American candidates, and 1 was reported as "scattering." The Republican plurality over the Democratic vote was 7,416; majority over all, 7,155. In the first Congressional District Aldrich was elected by a vote of 9,510 to 4,556 for Lawrence, and 188 "scattering"; in the second, Chase was elected by a vote of 8,515 to 6,027 for Treat, and 139 "scattering."

The population of the State, according to the new Federal census, is 276,529, of which 104,850 is in the city of Providence, 19,080 is Pawtucket, 16,053 in Woonsocket, 15,693 is Newport, 13,765 in Lincoln, and 12,165 is Warwick, or 181,504 in the six cities, leaving but 94,974 the balance. The delegations of the different State for the year were $857,823.43, including a balance of
the beginning of $186,164.00. The
ures were $75,460.25, leaving a bal-
spending $35,555.30. The
of State bonds outstanding is $8,528,-
inst which there is a sinking fund
ng to $325,595.05. This leaves as the
btedness $1,697,904.95, and shows a
of $184,538 during the year. The
nds are payable as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 1, 1891</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2, 1891</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1, 1893</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1894</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School statistics of the year are as fol-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children from five to fifteen years old</td>
<td>2,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children reported as attending public schools</td>
<td>9,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children reported as attending a school</td>
<td>2,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children reported as not attending school</td>
<td>1,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils enrolled in day-schools</td>
<td>4,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils enrolled in evening schools</td>
<td>4,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School children</td>
<td>8,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td>12,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils enrolled</td>
<td>12,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils enrolled in evening schools</td>
<td>12,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils enrolled in day-schools</td>
<td>12,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures (land, building, etc.)</td>
<td>$57,207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School for the Deaf, which has been es-
only four years, is on a successful
has twenty-five pupils. The perma-
n fund of the State is $340,376.87, chie-
stock of Providence $35,573.54 awaiting
ual, and charitable institution on the State farm at Cranston cost $57 for support during the year. A
orm School, with separate departments for boys and girls, has been added, for which dings are not yet complete. At the
the year the Workhouse and House of Industry contained 180 men and 57 wom-
Asylum for the Incurable Insane, 113
women; the Almshouse, 76 men,
21 boys, and 4 girls—178 in all; the
son, 76 men and 6 women. The Prov-
County Jail contained 109 men and 14
of Washington County, 8 men; Mono-
no inmates at all; New-
ty, 1 man; Kent County, 2 men. are thirty-nine savings-banks in the
97,693 depositors and an aggregate
$625,69 in deposits, making the aver-
sach depositor $458.18. The increase
its for the year was $1,660,091.68, in
number of depositors, 4,489. The
rate of dividends was 4 per cent.

RIPLEY, GEORGE, LL. D., died July 4, 1880, in New York. The family from which he sprang has produced many prominent men, both public and private. He was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 3, 1802. He graduated at Harvard in 1828, and in 1828 at the Cambridge Divinity School. During three years he occupied the pulpit of a Unitarian church in Boston. In 1831 he definitely retired from the ministry, and went to Europe to study philosophy. From that time he kept up with the foremost wave of thought. The schools of Fourier, Comte, and St. Simon were then in high vogue. Though his mind was strongly imbued with some of their theories, he never avowed himself a disciple. On his return to Boston, in 1835, he became a propagandist of advanced French and German philosophy. His translations of such works helped to popularize the new views. Between 1838 and 1848, in conjunction with Dr. Hedge, he published "Specimens of Foreign Standard Liter-
ture," in fourteen octavo volumes. In 1839 Dr. Riple published "Discourses on the Philo-
sophy of Religion." Professor Andrews Norton, of Cambridge, replied to this in a pamphlet entitled "The Latest Form of Infidelity." A vigorous, prolonged, and bitter controversy ensued. He was intimately connected with the inception of New England Transcendentalism. Ralph Waldo Emerson was his college mate and friend. Dr. Ripley wrote a letter of "The Dia
taxi," the exponent of their peculiar views. In 1844 he invested and lost his slender fortune in the Brook Farm experiment. He was the actual head of this socialistic colony, established near Roxbury, where Margaret Fuller, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and other American philosophers, male and female, lived on a communistic plan. Their organ, "The Harbinger," asserted that this was not at first a Fourierite movement, but that those principles were adopted after the fusion of the New York with the Boston community. Whether or not they could have succeeded in this nineteenth century in fleeting the time carelessly as they did in the golden world, after three years a fire swept away their buildings, and the philosophers dispersed. Dr. Ripley moved to New York, and in 1849 became literary editor of the "Tribune." He was a consummate critic, and his reviews helped to form public taste. He superintended the literary department of "Harper's Monthly," and occupied the post of "reader" to that publishing firm. Mrs. Ripley was his condu-
tor in all his literary and philosophic enter-
prises. In 1859 he and Bayard Taylor edited a "Handbook of Literature and the Fine Arts." In 1858, in conjunction with Charles A. Dana, he undertook the editing of "Appleton's New American Cyclopaedia," which is largely indebted to his erudition and fidelity of research. A revised edition appeared in 1873. Labors so arduous precluded much original writing, and upon these works his fame must rest. From the time when a knot of young enthusiasts
ROBERTS, MARSHALL O.  
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

broke through all trammeis, good and bad, in their zeal for the ideal, to ripe old age, when he constantly presided in the court of science, and literature in an absorbed and practical community, Dr. Ripley's influence on the thought of his day was continuous.

ROBERTS, MARSHALL ORTH, was born in New York, in 1812. He began life as a ship-chandler. During the Mexican War he accumulated a fortune by contracts for stores and transportation. This he ultimately lost. During the rapid colonization of California he was largely interested in a steamship company, which was awarded a lucrative contract for transportation of mails across the isthmus of Panama. The company became bankrupt, Mr. Roberts acquired their claims against the Government, and years after obtained a judgment for above a million dollars. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first National Convention of the Republican party, at Pittsburg, which nominated Fremont for the Presidency. In 1861 Mr. Roberts was an ardent friend of the Union. He placed the steamer Star of the West at the disposal of General Scott. His patriotism was acknowledged by the award of contract after contract, by which he amassed a colossal fortune. He was connected with many enterprises. He was at the head of the Tehuantepec Canal and Railroad Company. He was one of the five capitalists who undertook the laying of the Atlantic cable. At the inauguration of President Lincoln Mr. Roberts presented his family with a gift of ten thousand dollars. He was also a munificent patron of art, and expended in the acquisition of pictures more than a million dollars, the greater part of which went to the enrichment of the public art. He was the founder of the Women's Christian Association and the Home for Girls in New York City. He died at Saratoga, New York, September 11, 1880, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. During the year 1850 the Roman Catholic Church remained under the direction of Pope Leo XIII, the position at Rome being unchanged. The Italian Government pursued its course of seizing ecclesiastical property, all that belonging to the College of the Propaganda, the great missionary college of the Church, arising from contributions from all countries, being taken, and, though the Propaganda appealed to the courts, the judges decided (November 18th) in favor of the Government from whom they received their salaries. Pope Leo XIII continued to encourage the study of the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, and set apart rooms for the preparation of a new and careful edition. Theological disputations were frequently conducted in his presence. In February he addressed an encyclical to the Lenten preachers on marriage and the tendency of civil government to undermine it, by opening the door to divorces on any pretext. In Germany no new laws were passed oppressing the Catholics, but those on the statute-book were enforced, gradually depriving Catholics in that empire of all religious services, and punishing with rigor any attempt to supply the vacancies.

In Switzerland the Catholics, by taking part in the elections in some places, recovered their churches by electing their duly appointed parish priests.

The French Republic, by the decrees of March 29, 1880, ordered the suppression of all unauthorized religious orders, that is, of orders that were not incorporated and recognized under the French laws. The appeals of the episcopate and clergy to the President and his Cabinet were disregarded. Under this the Jesuits were expelled from their houses and colleges by the police at Paris, Angers, and elsewhere, convents of Carmelites and Récollets were mobbed, and even the famous Sister Jeanne de Chantal, known as the heroine of Châtillon, for her services during the war with Germany, was driven from her convent. Similar scenes were enacted throughout the republic, and religious orders were compelled to dispense and break up their colleges, academies, and schools, as well as institutions of charity and houses for home missions among the poor and neglected. Many of these religieux took up temporary residence in England and the British Isles, and in Spain. In many cases the religieux protested against the decrees and against invasion of their individual rights, and yielded only to force. Large bodies of troops were at times sent against monasteries to overawe the people while the expulsion was effected. On the 11th of November Cardinal Gulberti addressed a letter to the members of the communities dispersed under the March decrees. On the 31st of November a preliminary agreement was signed between the Holy See and the Russian Government in regard to the nomination of bishops and the regulation of seminaries. This gave hopes of some relaxation to members of the Catholic Church in the Russian dominions, although many points were not touched, especially the condition of the United Greeks in Poland. It was hailed, however, as an indication of better feeling toward the Catholics in general, but the death of Alexander II, before the agreement was completely carried out, left the whole matter in a state of uncertainty.

To encourage the Slav Catholics, Leo XIII, on the 30th of September, issued an encyclical on their apostles Sts. Cyril and Methodius, and the church founded by them, and made their feast one of higher rank in the church-calendar.

The ancient order of St. Benedict celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of the birth of its founder, the Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg officiating, at Monte Carlo, April 6th, and similar celebrations took place in Austria, Switzerland, England, the United States, and other parts where the order still flourished.
the abbey at Montserrat in Spain celebrating on the same month its millennium.

Pilgrimages took place in various parts; and Knock, in Ireland, in consequence of apparitions said to have occurred there, became a resort visited by pious gatherings from all parts of Ireland and England, and even from the United States.

In Belgium a school law hostile to religious influence led to a rupture between that kingdom and Rome, the Belgian Minister to the Holy See closing his embassy on the 6th of July. Pope Leo XIII, on the 27th, addressed a letter to Cardinal Dijchamps on the subject, and on the 20th of the following month he reviewed the whole subject in an allocution to the Cardinal.

The United States of Colombia in June passed a law recalling from banishment Bishop Bermudez, of Popayan; Bishop Restrepo, of Pasto; Bishop Gonzalez, of Antioquia; Bishop Montoya, of Medellin; and Bishop Carras, of Pamplona, who had been driven into exile.

No promotion of cardinals occurred during the year, except that of Anthony Hassoun, Patriarch of Cilicia, of the Armenians, who was created cardinal in December, the only member of the Sacred College representing any of the Oriental rites. Cardinal Pio, Bishop of Potitiers, died May 17, 1880; Cardinal F. X. Apuzzo, Archbishop of Capua, July 80th; Cardinal Pacca, October 14th.

Among other eminent Catholics who died during the year was Dom Manuel prior, Very Rev. Joseph Muleidy, an archeologist, author of "St. Clement and his Basilica in Rome" (June 25th); Mgr. G. Martigny, author of the "Dictionnaire des Antiquits Chretiennes" (August 18th); and the Countess Clotilda von Roskamm, foundress of a diocesan seminary at Paderborn, Germany (August 29th).

ROUMANIA, a kingdom in Southeastern Europe. Reigning King, Charles I, born April 20th, 1839; accepted his election as Prince of Roumania May 10, 1880; was proclaimed King by the Parliament of Roumania on March 28, 1881.

The area of Roumania is estimated at 129,947 square kilometres, and the population at 5,376,000. The largest cities are Bucharest, with 177,646 inhabitants; Jassy, with 90,000; and Galax, with 80,000.

The revenue for the financial year 1879 amounted to 114,228,041 lei (1 lei = 1 franc = 19:3 cents); the expenditure to 114,340,598 lei. Public debt, on January 1, 1880, was 697,964,958 lei.

The effective force of the territorial army in 1879 was 22,483 infantry, and 12,184 cavalry with 12,192 horses. The navy consists of yet only four steamers and six gunboats, and has thirty officers and five hundred men.

The imports were valued in 1879 at 254,493,000 lei; the exports at 236,650,000 lei. The number of vessels entering the ports of the Danube in 1879 was 22,349, with 3,929,032 tons; the number of vessels cleared 21,913, with 3,904,369 tons. In September, 1880, there were 1,098 kilometres of state railroads and 228 kilometres of private roads in operation, exclusive of one road in the Dobruja of 35 kilometres. The aggregate length of the telegraph lines was 5,238 kilometres, of the wires 8,323 kilometres; the number of dispatches sent, 879,138. The postal establishment carried 5,150,848 private letters, 1,103,544 official letters, 531,548 registered letters, 697,710 postal-cards. The number of offices was 283; the revenue, 3,637,784 francs.

The attention of the Cabinet and the Chambers was chiefly directed to measures of internal administration, and to the enlargement and improvement of commercial facilities. The independence of the nation was recognized at the beginning of February by the Government of the Netherlands. On the 7th of February the Austro-Hungarian Government addressed a note to England, France, and Germany, inviting those Governments, in view of the intrigues of the Roumanian Cabinet to press forward the emancipation of the Jews, formally to acknowledge the independence of the principality. On the 20th of February a joint note acknowledging the independence of Roumania was presented to the Government by the representatives of the three powers named. The announcement of the fact was received in the Chambers with so much applause that the sittings had to be temporarily suspended. Immediately after the note was presented, Mr. W. A. Whitaker, British Consul-General, submitted his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Roumanian Government.

The relations between Roumania and Bulgaria came to a rupture in May, when Mr. Stourza, the Bulgarian representative in Roumania, was recalled, on the ground that he had been treated discourteously, and that the Bulgarian Government had insulted Roumania was secretly supporting insurrection in Bulgaria. This act was followed by the recall of the Bulgarian agent, Mr. Georgiew, from Bucharest. Another difference arose upon the introduction of a bill in the Bulgarian Parliament for the naturalization of all Bulgarians dwelling in Roumania and Servia as subjects of the Bulgarian Principality. This bill was, however, withdrawn, in deference to the objections urged by Roumania that such a measure would interfere with its territorial rights.

In the matter of the settlement of the frontier line of the Danube, Russia, in June, gave its consent to a delimitation by which the fort of Arab Sobia proper and the intrenchments situated on the heights of Yumen and Yelianli, with their western surroundings, should be allotted to Roumania, while the southeastern part of the intrenchments, with Fort Odo, should be kept by the Bulgarians. The Roumanians were willing to accept this line, notwithstanding that they alleged that the last-mentioned position, which would be left in the
hands of Bulgaria, commanded the bridge over the Danube. The details of the settlement of the frontier line between Roumania and the Dobrudja were afterward agreed upon by the powers, and communicated to the Roumanian Government, which duty it then became to come to an understanding with Bulgaria respecting the actual work of marking the boundary.

The unfriendly feeling toward Russia, which had been quite strong ever since the negotiation of the Treaty of Berlin, became more intense while these negotiations respecting the frontier were going on. It was aggravated by charges on the one side that the Russians were carrying on intrigues in Roumania, and on the other by a Russian accusation that the Government at Bucharest was harboring insurrectionary agents who desired to stir up revolution in Russia. The Russian Government made representations to that of Roumania concerning the Nihilists who had taken refuge within its territory, but the Roumanian Government found no authority in law for taking any decisive measures against them. The reports of the extent of these jealousies, and of the character of the correspondence to which they led, appear to have been much exaggerated, but they were sufficiently real to influence the course of the Government, and lead it to seek closer relations with Germany and Austria. The feeling of the Government was not shared by all of the people, and a part, including Prince Gregory Sturdza, son of the late Hospodar of Moldavia, favored Russia. During the debate of the Senate on the address in February, Prince Sturdza had attacked the Ministry, and urged that the true policy for the country would be to seek an intimate union with Russia and an alliance with the other principalities of the Balkan Peninsula. The speech was intended as a kind of political programme for a new party to be formed out of the members of the Opposition and some malcontents who had hitherto belonged to the Ministerial part, and was followed by the establishment of a new Opposition journal, the "Demokratia Nationala."

The Government published a memorandum on the question of the Danube in September, in which it complained of a disposition of Austria to assume dictatorial power over the navigation of the river, and claim the sole right of police surveillance. It demanded that a European commission, to include representatives of Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, should determine what rules should be established. An arrangement was made between the Austrian and Roumanian Governments in October, by which Austria should retain the presidency and the casting vote which it had claimed in the mixed Danubian Commission, but that Roumania should appoint the Inspector-General, and the Commission should reside at Giur-gevo instead of Rutschuk.

A new Cabinet was formed at the beginning of August, as follows: J. C. Bratiano, Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers; A. Boerescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; A. Teriakio, Minister of the Interior; General G. Stanisicenu, Minister of War; Colonel Dabija, Minister of Public Works; B. Conta, Minister of Public Instruction and Justice. Teriakio, Dabija, and Conta were new members.

An attempt was made, December 14th, to assassinate Mr. Bratiano, the Premier, as he was leaving the Chamber of Deputies. The assailant, who succeeded in wounding the Minister in two places with a knife, was arrested, and found to be one Jean Pietraro, who had been discharged from a position in the Ministry of Finance on account of his bad reputation.

The succession to the throne of Roumania was settled by vote of the Senate, October 10, 1880, upon Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, nephew to Prince Charles, in the event of the latter remaining childless.

RUSSIA (EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIANS), an empire in Europe and Asia. The Emperor Alexander II, who was born April 17 (new style), 1818, and succeeded his father, Nicholas I, February 18, 1855, was assassinated on March 13, 1881. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander III, born February 26, 1845; married, October 28, 1866, to Maria Feodorovna (formerly called Sophia Frederica Dagmar), daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark, born November 14, 1847. Offspring of this union are four children: 1. Nicholas, heir-apparent, born May 6, 1868; 2. George, born April 27, 1871; 3. Xenia, born March 25, 1875; 4. Michael, born November 28, 1878. Brothers of the Emperor: 1. Vladimir, born April 10, 1847, married August 16, 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of this union are three sons, Cyril, born 1878, Boris, born 1877, and Andrei; and 2. Alexia, born January 2, 1850; 3. Sergius, born April 29, 1857; 4. Paul, born September 21, 1860. Uncles of the Emperor: 1. Constantine, High-Admiral of the Russian Navy, born September 9, 1827, married, August 20, 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxony-Altenburg, of which union there are issue for children: Nicholas, born 1850; Olga, Queen of Greece, born 1851; Vera, widow of Prince Eugen von Württemberg, born 1854; Constantine, born 1858; Dimitri, born 1860; and Michael, born 1861; George, 1863; Alexander, 1866; Sergius, 1869; Alexis, 1875, and one daughter, Alexandra, born 1860, and married, in 1879, to Prince Frederic of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The area and population of the empire are...
RUSSIA.

Russia were estimated as follows in the Almanac" (1881):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Area in Square Kilometres</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>4,900,199.7</td>
<td>63,961,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Asia</td>
<td>107,916.5</td>
<td>4,250,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>9,774.5</td>
<td>1,920,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North of Finland</td>
<td>876,586.2</td>
<td>5,991,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of Russia</td>
<td>1,040,167.7</td>
<td>2,600,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,643,199.5</td>
<td>8,440,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Russia</td>
<td>6,298,207.1</td>
<td>4,203,576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...imper.

81,759,978 T 68,065,684

ec contains cities, according to the rations, more than 100,000 inhabitants (in 1869), 667,963; Mos- 
sof-963; Warsaw (in 1878), 296-8 (1873), 184,819; Kiev (1874), 
90,103,000; Kishinev, 102,427; 
79), 101,175. 
and other statistics of the empire, Cyclopaedia" for 1877 and 1878.

The following table shows the probable balance between revenue and expenditure, the totals in each case stated at 666,000,000 rubles. The receipts were estimated according to the normal average yield of the various sources of revenue, and were regarded as sufficient completely to cover the outlay, notwithstanding the expenditure, which included the interest on the new loans, had increased by 38,000,000 rubles. Of the items of increased expenditure, the payment of interest for the state debts, after reckoning the reduction effected by the redemption of the former loans, required 15,000,000 more than in the previous year, while the war and naval budgets were increased by 11,000,000 rubles, and the estimates of the Ministry of the Interior by 2,000,000, the last addition being attributable to the reinforcement of the police. On the other side, the increase of revenue was produced chiefly by receipts on account of excise, customs, forests, and repayments by railway companies. It was computed that the additional revenue from this source would amount to about 30,000,000 rubles, and a further increase of 7,000,000 rubles was expected to accrue in small amounts from miscellaneous items.

The foreign commerce of Russia in 1877 and 1878 was as follows (value in rubles):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORTS</th>
<th>EXPORTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188,915,600</td>
<td>230,758,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188,915,600</td>
<td>230,758,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,970,000</td>
<td>50,890,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,970,000</td>
<td>50,890,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>112,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>112,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291,461,000</td>
<td>305,713,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291,461,000</td>
<td>305,713,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>9,750,000</td>
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<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>9,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23,750,000</td>
<td>9,750,000</td>
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<td>9,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23,750,000</td>
<td>9,750,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

...The Russian fleet was in 1880 composed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Ship</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Horsepower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Baltic fleet:</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In the Black Sea:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. In the Caspian Sea:</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>8,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Aural Sea steamers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Siberian steamer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aggregate length of telegraph lines was, in 1878, 95,917 kilometres, of which 72,081 were state lines. The
number of offices was 2,534; the number of dispatches, 5,761,751. The receipts of the telegraph-office (in 1878, 28,113,702 francs) showed in recent years a small annual surplus, which is, by imperial decree, always devoted to the extension of the telegraphic system.

There were indications that the principles of the nihilists were spreading in the army; four officers in one regiment were arrested during the first week in January on a charge of disseminating revolutionary publications, copies of which were found at their lodgings. Two officers who had assisted eight political prisoners to escape were arrested, and special courts-martial were established in two districts where nihilism was discovered in the regiments. A depository of revolutionary publications, with galvanic batteries, was discovered in Moscow on the 6th, and led to the revelation of a plot to blow up the Czar on his next journey to that city. A petty officer and seaman, having their sea-chests filled with revolutionary books and pamphlets, were arrested at Nicolaieff. Anxiety was increased by the disaffection of a number of superior officers, some of them high in command, and it appeared that a considerable proportion of those who had failed to obtain promotion and honors after the late war had espoused the revolutionary cause. A proclamation to Russian society was published by students of the high-schools, complaining of the oppressive measures which the Government had taken against them, and of the system of education which was imposed upon them. It charged the Government with giving the preference to the classical system as one which tended to keep the public in ignorance, dwarf their reasoning power, and incapacitate them for active life; demanded educational liberty and the right to enter the universities; and declared that, although society would do nothing for its authors, they would fight the great Moloch, called the Russian Government, to the end, even though the best of them might perish in the struggle. Another secret press was discovered at St. Petersburg, with type set for the third number of the new revolutionary paper, "Narodnaja Wolia," which was said to contain, among other things, a programme of the Executive Committee, proposing to overthrow the Government and transfer the reins of power to an assembly of organization. The press, and copies of another revolutionary journal, called "Tchorning Pero-\dol" (the Black Distribution of Land), was discovered a few days afterward.

On the 17th of February, at seven o'clock in the evening, just as the imperial family were about to dine, a mine was exploded in the basement of the Winter Palace, immediately under the imperial guard-room, which was situated beneath the dining-room. The guard-room was also the quarters of the soldiers, who were killed, and forty-five wounded. Fortunately, none of the imperial party had yet entered the dining-room, although the Czar and Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, who had been conversing in the Czar's study, were about to enter it through one door, and the imperial Princesses were about going in through another door. The Empress was asleep in a remote part of the palace, and was not disturbed by the shock of the explosion. An examination of the premises showed that the mine was filled partly with dynamite and partly with gun-cotton, and that the train was laid to a cellar in an inner court, where a battery, by which it was fired, was concealed among a store of fuel. Though the cellars were used by workmen, none of the regular workmen employed about the palace appeared to be implicated in the offense. The Czar was very much affected by the occurrence, so that, at one time, he almost, it is said, lost his self-command. When Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, called to congratulate him on his escape, he remarked that he was indebted to Divine Providence, and that God, having mercifully delivered him twice, recently, from very imminent peril, he was content to trust his life for the future to his protecting hand. Congratulations on his escape were sent to the Czar by the heads of all the principal states. To a dispatch from President Grévy, of France, his Majesty replied: "I cordially thank you for the sentiments you express. The spirit of evil is unwearied, like Divine grace. I am glad to reckon on the sympathies of right-thinking men." On the Sunday after the attempt, the Czar visited the Panilowski military school, where he received an ovation from the students, whose cheering was taken up by the crowds assembled on the quay.

On the 24th of February a ukase was issued, in which the Czar, having declared his firm determination to put down the attempts to disturb order in Russia, appointed a supreme Executive Commission to sit in the capital, of which General Count Loris-Melikoff was named as president, and the members of which were to be selected by him. The head of the Commission, whose duty it was made to watch over the safety of the Russian Empire, was invested with the rights of commander-in-chief in St. Petersburg and the adjacent district, and further, with the direct control over all political trials held in the capital, the military district of St. Petersburg, and throughout the empire. All the local authorities, governors, governors-general, and town commanders, were placed under the jurisdiction of the chief of the Executive Commission, and all persons employed in the various departments were commanded to afford him their entire cooperation. The head of the Commission was given authority to adopt any measure which might appear to him desirable for the protection of order, and his orders were to be unconditionally obeyed. The Provisional Governor-General of St. Petersburg, held hitherto by General Gourko, was abolished. The first
RUSSIA

act of the newly-appointed Supreme Executive was to issue the following proclamation to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg:

A series of attempts of unparalleled atrocity, aimed at the subversion of public order and at the sacred person of His Majesty the Emperor, just at the time when all classes are preparing to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign, so beneficial at home and so glorious abroad, of the most magnanimous monarch, has evoked not only the deep resentment of the Russian nation, but the horror and indignation of all Europe. The Government has already repeatedly appealed to society to combine in a struggle against criminal tendencies destructive to the foundations of civil order, upon which the development of every well-ordered state depends. At the present time the Government is forced to resort to more energetic measures to repress an evil assuming dimensions perilous to the supreme will of the Emperor, the difficult task has fallen on me to assume the conduct of the measures rendered unavoidable by the present situation. Confident in the Most High, and with a firm belief in the steadfastness of the Russian system of government, which has already passed through manifold and serious crises; fully convinced, moreover, from my long service to the Emperor and the country, of the healthy feeling and moral strength of the Russian nation, I humbly seek the new array of the sovereign confidence in my feeble powers, I fully recognize the difficulty of the task before me, and I do not conceal from myself the responsibility with which I am laden. Without entertaining exaggerated and premature expectations, I can only promise one thing—that I will employ every effort and the fruits of my ten years of experience, on the one hand, not to permit the slightest forbearance or to shrink from the most exemplary punishments in any of the actions which are so injurious to Russian society; and, on the other, to protect in a peaceful condition the lawful interests of the well-disposed portion of the community. I am assured that I shall meet with the support of all right-minded people, who are devoted to the Emperor, and are sincerely attached to their country, now suffering such unmerited trials. To society I look as the mainstay of the authorities in the renewal of a regular and orderly course of national life, through the interruption of which its own interests suffer in the highest degree. In this trust I appeal, in the first place, to the residents of the capital, to the inhabitants of the later unprecedented deeds, with the urgent request to await the future with dignity and serenity, and not to be led astray by either malicious or frivolous whisperings, speculations, or rumors. In the discreet and firm attitude of the population, in face of the present oppressive situation, I view a security for our success in attaining an end which was wished for by all—the restoration of order and the return of the Fatherland to those paths of peace and prosperity which the benevolent intentions of its leader so clearly pointed out.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Czar Alexander II to the throne was celebrated March 2d, when the day was observed as a general holiday in St. Petersburg. First in order of the ceremonies of the day, the Czar received the congratulations of the various members of his family. He then, amid the playing of bands and the firing of salutes, ascended the steps of the Winter Palace, and for twenty minutes saluted the multitude assembled there in acknowledgment of their acclamations. A reception was afterward given to the imperial suite and the dignitaries of the empire, and was followed by a thanksgiving service in the palace, while the whole diplomatic body awaited the return of his Majesty to the throne-room. The levee which was given here was attended by nearly four thousand persons. In the afternoon a cantata, composed by Prince Peter of Oldenburg, the national anthem, and the hymn, "Long Life to the Czar," were sung in the drawing-room by six hundred school-children. The Emperor drove through the city during the day, and was loudly cheered. In connection with the celebration, a number of decrees were published, remitting arrears of taxes and fines due to the state from various classes of people. The festivities were not marred by any disturbance or inappropriate event, but on the next day General Loria-Mekoff was shot at as he was alighting from his carriage before his official residence in the Grand Morskaya. The assassin was so close that General Melikoff was able to strike him in the face with his flat, and was at once secured. He proved to be a baptized Jew, named Wladetsky Minsk. He was tried and sentenced to death on the 4th of March, and was executed on the 5th. He maintained a defiant demeanor throughout the trial, and refused to stand up or make any defense, or take any part in the proceedings. He said that he was a Jew who had turned Christian because it was impossible otherwise to live. After judgment had been pronounced upon him, he addressed the Court, saying that he had been arrested in the previous year in St. Petersburg, and departed to his native district. On hearing from his companions that they were preparing a revolution for the 2d of March, he had returned to the capital. Orders were, however, given that nothing should be done on that day. He then determined to kill General Melikoff, as the cause of the postponement of the movement by which he had been prevented from obtaining money. He said, also, that General Melikoff would be killed by some of his comrades. Although his own attempt had failed, a second would be made, and, if that miscarried, a third man would be found to execute the deed. The Revolutionary Committee issued a proclamation declaring that the attempt of Wladetsky on General Melikoff was his own act, and was not undertaken at their instance.

The appeal of Count Melikoff was well responded to by the citizens of St. Petersburg, who gave him many assurances of support. He invited the town council to elect four members to participate in the labors of the Supreme Commission for the maintenance of public safety in the city; divided the city into nine districts, each of which was placed under the superintendence of one civil and two military officers; and, not satisfied with merely repressive measures, entered upon a policy looking to the removal of the sources of existing evils. General Drenteln having resigned the office of Chief of the Third Section, or the Secret Police, he undertook the management of that department with the intention of purging it from
its obnoxious features. The first sitting of the Supreme Executive Commission was held March 16th.

A ukase was issued in the latter part of August, appointing General Loris-Melikoff Minister of the Interior, abolishing the Supreme Commission and the Third Section of the Privy Chanceller, and creating the post of Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, to which Mr. Makoff, hitherto Minister of the Interior, was appointed. The decree was received with great satisfaction, it was said, "as a public announcement of the close of the era of domestic troubles and extraordinary measures." General Loris-Melikoff, on the 25th of August, held a reception of the officers of the Ministry of the Interior, and made an address soliciting their cooperation and assistance. At the request of General Melikoff, and the Minister of Justice, the Czar gave his assent to a measure for a revision of all branches of administration in the provinces, one of the features of which was a provision securing to subordinate officers the right to appeal to a higher authority against their dismissal by their superiors. The Czar, also, in a rescript announcing the investiture of General Melikoff with the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, expressed his warmest thanks for the energy which that officer had displayed in the discharge of his functions as President of the Supreme Executive Commission.

The editors of the chief Russian journals in St. Petersburg, who had become outspoken in their demands for liberal reforms, were called before General Loris-Melikoff during September, and told that their continued discussion of the subject of a constitution for Russia had highly displeased the Czar and his court, and that nothing more on that subject would be allowed to appear in print. The Minister, at this interview, described the programme of the policy of the Government to be: 1. The better guarantee of the public and corporate institutions in the enjoyment of their rights, and the extension of the latter as may seem necessary. 2. The bringing of the police department into harmony with the new state of affairs. 3. The enlargement of the competency of local institutions, with a view to decentralization. 4. A thorough inquiry into the necessities of the local population. 5. The according to the press of liberty to discuss the various measures and ordinances of Government, but with the condition that it should not agitate the public mind with illusory dreams.

The Mayor of St. Petersburg was authorized by General Melikoff, in October, to abolish the system which had been introduced by General Gomrka, in 1879, under which all the householders of the city were required to station doorkeepers as watchmen outside their houses during both the day and the night, but was instructed that it would be necessary to increase the police force.

The representatives of the principal newspapers of St. Petersburg, on invitation, met the committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the press regulations, November 17th. They suggested that charges against the press should be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary legal tribunals. General Melikoff discouraged impatience on the subject, but was believed to be in favor of emancipating newspapers from all arbitrary and oppressive restrictions.

An official project for the readjustment of taxation, which appeared in December, proposed that incomes derived from capital, trade, commerce, labor, land, and property, should be taxed according to an equal percentage; that all foreigners living in Russia should be taxed equally with Russians; that all Government securities should be taxed without distinction, but that foreigners permanently living abroad should not pay the tax upon incomes derivable from the paper securities upon which Russia bound itself, at the time of their issue, to pay interest abroad. Foreign bondholders, who might wish to avail themselves of this immunity, would, however, have to certify to the bankers that they were not Russian subjects.

Michael Dragomiroff, formerly professor at the University of Kiev, a member of the revolutionary organization, addressed a letter to General Loris-Melikoff, in April, stating the conditions on which the Revolutionists would "conclude an armistice" with the Government. They were: 1. The dismissal of all the governors appointed with arbitrary powers since the attempt of the 5th of April, 1879. 2. Abolition of all the measures ordered by them, and also of the exceptional decrees of 1873. 3. Abolition of the special tribunals established for the hearing of political trials. 4. An amnesty and restoration of rights to those persons who had been deprived of them in consequence of the arbitrary measures above referred to. 5. Abolition of the Third Section, with all its agents; guarantees against imprisonment without trial. 6. Grant of freedom to the press, the right of meeting, and the right of forming societies. Mr. Dragomiroff added that, if these conditions were not accepted, the contest would be pursued by the Revolutionary party with all the means at its command. New Wladetski and Solovieffs would arise, and, "instead of the single Executive Committee of the year 1878-79, there will be a whole confederation of political societies to carry on the struggle for the liberation of the people from tyranny."

A few days afterward the "Bereg," the newly established semi-official journal, published what it called the programme of the Revolutionary Executive Committee. It was as follows:

First, the Government being regarded as an army, the end justifies all means that may be employed for its overthrow. Secondly, all elements of opposition, though not actually allied with us, will have our assistance and protection. Thirdly, persons and social groups knowingly siding the Government in our struggle with it, and exceeding the bounds of neutrality, will be treated as enemies.
The trial of eleven prisoners, seven men and four women, charged with being Nihilists, and with being concerned in Solovieff's attempt on the life of the Czar, and in the assassination of General Mesentzeff, was begun at St. Petersburg May 18th. Among the prisoners was Dr. Weimar, who hold a high office at court, and who was charged with having lent his carriage to the murderer of General Mesentzeff, with having procured for Solovieff the revolver which he fired at the Emperor, and the poison which was found in his possession, and with having, three years before, assisted in the flight of Prince Krapotkine, who was charged with Nihilism. All the prisoners were found guilty. Two of them were sentenced to be hanged, the others to terms of imprisonment and labor—Dr. Weimar to fifteen years of labor in the mines. The sentences were afterward all commuted, the sentences of death to terms of labor in the mines, the other sentences to shorter terms.

Twenty-one persons were convicted at Kiev of forming an illegal society with the object of forcibly overthrowing the existing order of the state, and sentenced to death and imprisonment. Their sentences were also commuted in accordance with the new policy adopted by the Government of mitigating the severity of its administration. The Czar had previously, in April, granted a full pardon to three students of the University of Kharkov, who had been sentenced to exile in Siberia for carrying on a revolutionary propaganda, with the effect of producing a more favorable impression on the students of the university. A trial was begun before the military tribunal of St. Petersburg, under the presidency of Major-General Leicht, November 10th, of sixteen prisoners, among whom were the supposed authors of the explosions in the Winter Palace and under the railway at Moscow, and the man who was accused of having prepared the mine near the Alexandrovsky station on the Sebastopol Railroad. The supposed author of the explosion in the Winter Palace was a peasant from the government of Viatka, named Stephen Chaltsen, who was employed as a carpenter in the palace under an assumed name. The mine near the Alexandrovsky station was laid in 1879 for the purpose of blowing up the imperial train, but had only recently been discovered, on the occasion of the train passing the spot. It was divided into two partitions, each filled with dynamite, and connected by a wire with the roadway adjacent to the railway track. On the approach of the imperial train a carriage drawn by three horses came rapidly up on the roadway, but drove off after the train had passed. It is supposed the carriage contained an electric battery, and that the attempt proved unsuccessful on account of the wire having been accidentally cut. Another of the prisoners was charged, upon the confession of the actual murderer, with having, contrary to the express order of General Krapotkine, the Governor of Kharkov, the prisoners were permitted to address the Court in their own defense. Several of them admitted that the charges against them were substantially true, but maintained that their acts were justified by the coercive measures of the Government. One of them asserted that it was no crime to belong to a secret society, inasmuch as there was no other country in the civilized world where meetings were not allowed. Another one told the judges that the struggle would not be finished with the death of the prisoners. Five of them were sentenced to death, the others to various terms of imprisonment and servitude. Three of the capital sentences were commuted, but two of the convicted persons were hanged November 16th.

A Russian named Hartmann was arrested in Paris in February on a supposition that he was the owner of the house in Moscow whence the mine was laid in 1879 to blow up the railway train carrying the Czar. Although no extradition treaty existed between the two countries, the Russian Government asked the French Government to surrender him. The French Government, after examining the case, declined to give up the prisoner, on the ground that the evidence of his identity and participation in the offense charged against him was not clear enough to justify it, and permitted him to go to England. The refusal caused a temporary coolness of feeling.

After negotiations extending over several months, a preliminary agreement has been concluded between Russia and the Vatican referring to the ecclesiastical organization of the Roman Catholic bishops in Russia. It deals with the position of the bishops, the regulation of several dioceses, the control of the bishops over ecclesiastical seminaries, and the instruction of the clergy. The Holy See was, in November, about to examine the question of providing for the vacant sees in Poland, in view of the recommendations of the Russian Government concerning the choice of the new priests.

An imperial decree, published in May, relieved Count Tolstoi, at his own request, of the posts of Minister of Education and Supreme Procurator of the Holy Synod, and appointed him a member of the Council of the Empire. Privy Councillor Saburoff, Curator of the Dorpat Educational District, was made Minister of Education, and promoted to the rank of Secretary of State, and Privy Councillor and Senator Pobedonoszeff was appointed Supreme Procurator of the Holy Synod. The new Minister of Education, immediately after his appointment, gave notice that all religious instruction in the elementary schools would in the future be given by lay teachers. The first stone of the University of Tomsk, in Siberia, was laid September 7th.

Mr. Greig, Minister of Finance, resigned his office in November, and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Abaza, who, on assuming office, stipulated for more complete control of the spending power.
of his department. Mr. Bunge, a professor in the University of St. Vladimir, was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance. He was regarded as the superior in intellectual position and attainments of any officer who had ever been placed in this post, and was well known in Europe as a scientific man and political economist. He had had much experience in financial management as Director of the Branch Bank of Russia, at Kiev, and had spent much of his life in aiding and fostering industries.

The Czar, accompanied by General Melikoff, went to Livilia in September for a few weeks' sojourn. The railway was carefully guarded along the whole line of his route by forty thousand men, selected for that duty from among the peasantry, the police, the soldiers, and the gendarmes. Watchmen were stationed along the line at distances of thirty paces from each other; bodies of infantry were posted at the more important points; every bridge was examined; the carriages of the train were carefully inspected; and the houses along the railway were jealously searched. The journey was made in safety. The Czar ofwitch and Czarevna joined the Czar in October, for the purpose, it was understood, of arranging for the future position of the Princess Dolgorouuki whom the Czar was about to marry morganatically, and her children. The Czar returned to St. Petersburg in December, General Melikoff having been sent for to escort him. The railways were guarded as before. Servant-trains were arranged to run on parallel lines, and the train which carried the Emperor was kept unknown. The Czar arrived at St. Petersburg December 8th. On the 8th the festival of St. George was celebrated at the Winter Palace by a dinner at which three thousand knights of the order were present. The first toast was proposed to the health of the German Emperor, by the Czar, who recapitulated the military services of the Emperor, and bore witness to his unflagging friendship for Russia and its sovereign. The health of the Czar was proposed by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

According to the Russian official journal, some very extensive operations in draining marshes have been executed within a few years. At the end of 1879 twenty million acres of the Polesi marshes had been reclaimed, with six hundred and thirty-two miles of canals, the more important of which were made by the state, the others by resident proprietors. Half a million of the reclaimed acres were already arable land, and were the means of adding fourteen million rubles to the national wealth. Great drainage-works had also been carried out in the governments of St. Petersburg, Olonetz, and Yaroslav, with very satisfactory results. Preparatory works have been set on foot on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, in the provinces of Kherson and Odessa respectively, for the drainage of the marshes in those regions. The surveys cover a surface of 12,500 acres, while it is intended that the works shall ultimately spread over a surface of five million acres. It is also proposed to explore parts of the provinces of Voronezh, and Samara, with the object of irrigating the steppes of the Calmuck nomads. In this way it is hoped that the great barren belt which disfigures and impoverishes southern Russia may by degrees be brought under cultivation.

General Loris-Melikoff entered in April into negotiations with a number of eminent and influential Poles, among whom were Count Wielopolski, Count Zamoyski, Count Ostrovski, and Mr. Krashevski, the author, with a view of endeavoring to conciliate the Polish nationality, and bring about an understanding with it. The Polish negotiators demanded, as the basis of any understanding, that their nation should be placed in political and constitutional relations absolutely on a par with the Russians, and that the political disabilities under which they now labored should be abolished. General Melikoff advised the Polish gentlemen to draw up a memorial explaining what reforms they demanded, counseled them concerning the nature of the demands which would be most prudent, and engaged to lay the memorial before the Minister of the Interior.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830 was celebrated in various parts of Europe, November 29th, by banquets, at which patriotic speeches were delivered. The "Golos," in an article on these celebrations, said: "We may view the celebration with calmness, Russia being so strong that she can not be disquieted by any foreign manifestations. Polish society has made sufficient progress to understand the importance of its relations with Russia, especially on the eve of the approaching administrative reforms."

Forty-two thousand people had emigrated from the province of Kars from the time of the Russian occupation up to October 13, 1879. The emigrants were said to have received half a million rubles on account of expropriation, which were contributed in nearly equal shares by the Government for their land and by private buyers of houses and property in Kars. A correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," writing from Moscow in January, observed that part of Asia Minor—comprising Batoum, Kars, Olzi, and Artvin—which had been acquired by Russia under the Treaty of Berlin, was a district very rich in natural productions, and capable of great development under an efficient administration. Its agricultural productivity was not great, but it had an abundance of wood and metals, and its climate and soil were well suited for the cultivation of silk and tobacco. The natives appeared reconciled to the new state of things; they had ceased to emigrate into Turkish territory, and hoards of money which had been drained out of the country had made their appearance in the towns. Batoum, thanks to its great advantages as a harbor,
was increasing in size, while Poti, notwithstanding its dockyard and railway, was gradually declining. In December, 1878, the customs receipts at Batoum amounted to 460 rubles; in October, 1879, they had increased to 7,000 rubles. The German consul at Batoum made a statement somewhat at variance with this in his report on the trade and industry of the Caucasus. During the past twelve months, he said, adverse economic conditions had been experienced in Trans-Caucasia, and the province had derived no advantage from the possession of Batoum since it had come under Russian control. The inhabitants of the district were not consumers of European goods, and the land-train from the interior of Asia Minor by way of Batoum was rendered almost impossible by the want of roads. At present the port was absolutely useless, except for strategic purposes.

SARGENT, EPES

SARGENT, Epes, author, was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1812, of a family well known in literary circles of New England. He entered Harvard College, but left before graduating. He was a persistent worker in the under walks of literature. In his early boyhood he conducted a paper called the "Literary Journal." He connected himself with Mr. S. G. Goodrich in the management of "The Token" and "Peter Parley's Magazine." Together they compiled the Peter Parley series of school-books, which have had a wide circulation. In 1836 he produced his first play, "The Bride of Geras," which was followed the next year by "Velasco," a tragedy written for Miss Ellen Tree, and played both in America and England. He edited the "New England Magazine," the "Boston Daily Advertiser," and the "Atlas," the "New Monthly Magazine," and the "Boston Transcript." He wrote a comedy, various juvenile tales, novels, lives of Henry Clay and Benjamin Franklin. He also published a volume of verses, among which "A Life on the Ocean Wave" is well known, and will probably live. He edited a number of the lesser English poets, and wrote their biographies, besides which he prepared for the press "The Modern Standard Drama," in seven volumes. He wrote much on spiritualism, in which he had a devout belief. He was a voluminous contributor to the periodical literature of the day, especially "The Knickerbocker" and the "Atlantic Monthly." But his most remunerative labors were in the preparation of readers, speakers, spellers, and other educational works. He died in Boston, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

SOUTH CAROLINA

An extra session of the Legislature was called by the Governor for the purpose of voting appropriations, the Supply Bill passed at the preceding session having been adjudged invalid by the Supreme Court. In addition to the Supply Act, the Governor in his Message called the attention of the General Assembly to the need of a registration law and other matters. The session opened February 10th. Besides the Appropriation and Supply Bill, two bills amending the debt settlement were among the more important acts passed. In the act of 1878 to utilize convict labor, the section which provided that railroad scrip might be taken in payment for the labor of the convicts was rescinded. A report of the Directors of the Penitentiary shows the number of convicts leased to be 306 out of a total number of 598, the hire being from $3 to $5 per month. The office of Railroad Commissioner was abolished.

The consolidation of the Augusta, Knoxville, and Greenwood Railroad Company, and the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad Company, of Georgia, was authorized, and the Blue Ridge Railroad was chartered.

On the 1st of September the Governor, W. D. Simpson, resigned his office to take the Chief Justiceship, and Lieutenant-Governor T. B. Jeter was installed as Chief Magistrate of the State. At the opening of the regular session of the Legislature in November there was a discussion upon the right and propriety of Governor Jeter's receiving a seat in the Senate to which he had been elected and acting as pro tempore President of the Senate while discharging the functions of Governor. The new Governor, Haggard, was inaugurated on November 30th. He called attention in his inaugural address to the fact that the accounts of the State had been cleared from all confusion or uncertainty, and a true and accurate account of the actual state of the treasury laid before the people. The Assembly passed a resolution to submit the question of calling a Constitutional Convention to the people at the next general election.

The condition of the State debt at the close of 1880 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consols</td>
<td>$5,210,720.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debentures</td>
<td>544,833.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State scrip (Agricultural College)</td>
<td>121,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be funded, principal and interest, ante-bellum</td>
<td>194,570.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be funded, principal and interest, post-bellum</td>
<td>605,916.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be funded for refundable interest</td>
<td>146,949.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be funded for bills, bank of the State</td>
<td>2,124.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total bonded debt | $6,818,170.78

In this statement the estimate of invalidity in part of the debt and of the amount of the bills of the Bank of the State to be funded is an approximation.

INTEREST ON THE DEBT.

The appropriation to meet the interest on the debt for the year 1879-'80 was $518,598, of which there was paid up to October 31st,
$348,245.75, leaving a balance unpaid of $167,262.25. Of this unpaid balance there is due for interest on bonds already funded $115,650.91, and to most interest on bonds not yet funded $51,611.34.

The amount of interest to be provided for 1881 is estimated at $398,350, being the amount estimated on the basis of a bonded debt of $6,639,170.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the State Treasury from November 1, 1879, to October 31, 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forfeited lands</td>
<td>$21,870.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes previous to 1879</td>
<td>161,184.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes of 1879</td>
<td>499,958.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad assessments</td>
<td>948.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate royalty</td>
<td>53,001.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Bureau</td>
<td>9,448.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of State’s fees</td>
<td>2,137.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees of the State Orphans’ Asylum</td>
<td>190.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net receipts | $500,289.70 |
Amount in Treasury, November 1, 1859 | 248,688.04 |
Aggregate | $750,177.74 |

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On old accounts</td>
<td>$36,778.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, and Treasurer</td>
<td>35,891.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant-General’s department</td>
<td>4,908.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational department</td>
<td>5,344.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health department</td>
<td>5,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax department</td>
<td>19,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative department</td>
<td>50,018.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary department</td>
<td>55,018.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison and charitable institutions</td>
<td>28,458.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunatic Asylum</td>
<td>85,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead, Dumb, and Blind Institute</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catawba Indians</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment of debt</td>
<td>6,374.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of State-House keepers and watchmen</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing Treasurer’s statements</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil contingent fund</td>
<td>1,697.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs to Executive Mansion, etc</td>
<td>1,110.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-House and grounds</td>
<td>225.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind convict-labor returned to the Penitentiary</td>
<td>6,804.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims passed by the Legislature</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry expenses</td>
<td>1,771.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest of public debt</td>
<td>$43,345.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate expenditures | $704,611.68 |
Aggregate receipts | 720,710.74 |

Balance in the Treasury November 1, 1880 | $46,056.86 |

The uncollected balance of the year’s tax levy for general purposes was $320,644. This amount, with the unreserved balance in the Treasury of $27,761.44, would make $348,405.44 available for unpaid balances of 1878-79, amounting in the aggregate to $231,229.51, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $117,175.93. Deducting about $7,000 of appropriations against this balance, surplus to be carried to the fiscal year 1880-81 is, in round numbers, $110,000.

The value of all the real and personal property in the State is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real property returned</td>
<td>$29,978.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties not yet reported, estimated</td>
<td>17,000.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of real estate</td>
<td>$77,904.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal property returned</td>
<td>52,098.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties not yet reported</td>
<td>8,992.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total personal property</td>
<td>$43,798.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad property</td>
<td>$18,761.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assessment</td>
<td>$134,268.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The estimates of the amount to be provided for the fiscal year 1880-81 are as follows:

- For ordinary current expenses: $720,941.25
- For interest on the public debt: $26,830.68

Total: $747,771.93

Against this there is to be set off the phosphate royalty, based on the returns of the last year: $45,000

Probable surplus from taxes of 1879: $110,000

Leaving to be provided: $592,931.25

Which amount can be raised by a tax levy of 44 mills, as against 42 mills in 1879.

The State Railroad Board of Equalization was governed in their action in raising the valuation of the railroads by the sale of the Greenville Railroad, which road brought at auction more than twice what it had been previously assessed at by the board, which was compelled by the law, therefore, to raise the assessment 100 per cent., and the valuation of the other roads was increased in the same proportion.

The enforcement of the collection of the poll-tax was stopped by the decision of one of the Circuit Judges to the effect that the penalty enacted was unconstitutional. For 1878-79 the collections were $111,415.57; for the previous year they were $138,918.15 less.

The Comptroller states that the lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes have been repeatedly offered at public sale and not sold for want of bidders, and suggests that the words “at public sale” be stricken from the act of 1879.

The insurance statistics show that fifteen new fire and three new life companies have entered the State, and seven fire and three life companies discontinued business here during the year. There are now licensed seventy fire companies with a paid-up capital of $46,000,000, and nine life companies with a paid-up capital of $800,000, not including mutual companies.

The royalty paid into the State from September 1, 1879, to September 1, 1880, was $65,313.98, as against $97,002.77 for the preceding year, a falling off of $31,688.79, or about 33 per cent.

The reports show the amount of the school fund, the school attendance, and the number of schools and teachers, to be greater than at any previous time. The number of educational institutions in the State was as follows: Colleges, male and female, 12; professional schools, 2; industrial training-schools, 3; private academies or high-schools, 81; public academies or high-schools, 49; elementary evening-schools, 3; private elementary schools, 209; public schools, 2,793.

At the last session of the General Assembly the agricultural fund, which had been lost, was restored, and vested in the trustees of the South Carolina University, who are authorized to open a school for agricultural and mechanical education in connection with the university. The fund is deemed sufficient to establish a technical school of the best class. The Institute for the
SOUTH CAROLINA.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind admitted during the year fifty-six pupils.

The Penitentiary reports show a decrease of thirty-five. The death rate was less than two per cent. Important improvements have been made in the buildings and walls. The Penitentiary farms have been successful, the estimated clear profits being between $9,000 and $10,000.

In the Department of Agriculture the offices of Phosphate Inspector and Phosphate Agent have been abolished, and the duties transferred to a special assistant of the Agricultural Bureau. The amount of phosphate rock mined and shipped, upon which the State receives a royalty of $1 per ton, was 50,034 tons. According to the report of the Fish Commission, 90,000 California salmon, 15,000 landlocked salmon, 2,230,000 shad, and 3,500 California trout have been distributed in the waters of the State.

The passage of the stock law has resulted in bringing under cultivation thousands of acres which were almost valueless for want of timber for fencing them. The report of the Land Commission estimates the lands unsold at 56,- $71 acres; total value, $158,075.04; balance of purchase-money due, $47,493.87.

The report of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum shows that at the beginning of the year there were 375 patients—181 males and 184 females. Of these 232 were white, and 123 colored patients. During the year 166 were admitted, making the whole number treated 541; of this number 31 recovered, 3 escaped, 53 died, and 21 were released, leaving 430 patients in the asylum—268 white and 152 colored. Of this number 29 were paying patients. The expenses have been less than the appropriation, leaving a balance of $7,691, which has been transferred to the building fund. The receipts for the year were $94, 355.08, and the disbursements $86,753.90. A farm of about fifty acres has been purchased. A lodge has been erected for the colored women, with wards to accommodate forty patients. It is already full, and an extension has been put under contract. The gross earnings of all the railroads in the State in 1879 were $1,008,802.87; the expenses were $3, 098,346.79; net earnings, $910,456.08; the gross earnings in 1880 amounted to $4,943, 074.39; expenses, $3,955,766.61; net earnings, $1,987,307.78; increase of gross earnings, $394,371.52; increase of expenses, $488,419.82; increase in net earnings, $446,851.70, or nearly 50 per cent.

The mineral wealth of the State is not yet appreciated. Gold, iron, lead, manganese, bismuth, plumbago, soapstone, coal, black-lead, and asbestos are to be found in abundance, and granite of the finest grain, as well as burr-stone and materials for pottery and porcelain.

The total production of the phosphate rock since its discovery in 1866 amounts to 1,500,- 000 tons, worth $9,000,000. The accessible deposits cover 10,000 acres, estimated to contain 8,000,000 tons of rock, worth at present prices $80,000,000. The factories for the manufacture of this fertilizer have a capital of between $600,000 and $800,000.

The port of Charleston during the year was visited by 1,000 vessels—249 foreign and 841 domestic. In the fleet were 31 foreign steamships which came for cotton cargoes. The total tonnage was 600,059—127,085 foreign, and 472,984 domestic, not including vessels of under 100 tons burden. At no time since the war has South Carolina been so prosperous. Lands have slowly but steadily improved in value. The people are generally out of debt, and have learned to work successfully under the new system. There are seventeen cotton-factories in operation, with 95,938 spindles and 1,933 looms, producing 101,388 yards of cloth and 17,488 pounds of yarn, and consuming 54,394 pounds of cotton each working day. They employ 3,612 operatives, who support 8,143 persons. The capital employed amounted to $2,383,600, on which the profits are from 18 to 50 per cent. per annum. The water-power unutilized in the middle and upper counties of the State is enough to turn the spindles of all the cotton-mills in the United States.

The sea-islands of South Carolina, which were apparently ruined through the war, are so improved by the new system of subsoil drainage and heavy manuring that their land ranges in value from $40 to $200 an acre. A net profit of $100 an acre on an expenditure of $30 for fertilizers, labor, and gunning was realized by a planter on James Island, near Charleston. The State possesses an almost inexhaustible supply of pine, hickory, walnut, maple, cedar, poplar, and other timber. Cotton is grown in every part of the State. The cultivation of South Carolina rice, which is preferred in the markets to any other sort, is exceedingly profitable. Grain can be produced in abundance, and every variety is cultivated, though the yield is usually small, owing to imperfect tillage. Tobacco, sorghum, hemp, flax, indigo, and hops have become common crops. Good wine is made in some of the counties. The culture of fruits and vegetables for market is extending rapidly. Governor Haygood, in his inaugural address, dwelt upon the improved condition of agriculture in the State, attributable to the improved methods of culture and to the hopeful energy and increased thrift of all classes of the people. One field of 350 acres had yielded for two years 350 bales of cotton. Over a large area of the same county the crops upon the uplands were as luxuriant as upon the finest alluvial soil, and these uplands were of the character usual throughout the middle belt of the State, which in their unimproved condition would require three or more acres to produce a bale. Much more attention is paid to live-stock by the farmers, and the results in small grains are four or five times as great as were for-
670 SOUTH CAROLINA.

merly obtained; four and a half tons per acre of Bermuda-grass hay have been grown on light, sandy lands, specially fertilized, near Charleston; while in other parts of the State, on alluvial lands not fertilized, a meadow had yielded for three years an average of two and a half tons to the acre of the same valuable hay, which is sold in the adjacent markets at from $20 to $25 a ton.

The returns of the census give the total number of acres cultivated in cotton, corn, and small grains, as 3,090,972, which is 80,442 more than all the "improved land" in the State in 1870. The product of cotton is 516,440 bales, against 224,000 in 1870, a gain of about 130 per cent. In corn the increase is from 7,614,207 bushels in 1870 to 11,783,729 bushels in 1880, or more than 50 per cent. In oats the tables show 2,715,443 bushels, against 613,038 bushels in 1870. In wheat the increase is from 793,610 bushels in 1870 to 962,431 bushels in 1880, or nearly 20 per cent.

The United States Agricultural Report, for 1879, shows that the average yield of cotton per acre for all the cotton States in that year was 188 pounds. The smallest yield in any county in South Carolina for 1880 is in Beaufort, where it is reported at 86, and that was long-staple cotton. The average yield of corn per acre is reported as only nine bushels, against an average yield in the United States in 1879 of twenty-nine bushels. The average yield of wheat is given at 5.8 bushels, the crop of the whole country in 1879 having averaged 13.8 bushels. The average yield of oats is given at 13 bushels as against 28.7 bushels average per acre in the United States in 1879.

The greatest aggregate yield of cotton, 34,997 bales, is in Edgefield County; of corn, in York, 626,305 bushels; of oats, in Edgefield, 415,348 bushels; and of wheat, 107,608 bushels in Abbeville County. The greatest yield of cotton per acre is in Marlboro', where it is 857 pounds; of corn the largest yield is 13.9 bushels in Kershaw County; of oats, 18.2 bushels in Georgetown County; and of wheat, 12 bushels in Charleston County, the result of experimental farming.

The returns of the census, showing an increase in population of about 48 per cent. since 1870, were much questioned upon their first publication, in the latter part of the summer, and suspicions that the count had been falsified for political purposes were freely expressed. Superintendent Walker, while confident that the work had been honestly performed, ordered a new enumeration in certain districts showing the largest gains, in order to satisfy the public mind. The investigation substantially corroborated the first returns. The recount was taken in eighteen districts in all, and the returns were subjected to examination by United States officials and by citizens, the latter being persons of acknowledged reputation and standing, and in nearly every case members of the Republican party. The investigation revealed no evidence of fraud, but left no doubt of the defective character of the ninth census in this State.

The Republican Convention met at Columbia, April 27th. Of the delegates attending, forty were white and eighty colored. The Convention instructed its delegates to the National Convention to support Grant for President.

The Democratic Convention assembled at Columbia, June 1st, to choose delegates to the National Convention, Presidential electors, and State officers. The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, reiterates its adherence to the doctrines of the great National Democratic party of the United States, and renews the declaration of the principles laid down in its platforms of September 12, 1880. It has redeemed its pledges to reform the abuses of the State government, to reduce expenditures, and to use the people's money for the benefit of the people only.

It confidently appeals to the general sense of the country upon its records, and challenges the comparison of the present happy and prosperous condition of the State with the bitterness, venality, and suspicion, which under Republican misrule distracted our people and sapped the foundations of their prosperity.

It calls upon all good citizens who favor an honest, economical, and liberal administration to rally to the standard of the Democracy and to lead it to victory.

The State ticket was nominated as follows:

For Governor, General Johnson Hagood; Lieutenant-Governor, John D. Kennedy; Secretary of State, E. M. Sims; Comptroller-General, J. C. Colt; Attorney-General, Leroy F. Yonemas; Superintendent of Education, Hugh S. Thompson; Adjutant and Inspector-General, A. M. Manigault; and State Treasurer, J. F. Richardson.

In the State election Hagood received 117,432 votes, and Blair, the Republican candidate, 4,277. The other Democratic candidates were elected also by large majorities. In the new Legislature, out of 34 Senators and 124 Representatives, the Democrats had a majority as joint ballot of 152.

SPAIN, a kingdom of Southern Europe. King, Alfonso XII, born November 28, 1857; proclaimed king December 30, 1874. He was married on January 23, 1876, to Maria de las Mercedes, who died June 26, 1878; and next to Maria Christina, daughter of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria, born July 21, 1855. Daughter, Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturias, born September 28, 1878.

The area of Spain, inclusive of the Balsicas Islands and Canaries, is 508,066 square kilometres; the population, according to the census of 1877, was 16,923,384. There were also 4,820 inhabitants of the Spanish possessions in Northern Africa, making a total of 18,923,384.

The area and population of the foreign colonies are as follows:
### Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLONY</th>
<th>Area in sq. kilometeres</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. América</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>118,368</td>
<td>1,694,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto Rico</td>
<td>2,613</td>
<td>441,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>121,981</td>
<td>2,136,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Asia y Oceanía</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipinas</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manilla</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Islas de L.</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>83,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>923,143</td>
<td>4,423,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea e Islas</td>
<td>2,308</td>
<td>83,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Colonies</strong></td>
<td>482,541</td>
<td>8,429,010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following cities of Spain and the Spanish colonies have more than 100,000 inhabitants:

- Madrid: 397,900
- Barcelona: 249,105
- Havana (Cuba): 280,000
- Manila (Philippines): 160,000
- Valencia: 146,646
- Seville: 193,083
- Malaga: 115,839

The revenue was estimated in the budget of 1879–80 at 812,367,790 pesetas (1 peseta = 19-3 cents), and the expenditures at 828,257,108 pesetas. The public debt on June 30, 1879, amounted to 12,916,046,162 pesetas.

According to the law of May 14, 1879, the army in Spain is to consist, in time of peace, of 90,000 men, of whom 59,998 will belong to the infantry, 13,783 to the cavalry, 9,953 to the artillery, and 4,168 to the corps of engineers. In time of war the army is to comprise 450,000 men. The same law fixes the strength of the army in Cuba at 38,000 men, in the Philippines at 10,500 men, and in Porto Rico at 3,346 men.

The fleet in 1879 consisted of 121 steamers, of 21,576 horse-power, with 525 guns.

The imports in 1878 amounted to 397,800,000, and the exports to 431,300,000 pesetas.

The political situation at the opening of the year was regarded as critical. General Martinez Campos was seeking, by interviews with Señor Sagasta and others, to strengthen the Constitutional party through fresh alliances. The senators and deputies from Navarre had demanded the re-establishment of the constitutional guarantees in that province, but the Government had refused to accede to their request. The opposition deputies had absented themselves from the Chamber since December 10th, having taken offense at the course of the Prime Minister during the sittings of that day, and would not return until Señor Canovas del Castillo had made apologies to them.

The Cortes assembled after the Christmas holidays, on January 11th. The members of both Houses on the next day resolved, after a long debate, to resume their seats in the Cortes. Count Tornoe, who resigned the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, January 21st, in place of Señor Lopez de Ayala, who had died on the 30th of December previous. Señor Canovas del Castillo took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs as a temporary measure. The discussion of the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba was begun in the Chamber of Deputies January 14th. The bill was passed by the Chamber, January 21st, by a vote of 330 to 10, the members of the minority and the friends of General Martinez Campos abstaining from voting; was passed by the Senate, after it had received some modifications at the hands of a mixed committee of the two Houses, January 30th, by a vote of 156 to 28, and was promulgated as a law in the "Official Gazette," February 18th. A motion made in the Senate for the establishment of two schools for apprentices to the profession of torcedores was opposed by the Minister of Public Instruction, who said that he hoped that, in a short time, the manners of the people would be so changed as to permit the suppression of the barbarous spectacle of bull-fighting. The motion was then withdrawn.

At the sitting of the Senate, March 9th, Marshal Martinez Campos declared himself to be the adversary of Señor Canovas del Castillo, adding that he was anxious to promote the unity of the Liberal party. The Premier replied that he himself was no adversary of Marshal Martinez Campos, since they had both great interests to defend in common.

Stormy debates, extending over several days, took place in the Chambers in June, on a motion for a vote of confidence in the Government. In the Senate, Marshal Martinez Campos denounced the conduct of the Ministry vehemently. Señor Canovas del Castillo replied, maintaining the correctness of the course followed by his Cabinet, and protesting against what he described as the threatening language of Marshal Campos. The vote was taken on the 12th, by a division of 170 to 22, after further speeches by Marshal Campos and the Premier. A rigorous discussion took place on the same motion in the Chamber, ending in the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 246 to 18. The opposition abstained from voting in both Houses. The Cortes was prorogued June 23d. The provincial elections resulted in large majorities for the ministerial candidates all over the kingdom. The dy- namic Liberals, however, abstained from voting, except at about fifty polls. The Cortes was opened December 30th by King Alfonso, who said in the speech from the throne that, actuated by no ambition abroad, and fettered by no fears at home, Spanish diplomacy was endeavoring to extend the commercial relations of the country with America and Europe, and would neglect no effort to obtain from foreign nations equal advantages with those which Spain granted to them by treaty. His Majesty also stated that it was necessary to increase the naval forces and strengthen the national defenses.
The Premier made a speech before a private meeting of his supporters, in which he declared that, having consolidated the monarchy and pacified the country and its principal colony, the Government would continue the same policy it had pursued, and would in the forthcoming session give special attention to finance and the promotion of the material interests of the nation.

A democratic manifesto was published in Madrid, April 8th, signed by 279 former deputies and senators, and 21 journalists. It demanded religious liberty, liberty of the press and of public meeting, association and education, universal suffrage, decentralization, obligatory military service for all, economy in the public service, respect for the rights of individuals, improved control over the finances, assimilation of Cuba to the mother-country, and the irremovability of the judges.

An arrangement was made known during May which had been effected between Señora Sagasta de Posada Herrera and Alonso Martinez, as the respective leaders of every shade of dynastic Liberalism in the country, with Marshal Martinez Campos, for the coalescence of all their factions into one party against the Conservative Administration that had now been in office for six years. This movement, which was regarded as one of great importance to the realm, since it would give it two parties supporting the monarchy, was embraced in a few days by 191 Monarchist senators and deputies, 8 marshals, and 115 generals. A meeting of the leaders of the party was held at San Sebastian, in August, when very strong language was used against the Conservative Cabinet of Señor Canovas del Castillo. On the 7th of November, Marshal Martinez Campos had an interview with Marshal Serrano, in the course of which it was shown that both statesmen shared the opinions of dynastic Liberalism and of Señor Sagasta. Marshal Serrano, however, expressed himself determined not to issue from the voluntary retirement which he had maintained for six years.

Señor Castelar, speaking at Alcira, October 8th, said that his principal wish was to see order maintained in the army and in the Church, the tenure of property guaranteed, and the principle of administrative decentralization carried out, and that he would support any Government which could maintain order.

The Minister of the Interior was given a dinner, late in November, by 450 members of the Liberal-Conservative party in Seville, when he said in his speech that Señor Canovas del Castillo had made Spain one of the freest nations in Europe, and described the King as the symbol of the happiness, welfare, and progress of the nation.

The budget for 1880-'81 was presented in the Chamber of Deputies, February 17th, by the Minister of Finance, who estimated the revenue for the coming year at 829,000,000 pesetas, and the expenditure at 829,000,000 pesetas. The maximum amount of the floating debt for the year would be one fourth of the estimated receipts, and the Minister asked for authorization to borrow money to that amount. He pointed out that it might be necessary to exceed the maximum named in the event of the outbreak of war or serious disturbances. The Minister also demanded leave to procure the sum destined for the service of the floating debt by means of bonds, anticipating the receipts of the present budget. The Government furthermore wished to be able to obtain funds, in exchange for pagares or drafts on the Imperial Treasury, at a rate to be fixed by the Minister of Finance. The pagares would be drawn at three, six, or nine months.

The budget for Cuba was presented by the Minister for the Colonies, February 19th. The ordinary expenditure was set down at 37,500,000 pesetas, and the extraordinary expenditure at 10,000,000 pesetas. Various new taxes would have to be imposed during the continuance of the war. Authorization was asked to contract a loan, in order to repay the advance made by the Hispano-Colonial Bank, cover the deficit, and unify the debts. In the discussion of these estimates, April 5th, Señor Laiglesia said, in behalf of the Budget Committee, that it was imperatively necessary to borrow a sufficient sum to pay off 50,000,000 pesetas, which were owing to the army, and 67,000,000 pesetas that were owing to the military contractors. The entire budget was finally adopted. The floating debt of the island was limited to 6,000,000 pesetas, except in the event of unforeseen circumstances. The strength of the permanent army in Cuba was fixed at 40,000 men.

Affairs continued to be disturbed in Cuba, with insurrectionary movements and occasional skirmishes. At the beginning of April applications for amnesty had been made by 882 persons, including several leaders and subordinate officers. Five persons out of a number who were condemned to death for complicity in a conspiracy were shot in May, and the sentences of the other leaders of the movement were commuted. Calisto Garcia, the leader of the former insurrection, disembarked in May, near Santiago de Cuba, with fifteen men. Troops were immediately sent in pursuit of him. The insurgent leader in the district of Cinco Villas and the remnant of his band surrendered themselves in September. Measures were adopted for withdrawing a part of the forces from the island, and in November the commander-in-chief had disarmed several war-vessels, and was disbanding one thousand men of the army weekly, and perfect tranquillity was said to prevail throughout the island. A plot to create disturbances among the creoles in Cuba, in which, however, the semi-official press in Madrid attached but little importance, was discovered in December. The Finance Minister ordered the blacks and mulattoes in the mountains and jungle around Santiago de Cuba was planned to
King to exercise his clemency toward the regicide, and asked the Queen and the Prince of the Asturias to intercede in his behalf. The King replied, "As King I have pardoned Otero, but I must submit the question to my responsible Ministers." The sentence was finally confirmed by the Council of Ministers, and Otero was executed on April 14th. A paper purporting to be a confession of the regicide was afterward published in a newspaper of Madrid, which represented that Otero had been ordered at a secret meeting of masked men to kill Señor Canovas del Castillo, and was paid for the work and supplied with a weapon for the purpose, but that afterward the order was changed, and he was told to kill the King, under pain of being killed himself if he refused.

SPRAGUE, PELKE, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 27, 1798, and died in Boston, October 13, 1880, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He graduated at Harvard College in 1812, studied law at the Hitchfield Law-School, was admitted to the Plymouth County bar in August, 1815, practiced two years in Augusta, Maine, and then settled in Hallowell, where he speedily acquired distinction. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1820-21; member of Congress, 1825-29; United States Senator, 1829-35; and United States District Judge from 1841 to 1845. In 1855 he became a resident of Boston; in 1858 he published "Speeches and Addresses," and "Decisions" in 1841-48. He began public life as a Whig, and, though never an extreme partisan, was always identified with the Republican party. In 1840 he was Presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket; in 1847 he received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard College. He was the last surviving member of the memorable United States Senate of 1830-32, in which the illustrious names of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Hayne, and others were enrolled. As a lawyer and judge he was greatly esteemed by clientage and bar, and in the National Assembly he was regarded as a fine debater.

ST. JOHN, ISAAC MUNROE, was born in Georgia, and died on the 7th of April, 1880, at Greenbrier, Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia. He graduated at Yale College, and entered his professional life as civil engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where he soon attracted the attention of eminent engineers. At the breaking out of the civil war he was living in South Carolina, and joined fortunes with the Confederacy. Soon after his enlistment as a soldier in the army at Richmond, he was placed in the engineer corps, and assigned to duty under General Magruder on the Peninsula, where he rendered valuable service in the construction of fortifications during McClellan's first campaign. The ability which St. John displayed in the arduous duties of the field, decided the War Department at Richmond to place him at the head of a bureau even more important than that of engi-
neering. The Niter and Mining Bureau having become the sole reliance of the Confederacy for the production of gunpowder, General St. John was promoted to that branch of the service, with his headquarters at Richmond. In that position he established a high reputation, and rendered great benefits to the Confederacy. When General John C. Breckinridge was appointed Secretary of War, he found the commissariat in such a condition as demanded a change, and he selected General St. John for the place. In this new field his success was greater than ever, and he established a system by which supplies for the army were collected directly from the people and placed in depots ready for transportation. He was with President Davis and his Cabinet in the retreat after the evacuation of Richmond, but became separated from Mr. Davis before the capture. Soon after the war he resumed his profession in Kentucky, and became Chief Engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad. He built the Short-line to Cincinnati, which was regarded as a great feat in civil engineering. After the completion of the Short-line he became consulting engineer of the city of Louisville, and was afterward elected City Engineer. To him the city is indebted for the first topographical map, and the establishment of its present system of sewerage. He declined a re-election to the office of City Engineer, and became Consulting Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Chief Engineer of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, which position he held at the time of his death. He left to posterity a character to be revered for its chivalric tone, its earnest convictions, and its devotion to duty in both military and civil life.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. The following is a summary of the statistics of Sunday-schools as they were reported at the Sunday-school Centennial Meeting which was held in London in June, 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Scholars</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td>40,625</td>
<td>49,800</td>
<td>4,992,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>41,972</td>
<td>49,308</td>
<td>542,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>8,258</td>
<td>8,967</td>
<td>417,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>41,172</td>
<td>50,170</td>
<td>804,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>8,797</td>
<td>9,715</td>
<td>41,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>9,947</td>
<td>11,138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total under English Government: 549,588 5,607,192 5,616,780
Other European countries: 20,000 40,000 40,000
India, China, and Africa: 20,000 100,000 100,000
South America: 20,000 100,000 100,000

Total outside of United States: 574,558 6,715,192 4,991,745
United States: 584,895 8,092,154 8,200,049

Total: 1,164,481 12,809,346 18,901,947

The one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Sunday-schools in England by Robert Raikes, in 1829, was celebrated at Stuttgart in 1889. He purchased in England and the United States in June. A general celebration, which was participated in by delegates from the different countries in which Sunday-schools have been established, was held in London, June 26th, and during the following week. A meeting for the reception of the foreign delegates was held at the rooms of the Sunday-school Union in the Old Bailey, on the evening of June 26th. On Sunday, the 27th, special services, with sermons appropriate to the occasion, were held in the different churches. A general meeting was held at the Guildhall, Monday, June 28th, at which the Lord Mayor presided. Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the benefits which had accrued to the whole of Christendom from the establishment of Sunday-schools, and inviting all Christians to make the present opportunity an occasion for earnest and prayerful effort for the further development and progress of those institutions. Conferences were afterward held, at which papers were read on subjects relating to Sunday-schools and their work, and information was given concerning their condition in different countries. Celebrations were held during the following days under the auspices of the Church of England Sunday-school Institute and the Sunday-school Union (nonconformist), among the exercises of which were children's festivals at the Crystal Palace and the Archepiscopal Palace at Lambeth. The latter festival was attended by the Prince of Wales and members of the royal family. Statues of Robert Raikes were unveiled at Gloucester, where Raikes organized his Sunday-schools, and in London, the latter being on the Thames Embankment, near the Egyptian obelisk. A monument was erected in front of the Unitarian chapel in Essex Street, London, in memory of the founders of the first twelve Sunday-schools, beginning with Cardinal Borrerooe, 1829, and ending with Theophilus Lindsay and Robert Raikes, 1780.

SUTTER, General John Augustus, California pioneer, was born at Kandern, Baden, on the Swiss frontier, of a Swiss family, in 1803. He graduated from the military college at Bern in 1822. He entered the French army as an officer of the "Swiss Guard," and served in 1823-24 through the Spanish campaign. At Grenoble the guard attempted a vain resistance to the Revolution of 1830, which drove out Charles X and upset the Bourbon monarchy. In 1834 he emigrated to the United States and settled in what was then the small frontier town of St. Louis. After being naturalized, he moved to Westport. While employed in the cattle-trade with New Mexico he heard, at Santa Fe, such accounts of the Pacific coast that in 1858 he set out with six men and traveled two thousand miles through regions which no white man's foot had ever before trod. He went first to Oregon, descending the Columbia River to Fort Vancouver. He embarked for the Sandwich Islands where he purchased in 1863 the vessel "Siga" from Russian America. After selling his cargo to great advantage, he brought his vessel to San Francisco Bay, where he landed July 2, 1854.
his settlement New Helvetia. He lived, tannery, and fort, equipped with a small cannon, on the Sacramento 451. He仪器 gained several herds of cattle. He carried on a trade with the Indians. The Mexican government invested him with the magistracy of the country, and many Americans gathered around the project of annexing California to the United States. But he fell under the government when the Wilkes Expedition reached San Francisco, and they were all forced to leave the country. The Peacock, which was wrecked on the Columbia River, and it became necessary for the explorers to travel overland under the guidance of Lieutenant Emmons. Beset with sea and land, these men were entertained by Sutter with unreserved hospitality while they were there. He furnished them with a launch to enable them to rejoin the expedition. A similar welcome to Fremont edition. The Mexican Government was cordial. They offered to buy him for $50,000. He was the owner of over a hundred acres of land and numerous cattle. He endeavored to drive him out and into the hands of the Americans. To prevent him were a large body of immigrants. Castro ordered them to leave the region, and the second expedition arrived. It was judged necessary to raise the United States flag, and this was the beginning of California. A squatters on the way Horn, and General Kearney began a military march, but the expedition was unsuccessful. Before their arrival in California was ceded to the United States in February, 1848. In that gold was discovered in Sutter's mill. This event flooded the Pacific coast with immigration. General Sutter was elected governor of his district and delegate to the constitutional convention. He was a great builder. Lands became valuable. Titles were contested. He filed a thirty-three square leagues, eleven of which were granted him in 1841 by Governor and twenty-two by Michielson, in recognition of his military services. His claim was allowed by the government. It was appealed to the Supreme Court of California. In 1844 he moved to a more permanent home. In 1844 he removed to Pennsylvanias, where he died in Washington, June 17th, 1872. He married on June 8, 1857, Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Nassau, born July 9, 1836. Their eldest son is Prince Charles, heir-apparent, Duke of Wurtemberg, born June 16, 1858.

SWEDEN.—The executive authority is in the hands of the King who acts under the advice of a Ministry, which at the close of 1880 was composed as follows: Count A. F. P. Pose, Minister of State; Baron C. F. L. Hochschild, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. J. H. Löven; Dr. H. L. Forssell, Justice; Baron C. G. von Otter, Navy; Colonel O. F. Taube, War; F. L. S. Hedestjerna, Interior; and Dr. C. G. Hammarskjöld, Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The area of Sweden, inclusive of inland lakes, is 170,741 square miles; the population on December 31, 1879, was 4,578,961, of which 2,238,855 were males, and 2,350,096 were females. In 1879 there were 20,151 marriages, 138,385 births, 85,339 deaths, and 3,931 stillbirths. The population of Stockholm in 1879 was 173,488.

The budget for 1881 estimates the revenue at 74,993,000 crowns each (1 crown = 26-8 cents). The public debt of Sweden on December 31, 1879, amounted to 220,296,130 crowns. The Swedish army in 1879 numbered 183,063 men. The navy consisted of 43 steamers, 20,371 horse-power and 155 guns; 10 sailing-vessels of 100 guns, and 97 smaller vessels of 113 guns. The imports in 1878 amounted to 239,519,000 crowns, the exports to 184,320,000 crowns.

SWEDEN.—In Norway the executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two ministers of state and nine councilors. One of the ministers, who are changed every two years, together with one of the ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm near the King. The area of Norway is 122,280 square miles, and the population, according to the census of 1875, was 1,809,900. The receipts for 1879 amounted to 40,724,200 crowns (1 crown = 26-8 cents), the expenditures to 48,571,600 crowns. The public debt on June 30, 1879, amounted to 98,052,000 crowns. The imports in 1879 were valued at 132,926,000 crowns, and the exports at 89,229,000 crowns. The King, in opening the Swedish Rigsdag, January 17th, announced that, inasmuch as a committee on taxation had been appointed in the previous year, all the schemes for a thorough reform of the system would, for the present, be postponed.

In considering the army bill, the First Chamber adopted a paragraph extending the age at which men shall be liable to military service to forty years. The bill was rejected by the Senate in consequence, resigned, April 13th. A new Cabinet was formed, in which Count Pose, who held the office of Minister of State and Councillor of
State, was also temporarily assigned the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs. In November the King accepted the resignation of Dr. Fors- nell, the Minister of Finance, and Count Posse was given the portfolio of that office in addition to that of Minister of State. M. Themp- tander, one of the chiefs of department, was appointed Councilor of State.

The Norwegian Storting was opened on February 11th. A difference with the Govern- ment arose on the army question. A Govern- ment bill which did not recognize the prin- ciple of a general liability to military duty, was rejected by the Chamber.

A more severe conflict arose on the question, whether the members of the Council should be compelled to attend the meetings of the Cham- ber. According to the Norwegian Constitution, the King has no absolute veto, and when a bill has been passed three times by the Storting it becomes a law. The bill provid- ing for the attendance of the members of the Council had been passed at two previous ses- sions of the Storting, and had been vetoed by the King on both occasions. The bill passed the Storting for the third time on March 17th, but, as it proposed a change of the Constitu- tion, the King claimed the right of an absolute veto in this case—a claim which was denied by the opposition.

A complete rupture between the King and the popular House was brought about by the passage, on June 9th, of a bill authorizing the army committee to continue its sessions until the next meeting of the Storting. This bill was also vetoed by the King. The Storting was closed on June 23rd.

SWITZERLAND, a republic of Central Eu- rope, consisting of twenty-two cantons, three of which are each divided into two indepen- dent half-cantons. The President of the Fed- eral Council for 1880 was Dr. E. Weitl, of Aar- gau; and the Vice President, F. Anderwert, of Thurgau. The area is 15,981 square miles, and the population, according to an official estimate of July 1, 1879, 2,808,438. The movement of population in 1879 was—19,447 marriages, 89,-692 births, 67,158 deaths, and 3,512 still-births. The total revenue of the Confederation for 1879 amounted to 41,456,213 francs, and the expenditures to 39,525,274 francs. The budget for 1880 estimated the receipts at 40,599,000 francs, and the expenditures at 40,782,000 francs. The liabilities of the republic amount- ed at the close of 1879 to 32,381,284 francs, as a set-off against which there was Federal prop- erty amounting to 40,782,000 francs.

The most important subjects that received attention in the course of the year were the defenses of the Confederation, and propositions for a revision of the Constitution.

The chief of engineers was directed by the Council of State and of Finance to draw up a report relative to the strength and condition of the fortifications on the frontier. A meeting held at Thun in February, which was attended by a considerable number of officers of the army, adopted resolutions declaring—1. That the sacrifices lately made for the development of the armed forces of Switzerland can only benefit the country when the principal avenues leading into it have been so secured as to render it impossible for an enemy to advance sud- denly into the interior, and before the mobilization of the militia can have accomplished; 2. That the fortification of the frontiers of Switzerland is therefore a precaution necessary for self-preservation; 3. That, if this step be neglected, a grave responsibility will devolve, in case of disaster, upon those to whom the country has confided the care of its interests, and especially of its independence; 4. That the meeting trusts that the Federal Assembly will vote the sums necessary for completing an effi- cient system of defense works, and for arm- ing them with suitable ordnance, and expresses its own readiness to make the necessary sac- rifices. The subject engaged almost universal interest. Addresses were made upon it in the larger towns and in the villages, and it was dis- cussed in the daily papers as well as in the journals devoted to the interests of the military service. The people were reminded that, when- ever in olden times their small and compara- tively insignificant state successfully defended it- self against the onslaughts of its more powerful neighbors, it always relied largely upon the art- ificial defenses which in those days existed in large numbers throughout the country. So it would most likely be in the future. It was further shown that it would not be enough to erect fortifications designed to oppose an army coming from France only, for the country was exposed also on its northern frontier, and might be invaded from that direction.

The Council of State in September adopted the proposals of the National Council for a re- vision of the Constitution, and the question was submitted to a popular vote on the 31st of Oc- tober. The revision was generally opposed by the Catholic cantons; the Liberals were not decided upon it, and no great popular interest was excited in it. The plebiscite resulted in the rejection of the proposed revision by a ma- jority of two thirds.

The Landgemeinde of the Canton of Appenzell, at its annual meeting in May, decided by a large majority in favor of the restoration of capital punishment for the crimes of murder and incendiariism resulting in death. The Can- ton of Schwytz reestablished capital punish- ment in July, and ordered that executions should take place in public. This was the fourth canton that had restored the penalty of death.

A bill for the separation of Church and state was submitted in July by the Great Council of the Canton of Geneva to a popular vote. It was intended to have effect from the beginning of 1882, and provided that, while the Protestant and Old Catholic congregations might use the churches, as they had previously done, for
The elections for the executive office in December resulted in the choice of M. Anderwurt, of Thurgan, as President, and M. Droz, of Neuchâtel, as Vice-President, of the Confederation. Both officers were of the Extreme Democratic party. M. Anderwurt committed suicide, December 25th, on the public promenade at Berne, by shooting himself with a revolver. He had for some days before his death been in a state of melancholy, and imagined himself to be surrounded by enemies who were plotting to take his life. The small majority by which he was elected to the Presidency is also said to have preyed on his spirits.

The Conference of the International Association for the reform and codification of international law was opened at Berne, August 35th, by M. Welti, President of the Swiss Confederation, and M. Koenig, President of the Society of Swiss Jurists. About sixty members were present, including the Japanese Minister in London. Papers were read on "Consular Jurisdiction in the Levant," by Sir Travers Twiss; "Consular Jurisdiction in Japan," by Mr. Tyre, a Japanese gentleman; the "Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables," by Sir James Carmichael; "Literary Copyright," by Sir Travers Twiss; "General Average," by Dr. Wendt; "Limited Partnership," by Mr. Jenkins; "Marriage Laws," by Mr. Alexander; "Testamentary Lands and Matrimonial Rights," by Mr. Tristram. The subject of bankruptcy was also considered, and reports were made by committees on bills of exchange and negotiable securities.

The country was disturbed by earthquakes to an unusual extent; a shock felt at Schaffhausen, in December, was said to be the eighteenth recorded during the year. The scientific societies have begun a systematic investigation of earthquakes, with observers in all parts of the republic who will take notice of all the phenomena of the shocks and the circumstances attendant upon them, whenever they occur.

The East Swiss Geographical Commercial Society of St. Gall has decided to fit out a small exploring party to investigate the special nature of the trade at various points on both coasts of the Red Sea, in order to obtain information respecting the imports of the desert countries with a view to the development of Swiss trade.

TENNESSEE.

The Republicans of Tennessee assembled in State Convention at Nashville, on May 8th, to select twenty-four delegates to the National Republican Convention, and to nominate a candidate for Governor and two Presidential electors for the State at large, with the following results: For Governor, Alvin Hawkins was nominated. The selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention was made as usual. The Presidential electors nominated for the State at large were George Maney and A. A. Taylor. The following platform was unanimously adopted:

The Republican party of Tennessee, in convention assembled, at Nashville, May 8, 1868, do declare as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our devotion to the national Republican party and its principles, as heretofore declared, believing those principles to be founded in political wisdom, and essential to the prosperity and equality of every citizen, and to the main-
tenance of the Union of the States under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the bonds of Tennessee, heretofore deliberately recognized by both the Republican and Democratic parties as legally issued, are a valid indebtedness, binding in law and in morals upon the property and conscience of the State, and that any attempt to impair the obligations of that indebtedness, or to readjust or scale it, or in any other manner to change the letter and spirit of the contract, without the voluntary consent of the bondholders previously, fairly, and understandingly obtained, is downright repudiation and an act of high-handed dishonesty.

Resolved, That any voluntary proposition from our creditors to take less than the face value of their bonds, in consequence of losses incurred by our citizens during the war of the rebellion, should be thankfully and unhesitatingly accepted, and the new contract faithfully and promptly complied with; and we renounce the refusal of the Democratic party to accept the sixty-and-six proposition as the refusal of a liberal and voluntary reduction; and we recognize in said refusal overwhelming evidence that a large majority of the Democratic party intends to repudiate the bonded debt of the State, and thereby to subject our State to the opprobrium of all peoples who regard the contracts of a State with her creditors as of sacred inviolability.

Resolved, That the reasons prompting the Democratic party of Tennessee, and of other States of the South, to repudiate the debts of their respective States, will, when logically carried out, prompt them also to repudiate the entire war debt of the United States; and we hereby declare our solemn judgment to be that, so soon as the repudiating element of the Democratic party has wiped out the debts of their respective States, they will declare in favor of repudiating that debt incurred by the nation in preserving the Union.

Resolved, That we renounce our declarations in favor of free public grammar schools for the education of all the children of the State, we believing that schoolhouses are cheaper than court-houses, and that intelligence is the mother of morality and liberty.

Resolved, That we recognize the rights of the laboring men and women of Tennessee as deserving of our most tender and parental solicitude; and we denounce all legislation that discriminates against the poor and in favor of the rich, believing that the poor should be protected, that labor is the creator of all our wealth, and that, as the result of private enterprise, prosperity except it be based upon perfect harmony between labor and capital.

Resolved, That we are opposed to bringing convict labor into unnecessary competition with free labor, and, as one means of preventing this, we favor the employment of Penitentiary convicts, below a certain grade, on public works and in improving the public roads throughout the State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of law and order, and opposed to mob violence; that we demand the impartial enforcement of the laws everywhere and at all times; that we denounce social ostracism because of political opinion as a standing reproach to a free government, as calculated to discourage the incoming of capital and labor, and as destructive to the business prosperity of the people; that we advocate all measures that promote peace, protect industry, encourage temperance, and advance morality; and we pledge the voices and votes of the Republican party to every good work that will benefit the individual, build up the State, and strengthen the nation.

The Greenback-Labor party, represented by sixty delegates, five among them being colored, held its State Convention at Nashville, on May 22d, when they appointed delegates to the National Greenback Convention, meeting at Chicago on June 9th, and nominated their candidates for Governor and Presidential elec-

tors, as follows: For Governor, R. M. Edwards was nominated by acclamation. As Presidential electors for the State at large were nominated R. M. McKeel, of East Tennessee, and H. M. Hill, of West Tennessee.

To instruct delegates how they should act with their fellow Greenbackers at the general meeting in Chicago, the following resolutions were offered by different members, and adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Chicago Convention of June 9th are hereby instructed to vote for no man for Presidential or Vice-Presidential nominee unless he be an unconditional, uncompromising, outspoken Greenbacker—one who has given unmistakable evidence of having cast his lot with the Greenback party.

Whereas, The dissensions heretofore existing between the two portions of the Greenback party, viz., the Greenback clubs and the National party, ought to be, for the benefit of the entire party should be, healed, in order to more effectually turn our weapons against our common foe: therefore,

Resolved, That our delegates to Chicago be instructed to use every honorable means to effect a reconciliation between the two, in accordance with the old motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

The Secretary of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, We adopt the following as our platform of principles:

1. We oppose all banks of issue.
2. We are in favor of the General Government furnishing the currency of the country.
3. We are in favor of paying the national debt now due and to become due according to the terms of the original contracts.
4. We are opposed to the creation of a bonded indebtedness in any form.
5. We affirm and adopt as part of our platform the resolutions known as the "Weaver resolutions," lately introduced in Congress as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use and convenience of the people, should be issued and its volume regulated by the Government, and not by, or through, the bank corporations of the country; and, when so issued, should be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, that portion of the interest-bearing debt of the United States which shall become redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount $782,000,000, should not be refunded beyond the power of the Government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but should be paid as rapidly as possible and according to contract. To enable the Government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States should be operated to their fullest capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business interests of the country may require.

6. We demand a graduated tax on all incomes above one thousand dollars a year.
7. We favor the regulation of inter-State commerce by Congress, and transportation charges by the State Legislatures.
8. We are in favor of equal taxation of all property owned by individuals or corporations.
9. We favor a thorough system of public-school education; that the Legislature prescribe the textbooks to be used in the schools, prohibit frequent changes of the same, and prevent a monopoly of the sale of the same.

And in relation to the State debt, we declare: Believing that the railroad bonds were issued with-

TENNESSEE.

out authority of law; that they were paid over to railroad companies in violation of the conditions governing their issuance; that the debt in law and in equity is a railroad debt, which the railroads alone should pay: therefore, with these views as to the nature and validity of the debt, we oppose any measure whatever looking to the payment of the same in whole or in any amount whatever, principal or interest.

1. That neither the State of Tennessee nor its citizens are bound in law or morals to pay the bonds issued in aid of the railroads, amounting to $25,000,000, and that such bonds are not part of the State debt.

2. That we are opposed to scaling the railroad bonds, and to any other act recognizing them, because the people of Tennessee do not owe them.

3. That the railroad companies have persistently disregarded the law under which the bonds were issued, and have no grounds of equity to ask the people to aid them, by taxation, to pay for the property and franchises of corporations controlled for private benefit and gain.

4. That the State debt proper should be paid, but, that there may be no misapprehension what the State debt is, we adopt the description of it from the report of the State Comptroller, made in October, 1865, and substantially adhered to by his successors, and which at present embraces the following items, to wit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capitol bonds</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Bank bonds</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Tennessee bonds</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermitage bonds</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Bureau</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in turnpike bonds</td>
<td>79,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,025,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That in the work of sifting the false from the true, and the illegal from the legal, the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties have stood in the way, and united or cooperated to deceive the people by one funding act after another, the aim of which was to wipe out and destroy or conceal the evidence of wrong done, and finally to allure the voters into approval of the crimes of the funding schemers, at the ballot-box, under the cry of a compromise of a debt that the State does not owe.

Resolved, That the members of the State Executive Committee for the respective Congressional districts be urged to a Congressional Convention, not later than the 4th of July, to select Presidential electors, and in default of such assembly and selection, the members of the State Executive Committee for such district shall be empowered to appoint such electors.

The following preamble and resolution, subsequently offered by a member, were also adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, The antagonism of the Republican and Democratic parties keeps alive the passions, prejudices, and hatred of the past, renewing from year to year the sectional idea of a North and South, ever conducive to panic and disorder, to the great neglect of the present duties and suffering of the people, and unmovable in their party pride and ambition of the purposes of the glorious future that awaits a harmonious and undivided whole country: therefore,

Resolved, That we have forever severed our connection with the faction, and we pledge ourselves to the building up of a true national party, in pursuance of the principles embraced in the foregoing platform and resolutions, and that we cordially invite all men, of whatever party affiliation heretofore sustained by them, to join with us in securing to themselves and the whole people their inalienable rights.

The Democrats of Tennessee assembled in State Convention at Nashville, on June 8th, to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention and to nominate Presidential electors, and accomplished their object.

The Democrats met in State Convention again on August 11th, to nominate their candidates for Governor, and determine the policy of the party in the administration of State affairs, the number of delegates in attendance being so great that the hall of the House of Representatives, where the meeting was held, could not contain them, some of the delegations occupying the galleries. The Committee on the Basis of Representation reported to give to each county one delegate for every one hundred votes, and every fraction of fifty or more, which gave for all the ninety-four counties 1,349 delegates, the numerical proportions of these ranging from one in Scott County to eighty-six in Shelby County. This Convention is considered to have been the most numerous of any ever assembled in the city of Nashville, and at the same time the most earnest, though divided in purpose. The contrariety of sentiments severally advocated and adhered to by large numbers among the delegates regarded almost exclusively the State debt, as to its validity, its amount, and the mode of its settlement.

Within the Committee on Resolutions, composed of thirty members, three from each Congressional district, the disagreement on the State debt, while they were deliberating on the draught of a platform, was such that three distinct platforms were reported from that body, and submitted to the Convention for its exclusive adoption—a majority report, signed by twenty-one members, with the chairman at the head of the list, and two minority reports, each signed by four members, and commonly styled the Garner and Johnson reports, from the names of their first subscribers. Each of the three platforms was read to the Convention, the majority one being as follows:

The Democratic party of Tennessee in convention assembled do declare:

1. Our unabated allegiance to the national Democracy, and an unaltering faith in and devotion to its traditions and principles.

2. That we endear the section of the late National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and reaffirm the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform; and pledge our earnest and undivided support to the Democratic nominees as presented to the country by the Cincinnati Convention.

3. That in the nomination of Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and William H. English, of Indiana, for President and Vice-President of the United States, we recognize the complete restoration of fraternal feelings to all sections of our common country.

4. We reassert our opposition to the repudiation of any of the public obligations of the State or Federal Government, and declare that the repudiation of either under any pretense or disguise would be the most direful of evils, moral, financial, and political, and, in the patriotic language of the national Democratic platform, we pledge ourselves to the strict maintenance of the public faith, State or national.

5. We recognize a disposition upon the part of the creditors of the State, in view of the great losses entailed by the late war, the great depression of business, and the general shrinkage in values, to make a liberal reduction in both the principal and interest of our
bonds of indebtedness, and we declare that we favor a prompt settlement by the Legislature with our creditors upon the best terms that can be agreed upon as a result of negotiation.

6. Resolved, That we demand the most rigid economy in the administration of all the public affairs of the State and national Government, the suppression of all extravagances in public expenditure, the reduction of all salaries and fees of office, so far as can be done consistently with the proper discharge of public offices, and the strictest honesty in the management and application of all public revenues.

7. Resolved, That we regard a thoroughly organized system of public instruction as a matter of the utmost importance to the people of our State, and pledge our united support to its institutions of learning and to the maintenance and better perfection and development of our system of public schools.

8. Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the usurpations of the Republican party, and we recognize the fact that the administration of the Government, both State and Federal, by that party, will, under its rapid strides to centralization, soon result in the destruction of our republican form of government.

9. That, in view of the complaints coming up from every part of the State against the policy of the railroads discriminating against local freight and passengers, and in favor of through freight and passengers it is the sense of this Convention that the coming Legislature shall pass a law requiring the railroads to do justice to the trade and business of the State.

The two minority reports, agreeing generally with the majority on other points, dissent from it in regard to the State debt by making its settlement, and consequently its amount, ultimately depend on the people’s judgment expressed for that purpose by a direct vote, through in effect ways, as follows: The Garner report says, in section 4:

We are unalterably opposed to any settlement of the State debt by the Legislature until the same has been first submitted to the people, at a separate election, and ratified by their free voices at the ballot-box.

The Johnson report, in the ninth and last section or paragraph:

We favor a compromise and settlement of the State’s bonds on terms that can be honorably obtained; and we favor the inauguration by the next Legislature of measures for a just and honorable settlement with the creditors of the State; and that any settlement proposed to the Legislature by the creditors be for orders thereon by the succeeding Legislature to be finally canvassed, and such settlement, when effected, shall be final.

The final result of the very warm debate which was held was as follows:

The Johnson minority report was first put to vote on a motion to lay it on the table, which passed—yeas 740, nays 580. A motion made on the following day to take this report from the table was, after another long-protracted discussion, lost—nays 781, yeas 579.

The Garner minority report was put upon the question whether it should be substituted for the majority report, and it was voted down—nays 849, yeas 470.

The majority report was adopted—yeas 825, nay 455.

On the day previous to the adoption of the majority report, a delegate proposed, as an addition and amendment to it, the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to making corpo receivable for dues to the State, and we demand that no settlement be made which embodies such a feature.

Upon the adoption of the majority report being announced, and the motion made by a member that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor, about one hundred and sixty delegates left the hall in a body, organized themselves elsewhere into a State Convention of the Democracy of Tennessee, observing all the usual forms of convention proceedings, and nominated S. F. Wilson as the Democratic candidate for Governor, by acclamation, and, by acclamation also, adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of Tennessee, represented in convention by its delegates, who have been elsewhere denied the right to reflect the will of the party and the people, by the opposition of men assuming to be the managers and masters of the Democratic party, by the combination of its enemies and the mistakes of its friends, by the manipulation and fraud of the vast railroad corporations who have their iron grasp upon the liberty of the people, and are determined to destroy it, and who, to perpetuate their power, have labored assiduously in every manner, even to the furnishing of free tickets and free passes to many delegates to the State Convention, and are determined to uphold them and their action, and deny to the people not only their rights, but to take from them also the privilege of voting upon them; and they brought here all the power which they could secure to express the State Convention in their interest, and override the expressed will of the State, and this power has united with the small element of the Democratic minority of the State Convention, and in such combination have been able to stifle the voice of the people, in the rejection of Democratic doctrine, and in denial of the only right the people have been able to secure after years of struggle and contest, the right to settle for themselves by direct vote their alleged indebtedness. And that combination have asserted in unequivocal terms their determination to have the debt of the railroads paid by the people of the State, while the holders of the railroad claims have declared the railroads owe the debt, and are now, by suit, trying to enforce its collection against them.

Regarding, as we do, such combinations as destructive of the liberty and prosperity of the people, and such doctrines as monstrous subversions of every principle of democracy and of justice, we refuse to surrender to them the sovereignty of the masses we represent, and, in justice to our people, we stand with them—the Democracy of Tennessee—and decline to abandon their principles at the behest of such an alliance; and, therefore,

We denounce the action of such combination, pretending to be a State Democratic Convention, as undemocratic; and, as a platform of Democratic principles, on which we invite the support of the Democratic party and all friends of true Democracy, we declare

We approve the national platform adopted at Cincinnati, and heartily endorse the nomination of Hancock and English.

We declare our allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party; the right of the majority to rule; the subordination of the military to the civil authority; opposition to fraud and violence, and the supremacy of law and judicial and economical administration of the State and national Governments.

We favor the adjustment and speedy payment of the State debt proper.
We deny the validity against the State of all that part of our alleged indebtedness represented by bonds issued for or on account of railroads, and declare they shall be left for settlement where they belong, in the judicial controversy between the bondholders and the railroads.

We deny the validity of bonds issued for war interest, and assert that the demand for such interest and its concession by men pretending to represent the State at a time when we were disfranchised, is a crime against the people, and no part of such debt shall be recognized in any settlement to be made.

We declare that in no event, upon any settlement, shall the coupons be made receivable for taxes.

We recognize the sovereignty and supremacy of the people, and declare that no settlement of any part of our alleged indebtedness shall be made which is not first submitted to them for ratification or rejection at the ballot-box at a special election to be held for that purpose only.

We favor the widest dissemination of intelligence among the masses, and will encourage and promote the most liberal and efficient free-school system.

We oppose the competition of convicts with free labor, and favor the enactment of such wise and salutary laws as shall restrain it, so far as the best interests of the free laboring people shall require.

We favor such regulation of the taxes as shall lift a part of the burden from the shoulders of the laboring land-owners and place it on railroads, capitalists, incomes, and salaries.

We favor the enactment of such laws as will secure the collection of railroad taxes, and will compel the railroads to deal justly with the people of the State, and prevent unjust discrimination between through and local freights.

On this platform of principles we invite the cooperation of the honest men of all parties.

Before the final adjournment of this Convention, commonly called that of the Repudiators, its president appointed a State Executive Committee, consisting of fifteen members, chosen in equal numbers from the three grand divisions of the State—East, Middle, and West Tennessee.

The regular State Convention, in the Hall of Representatives, after the majority report on the platform had been adopted, on the third day of its session proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. John W. Wright, of Shelby, was unanimously declared the nominee.

The Republican nominee was elected by an exceedingly great majority over either of his two Democratic competitors. The aggregate number of votes polled in the State for Governor at this election was 243,596, of which Mr. Hawkins had 103,964; Mr. Wright, 78,783; Mr. Wilson, 57,188; Mr. Edwards, 3,459. Two votes were reckoned scattering.

The Legislature was divided as follows: In the Senate—Democrats 15, Republicans 10; in the House of Representatives—Democrats 36, Republicans 87, Greenbackers 1.

As to Congressmen, the Republicans had three of their candidates elected—in the first, second, and tenth Congressional districts; the Democrats seven of theirs—in the third and following districts to the ninth, inclusive.

The Forty-second General Assembly of Tennessee met at Nashville, on January 3, 1881, and the two Houses were duly organized.

By prudent legislation the expenses of the State government have been steadily reduced, while the population has largely increased. The census of 1880 returns it at 1,542,469.

The literary education of youth is well cared for, and progressing. The State University is reported to be in a flourishing condition, and the common-school system as accomplishing the best results. The summaries presented show an increase in enrollment and average attendance, and a larger number of schools taught and of teachers employed. The reports of county superintendents, with a few exceptions, indicate also a better class of instruction, a higher standard of teaching, and a spirit of improvement in all the details of school management. The school population in Tennessee, white and colored, the number of her free schools, and of pupils enrolled, are given in the subjoined official statement, embracing six years—1875 to 1880:

### SCHOOL POPULATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Colored</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>810,745</td>
<td>105,241</td>
<td>915,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>810,813</td>
<td>105,319</td>
<td>916,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>810,883</td>
<td>111,588</td>
<td>922,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>816,317</td>
<td>112,190</td>
<td>928,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>897,652</td>
<td>112,548</td>
<td>910,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>409,532</td>
<td>141,560</td>
<td>551,092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Colored</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>8,127</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>8,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>8,070</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>8,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>8,140</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>9,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>4,205</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>5,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>4,085</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>5,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>4,554</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>5,742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PUPILS ENROLLED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Colored</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>(not classified)</td>
<td>(not classified)</td>
<td>19,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>(not classified)</td>
<td>(not classified)</td>
<td>19,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>171,005</td>
<td>49,065</td>
<td>220,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>206,180</td>
<td>54,102</td>
<td>260,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>209,350</td>
<td>55,929</td>
<td>265,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>209,430</td>
<td>60,031</td>
<td>269,461</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The charitable and other public institutions in the State are generally under excellent management in all respects, realizing the purposes of their existence.

There is no reform school in Tennessee for the correction and education of wayward youth, the offending ones among them, who are not few, being committed to the State Prison, mixed up, as it were, with the adult hardened convicts under sentence. There are at present in the Penitentiary 209 State prisoners, whose ages range between twelve and twenty years, and 637 between twenty and thirty years.

The whole number of convicts in the Penitentiary on December 1, 1880, and at the same date in 1878, as well as of those discharged, pardoned, and deceased during the interval of the said two years, with other particulars,
appears from the following statistical tables, officially published:

| Number of convicts December 1, 1876 | 1,138 |
| Number of convicts received since December 1, 1876 | 1,104 |
| Number of escaped convicts recaptured | 29 |
| **Total** | **2,268** |

| Number of convicts December 1, 1859 | 1,241 |
| Discharged under the acts of 1846 and 1870 | 621 |
| Discharged at expiration of sentence | 60 |
| Died | 13 |
| Paroled | 81 |
| Escaped | 66 |
| Released by order of Court | 8 |
| Remanded for new trial and released | 4 |
| **Total** | **1,241** |

The convicts are now confined at the following places:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At main prison, Nashville</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Scott mines, Grundy County</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Coal Creek mines, Anderson County</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Eakley's farm, Bashby County</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Specific's farm, Davidson County</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,241</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these 1,241 convicts, the number of white persons is 420—males 409, females 11; colored 821—males 790, females 31. Among them there are 507 married persons and 734 single.

**TEXAS.** The opposite political parties of Texas, besides holding their conventions to select delegates to the National Conventions that were to assemble in June at Chicago and Cincinnati respectively, also assembled in State Conventions, to choose their nominees for State officers and Presidential electors.

The Greenbackers, so called, convened at Austin, on June 23rd, and continued in session two days, one hundred and forty-eight delegates from all sections of the State being present. About twenty among the delegates were colored. The nominations were as follows: For Governor, W. H. Hamman; Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Givens; Attorney-General, — Jenkins; Comptroller, Ward Taylor; State Treasurer, — Guffin; Commissioner of the General Land Office, R. T. Kennedy; Presidential electors for the State at large, H. L. Bentley and Andrew Young.

The following platform was adopted:

We, the representatives of the Greenback party of Texas, in convention assembled, view with pride the action of the National Greenback-Labor party of the United States, in convention at Chicago, and most cordially and heartily ratify and endorse the platform of principles adopted, and candidates nominated by said convention.

Section 1. Realizing the fact that there exist great abuses and wrongs in the administration of the State government, under the control and management of the party in power, we condemn the Democratic party of Texas for its wasteful and extravagant expenditure of money in the administration of the government, and demand a reduction in governmental expenditures.

Section 2. We demand a reduction in the rate of taxation from 50 to 75 cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property.

Section 3. We demand that the occupation-tax and the substitution thereof of a graduated income-tax.

Section 4. We demand the prompt abolition of all useless offices, and a general and radical decrease of all public salaries, and that county officers shall not be allowed to receive exceeding $1,500 per annum for their services, and, whenever practicable, especially in judicial offices, compensation should be fixed by special salaries; and, further, that in future the government of Texas shall be conducted on the strictest business principles and on the most economical plan.

Section 5. We favor a radical change in our cumbersome and expensive judicial system, and demand a more economical and effective system.

Section 6. We demand the repeal of the iniquitous road law, poll-tax law, and law for the collection of ad valorem taxes from delinquents.

Section 7. We demand the repeal of the present pretense of a school law, and the establishment of an efficient system of public free schools, and demand the appropriation by the Legislature of the full constitutional limit of one fourth of the general revenue for that purpose.

Section 8. Believing it to be the part of wisdom to preserve the public-school lands of Texas as the basis of a grand school fund, we demand the immediate repeal of all laws providing for the sale of the same, other than to actual settlers, in quantities of not more than one hundred and sixty acres to any one purchaser.

Section 9. We demand that the public domain of Texas be reserved for a permanent school fund, and for the benefit of actual settlers under the homestead laws, and a repeal of the law providing for the sale thereof.

Section 10. Believing that labor is the basis of all wealth and prosperity, and that an increase in population will add to the material wealth of Texas, we demand that all workers in Texas should be offered to all honest and intelligent immigrants to come to assist in the development of the resources of the great State.

Section 11. We demand a modification of the Sunday law.

Section 12. We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the bell-punch law.

Section 13. We demand a perfect and positive protection that will guarantee safety both to the settler and the vast interest of our herdsman.

Section 14. We denounce all laws restricting the right of suffrage, or impairing the secrecy of the ballot-box, and any legislative interference with the free exercise of religious opinion by the people of this State. The Greenback party everywhere denounces the attempt ed disfranchisement of citizens as a crime, whether committed by Republicans or Bourbon Democrats in Texas.

Section 15. That we are unqualifiedly opposed to convict-labor coming in conflict with honest labor, and demand the repeal of all laws permitting the same.

Section 16. The heroes whose valor wrested this State from the Government of Mexico deserve the profoundest gratitude of a generous people, and we demand payment of an annual pension to the survivors of that incredible struggle.

Section 17. We remember with profound gratitude the struggles of the fathers of Texas in defense of the right of themselves and their fellow-citizens, and, viewing the government which they consecrated with their sufferings and cemented with their blood as a rich and inestimable boon handed down by them to us, we are pledged to aid in every way possible in securing its prosperity, and will oppose with all the earnestness of our nature every step looking to the destruction or the impairing of its integrity.

Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we most cordially invite the cooperation of all men in Texas, regardless of their antecedents and political affiliations, who love the soil of their State and the prosperity of her people more than party, however differing with us on other questions, substantially agreeing with us in their allegiance and support.

The Democrats assembled in State Convention, at Dallas, on the 11th of August, and
TEXAS.

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ted a full ticket, as follows: For Gov-
dran M. Roberts; Lieutenant-Governor,
torey; Treasurer, Francis R. Lubbock;
oller, W. M. Brown; Attorney-Gen-
H. McLeary; Commissioner of the 1st
ral, W. C. Walsh; Judge of the
art of Appeals, J. M. Hurt; Presiden-
tors (State at large), J. W. Throck-
and R. B. Hubbard.
elaborating upon the platform, there
agreement among the members of the
the Resolutions, in consequence of
planning to submit the
ion, the one signed by twenty-four,
er by seven members of the said com-
After the reading of both documents,
avention adopted the majority report,
as follows:
Democratic party of Texas, in convention as-
declares, Heartily approves the declarations of prin-
side by the Democratic National Con-
at Cincinnati, and cordially endorses its nomi-
ning them the united and enthusiastic sup-
be Democrats. They favor the free coinage and full remonetization.
favor such action by Congress, within its
ional power, as will prevent unjust discrimi-
and exorbitant rates of charges for the trans-
x. Inter-state commerce, and in regard to the maintenance of a practical system of
schools of the utmost importance, and to favor the largest appropriation, within con-
al limits, justified by the financial condition
ce. And we favor the adoption by the next
are of appropriate measures looking to the
vestment of the state, and maintenance of 4 the University of
repudiate as false the charge that the Demo-
try of Texas has been opposed to immigra-
, while the Constitution prohibits the use of
oney for the support of a bureau of immigra-
urge the next Legislature to make ample pro-
 the collection and dissemination of statistics
our agricultural and other resources, to
that all seeking new homes, knowing our
antages, may settle in our midst, extending a
most cordial welcome.
suffering and losses of our people on the
enlist our deepest sympathy, and we pledge
 energetic efforts to afford them adequate pro-
a person and in property, and demand of the
Government that protection for our people
ed to which they are entitled under the la-
tion of the United States, and which they
er yet received.
enjoin upon the next Legislature the duty of
ch such constitutional amendments as will
more efficient judiciary system.
favor the most vigorous enforcement of the
laws, not alone against all lawlessness and crime,
ge the Democratic party of Texas to hold all
 to the fullest measure of duty and responsi-
that behalf.
agree the Democratic party of Texas to hold all
to the fullest measure of duty and responsi-
be safely done.
disagreement between the two reports
chiefs to the system of public free
in the State; to the sale of the State
land; in regard to the terms of pur-
quantity sold to each purchaser; to
the encouragement to immigration of foreign-
ers into Texas for settlement; and to the
protection of the sparsely-settled, unorganized
aries in the State. On these points the mi-
ority report seemed to express more defined
views in detail, and to require a more energetic
action on the part of the Legislature and the
Executive for the successful carrying out of
the respective measures.

The Republican party assembled in State
Convention at Hearne, on the 25th of August,
when the nominations of their candidates were
as follows: For Governor, E. J. Davis; Lieuten-
ant-Governor, A. Siemering; State Treasurer,
—Thomas; State Comptroller, S. D. Wood;
Attorney-General, W. O. Hutcherson; Com-
missoner of the General Land-Office, Jacob
Heuchler; Judge of the Court of Appeals, J.
Williamson.

The sheriffs of Texas held their annual con-
vention at Dallas early in August. In his
official address to the meeting, Sheriff Corwin
stated that a larger number of fugitives from
justice had been captured and brought to trial
by the State constabulary during the year than
in the preceding one. He pointed to the great
difficulties met with by a peace-officer in the
discharge of his duty, owing to the numberless
ways of escape open to criminals in the vast-
ness of the unsettled portions of Texas, and to
such facilities for evading arrest when pursued,
or conviction when arrested and held to trial,
as were afforded them by the criminal laws and
criminal procedure, both of which he averred
to be exceedingly defective. As the present
discharge of a sheriff’s duty, when pursuing
malefactors for arrest, and when holding them
for trial and punishment, gives him the best
means and opportunities for ascertaining the
defects of the penal law or procedure, with a
view chiefly to have these defects fully set forth
and presented to the Legislature, and thereby
to secure a thorough correction of them, the
following resolutions were adopted by the Con-
vention:

1. We disclaim all effort or inclination upon the part
of this association to increase the fees now allowed by
law to sheriffs, but we rely upon the wisdom of our
Legislature to so regulate them as to justly compen-
sate us for services rendered and money expended.

2. We believe that the peculiar relations which
sheriffs sustain to the execution of the criminal law in
this State discover to them many defects therein
which would escape the attention of the most careful
and conscientious legislator, and that it is our duty as
well as privilege, as sheriffs, to call the attention of
our Legislature to such defects, to the end that in its
wisdom it may make such changes and corrections as
will promote the prompt and faithful execution of
every provision of our penal code and code of crimi-
nal procedure.

3. Believing that the proper preparation of such
suggestions to the Legislature would require more
time and deliberation than this association can at pres-
ent bestow; and believing it to be all-important that
such suggestions be so formulated as to present fully
and particularly the views of the sheriffs of Texas:

4. We, therefore, suggest that this association ap-
point a committee of five to prepare a bill, or bills,
fully embodying the changes or corrections in the
law which this association deems necessary to be made.

5. That the members of this body who are present, as well as our brethren who are absent, and the executive officers of the State generally, be requested to correspond with the chairman of said committee, before the first day of November next, giving fully their views upon the needed changes and corrections in our criminal laws.

6. That said committee, at some convenient time and place, after November 1st, meet and formulate for the Legislature such bill, or bills, as will fully express the wishes and suggestions of the association.

7. That said committee be also charged with the duty of having said bill, or bills, properly presented and referred at the next session of our Legislature, thus bringing our suggestions squarely before them, and preventing the silent evasion which alone was accorded us at its last session.

8. It is believed that each sheriff in Texas should be supplied with printed copies of the work of said committee as soon as the same is completed, to the end that he may secure the support of his immediate representative in securing the passage of such bills.

9. Whether the last suggestion is the will of the association, or not, still we urge upon every sheriff in the State the supreme necessity, by himself and through his friends, of securing the earnest support of his representative in effecting these needed reforms, and it is believed that, if we can bring our representatives fully under-stand the difficulties in the way of a prompt and efficient administration of our criminal laws, they can but be with us in this attempt to protect the fair name and fame of our beloved State.

The State election of November 2d resulted in favor of the Democratic party, whose nominees were generally elected. The aggregate number of votes polled in the State for Governor was 284,548, of which the Democratic candidate received 166,102; the Republican, 64,382; the Greenback, 38,721; the remaining 139 votes were reckoned scattering. In 1878 the distribution of the votes for Governor among the competing parties was—Democratic candidate, 158,938; Republican, 23,402; Greenback, 55,602.

In regard to the election of members of the Legislature, the political complexion of that body is as follows: In the Senate—twenty-nine Democrats, two Republicans; in the House of Representatives—sixty-nine Democrats, six Independent Democrats, seven Republicans, three Greenbackers. The Democrats claimed for their party, as the result of the election, a gain of one Senator and four Representatives. Among the members returned for either House, the number of persons engaged in the law profession is twenty-three of the thirty-one Senators and thirty-seven of the eighty-five Representatives.

The members-elect of the Seventeenth Legislature of the State assembled at Austin on January 11, 1881, when both Houses were organized by the election of their respective officers.

The State census, taken in 1880, shows the population of Texas to be above one million and a half, or nearly twice as numerous as it was in 1870.

The State tax paid by the people on their property of all kinds is assessed at the rate of fifty cents for every hundred dollars; the aggregate sum annually received into the public Treasury from this source being somewhat more than $1,500,000, as the entire value of taxable property in the State amounts to $300,525,437. The summary table of totals hereinafter subjoined represents the various kinds of such property, as classified and valued in the taxrolls for 1879:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land, 88,100,029 acres, valued at.</td>
<td>$189,064,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town lots</td>
<td>45,000,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroads, 1,769 miles</td>
<td>14,471,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegraph lines, 2,688 miles</td>
<td>32,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land certificates</td>
<td>40,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamboats, sailing-vessels, etc.</td>
<td>127,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriages, wagons, etc.</td>
<td>4,142,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers' tools, etc.</td>
<td>3,708,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials and manufactured articles.</td>
<td>470,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses and mules, 988,760 head</td>
<td>16,561,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle, 8,349,170 head</td>
<td>19,568,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine, 4,564,504 head</td>
<td>130,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, 2,366,508 head</td>
<td>8,244,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats, 335,729 head</td>
<td>198,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs, 1,989,046 head</td>
<td>2,926,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods, ware, and merchandise</td>
<td>17,001,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>4,314,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$205,363,407</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The poll-tax assessed for the same year on 286,294 polls, two dollars per caput, adds $320,-588 to the amount of the aforesaid tax on property; the public revenue from these two sources for 1879 is $232,928,326.67.

The annual expenditures of the State government for all purposes, ordinary and extraordinary, are less than the receipts from the said two taxes by above a hundred thousand dollars, as appears from the following statement of such expenditures embodied by the State Comptroller in his report for the two fiscal years ended March 1, 1879, and March 1, 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878-79</td>
<td>$1,411,709</td>
<td>$1,111,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-80</td>
<td>$1,411,709</td>
<td>$1,111,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual current expenses</td>
<td>$1,411,709</td>
<td>$1,111,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses for permanent public works</td>
<td>$1,411,709</td>
<td>$1,111,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements, buildings, etc.</td>
<td>$1,411,709</td>
<td>$1,111,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary and occasional expenses</td>
<td>$1,411,709</td>
<td>$1,111,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on account of public debt</td>
<td>$1,411,709</td>
<td>$1,111,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses of government for all purposes from taxation</td>
<td>$1,411,709</td>
<td>$1,111,253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The charitable institutions in Texas are well provided for by the State. The appropriations for the maintenance of the Lunatic Asylum, the Deaf-Mutes, and the Blind, during the last two years, were $77,433.89, $34,607.13, $34,592.87 respectively; the sum expended on each of these institutions in the second year was by several thousands greater than in the first.

For the public schools, the State's expenditures during the same period of time was $1,020,092.49; of which total $640,000 were paid in the first year, $380,092.49 in the second. For payments made on account of schools the year is reckoned from August 31st. The total amount expended on them for all purposes within that period was $1,682,485. The total school expense for 1880 was $717,485; for the previous year, $915,000.
The number of public free schools in operation in 1879 was 5,804 in 145 counties; and for 1880, 111 counties, heard from up to March 1st, had 4,648 schools in operation, estimating their total number in the State at 6,500. The average school-term for each year has been four months. The children of school age in the State numbered about 230,000.

In the Sam Houston Normal School, at Huntsville, the number of students in attendance in April, 1880, was 109; thirty among whom graduated in June, to be employed as teachers in the public free schools, having received a thorough training for that purpose within their own State. The principal of this school estimates that the number of its students hereafter will be double what it has been.

The Praire View Normal School, established in Waller County for colored students, and first opened on October 6, 1879, with twelve State and four local students, has grown up so rapidly within a few months that on March 1, 1880, the number of students attending it was forty-nine.

The condition of public instruction in Harris County, and probably in the other districts of Texas, during the four years last past, has steadily gained in the lengthened time of tuition and in the lessemed cost of maintaining the schools, especially with regard to the compensation paid to teachers.

As a public endowment and permanent fund for educational and charitable purposes, the subjoined quantities of State lands were for sale in Texas at the close of the year 1880, the proceeds to be funded and the income applied exclusively to the advancement of the above-named objects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School lands (acres)</th>
<th>30,000,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University lands</td>
<td>319,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum lands</td>
<td>407,615</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of the State Penitentary in Texas, as officially represented, is improved in many respects, and generally better than it had been for a number of years. The number and employment of the State prisoners have been as follows: "In February, 1881, the total number of convicts, including 31 United States convicts, was 1,983, an increase of 242 since the last report, in November, 1878. The increase has been gradual. The total number of pardons delivered during that period was 84. . . During the same period there were 522 discharged, 174 deaths, and 244 escapes. . . To the employment of the convicts, there were 933 of them at regular prison work in Huntsville; 233 building the new brick penitentiary; 127 at the iron-foundry in Marion County; 146 on the Texas Pacific and International and Great Northern Railways; 174 cutting wood on the line of the first-named road; 933 at work on plantations in Brazos River Valley; 15 at saw-mills; and 21 hired out as servants in private homes."

TURKEY, an empire in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. The reigning sovereign is Sultan Abdul-Hamid II, born September 28, 1842. He succeeded his older brother, Sultan Murad V, August 81, 1876. The heir-presumptive to the throne is his brother, Mehemet Reshid Efendi, born November 8, 1844. The total area of Turkey, inclusive of all dependencies, was estimated in 1880 at 2,119,800 square miles, with a population of 45,678,000. (For other statistics, see "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879.)

The British ambassador at Constantinople had suspended official relations with the Porte two days before the new year began, although a kind of semi-official intercourse was still maintained, because a demand which he had made for the release of a Turkish priest who had been condemned to death for translating parts of the Bible into the Turkish language had not been complied with. The case arose out of the arrest of a German missionary named Köller, an agent of an English missionary society, for distributing Christian tracts among Mussulman subjects. A Turkish ulema, Ahmed Tevfik, had taken part in the preparation of the tracts, and was condemned as a Mahomedan who had published matter contrary to the faith. Sir Henry Layard had sent a communication to the Government, demanding the restitution of Mr. Köller's papers, the release of Ahmed Tevfik, and the dismissal from their posts of the chief of police, Hafiz Pasha, who was said to have ordered Ahmed Tevfik's arrest, and of the military commandant of Van, who had used insulting language toward England and the British consul agents in Turkey. The Porte replied that Mr. Köller was a German subject, and denied that Ahmed Tevfik had been sentenced to death. The German Government interested itself in the matter, out of regard to the nationality of Mr. Köller; and at length the Sultan, with his own hands, delivered to the British ambassador the papers of the missionary, which had been confiscated. An assurance was given that Ahmed Tevfik should be released and treated well. The dismissal of Hafiz Pasha was waived, upon his statement that he was ignorant of the arrest till it had taken place; and he was shortly afterward invested with the grand cordon of the order of the Medjidie.

Sir Henry Layard resumed official relations with the Porte on the 2d of January. The Sultan promised to assist the family of Ahmed Tevfik; but, in reply to a demand that the sentence passed upon him should be annulled, the Turkish Government pointed out that the religious Fatwas condemning the mullah did not constitute a judgment, and that, therefore, there was no necessity for canceling it. A few days later, a note, addressed by the Porte to Sir Henry Layard, reviewing and replying to the three points of the demand which he had made concerning this affair, was published. It argued that the proceedings of the Porte were justified by the seizure of his papers, which were only returned to him out of regard for Eng-
land; that Ahmed Tevfik deserved the punishment awarded to him, in conformity with the religious laws of the country, and that he was liberated only by the clemency of the Sultan; and expressed satisfaction at the resumption of official relations with Sir Henry Layard. Hadiz Pasha gave an explanation of his part in the affair, which was accepted as satisfactory; and it was agreed that Ahmed Tevfik should be removed to an island having a Christian population. The exchange of notes on the subject, however, still continued. Sir Henry Layard refused to accept the principle laid down by the Turkish officers that a foreigner might be arrested, provided his ambassador were informed of the fact within twenty-four hours of the event. The aspect of the case in view of the Treaty of Berlin was reviewed. Saws Pasha insisted that the seizure of Mr. Köller's papers was justified, and that the release of Ahmed Tevfik was an act of grace on the part of the Sultan. Sir Henry Layard recognized the good intentions of the Sultan, and was disposed to consider the matter settled. Negotiations were continued in January and February between Sir Henry Layard and Saws Pasha for the constitution of a Protestant community in Turkey, under the direction of a chief ecclesiastic, for whom the British ambassador claimed the privileges of a Patriarch. The Porte, however, insisted upon certain restrictions in respect to these privileges.

The Council of Ministers concluded the discussion of the budget in March. It was resolved to introduce the gold standard with the Turkish pound as the monetary basis, its value being fixed at one hundred piasters. The revenue from all sources was required to be paid into the Treasury in gold, but provision was made for the acceptance of the debased metallic currency in payment of arrears due the Government at the rate of two hundred piasters to the Turkish pound. Reductions of nearly thirty per cent., which it was proposed to realize from the abolition of certain of the Ottoman embassies abroad, were decided upon in the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Other retrenchments included reductions in the salaries of many of the state officers. The Government also resolved to double the land-tax, in order to balance the budget.

A decree fixing the value of the medjide at nineteen instead of twenty piasters, the effect of which involved a depreciation of the currency and a loss to the public of six or seven million pounds, was the occasion of great discontent and some serious disturbances. Business was suspended in Creta. In Aleppo, the Mussulmans denounced the Christians as the cause of the poverty of the Government. At Damascus, the traders refused to accept the metallic money with which the soldiers had been paid, and trouble arose. Similar scenes took place in other towns, and a peti- tion by the Pasha, Governor of Syria, declared that he could not guarantee the carrying out of the measure, and that it was likely to be attended with grave consequences. The Austrian chargé d'affaires remonstrated against the depreciation of the currency, because it involved a change in the construction of the treaty with Austria. Sir Henry Layard informed the Government that the payment of customs, light-house, and sanitary dues would be made under protest, because the depreciation was equivalent to an increase of those duties. Sir Henry Layard also formally protested against an arrangement which had been entered into by the Porte with the Galata bankers, declaring that the indirect taxes had already been hypothe-
cated to the English bondholders.

The budget was criticised by the Minister of the Interior, Mahmoud Nidim Pasha, who declared that the estimates of revenue were illusory. He refused to give the proof of his allegations when asked to do so by the officers whom the Sultan had designated to examine his objections, saying it was the duty of the Council to point out the inaccuracies of the estimates. The Sultan then referred the budget to the Council, which proceeded to examine the details in the presence of Khreiddin and Safvet Pashas. On the conclusion of the examination and discussion, Said Pasha proposed that, in view of the opposition it had met with, the budget should be signed afresh by all the Ministers, notwithstanding that it had been already signed. All the Ministers who were present assented to the proposition and attached their signatures to the document, except Mahmoud Nidim Pasha, who left the Council. The budget was approved by the Sultan. The Government suffered great stringency for the want of money. A reduction in the number of departments of the Imperial Council was ordered as a measure of economy; the telegraph service was impeded on account of the want of means to pay the operatives. When in the latter part of April, the Sultan ordered three battalions to Yemen to subdue the restant tribes of southwestern Arabia, the small sum required for transport and maintenance could not be raised. All the principal bankers of Galata were applied to in vain, and his Majesty had finally to content himself with dispatching three engineers to try to protect the scanty garrisons on the spot by constructing earthworks.

The Ottoman Bank in September made an advance to the Government of £50,000 Turkish. Early in October the British and French Governments, having claimed from the Porte the payment of the funds for the coupon of the loan of 1855, the Porte applied to the bankers who farmed the indirect taxes to advance the amount required out of the sum which had been set apart for the foreign bondholders. The bankers declined to accede to the request until the Government had come to an arrangement on the matter with the holders of bonds of all the other loans. The Government a few
days afterward issued a notice inviting the bondholders to appoint delegates to represent them at Constantinople in the arrangement of a thorough and practical solution of the question of the floating debt and the Russian war indemnity would be taken into consideration in connection with the new arrangement. The British and Italian ambassadors objected to the proposal of the Porte to enter into direct negotiations with the bondholders, and signified a demand for the appointment of an International Commission in accordance with the eighteenth protocol of the Treaty of Berlin. Their suggestion was declined, on the ground that the Sultan was opposed to European interference with the internal affairs of the empire. In answer to a question by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the International Commission would imply any guardianship of Turkish finance, Mr. Goschen replied that executive functions were not contemplated. In the mean time, the credit of the Government was gradually depreciating, and it was with great difficulty that it succeeded in getting from the bankers in November half the amount of the advance it asked, with which to make the customary payment of arrears to the civil officers and troops. The amounts paid were considerably short of what was due, and nothing was paid to the navy. The Stock Exchange Committees of London and Paris, according to the "Vakit" of Constantinople, signified their willingness in December to accept the Porte's proposal for a financial arrangement as the basis of negotiations. The London "Morning Post," with a view of showing that the financial situation of the empire was not so desperate as it seemed, published a statement in December that the Porte had, during the past year, paid one million pounds of its floating debt in cash, and would have by the end of the year five hundred thousand pounds in the Ottoman Bank at the disposal of its bondholders.

Trouble arose with the Albanians during the negotiations for the rectification of the Montenegro frontiers, on account of their opposition to the surrender of any Albanian territory. In April a proclamation was issued by the leaders of the Albanian League, declaring that Europe had created a principality for the Bulgarians, had delivered Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, had endowed Servia and Montenegro with increased territory and independence, and had given Roumelia autonomy; but Albania had received nothing. The Albanians, it added, must claim the right to create a state for themselves. The paper was signed by Ali Pasha and the secular and ecclesiastical chiefs of the Mohammedan and Roman Catholic tribes. A conference was held at Scutari, May 29th, when the party which was adverse to offensive action, after some time, gave in to the decision of the powers, proved to be predominant, and it was decided to address another memorandum to the consular corps. The result of the conference was said to be to widen still more the breach that already existed between the Mohammedan and Roman Catholic chieftains. The representatives of the Albanian League sent a dispatch to Mr. Gladstone congratulating him on his appointment as First Minister of the Crown, and invoking "the exalted protection of the English nation for the cause of their territorial integrity and the preservation of their rights, to which they had devoted their efforts and their life."

The attitude of the Porte toward the powers, in view of the proceedings that were taken with reference to securing the enforcement of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, was, in the mean time, becoming more equivocal. A conference of the powers had been called to meet at Berlin, June 18th, to consider the question of the rectification of the Greek and Montenegrin frontiers, and reforms in Armenia, and the Porte seemed to be acting under a policy of resistance. Excitement prevailed at Constantinople, and European residents began to be anxious about their personal safety. A council of the nemes, called to consider whether Veli Mohammed, the assassin of the Russian Colonel Commeroff, should be executed, and whether European intervention in Turkish affairs should be accepted, decided both questions in the negative. The Sheik-ul-Islam refused to sign the order for the execution of Veli Mohammed. The Ministers cultivated the fanatical party. A part, however, including even some of the officers, were pleased with the idea of a European intervention; and Musurus Pasha, at a Cabinet council, endeavored to reassure the Ministers respecting the course of the English Government, and the mission of Mr. Goschen. Said Pasha was, however, notoriously opposed to any concession being made to English representations, and the Ministry had not yet been brought to believe that any united action of Europe with regard to their dominions was possible.

Mr. Goschen arrived at Therapia, the headquarters of the embassy on the Bosphorus, on the special mission on which he had been dispatched by the new British Government, May 30th, and Sir Henry Layard left Constantinople on the 2d of June. Mr. Goschen was given an audience with the Sultan on the 3d of June, when, having presented his credentials, he said it was his first duty to fulfill his mission to the satisfaction of the Queen, who had confided it to him. At the same time, he should be happy if during his stay, which would be limited, he could assist in bringing about an amelioration of the condition of the Sultan's subjects, without distinction of race or religion, which he was convinced his Majesty ardently desired. Mr. Goschen afterward had a private interview with the Sultan, which lasted half an hour. The Sultan, in his reply to Mr. Goschen, said that his most lively desire was to promote prosperity and order in the em-
pire, and develop the well-being of his people, in accordance with the necessities of the times. All his efforts were directed to that end. He also expressed his confidence that the personal qualities of the ambassador afforded a sure guarantee that his Excellency would serve as a means of realizing the benevolent dispositions with which the British Government, the old friend of Turkey, was animated, and that those personal qualities would help to consolidate the ties of friendship uniting the two governments.

A change of Ministry was announced June 9th, when Said Pasha and Sawass Pasha were dismissed, and replaced by Cadri Pasha, hitherto Minister of Commerce, as Prime Minister, and Abdekin Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cadri Pasha retained the office of Minister of Commerce. The Prime Minister was instructed, in the imperial hatt containing the nominations, to introduce necessary reforms without delay, and to preserve such good relations with the powers as were consistent with the interests of the empire. The change in the Ministry was generally believed to be due to Mr. Goschen's private communication to the Sultan; but it was thought by many persons that the new Ministers were the creatures of Said Pasha, whom the Sultan had dismissed in order to please England, with the appearance of discharging him, while he virtually retained him in power. In July, Osman Pasha was dismissed from the Ministry of War, and was succeeded by Hussein Humi Pasha, formerly Governor of Scutari.

The spirit of the Albanian League was not weakened by the dissensions which had arisen between the Musalmans and the Roman Catholics; and the body sent a message to the conference at Berlin, saying that its members would never consent to the dismemberment of their country, or to an exchange by which they might be subjected to foreign rule. The decision of the conference to assign Dulcigno to Montenegro was received by them with indignation, and bodies of men were promptly stationed at points commanding that place to prevent its occupation. New levies were also called for. The final cession of Dulcigno had the effect of disheartening the Albanian Mohammedans. Desertions took place among the Turkish reserves, and many Mohammedan notables manifested a disposition to come to an understanding with Greece, and accept the special privileges which that country offered them. The Porte having resolved to send the Prince of the Miridites and the chiefs of the Albanian League for trial before a council of war, the Austrian ambassador presented a note pointing out the privileges which were assigned to the Prince under the Treaty of Berlin, and demanding that he be released from arrest and reinstated in his rank. A conciliatory reply was made to this request. The suppression of the Albanian League was ordered in December. Agitation again broke out in northern Albania near the end of that month, when the men liable to military service refused to obey the conscription regulations, and the order to call out the reserves remained without effect. Turkish functionaries at Prisrend, Uskup, and Ipew were dismissed and replaced by Albanians, and the League issued a summons calling the male population to arms. The year ended with the authority of the Porte seriously compromised. The proceedings of the conference at Berlin, and the action of the powers with reference to it, were watched by the Porte with strict attention, and an evident disposition to make the most of every defect in form or substance of its decisions, and to take advantage of any sign that might appear of disagreement or of interruption to the European concert. The conference adopted a note to be presented by the powers as a collective one, describing the territory that should be allotted to Montenegro, defining the line which should be followed as the Boundary of Greece, so as to give it a large part of Thessaly and Epirus, and insisting upon the execution of reforms in Armenia. This note was presented to the Porte, July 15th, by Count Hatzfeld, the German ambassador. Great excitement had prevailed on the subject among the Turkish population of Constantinople and in court circles, but it had begun to calm down, and the disposition of the Sultan and his Ministers was more conciliatory than when the conference first met. Still, the communication was far from being a pleasant one, and many of its demands were extremely disagreeable. The Porte replied that it objected to ceding Janina, Metsovo, and Larisa to Greece, as well for strategic reasons as on the ground of nationality, but was willing to make concession to the Hellenic kingdom; and it hoped that the powers would not deny its right to take part in the settlement of the Greek frontier, as it had done in those of Servia and Montenegro, and that they would authorize their representatives at Constantinople to treat with it concerning these and other questions. A second collective note was addressed to the Porte, declining to reopen the discussion, and insisting upon the resolutions of the conference, but expressing the willingness of the powers to receive the proposals of the Porte as to the manner in which the territory should be evacuated and handed over. Before a reply to this note was received, the powers had instituted a grand naval demonstration in the waters of the Adriatic, to enforce the surrender of Dulcigno to Montenegro. On the 17th of September the Porte addressed a note to its representatives abroad, explaining what it had done to overcome the objections of its Musalmans population to the cession of territory and to secure the execution of the demands of the powers, and complaining of their urgency and uncompromising attitude. On the 4th October, the Turkish ambassador presented a note to the ambassadors, undertaking to induce the local population of Dulcigno to co-
sent to the cession to Montenegro, but disavowing all complications that might arise from the failure of the attempt; declaring it impossible to give to areas thus designated by the conference, and suggesting another boundary which it would establish within a hundred days; promising certain reforms in districts inhabited by Armenians, which should be made effective within three months; demanding that all means of pressure "be both now and for the future absolutely and finally renounced," and claiming the rights reverting to it under the Treaty of Berlin in relation to the demolition of the Danubian fortresses and the occupation of the Balkans by Ottoman troops. The powers presented their ultimatum on the next day, and on the 11th the Porte made a positive agreement to deliver Dulcigno to Montenegro. The fleets of the powers separated after the surrender was effected, November 23rd. The debates respecting the territory to be ceded to Greece were protracted into 1891.

The Porte, at the beginning of July, had prepared a scheme for the government of Armenia, the principal points of which were—a Christian governor; the division of the provinces into small districts, the governors of which should be Christian or Moslem according to the faith of the majority of the population; the governor to be assisted by two Moslems and a Christian, by two Christians and a Mussulman; a military consul for the several districts, and a police force in each district, to consist of six men, four of whom should be Christians if a majority of the population were Christian—four Moslem if the majority were Mussulmans.

The Governor of Beyrount came to Constantinople at about the same time with a scheme of reforms proposed for Asia Minor by Midhat Pasha, asking that the latter should be given the same power over the army that he had when Governor of Bagdad and Bulgaria, when he had entire command; that he have the sole right to appoint the cimaikans and mutuehreoffs to superintend the law courts, to suspend the judges, and stop the execution of judgments; that the gendarmerie be put at his service exclusively; that he be authorized to raise the salaries of the public officers to the old rates, and to guarantee their payment on certain revenues; that he be allowed to collect the tithes and other taxes in any way he might think best, and through officers of his own choice; that he might divide Syria for purposes of government as he should think best; that he should be permitted to control municipal matters through his agents, and the functions of the municipal councils be limited to a consultative voice; and that he be authorized to suppress the allowance of fifty thousand pounds a year from Syria for the annual expenses on account of the pilgrimages to Mecca.

A collective note on the Armenian question

was presented by Mr. Goschen in September. It reiterated the statement of Abedin Pasha that the Government had already begun the work of reform, and, after criticizing the projected reforms, declared that they were inadequate to the object in view, and that a much greater development of principles to decentralization and religious equality, the organization of a better police force, more energetic protection against the Kurds, and more definite provisions concerning the functions of governors-general could alone satisfy the rights and expectations created by the sixty-first article of the Treaty of Berlin.

The British vice-consul at Van in December reported that the working of the new arrangements created in Armenia had greatly disappointed the Armenians, inasmuch as the districts were divided in such a manner as to give the Mussulmans a majority. He added, in his report, that European supervision was an indispensable condition for carrying out the desired reforms.

The International Commission for Reform in the European provinces completed its work, and signed the organic law for those provinces, August 24th. It was considered a very complete code, containing, it was said, everything essential for good government. It is modeled upon the organic law of Crete, defines the attributes of the Wali, principal officers, and general council, makes provision for the appointment in each province of a council of education and agriculture, stipulates for the assignment of a portion of the surplus revenue to public works, and gives the councils power to raise taxes for expenditure upon local objects.

Reports were published in August of a condition of general uneasiness among the Mohammedan people. A movement was believed to be on foot to excite discontent among the Indian Mohammedans, which was to be aroused by publications showing that the British Government was pursuing an unfriendly policy toward the Sultan, the representative of the Caliphs. Great agitation at Damascus and Diarbekir, which had the appearance of being a political character and not a mere outbreak of fanaticism, excited the anxiety of the Porte. The Sultan was represented as being unpopular with his people, in consequence of the ill which had befallen Turkey ever since his accession to the throne. A prince, who conveyed an order to the Bey of Tunis, was said to have instruction to confer with prominent Arabs in Algeria in the interest of his sovereign. The Sultan, however, denied that any pamphlets had been sent to India, with his knowledge, with the object of stirring up the Mohammedan population against England.

Suffering from scarcity of food prevailed in many parts of the empire from the beginning of the year. Apprehensions that a famine would be general on the eastern frontier, which
were expressed early in January, were realized long before the summer. Great distress prevailed in European Turkey, especially among the refugees, in the winter. Dreadful accounts began to be made in the spring of distress in Armenia. The winter wheat had been frozen out, the price of breadstuffs was advancing, and the people were dying from the effects of bad food, while their cattle and sheep were also perishing. The distress grew as the season advanced, and was aggravated by the depredations which were committed by the insurgent Kurds in Turkey and Persia. The writer of a letter published in the London "Daily News," in June, describing the scenes he witnessed during a journey from Diarbekir to Bagdad, said that people were continually dying in the streets at Mosul, and it was common to see them lying there in the last stages of weakness and destitution. On the 15th of June about three thousand starving people pillaged the Government grain-depot and other stores at Diarbekir. Order was restored in this and a subsequent attack at the expense of several persons killed and wounded. The ravages of the famine continued to increase through July, and the depredations of the Kurds were added to them. The Bishop of Van asserted that all the money in the world could not prevent the total destruction of the Armenians if pillage and murder under these fearful circumstances continued, and supplicated the Sultan for redress. Dr. Parsons, an American missionary, and his American servant, were murdered, August 1st, a short distance from Ismid, while on the road to distribute relief to the famished population. The murderers, who belonged to a nomad tribe, were arrested and confessed the crime on examination. The Government of the United States instructed its chargé d'affaires to impress upon the Porte the necessity of taking prompt and energetic steps to punish the murderers; and Mr. Heap, the chargé, delivered a note demanding that they be immediately brought to Constantinople and put upon their trial. The disturbances among the Kurds assumed a more general character in September, when new troubles were reported in the district south of New Bajazid in the sandjak of Meshch, and in other parts of the same region. Incendiary proclamations were addressed to the Armenians by the insurgent chiefs, and the Governor-General of Van applied to Constantinople for reinforcements, but was answered that none could be spared. On the 20th of September the Kurds had destroyed thirteen Armenian villages. The British consul-general at Bagdad reported, about the 1st of October, that the measures taken by the Turkish authorities, for the protection of life and property on the Tigris, were wholly inadequate. The consul in Kurdistan also commented on the inactivity shown by the Governor, in face of the lawless proceedings of the Kurds.

A proposition was submitted by Midhat Pasha, in September, for the suppression of brigandage in the vilayet of Smyrna, by the organization of a force of gendarmerie and the institution of extraordinary commissions to try criminals.

Tribal disturbances broke out, in the latter part of May, in the pashalik of Bessara. Four battalions of Turkish troops, sent to Ilija, were surrounded by Arabs, and telegraphic communication was cut. Works were thrown up along the course of the Tigris, preventing the passage of the English steamers on that river.

The Grand Sheik of Mecca was stabbed March 19th, as he was entering the town of Jiddah, by a man in the dress of a deris, and died from the effects of his wound on the following Sunday. An attempt was made in June on the life of his successor, who, however, escaped unhurt.

A fearful state of anarchy and brigandage prevailed in Thessaly and Epirus in the latter months of the year. Colonel Synge, who had been sent by Sir Henry Layard to distribute relief to the Musulman refugees in Eastern Rossellia, was captured near Salonic, in February, by the notorious Greek brigand Niko, who demanded a heavy ransom for his release, and threatened to kidnap him if any armed force was sent to deliver him. The captured man sent a message to the British consul-general, earnestly requesting that no troops might be sent in pursuit; and the Turkish Government cautioned its officers against adopting a course that might exasperate the brigands to execute their threat. A small guard was, however, sent in search of the brigands, and this, it was said, had the effect of delaying the negotiations for the payment of the ransom of twelve thousand lira in various presents which they demanded, and for the release of the prisoner. Their demands were finally satisfied, and Colonel Synge was set free, after having been held a prisoner for about a month. He was kept, during the whole period of his captivity, in a cave guarded by five men. He had to put up with different fare, but received no bad treatment. Once, however, when the brigands heard that another band had proposed to the British consul to capture Niko and hold him in exchange for Colonel Synge, they threatened to resist him alive.
The National Conference and other Liberal Christians,
in its biennial session at Saratoga, New York, September 21st.
the hour presided. The Council was reported that it had saved
the Messiah, in New York City,
sale; had raised $115,000 to en-
sorships in Harvard Di-
and secured funds for the
sional Church at Newport, Rhode
report recommended that steps
infringing on the independ-
churches, to organize the forces
union for united work; that
be Conference be authorized to
ches for certain amounts; and
raised for a business building
be called the Channing Mem-
The American Unitarian
asserted that its average annual re-
5,000, and that larger contribu-
to increase its work in
ia, and Hungary; and recom-
$50,000 be raised for the next
oster Conference reported that
eties were supplied by thirty-
and that in the last two years
amounting to $95,000 had been
teen new churches had been
ble reports were made of the con-
hunches in New Orleans, Charles-
phia, and Baltimore. Reports
condition of 250 Unitarian
is, with 5,000 teachers and 35,000
Conference recommended that
for the Sunday-school Associa-
the school at Hampton,
ored children; that an annu-
dollar be assessed on each sta-
care of aged and disabled clerg-
gates were appointed to carry the
be Conference to the next Gen-
on of the Universalists. Pledges
are obtained during the meeting
ce for the Divinity School at
sylvania. A report was made
itee on Woman's Associations,
been appointed at the previous
rating to the organization of a
lary Conference to promote lo-
ions for Christian work, and to
organizations into the Associ-
should hold a biennial business
with the National Con-

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CONFERENCES</th>
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<th>Number of</th>
<th>Number of ministers.</th>
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<td>Wells Walla...</td>
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<td>967</td>
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<td>West Des Moines...</td>
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<td>Wisconsin...</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>2,153</td>
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Total: 4,994, 2,186, 107,585

Number of Sunday-schools, 3,043, with 26,819 children and teachers, and 169,141 children; number of meeting-houses, 2,168; of parsonages, 818. Amount of collections for salaries of ministers, $345,169; for ministerial aid, $2,755; for missions, $41,692; for bishops, $8,285; for church erection, $1,851; for church building and expenses, $234,117; for the educational fund, $30,882; for ministerial education, $1,244; Sunday-school collections, $45,068; collections for the general Sunday-school fund, $1,646; total amount of collections, $700,581. The returns show an increase of 3,039 members from the previous year.

The bishops of the United Brethren Church are: Rev. J. J. Glossbrenner, Churchville, Virginia; Rev. Jonathan Weaver, D. D., Dayton, Ohio; Rev. John Dickson, D. D., Westerville, Ohio; Rev. Nicholas Castle, Philomath, Oregon; Rev. Milton Wright, D. D., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The general publishing-house is in Dayton, Ohio. The periodicals include one
UNITED STATES.

The population of the cities having more than thirty thousand inhabitants, compared with that of 1870, is as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CITIES</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1870</th>
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<td>New York, New York</td>
<td>1,290,560</td>
<td>942,907</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>485,996</td>
<td>97,692</td>
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<td>Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>586,909</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>294,767</td>
<td>92,584</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston, Massachusetts</td>
<td>562,585</td>
<td>262,586</td>
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<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baltimore, Maryland</td>
<td>382,190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
<td>335,706</td>
<td>218,756</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, California</td>
<td>191,840</td>
<td>115,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
<td>119,016</td>
<td>118,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
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<td>Pittsburg, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>96,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, New York</td>
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<td>111,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, District of Columbia</td>
<td>147,807</td>
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The table on the following page shows the classification of population by race, nativity, and sex.

Few important changes occurred in any part of the administration of the government during the year. Postmaster-General D. M. Bright retired in the month of May, and was appointed District Judge in Tennessee. His successor was Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, previously Minister to Turkey, General James Longstreet taking his place at Constantinople. In January, James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, was transferred from Madrid to London, as United States Minister, succeeding John Welch.
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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</table>

The total population of the United States in 1880 was 50,128,866, of whom 24,692,894 were males and 25,435,972 were females. The white population was 48,404,578, of whom 24,874,508 were males and 23,530,069 were females. The colored population was 677,288, of whom 358,212 were males and 319,076 were females.

The population of the United States in 1880 was 50,128,866, of whom 24,692,894 were males and 25,435,972 were females. The white population was 48,404,578, of whom 24,874,508 were males and 23,530,069 were females. The colored population was 677,288, of whom 358,212 were males and 319,076 were females.
1. In pursuance of the demand, and representing the convictions of what we believe to be a majority of the Republican party throughout the Union, this Convention of Republicans has assembled for the purpose of declaring those convictions with reference to the present aspect of political affairs. This action is necessary in view of the determined efforts to force upon the party the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency for a third term, in defiance not only of the tacit understanding adverse to it by the majority of Congress, but also of the solemn declarations of the Republican party through its conventions in the largest and controlling Republican States in the year 1876, in the popular branch of Congress, and adopted by the entire party in the declarations of its latest Presidential candidate.

2. We reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Republican party as heretofore set forth by its authorized representatives, especially the declarations of the State Republican Convention of New York in 1876, opposing a third term for the President; of Pennsylvania in 1876, and reaffirmed in 1876, to the same effect; of Ohio in 1875; Massachusetts the same year; and of Minnesota and other Republican States, all to the same effect; also by the House of Representatives, in December, 1876, by an overwhelming majority.

3. We declare that the nomination of a third-term candidate will put the party on the defensive by reviving the memory of the public scandals and official corruptions which brought the party to the verge of ruin. We believe the questions now at issue—finance, tariff, etc.—require a trained statesman for President; and we find additional objection to a third-term candidate in that it would substitute a dangerous tendency to personal government for an unwearied effort for the true reform of civil service, which is vital to the welfare and safety of the republic.

4. As Republicans, we can not be hero-worshipers, and we demand from a party without a master the nomination of a candidate without a stain.

5. Resolved, That a National Committee of One Hundred be appointed and instructed, in the event of the nomination of General Grant, to meet in the city of New York, at the call of the chairman of this committee, and to act in such a manner as they shall deem best to carry out the spirit and purpose of these resolutions, the said committee to be selected by a committee of thirteen, and published at its earliest convenience.

The prominent candidates for the Republican nomination, besides General Grant, were Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine, and John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; and there was some talk among the anti-third-term and independent Republicans of Senator George E. Edmunds, of Vermont.

The Republican National Convention gathered at Chicago, in accordance with the terms of the call, on Wednesday, the 2d of June, and was called to order by J. D. Cameron, chairman of the Executive Committee, at one o'clock. Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was chosen temporary chairman, and the committees were constituted, after which an adjournment was taken until the next day. On the second day a permanent organization was effected, Mr. Hoar being continued in the chair, but the time was taken up by the consideration of contested cases by the Committee on Credentials. The main source of controversy was the question of the power of State Conventions to name delegates from Congressional districts, and to bind their action by instructions. The third and fourth days of the Convention were spent mainly in settling contests, but the platform was adopted on the fourth day, Saturday, June 5th. At the beginning of the discussion on Friday, Mr. Congling, of New York, offered a resolution in these terms:

Enacted, As the sense of this Convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and no man should hold a seat in this Convention who is not ready and willing to do all in his power to carry that nominee.

This was carried by a vote of 719 to 8, the latter being cast by delegates from West Virginia. Mr. Congling then offered a resolution "that the delegates who, on this roll-call, have voted No on this resolution, do not deserve to have, and have forfeited their votes in this Convention." After some warm discussion, in which General Garfield, of Ohio, took a conciliatory part, this resolution was withdrawn.

The contested cases were settled in accordance with the principle that Congressional districts have the right to choose their own delegates, and that instructions of State Conventions for united action are not binding. The platform, as reported, was as follows:

The Republican party, in National Convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal Government was first committed to its trust, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration.

It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the Union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its cornerstone. It agreed 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 83 per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 86 to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration, railways have increased from 1,000 miles in 1860, to more than 80,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were $250,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans, it has, since the war closed, decayed the ordinary expenses of Government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt, and by reducing the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $161,000,000 to less than $90,000,000. All the industries of the country have revivised; labor is in demand; wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed.

Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this Convention submits for their approval the following statements of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1. We affirm that the work of the last twenty years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the dismembered Union, now largely restored, should be perpetuated; and that the
The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of confederated States it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are denied to the States; but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national, and not by the State, tribunals.

3. The work of popular education is left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the national Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional power. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the nation must not be guided by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

4. The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its influence. We therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We affirm the belief, avowed in 1876, that the duties and public resources should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption; and that we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our watercourses and harbors, but insist that further work of public improvements must cease.

6. That the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are acknowledged by the lapse of the fifteen years since their final victory. To do them perpetual honor is, and shall for ever be, the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

7. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations is vested in the Congress, or with the United States and its treaty-making power, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as of the greatest magnitude, invokes the exercise of those powers to restrain and limit immigration by the enactment of such just, humane, and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

8. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes, in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive, and that this history will accord to his Administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just, and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his interpositions between the people and proposed partisan laws.

9. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and inestimable lust of office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the national and State governments, and the control of place and position, they have destroyed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage, and have devised fraudulent certifications and returns; have labored to undermine a legal and elected members of Congress; so secure, at all hazards, the vote of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy, by force and fraud, the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courageous action of the legislature, have been secured by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the future of the government depends, and have crushed the rights of individuals; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom, and individual equality. The equal, steady, and complete enforcement of laws, and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution, are the first duties of the nation. The dangers of a solid South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured, and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform, and the nation can not with safety relegate this duty to the States. The South must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must have free expression, and to this end the public service be protected against terrorism, violence, or fraud.

The following, offered by a delegate from Massachusetts, was added after some debate, and the whole adopted:

The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last National Convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointment to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform in the civil service shall be thorough, radical, and complete. To that end it demands the cooperation of the legislative with the executive department of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service, and the tenure of administrative offices (except those through which distinctive policy of the party in power shall be carried out) shall be made permanent during good behavior, and that the power of removal for cause, with due responsibility for the good conduct of subordinates, shall accompany the power of appointment.

The first ballot was taken on Monday, June 7th, the fifth day of the Convention, and resulted in 804 votes for General U. S. Grant, of Illinois; 284 for James G. Blaine, of Maine; 98 for John Sherman, of Ohio; 84 for George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; 80 for Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; and 10 for William Windom, of Minnesota. The balloting continued during two days, thirty-six votes being taken in all, and resulted finally in the nomination of General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of President of the United States. The following table exhibits the result of the several ballottings:
The nomination of General Garfield was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Conkling, of New York. General Chester A. Arthur, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, the vote being 468 for Arthur; 193 for E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; 44 for Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; 30 for Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; 8 for B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi; 2 for E. J. Davis, of Texas; 4 for J. L. Alsop, of Mississippi; 1 for Thomas Settle, of North Carolina; and 1 for Stewart L. Woodford, of New York.

The Greenback or National Greenback-Labor party took an active part in the canvass. Early in the year its Executive Committee called a National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 9th of June. On that day there were two separate factions gathered in that city, but they succeeded in effecting a union, and the business of the Convention was disposed of on the day following. The following platform was adopted:

Civil government should guarantee the divine right of every laborer to the results of his toil, thus enabling the producers of wealth to provide themselves with the means for physical comfort, and the facilities for mental, social, and moral culture; and we condemn as unworthy of our civilization the barbarism which imposes upon the wealth-producer a state of perpetual drudgery as the price of bare animal existence. Notwithstanding the enormous increase of productive power, the universal introduction of labor-saving machinery, and the discovery of new agents for the increase of wealth, the task of the laborer is scarcely lightened, the hours of toil are but little short-ened, and few producers are lifted from poverty into comfort and pecuniary independence. The associated monopolies, the international syndicates, and other income classes demand dear money and cheap labor; a "strong government," and hence a weak people.

Corporate control of the volume of money has been the means of dividing society into hostile classes, of the unjust distribution of the products of labor, and of building up monopolies of associated capital endowed with power to confiscate private property. It has kept money scarce, and scarcity of money everts debt, trade, and public and corporate loans. It has engenders usury, and usury ends in the bankruptcy of the borrower. Other results are deranged markets, uncertainty in manufacturing enterprise and agriculture, precarious and intermittent employment for the laborers, industrial war, increasing pauperism and crime, and the consequent intimidation and disfranchisement of the producer, and a rapid decline into corporate feudalism; therefore, we declare—

1. That the right to make and issue money is a sovereign power, to be maintained by the people for its common benefit. The delegation of this right to corporations is a surrender of the central attribute of sovereignty, void of constitutional sanction, confering upon a subordinate, irresponsible power absolute dominion over industry and commerce. All money, whether metallic or paper, should be issued and its volume controlled by the Government, and not by through banking corporations, and, when so issued, should be a full legal tender for all debts public and private.

2. That the bonds of the United States should be refunded, but paid as rapidly as is practicable, according to contract. To enable the Government to meet these obligations, legal-tender currency should be substituted for the notes of the national banks, the national banking system abolished, and the unlimited coinage of silver, as well as gold, established by law.

3. That labor should be so protected by national and State authority as to equalize its burdens and assure a just distribution of its results. The right-to-lab law of Congress should be enforced, the sanitary o
diction of industrial establishments placed under rigid
control, the competition of contract convict-labor abol-
ishes a bureau of labor statistics, established, facto-
ries, mines, and workshops inspected, the employment
of children under fourteen years of age forbidden, and
wages paid in cash.

4. Slavery being simply cheap labor, and cheap la-
bor being simply slavery, the importation and pres-
ence of Chinese serfs necessarily tends to brutalize
and degrade American labor; therefore immediate
steps should be taken to abrogate the Burlingame
treaty.

Railroad land-grants forfeited by reason of non-
fulfillment of contract should be immediately reclaimed
by the Government, and henceforth the public domain
reserved exclusively as homes for actual settlers.

6. It is the duty of Congress to regulate inter-
State commerce. All lines of communication and
transportation should be brought under such legisla-
tive control as shall secure moderate, fair, and uni-
form rates for passenger and freight traffic.

7. We denounce as destructive to prosperity and
dangerous to liberty the action of the old parties in
fostering and sustaining gigantic land, railroad, and
money corporations and monopolies, invested with and
exercising powers belonging to the Government, and
yet not responsible to it for the manner of their exer-

cise.

8. That the Constitution, in giving Congress the
power to borrow money, to declare war, to raise and
support armies, to provide and maintain a nation, never
intended that the men who loaned their money for an
interest consideration should be preferred to the sol-
dier and sailor who periled their lives and shed their
blood on land and sea in defense of their country; and
we condemn the cruel class legislation of the Republi-
can party, which, while professing great gratitude to
the soldier, has most unjustly discriminated against
him and in favor of the bondholder.

9. All property should bear its just proportion of
taxation, and we demand a graduated income-tax.

10. We denounce as most dangerous the efforts every-
where manifested to restrict the right of suffrage.

11. We are opposed to an increase of the standing
army in time of peace, and the insidious scheme to es-

tablish an enormous military power under the guise
of militia laws.

12. We demand absolute democratic rules for the
government of Congress, placing all representatives
of the people, and June 22, 1860, with the right to take
from committees a veto power greater than that of the
President.

13. We demand a government of the people, by
the people, and for the people, instead of a govern-
ment of the bondholder, by the bondholder, and for
the bondholder; and we denounce every attempt to
set up sectional strife as an effort to conceal monstrous
crimes against the people.

14. In the furtherance of these ends we ask the
cooperation of all fair-minded people. We have no
quarrel with individuals, wage no war upon classes,
but only against vicious institutions. We are not
content to endure further discipline from our present
actual rulers, who, having dominion over money, over
transportation, over land and labor, and largely over
the press and the machinery of government, wield un-
warrantable power over our institutions and over life
and property.

The proceedings of the Convention ran through the
night of June 10th, and in the early morning of the 11th the nominations for
President and Vice-President were made. The
first ballot for candidate for President was in-
formal, and resulted in 224 votes for General
J. B. Weaver, of Iowa; 126 for Hendrick B.
Wright, of Pennsylvania; 119 for Stephen B.
Dillay, of New Jersey; 95 for Benjamin F.
Butler, of Massachusetts; 89 for Solon Chase,
of Maine; 41 for E. P. Alha, of Wisconsin; and
21 for Alexander Campbell, of Illinois. By changes in the votes before the result was
declared, General Weaver was unanimously
nominated. General B. J. Chambers, of Texas,
was nominated for Vice-President on the first
ballot.

The Prohibition party held a National Conven-
tion at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of
June. There were 142 delegates present from
twelve States. Neal Dow, of Maine, was nomi-
nated by acclamation as the candidate for Pres-
ident, and A. M. Thompson, of Ohio, was made
the candidate for Vice-President. A platform
was adopted setting forth the well-known prin-
ciples of the party in regard to the manufacture
and sale of alcoholic liquors. It declared in
favor of a national prohibition law for the
District of Columbia and the Territories, con-
demned both the Republican and Democratic
parties for their attitude on the liquor ques-
tion, demanded the right of suffrage for women,
and asserted that the experience of nations shows no
loss of revenue following the abol-
ition of liquor-taxes.

Nominations were also made by the " Ameri-
can Antimason" party. The candidates were
General John W. Phelps, of Vermont, for
President, and the Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy,
of Kansas, for Vice-President. The declared
object of this party was to "expose, withstand,
and remove secret societies, Freemasonry in par-
cular, and other anti-Christian movements,
in order to save the churches of Christ from
being depraved; to redeem the administration
of justice from perversion, and our republican
government from corruption."

On the 23d of February the National Execufive
Committee of the Democratic party held a
meeting in Washington, and determined on
Cincinnati as the place for holding the National Convention.
The question of the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden,
of New York, was prominent throughout the
preliminary canvass in the several States, and
was likely to affect somewhat seriously the pro-
ceedings of the Convention; but two days be-
fore it was organized the following letter was
received by the New York delegates in Cincin-
nati, withdrawing his name:

NEW YORK, June 18, 1860.

To the Delegates from the State of New York to the
Democratic National Convention:

Your first assembling is an occasion on which it is
proper for me to state to you my relation to the nomi-
ination for the Presidency which you and your asso-
ciates are commissioned to make in behalf of the Dem-
ocratic party of the United States. Having passed my
early years in an atmosphere filled with the traditions
of the war which secured our national independence,
and of the struggles which made our continental sys-
gem a government for the people, by the people, I
learned to idolize the institutions of my country, and
was educated to believe it the duty of a citizen of the
republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble
in public affairs. I fulfilled that duty to the best of my
ability for forty years as a private citizen. Al-
though during all my life giving at least as much
thought and effort to public affairs as to all other ob-
United States.

I have never accepted official service except for brief periods for a special purpose, and only when the object seemed to me in 1876 that the Constitution was attempting to change the administration needed to include at least two thirds of the voters at the opening of the canvases in order to the purposes of the election. If, after such obstacles had been overcome, and a majority of the people had voted to change the administration, the men in office could still procure a false count founded upon frauds, perjury, and forgeries, furnishing a pretext of documentary evidence on which to base the false count, and if such a transaction were not only successful, but if, if, after allotments of its benefits were made to its con-

I felt constrained to accept the nomination as the most certain means of putting the power of the gubernatorial office on the side of reform, and of removing the impression, wherever it prevailed, that the faithful discharge of its duties as a citizen is fatal to his usefulness as a public servant. The breaking up of the canal ring, the better man-

agement of our public works, the large reduction of taxes, and other reforms accomplished during my administration, doubtless occasioned my nomination for the Presidency by the Democracy of the Union, in the hope that similar processes would be applied to the Federal Government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking, appalling as it seemed to me, I did not feel at liberty to shrink. In the canvass which ensued, the Democratic party represented reform in the administration of the Federal Government and preservation of our complex political system to the pure ideas of its founders. Upon these issues the people of the United States, by a ma-

ority of more than a quarter of a million, chose a ma-

jority of the voters to cast their votes for the Demo-

cratic candidates for President and Vice-President. It is not necessary for me to say that I was nominated and elected to the Presidency absolutely free from any engagement in respect to the exercise of public powers or the disposal of its patronage. Through the whole period of my relation to the Presidency I did everything in my power to elevate and nothing to lower moral standards in the competition of parties. By what nefarious means the basis for a false count was laid in several of the States I need not recite. These are now matters of history about which, whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties of the country at the time of their consummation, has since practically disappeared. I refer to the rigging of the canvases of Southern States the documentary evidence by the appre-

hension of which and by the substitution of fraudu-

lent results for the true ones was made for the per-

petration of a false count. The constitutional duty of the two Houses of Congress to count the electoral votes as cast, and to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their suffrages, was never fulfilled. An electoral commission, for the existence of which I have no responsibility, was formed, and to it the two Houses of Congress abdicated their duty to make the count by a law enacting that the count of the commission should stand as final unless overridden by the concur-

rent action of the two Houses. Its false count was not overruled, owing to the complicity of a Republican Senate with the Republican majority of the commis-

ion. Controlled by its Republican majority of eight to seven, the Electoral Commission counted out the men elected by the people, and counted in the men not elected by the people.

That subversion of the election created a new issue for the decision of the people of the United States, transcending in importance all questions of administra-

tion. It involved the vital principle of self-government through elections by the people. The immense growth of the political and public influence over the ballot-box which is at the disposal of the party having possession of the executive administration, had already become practically the powerful weapon of compulsion, compelling the people to vote in accordance with the will of the party in power, and not to vote according to their own wills. Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honor-

able discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi-party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing renunciation for the Presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York, or of the United States, but because I believe it is a renunciation of re-

 sues election of the President, which by its nomination and reflection indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have arrived at the reserve of my decision as possible, but I can not overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engage-

ment which involves four years of ceaseless toil.

The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no ill-

ness. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago, in accepting the nomi-

nation: "Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh ex-

perience, how great the difference is between getting through an official routine and working out a refor-

mation of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to ex-

template what needs to be done in the Federal ad-

ministration without an anxious sense of the difficul-

ties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient in-

ventor of their will." Such a work of renovation after many years of mis-

rule, such a reform of systems and policies to which I

would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength. With the heart and wishes for the honor which has been bestowed upon me, with a heart swelling with emotions of gratitude to the Democratic masses for the support which they have bestowed upon me, and with renewed assurance of their confidence in every emergency, I remain, your fellow-citizen,

Samuel J. Tilden.
The proceedings of the Convention occupied three days, a contesting Tammany delegation from New York being rejected. On Thursday, June 34th, General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for President on the third ballot taken, and William H. English, of Indiana, was made the candidate for Vice-President by a single ballot. The votes on the three ballots for candidate for President were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hancock</th>
<th>Jay</th>
<th>Fillmore</th>
<th>S. J. Roberts</th>
<th>Martin</th>
<th>Agnew</th>
<th>Pray</th>
<th>Veto</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>264</td>
<td>267</td>
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<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is the platform adopted:

The Democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralizationism, and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of Church and state for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

3. Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

5. The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

6. The existing Administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy-marshals, to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

7. The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and, for the first time in American history, the will of the people was nullified by armed power; the horrid crime, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

8. We execute the course of this Administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it for ever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism, and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-countrymen, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality, and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations, or monopolies.

11. Amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration except for travel, education, and foreign commerce, and therein carefully watched.

12. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

13. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring-man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the Commune.

14. We congratulate the country upon the prosperity and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and above all upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

General Weaver was formally notified of his nomination by the Convention of the National Greenback-Labor party on the 23d of June by a committee appointed for the purpose, and on July 8d signified his acceptance in a long letter, of which the following are the material parts:

It being the duty of man to earn his bread in the sweat of his face, it becomes the first duty of civil government to foster industry. All laws, therefore, which place a premium upon idleness, whether of men or money, unjustly discriminate in favor of capital, or withhold from honest men the full and just reward for their labor, are simply monstrous. Capital should be the servant of labor rather than its master. This great truth can only be made evident until there is an adequate circulating medium. Inasmuch as this circulating medium is for the benefit of all, its issue and volume should be secure and kept under the control of the people, without the intervention of banking corporations. All money, whether gold, silver, or paper, should be issued by the supreme authority of the nation, and be made a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

The system which now prevails gives into the hands of banking corporations absolute control over the volume of the currency, and through this they have the power to fix the price of the labor and property of fifty millions of people. By provision of law, the method is clearly defined whereby they may, without limit, inflate or contract the currency at will. Correct to this and a part of the same scheme, stands the system of funding the public debt. Like national banking, this was borrowed from the English monarchy. By this system an enormous non-taxable, interest-bearing debt is to be perpetuated. The bonds support the banks, and the banks foster the public debt. If you pay off the bonds, the banks must cease to exist. Hence, if the national banks are to continue, we must have a perpetual bonded debt. Both patriotism and sound statesmanship require the abolition of banks of issue, and the substitution of legal-tender Treasury notes for their circulation. Pay the bonds according to contract, and as rapidly as possible.
United States.

Seven hundred millions of the public debt become redeemable, at the option of the Government, during this and the ensuing year. Two funding bills are now pending before Congress—one introduced by the Democratic and the other by the Republican leader of the House. It is certain that both these measures will be passed; and it is likely that the whole of the public debt will be paid off within the year. The friends of the Government, in every part of the country, are commending this measure as a wise and necessary step towards the extinction of the national debt.

The two great agents of commerce are money and transportation. It is undeniable that both of these agents are under absolute control of monopolies. By controlling the volume of money, the banks fix the price of all labor and property; and the railroads, by combination, render competition impossible, and control absolutely the price of transportation.

The Republican and Democratic platforms are either silent with regard to these vital issues, or they have pronounced in favor of the monopolies and against the people. With fifty millions of people looking to them in the face and pleading for relief, they utter not one word of promise or hope. Their leaders and platform sections are in the toils of the syndicate, gigantic bank corporations and railroad monopolies, and have neither the disposition nor the courage to strike one generous blow for industrial emancipation. A larger portion of our territory, and a more adequate representation of the people who live upon it, in the national Congress is needed.

The immigration of persons from foreign countries, seeking homes and desiring to become citizens of the United States, should be encouraged, but the importation of Chinese servile laborers should be prohibited by stringent laws.

One of the grand missions of our party is to banish forever from American politics that deplorable spirit of sectional hatred which for base purposes has been fostered by the leaders of the old parties. This has greatly deceived and embittered the public mind, both North and South.

Our civilization demands a new party, dedicated to the pursuits of peace, and which will not allow the war issues ever to be reopened, and will render the military strictly subordinate to the civil power. The war is over, and the sweet voice of Peace, long neglected, calls us to worship at her altars; let us crowd her temples with willing votaries. Let us have a free ballot, a fair count, and equal rights for all classes—for the laboring-man in Northern manufactories, mines, and workshops, and for the struggling poor, both white and black, in the cotton-fields of the South.

I most earnestly and solemnly invoke united action of all industrial classes, irrespective of party, that we may make a manly struggle for the independence of labor. To reduce the capital affairs the old-time Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, and the pure Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens.

General Garfield accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention in the following letter addressed to his president:

MENLO PARK, N. J., JULY 11, 1856.

Dear Sir: On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you, in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention, having nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States, I accept the nomination, with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. It is my fervent hope to prove to the people for twenty and thirty years of the lawful right to pay said bonds. This is a crime against the laborer and the taxpayer, and should cause widespread alarm among all classes. . . .

The two great agents of commerce are money and transportation. It is undeniable that both of these agents are under absolute control of monopolies. By controlling the volume of money, the banks fix the price of all labor and property; and the railroads, by combination, render competition impossible, and control absolutely the price of transportation. . . .

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now so well secured, and the rate of annual
uses been so reduced by refunding, that rigid
in the field of Capitalization, plus revenues to the payment of the principal
it will gradually but certainly free the people
burdens, and has close with the fiscal
the war. At the same time, the Govern-
provide for all its ordinary expenditures,
the widows and orphans of those
in its defense. The resumption of specie,
which the Republican party so courageously
accomplished, has removed from
controversy many questions that long
and disturbed the credit of the Government and
ness of the country. Our paper currency is
national as the flag, and resumption has not
be it everywhere equal to coin, but has
into use our store of gold and silver. The
medium is more abundant than ever be-
we meet only to maintain the equality of all
ers to insur to labor and capital a measure of
the use of which no one can suffer loss;
prosperity which the country is now enjoy-
d not be endangered by any violent changes
ful financial experiments.
rence to our customs laws, a policy should
be adopted which will bring revenues to Treasury,
enable the labor and capital employed in our
trades to compete fairly in our own markets
and capital of foreign trade. We
for the people of the United States, not for
world, and it is our glory that the American
more intelligent and better paid than his
competitor. Our country can not be indepen-
dent of its people; with their abundant natural
wealth and sufficient capital, and at the time to
and equipment for war, and in time to
produce all the necessary implements of
was the manifest intention of the Evan
vermont to provide for the common defense,
and armies alone, but by raising amo-
1000 array of artizians, whose intelli-
gent skill should powerfully contribute to the
glory of the nation. Fortunately for the
commerce, there is no longer any forma-
tion to appropriation for the improvement
arors and great navigable rivers, provided
expenditures for that purpose are strictly lim-
its of taxation. The Missouri
its great tributaries, is of such vital im-
so many millions of people that the safety
vital interests of the nation, to secure to the
control of all its
resident Jefferson negotiated the purchase of
icity, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to
Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should
be devised some plan by which that great
will cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon
, and by which its shipping may safely carry
trial products of twenty-five millions of peo-
interests of agriculture, which is the basis
r material prosperity, and in which seven
of our population are engaged, as well as the
of manufactures and commerce, demand that
ice for cheap transportation shall be increased
of all our great watercourses.
atorial interests of this country, the tradi-
settlement, and the sentiment of our peo-
the Government to offer the widest hos-
immigrants who seek our shores for new
and home, willing to share the burdens as well
welfare of our society, and intending that they
shall become an indistinguishable part of
ation. The recent movement of the Chinese
coast partakes but little of the qualities in
migration, either in its purposes or its
is too much to be considered as a
without restrictions; too much like an invasion
sked upon without solicitude. We cannot o
allow any form of servile labor to be intro-
duced among us under the pulse of immigration. Rec-
ognizing the gravity of this subject, the present Ad-
ministration, supported by the recent
mission, has sent to China a
mission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of
securing such a modification of the existing treaty
and to advise to this present
situation. It is confidently believed that these
diplomatic negotiations will be successful, without
the loss of commercial intercourse between the two pow-
ers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal
and the enlargement of our markets. Should these
efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate
the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such
restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place
upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities
and the freedom and dignity of labor.
The appointment of citizens to the various execu-
tive and judicial offices of the Government is, perhaps,
the most difficult of all duties which the Constitution
government has imposed on the Executive. The Convention wisely
demands that Congress shall cooperate with the Execu-
tive department in placing the civil service on a bet-
ter basis. Experience has proved that, with our fre-
quent changes of Administration, no system of reform
be made effective and permanent without the aid
of legislation. Appointments to the military and na-
val service are so regulated by law and custom as to
be fixed but little ground for controversy.
It may not be easy to make similar regulations by law for the civil
service. But, without invading the authority or nec-
possory discretion of the Executive, Congress should
develop a method that will determine the tenure of
office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes
that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without
depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the Gov-
ernment should require him to discharge all his official
duties with intelligence, efficiency, and faithfulness. To
select wisely from our vast population those who
are best fitted for the many offices to be filled, requires
an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one
man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the
information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the
communities in which the duties are to be per-
formed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest
choice.
The doctrines announced by the Chicago Conven-
tion are not the temporary devices of a party to attract
votes and carry an election; they are deliberate con-
victions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of
our institutions, the events of our history, and the
best impulses of our people. In my judgment, these
principles should control the legislation and admin-
istration of the Government. In all events, I will
Guide my conduct until experience points out a better
way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict
obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and to
promote, as best I may, the interest and honor of the
whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom
of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the peo-
and the favor of God.
With great respect, I am, very truly, yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.
To the Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of Com-
mittee.
The President and Secretary of the Cincin-
attorney notified the Demo-
cratic candidates of their nomination, by letter,
the 18th of July. The following is General Hancox's letter of acceptance:
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, July 22, 1880.
To Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Conven-
tion, Hon. John P. Stockton, Chairman, and
others of the Committees of the National Demo-
cratic Convention.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of July 18, 1880, apprising me
formally of your nomination to the office of President of
the United States, by the National Democratic Convention, lately held in Cincinnati, I accept the nomination, with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enunciated by the Convention are those which have been cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future.

The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the result of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I shall deem it my duty to resist, with all my power, any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which, in every article, section, and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the Government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive, and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the General Government. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The General and State Governments, each acting in its own sphere without trenching on the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute this Union. This Union, comprising a General Government with general powers, and State governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a political system, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficial at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model of free popular government, a political system which, if rightly administered, has been, and will continue to be, the admiration of the world. May we not say, nearly in the words of Washington: "The unity of government which constitutes us one people is justly dear to us. It is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety, and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and interest in at every hazard to preserve." But no form of government, however carefully devised, no principles, however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless the Administration is faithful and efficient.

It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence, or incompetence controls, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not the fit instrument for collecting the votes of free men. It is only by a full vote, free ballot, and fair count, that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our government. Take this foundation away, and the whole structure falls. Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest man should be ever intrusted with it, or, if appointed, he should be promptly ejected.

The basis of substantial, practical, civil-service reform must first be established by the people in filling elective offices. If they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they intrust with the appointing power.

The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity, and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship, and no animosity against our fellow-citizens.

Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and systematic management of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry.

The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage that harmony and genorous rivalry among our industries which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign countries, assist our merchants, manufacturers, and farmers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected I shall, with the divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws are faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility, fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen. I am, very respectfully.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK

The canvass was conducted with considerable warmth and activity, although the leading questions of reform or change in administration and policy entered into the contest to only a slight degree. The issues of the past and the contest of sections were still dwelt upon, and the resources of political management were brought into full play to secure the result. Some incidental and confusing use was made of the question of protection of home industry and that of restricting Chinese immigration, but they were not directly in issue. (For the forged "Chinese letter," see New York.)

The election took place on the 2d of November, and the result of the popular vote in the several States was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Garfield (Republican)</th>
<th>Hancock (Democrat)</th>
<th>Warre (Greenback)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>54,291</td>
<td>91,155</td>
<td>4,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>42,436</td>
<td>60,715</td>
<td>4,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>100,078</td>
<td>20,417</td>
<td>8,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>27,450</td>
<td>24,457</td>
<td>1,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>27,071</td>
<td>24,415</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>34,125</td>
<td>33,975</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>59,062</td>
<td>67,829</td>
<td>4,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>28,016</td>
<td>22,785</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>225,027</td>
<td>255,252</td>
<td>26,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>108,997</td>
<td>205,043</td>
<td>22,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>137,549</td>
<td>98,991</td>
<td>14,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>50,066</td>
<td>49,080</td>
<td>469</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>11,996</td>
<td>11,996</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>59,016</td>
<td>65,006</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>104,099</td>
<td>85,171</td>
<td>4,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>34,080</td>
<td>35,276</td>
<td>1,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>205,091</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>4,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>107,941</td>
<td>101,277</td>
<td>9,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>86,968</td>
<td>85,815</td>
<td>827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>35,254</td>
<td>35,254</td>
<td>3,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>193,496</td>
<td>200,009</td>
<td>1,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>138,670</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>8,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>10,445</td>
<td>11,212</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>14,042</td>
<td>14,042</td>
<td>3,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>180,550</td>
<td>182,560</td>
<td>2,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>550,544</td>
<td>564,511</td>
<td>12,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>115,074</td>
<td>114,209</td>
<td>1,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>272,048</td>
<td>256,501</td>
<td>6,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>106,019</td>
<td>101,000</td>
<td>5,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>409,344</td>
<td>407,478</td>
<td>1,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>18,195</td>
<td>18,171</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>51,121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>54,294</td>
<td>54,294</td>
<td>11,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>45,067</td>
<td>45,067</td>
<td>2,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>86,900</td>
<td>85,566</td>
<td>4,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>144,400</td>
<td>114,459</td>
<td>3,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,450,921</td>
<td>4,447,598</td>
<td>9,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The plurality of Garfield over Hancock as shown in these returns, was 3,083; but in the whole vote the majority against the former was
818,708. In addition to the votes summed up in the table, there were 707 for the American or Antimason ticket, and 889 imperfect and spoiled. In Louisiana there were two Garfield tickets, the "regular" and the "Beattie" ticket. The former received 27,676 and the latter 10,340 votes. In Maine the Hancock vote was cast for a "Fusion" ticket, consisting of four Greenbackers and three Democrats, but there was also a straight Greenback ticket. In Virginia there were two Hancock tickets, that of the regular Democrats and that of the "Readjusters." The former received 98,912 and the latter 51,874 votes.

The electoral votes of the several States were cast on the 6th of December, with the exception of those of Georgia, which, in accordance with a State law, were cast on the second Wednesday of that month. The votes were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice-President</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
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<td>Michigan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Hampshire</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
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<td>55</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A decision of the Supreme Court, rendered in March, upholds the constitutionality of the law under which a State Judge may be indicted and punished for excluding colored citizens from jury-lists. The case arose in Virginia, where Judge Rives, of the United States District Court, had directed his grand jury to find indictments against State Judges charged with this offense. Judge Coles, of the State Court, who had been indicted and placed under a suit denying the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and refused to give bail. The case was brought before the Supreme Court, by an application for a writ of habeas corpus, with a view to testing the validity of the act of March 4, 1879. The Court refused the application, and held that the act under which Judge Coles was indicted was authorized by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments of the Constitution, Justice Strong delivering the opinion. Justices Clifford and Field dissent, the latter arguing that nothing can be found in the Constitution or its amendments which authorizes any interference by Congress with the States in the administration of their government and the enforcement of their laws, with respect to any matter over which jurisdiction was not surrendered to the United States. Nothing, in his judgment, could have a greater tendency to destroy the independence and autonomy of the States, and reduce them to a humiliating and degrading dependence upon the Central Government, engender constant irritation, and destroy that domestic tranquility which it was one of the objects of the Constitution to secure, than the doctrine asserted in this case—that Congress can exercise coercive authority over the judicial officers of the States in the discharge of their duties under State laws. It will be only another step in the same direction toward consolidation, when it assumes to exercise similar coercive authority over the Governors and legislators of States. Another decision, rendered on the 8th of March, upheld the validity of the Federal election laws. Certain election officers in Baltimore had been convicted in the United States Circuit Court and imprisoned, for interfering with the Federal supervisors of election and deputy-marshals in the discharge of their duties. The case was brought before the Supreme Court by a petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, on the ground that the provision of the Federal election laws, under which the State officers were indicted, were unconstitutional. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the Court, and held—

1. That the Federal election laws are constitutional and valid.
2. That Circuit Courts have jurisdiction of indictments under these laws.
3. That, under the Constitution, Congress has supervisory power over regulations made by a State for the management of Congressional elections, and may either alter, modify, or add to them entirely new regulations.
4. That in the exercise of such supervisory power Congress may impose new duties on officers of election, or additional penalties for breach of duty, or provide for the attendance of officers to prevent fraud and see that elections are legally and fairly conducted.
5. That the place of the exercise of such power can properly cause no collision of regulations or jurisdiction, because the authority of Congress over the subject is paramount and supersedes all inconsistent regulations of a State.
6. That there is nothing in the relation of the State and national sovereignties to preclude the cooperation of both in the matter of elections of representatives.
7. That Congress has power, under the Constitution, to vest in Circuit Courts the appointment of supervisory elections.
8. That the provision which authorizes deputy-mar-
shals to keep the peace at elections is not unconsti-
tutional, and that the national Government has the right
to use physical force in any part of the United States
to compel obedience to its laws.
3. That the supervisory power of Congress includes
the power to compel State officers of elections to ob-
servesuch State laws, with regard to the election of
deputatories, as Congress may have left unchanged.

Justice Clifford and Field dissented in this
case also, the latter submitting an elaborate
opinion, in which he maintained that it is not
competent for Congress to punish a State officer
for the manner in which he discharged the
duties imposed upon him by State laws. The
judicial power of the Government, he argued,
limited by the Constitution to "cases in law
and equity arising under the Constitution and
laws of the United States," and to certain oth-
er cases which the Constitution enumerates.
It cannot be enlarged by Congress so as to
embrace cases not enumerated by the Constitu-
tion. Furthermore, the Federal law to pun-
ish a State officer for the manner in which he
performs a duty imposed upon him by his State
asserts a power inconsistent with and destruc-
tive of the independence of the States in mat-
ters over which their authority has never been
surrendered. If the Federal Government can
punish the violation of the laws of a State, it
may also punish obedience to them, and gradu-
ate the punishment according to its own judge-
ment of their propriety and wisdom. It may
thus exercise supervision over the legislation
of States, subversive of all their reserved pow-
ers. If the Federal Government can do this,
the tenth amendment is a delusion, and the
States may at any time be degraded to the level
of municipal corporations, existing at the will
of Congress.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary sent to
China for the purpose of negotiating a treaty
which should restrict immigration from that
country to the United States, concluded their
negotiations with the signature of two treaties
at Pekin, on the 17th of November, one of
which was of a commercial character only.
The other was a treaty of amity and commerce,
and the latter is a prohibition of all participation by American
sailors or American vessels in the opium-traff

c. The following is the text of the treaty
which relates to immigration:

Whereas, in the eighth year of Hien-Fung, Anno
Domini 1858, a treaty of peace and friendship was
concluded between the United States of America and Chi-
na, to which were added, in the seventh year of Tung
Chin, Anno Domini 1858, certain supplementary ar-
ticles to the advantage of both parties, which supple-
mentary articles were to be perpetually observed and
obeyed; and

Whereas, The Government of the United States, be-
cause of the constantly increasing immigration of Chi-
inese laborers to the territory of the United States, and
the embarrassment consequent upon such immig-
ration, now desires to negotiate a modification of the ex-
isting treaties, which shall not be in direct contraven-
tion of their spirit;

Now, therefore, the President of the United States
of America has appointed James B. Angell, of Michi-
gan; John F. Swift, of California; and William Hen-
ry Trescott, of South Carolina, as his Commissioners
Plenipotentiary, and his Imperial Majesty the Em-
peror of China has appointed Tung Chin, a member of
his Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, and Superin-
tendent of the Board of Civil Office, and Li Hung
Tao, a member of his Imperial Majesty's Privy Council,
as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary; and the said Com-
misso ners, having conjointly examined their full pow-
ers, and having discussed the points of possible modi-
fication in existing treaties, have agreed upon the fol-
lowing articles in modification:

Article I. Whenever, in the opinion of the Gov-
ernment of the United States, the coming of Chinese
laborers to the United States, or their residence therein,
afflict, or threaten to affect, the interest of that coun-
try, to endanger the good order of the said country,
or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Gov-
ernment of China agrees that the Government of the
United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such
coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit
it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable,
and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the
United States as laborers, other classes not being in-
cluded in the limitation. Legislation taken in regard
to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as
is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or
suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not
be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

Article II. Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to
the United States as teachers, students, merchants,
or from curiosity, together with body and household
servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in the
United States, shall be allowed to go and come of
their own free-will and accord, and shall be accorded all
the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions
which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most
favored nation.

Article III. If Chinese laborers or Chinese of any other
class, now either permanently or temporarily residing
in the territory of the United States, meet with ill-
treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Gov-
ernment of the United States will exert all its power
to devise measures for their protection, and to secure
them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and
exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or sub-
jects of the most favored nation, and to which they are
entitled by treaty.

Article IV. The high contracting powers having agreed
upon the foregoing articles, whenever the Government
of the United States shall adopt legislative acts in
accordance therewith, such measures will be communi-
cated to the Government of China. If such measures,
as enacted, are found to work hardships upon sub-
jects of China, the Chinese Minister at Washington
may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of
the State of the United States, who will consider the
subject with him and the latter is to be accorded the
exemption or such other treatment as may be accorded
the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and
to which they are entitled by treaty.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries
have signed and sealed the foregoing article at Peking,
in English and Chinese, being three originals of each
text, of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which
shall be exchanged at Peking, within one year from
the date of its execution.

Done at Peking, this 17th day of November, in the
year of our Lord 1858, Kuang Tsai, sixth year, tenth
moon, fifteenth day.

James B. Angell,
Signatures of Chinese Commissioners.

John F. Swift,
William Henry Trescott,
Signatures of Chinese Commissioners.

Both treaties await ratification by the Sen-
ate.

For matters pertaining to national and in-
ternational trade, see Commerce; for condition of
military and naval forces, see Army and
Navy, respectively; for financial movements
UNIVERSALISTS.

and operations, see Finance; for matters of domestic policy and internal affairs, see Congress, Public Documents, and the several States under their respective names.

UNIVERSALISTS. The Board of Trustees reported to the General Convention in October, 1880, that the statistical returns they had received were more nearly full than ever before; those from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were complete, and those from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky substantially so. No returns had been received from Missouri or Georgia. The following is the summary of the statistics, the numbers in parishes not reporting being estimated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Parishes</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Church members</th>
<th>Members of Sunday-schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3,499</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>5,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>1,841</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>2,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2,711</td>
<td>1,264</td>
<td>2,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>9,904</td>
<td>6,120</td>
<td>17,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,057</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>5,994</td>
<td>6,117</td>
<td>1,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>1,290</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>5,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2,816</td>
<td>5,186</td>
<td>4,395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>1,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>1,360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2,448</td>
<td>2,889</td>
<td>8,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>1,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota Territory</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province of Quebec</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>87,209</td>
<td>83,579</td>
<td>56,012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount of property owned by the churches above the amount of indebtedness was $6,752,100; the total amount of expenditures for church purposes was $1,180,997. The receipts of the Board of Trustees had been $15,275. The Murray Centenary Fund amounted to $121,757. The indebtedness of the Convention had been reduced from $15,150 to $11,631. The J. G. Gunn Ministerial Fund amounted to $8,152. The Women's Centenary Association had received during the year $1,329, and had a permanent fund of $2,150. The Publication and Tract Committee had distributed 987,000 pages of tracts and large numbers of denominational papers and books throughout the United States, and in Scotland, Mexico, Central America, and Australia. The Trustees had obtained a charter under the laws of Massachusetts in order to gain greater freedom in investments than they enjoyed under their charter from New York. A number of local missions were supported, including one among the Indians. A communication had been received from the Universalist Convention in Scotland asking for the fellowship of the General Convention. The Convention did not contemplate extending formal fellowship to ecclesiastical bodies beyond the limits of America, but made an expression of sympathy and fraternal interest toward the Scottish Convention. The special scholarship fund amounted to $7,215; forty students had been aided from it.

The General Convention of Universalists met at Hudson, N.Y., October 20th. Mr. J. D. W. Joy, of Massachusetts, was reelected President. A report of the Board of Trustees on pastoral settlements showed that a large number of the parishes were idle; that the average length of pastoral terms was short; and that a large amount of church property was suffering through neglect. The action of the Trustees in withholding beneficiary aid from students who use tobacco was approved. A committee appointed by the previous General Convention on the subject of the International Sunday-school Lessons reported that these Lessons were generally approved in Universalist Sunday-schools, that they were received with favor and taught with good results. A minority report, signed by one member, urged that the Lessons were subject to the objection that they were selected by a body in which Universalists were not represented, and that Universalists might make a selection more suitable to themselves. Both reports were accepted. An earnest debate took place over a proposition to modify the Confession of Faith by substituting, instead of the present form, for the words, "will finally restore the whole family," in Article II, words which shall make the sentence read: "We believe there is one God, whose nature is Love, revealed by one Holy Spirit of Grace in one Lord Jesus Christ, through whom the whole family of mankind will finally attain holiness and happiness." The proposition was indefinitely postponed. It was ordered that proceedings for the restoration of clergymen who have been disfellowshiped shall take place on the application of the party himself, but not until after the lapse of three years. Restoration may take place on the concurrence of two thirds of the Board of Trustees of the General Convention with the favorable action of the Committee of Fellowship. It was decided that ordination shall not be conferred within one week of the meeting of the Council ordaining it; that the authority to ordain be confined to judicial bodies duly appointed; and that one of the Committee of Fellowship shall at the ordination give fellowship in due form.
VERMONT. The Vermont Republicans assembled in State Convention at Montpelier, on February 25th, for the selection of four delegates at large to the National Republican Convention, which was to assemble at Chicago on June 2d. The Convention was numerously attended, above five hundred members being present; and, as soon as it had been organized, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

The Republicans of Vermont present to the Republicans in the entry George F. Edmunds as a suitable person to be the candidate of the Republican party for the next President. We do this not wholly or chiefly from our State pride in a man whose public service has been so honorable to the people whom he has represented, but because his pure life, his eminent ability, his valuable public service, and his unflinching Republicanism, have marked him, by a higher title than the accident of birthplace or residence, as a person fit to be President of the United States. Himself a representative of what the Republican party ought to hold as its most precious possession, an unwavering fidelity to the principles upon which the party was built and has won its great reputation, and of the intellectual power and moral sense and courage through which alone it can preserve what it has so worthily achieved, his candidacy would be of itself a declaration of principles and the sign of success.

The four delegates appointed to the Chicago Convention were, John Gregory Smith, of St. Albans; John W. Stewart, of Middlebury; Frederick Billings, of Woodstock; and George W. Hooker, of Hinsdale. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican party, organized in the interest of freedom and equal rights, has established its right to live, not only by carrying the nation through the most gigantic civil war in history, but by successful maintenance of the theory that this is a nation and not a mere confederation of independent sovereigns, by the payment of nearly eight hundred millions of the public debt; by the accomplishment of a return to a specie basis of the currency, and by important enlargements and economies in the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the developments of the past four years, in the disclosures of plots to subvert the choice of the people in the election of a President by bribery of electors; in the practical overthrow of popular government in seven States of the Union by terrorism and ballot-box frauds, and in the recent desperate attempts to steal the State Government of Maine, as part of a scheme to tamper with the delegate of the State in the next electoral college, furnish occasion for just alarm on the part of friends of a republican form of government, and that all honest and patriotic citizens should resist these tendencies to anarchy, and put the stamp of their condemnation on such practices, by their votes at the polls.

Resolved, That the Republican party must be sustained, as the only effective barrier to the success of such treasonable schemes, and as the efficient supporter of the national unity, credit, and honor, until five thought, free speech, a free press, protection of the person, property, and civil rights of the citizen in any part of the Union in which he has fit to reside, irrespective of color, party, or religion, and the right of every voter to cast one free, unmolested ballot at each election, and to have it honestly counted, shall be established throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

Resolved, That while we record our firm determination that the results of the war for the Union shall not be lost, we have no hatred toward our brethren of the South. We ask of them only what we hold ourselves bound to render—obedience to law, maintenance of order, equality of rights, and acceptance of the fair rule of the majority in elections; and for all who honestly accept these fundamental principles of democratic government we have only the kindly and external feeling which should animate the citizens of one nation.

Resolved, That we commend the Administration of President Hayes for its successful resistance to the attempts of the Democratic party in Congress to subvert the independence of the constituent departments of the Government, and to coerce the President into the signing of bills making important changes which he could not approve; for its support of honest men and a currency of intrinsic value; and for its efforts to purify and keep clean the public service.

Resolved, That we believe in every well-directed effort to raise the standard of official and personal character in the public servants and representatives, and to elevate the civil service by making the choice and retention of public officials dependent on honesty, capacity, and fidelity, rather than on the caprice of personal favor of Congressmen and heads of departments.

A resolution was offered, "directing the State Committee in the future to call the State Conventions for the selection of the whole delegation from the State."

The Republicans convened at Burlington, on June 23d, to nominate their candidates for State officers and two Presidential electors for the State at large, which resulted as follows: For Governor, Roswell Farnham, of Bradford; for Lieutenant-Governor, John L. Barstow, of Shelburne; for State Treasurer, John A. Page, of Montpelier. For Presidential electors at large, William W. Wynde, of Rutland, and William Y. W. Ripley, of Rutland, were nominated.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted as the platform of the Convention:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Vermont, in State Convention assembled, do hereby adopt as our platform of principles for the coming campaign the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

Resolved, That with Farnham, Barstow, and Page as our standard-bearers, the State of Vermont hereby pledges to her sister Commonwealth to give her accustomed Republican majority in September, to be followed in November only by a greater and grander victory under the banner of Garfield and Arthur.

The Greenback Labor party held their State Convention at Essex Junction, on June 24th, about fifty members being in attendance, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor, Madison O. Heath, of Johnson; for Lieutenant-Governor, Columbus F
VERMONT.

of Waterbury; for State Treasurer, F. Tarbell, of Swanton; for President of the Senate, at large, G. J. Stan- tef Burlington, and J. J. Burgess, of St.

resolutions adopted by the Convention on the platform and nominee of the Na- labor Convention held at Chicago; call for the enforcement of the grand list laws, for the leviation of taxes, and for cutting down on salaries. They also endorse the nomi- nees previously made for State officers.

Vermont Democrats assembled in State House at Burlington on July 22d, and the following nominations: For Governor, J. Phelps, of Burlington; for Lieu- Governor, George W. Gates, of White River Junction; for State Treasurer, James H. Atterbury, of Bellows Falls; for Presidential electors at large, Cyrus Jennings, of Hubbard- dle, Joseph W. Bliss, of Bradford.

platform adopted by the Convention on the platform of the National Demo- cratic Convention, and ratified all nomi- nees; pledged hearty support to the co- operative ticket, and commended it to the people of Vermont; called for a more economical administration of State affairs, and hailed with satis- faction the wish of the people to get rid of the do-nothing rule which has so long controlled State. The resolutions in regard to the subjects of State expenditures and taxation are as follows:

ed, That the State government should be required to assess a tax from twenty to forty cents on the dol- lar a year on the past twenty-five years, and limit the strictly current State expenses, which at $160,000 in 1856 and only $275,000 after the nearly or quite $400,000 since.

ed, That all taxes should contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to their material wealth. We therefore demand such taxes as shall make taxation both equal and ef- ficient.

olution calling for the enactment of an economic law in the State was proposed among the members of the Convention, insertion in the foregoing platform rec- ognized, but the motion did not prevail.

the election in September for State offi- cers, the Congressmen, as in that of November for Presidential electors afterward, the Re- publican nominees were generally elected by majorities. The entire number of votes in the State for Governor was 70,684, with 47,848 for the Republican ticket, 21,245 for the Democratic ticket, 1,578 Greenback-Labor, and 15 scattering districts. The elections for Congressmen the majority of the Republican candidates over the Democratic exceeded the proportion of two to one, they having been 15,645 to 6,711—15,960 to 6,689—12,258 to 6,191, respectively. As to the members-elect of the State Legislature, the 30 Senators were all Republicans, and of the 238 Representatives 217 were also Republicans. In the previous Legislature, the Demo- crats had one Senator, and 43 Representatives in the Lower House, where the Greenbackers also had 8, and the Independents 9.

The Legislature assembled at Montpelier on October 6th, when both Houses were speedily organized by the election of their respective officers.

On October 20th George F. Edmunds was relected a Senator in Congress for the full term of six years from March 4, 1881.

For the election of the seven Judges of the Supreme Court, the two Houses held joint conve- nions on November 11th and December 3d, when the following persons by a vote of 560 cast, and one by ballot, were elected: For Chief-Jus- tice, John Pierpoint, of Vergennes; for First As- sistant Justice, Homer E. Royce, of St. Albans; second, Timothy P. Redfield; third, Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury; fourth, H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville; fifth, Wheelock G. Wex- zey, of Rutland; sixth, Russell S. Taft, of Bur-lington.

The State of Vermont is free from debt. Her assets at the close of the last fiscal year amounted to $235,074.35, made up of $218,140.92 ready cash in the Treasury and in banks; $17,375.79 due from savings-bank taxes; and $3,857.74 due on State tax of $879,700. Her ag- gregate liabilities at the same date were $185,971.69; of which sum, $135,500 of the Agri- cultural College fund will not fall due before 1890, and $11,519.96 due to towns.

The entire number of depositors in the sav- ings-banks and trust companies within the State on July 1, 1880, was 14,889, or 2,214 more than at the same date in 1879. Their deposits amounted in the aggregate to $2,075,314.39, showing an increase of $996,568.58 over the deposits of the previous year. The tax of one half of one per cent, laid on these corporations by an act of the Legislature of 1878, has given the State an income of $50,126.04 during the eighteen months in which that law has been in force.

The education of youth in the State has con- tinued in about the same condition as previ- ously.

In the University of Vermont and State Agri- cultural College, the number of undergraduates in the academical department during the year 1879-80 was 83, and in the medical de- partment 140 students; during the year 1879- 80 the undergraduates numbered 81; the med- ical students 143. The works among the farmers, executed by the university in connection with the Superintendent of Agriculture, in these two years, have proved successful.

This institution is very economically man-
aged by its trustees, who keep the expenses within the income. They aver in their report that its condition and usefulness are, for want of means, much below the plane on which it might and ought to stand, saying, among other things, "The satisfactory balance-sheet must not be suffered to disguise the fact that the higher education in Vermont is suffering, because the State University has not sufficient means to do its work as that work is done in other States." This is believed to be the chief reason why a large number among the studious youth of Vermont go away from home to seek elsewhere that instruction in various branches of knowledge which they can not receive in their own State. During the academical year 1877-78 there were in Dartmouth College 98 students from Vermont—60 academical, 14 scientific, and 24 medical students.

The charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions of the State are under good management generally, and accomplish their special objects. The blind, deaf-mutes, and feeble-minded children are kept in neighboring States where institutions for their instruction have been established—the Perkins Institution for the Blind, the American Asylum and Clarke Institute for Deaf-Mutes, the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth. For their support and education, the annual sums of $4,000, $5,000, and $2,000 are respectively appropriated. The officers of the above-mentioned institutions give satisfactory reports on the conduct and proficiency of the Vermont children under their care, and testify that some among them are considerably above the average in comparison with their fellow-pupils.

In the State Reform School for the correction of youth the number of inmates on July 31, 1880, was 122—boys 108, girls 14. At the same date in 1878 they were 128 and 98 respectively, or in all 22 more than in 1880. The commitments during the year were boys 22, girls 3; and all the commitments since the establishment of the school have been 619—the age of the offenders committed ranging from six to nineteen years. The expenses of the school for the two years ended July 31, 1880, amounted to $38,384.23. The net earnings were $4,353.32; the total receipts, $38,647.11; leaving to the State's charge a deficiency of $35,797.14, which is $2,592.86 less than the sum appropriated for the school.

The State Prison was personally inspected by Governor Proctor, soon after entering office in October, 1878, and from what he saw, as well as on other evidence, he found it in a very unsatisfactory condition, for lack of discipline, and of system in its management under the superintendent who had it in charge. Seeing the necessity of appointing a new superintendent, possessed of rare experience in such matters, and of other uncommon qualifications in regard to personal character, and finding no such man in Vermont, he appointed one from a neighboring State. The number of convicts therein detained at the beginning of October, 1880, was 142.

Governor Farnham ascribes the decrease in the number of convicts partly to a proportion of them being received in the House of Correction, "but principally to a great decrease in high crime in the State"; although, while speaking in the same message on the subject of public education, and its necessity as a means of diminishing the number of criminals, he avers that the State does not do her whole duty in that regard, and acknowledges that crime is of native growth in Vermont, and not imported, saying: "In 1878 there were sixty-eight commitments to the State Prison; of these, thirty-one were natives of Vermont, and only thirteen foreign; and use the statistics of 1878, because I have not those of 1880 at hand. In 1878 there were one hundred and eighty-six convicts in the State Prison; of these, seventy-two were natives of Vermont, and only thirty-nine of foreign birth. Surely, we can not charge the crimes of our State upon the uneducated foreigners who come to our shores."

The militia of Vermont is apparently a small force, consisting of one regiment and a portion of one battery, but in excellent condition to discipline and presumable efficiency if called upon for active service, while it costs very little to the State.

The number of divorces granted in Vermont during the year 1879 was one hundred and twenty-six, or in the proportion of one to twenty-one marriages, which is less than in any year since 1869, and one third less than in 1878, when they numbered one hundred and ninety-two, in the proportion of one divorce to fourteen marriages. This desirable decrease in the number of divorces is ascribed to the operation of the law enacted at the session of 1878 "in restraint of divorces."

The aggregate population of Vermont in 1880, as appears from the census, is 332,645, showing an increase of 2,097 during the ten previous years, her population in 1870 having been 330,551.

A most noteworthy event of the year for Vermont seems to be the completion of the "Revision of the State Laws," enjoined by an act of the Legislature passed for that purpose at the session of 1878, the mode and objects of the revision being accurately expressed in the first section of the act, as follows:

Section 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to appoint two commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, redraft, compile, consolidate, and arrange in methodical order, in plain and simple language, the public statutes of this State, upon the basis, plan, and general form of the general statute, with authority to omit redundant enactments, reject superfluous words, circuitous and ambiguous phraseology, recommend amendments, and condense the whole into concise and comprehensive form as is consistent with a full and clear expression of the will of the Legislature, and report the same to the General Assembly at its next biennial session.

Governor Proctor appointed, as such Commissioners, Charles W. Willard and Wheelock.
During the work of the revision, and died, yet at a time when the great if it had been perfected, and the rest ranced that Mr. Wmaze, assisted chiefcon R. Willard, son of the deceased tion, and well acquainted with the ope of the revision, and with the views ed about it by his father, to whom he a constant assistant, has in due time d the work, and reported on it as the ribes.

The Legislature of this State session of 1879-80 by final adjournment March 9th, having passed during its ncce a large number of acts and joint as, mostly of private or local interest, over this important bill of interest y the Legislature at this session, but in from becoming a law by the Govr. eseto, was the Senate bill 176, entitled to reestablish the public credit of the urporting to repudiate above $18,000,- the bond which included the principal debt; to cut off one half of the interest upon the residue, and to urly all of the residue itself depend on , city, and county taxation. This bill se Senate on February 11th, by a vote 3, nays 17. The House of Representant- ed it on February 26th, with an nt, as reported from its Committee ce two days before, striking the thirsection out of the original bill and in not one instead, which amendment ed to by the Senate at the night sea-March 1st, upon the motion and ad for that purpose by the author of the vote on agreeing to the House nt having stood—years 24, nays 11. governor, to whom this bill was sub- his approval, returned it to the Sen-panied with a communication setting objections in detail, and concluding as put my signature in approval to this bill, nly return it to your honorable body in which ed, because I believe it to be in violation of tution of the State, in violation of the Con- the United States, in violation of the spirit ever moved and inspired the traditions of onwealth and made her name so honored n.

e was sustained by the Senate on 4th, as the number of votes for passing over the number against it, being two in years 19, nays 16. That portion nor Holliday's message to the Legisla- sectioning the said bill in which he offi- the cause and origin of the debt, fits accrued, and still accruing, to the la people from its being having con- and the solemn declarations whereby epeatedly recognized it and promised principal and interest—was as follows: y years our Commonwealth enjoyed the is of her fertile and soil, enjoyed that her old live in inherited comfort and refinement, and that her sons should be the leaders of political thought upon the continent. The time came when activities operating upon other sections of the country impelled her to arouse herself, lest with her great re- sources she should be left behind in the march of ma- terial development. She inaugurated with a boom of internal improvements, and, for the purpose of effecting them, went into the market and borrowed large sums of money, of which she expended more than $64,000,000 in their construction within her present borders. For these sums of money so borrowed she executed her bonds, and as the basis of credit as far back as 1838, pledged "the faith of the State to provide suffi- cient funds, and for that purpose to levy adequate taxes." This was the origin of the debt, the consid- eration of which survives to this day in our midst, in- creasing manifold the values of the property; indeed, without which, great portions of Virginia would be a waste. It will not be denied that its origin was most laudable and wise, and worthy of the faith the Commonwealth had pledged. She had no trouble in get- ting the money, for the part she had always played in peace and in war gave her a name the very synonym of peace. She fulfilled her promises, and promptly paid the interest as it fell due till the war came, and with it its attendant devastations and woes. While it lasted, she was cut off from numbers of her citizens who were scattered in this country and Europe, and the interest failed to be met. But no sooner was peace proclaimed than a General Assembly, composed of her best citi- zens—men of the old regime—unanimously reaffirmed the obligation. This was repeated in one form or an- other not less than four times. As soon as the State was under military rule, but when permitted to vote she adopted by an immense majority, 210,585 for, to 9,138 against—about 33 to 1—a Constitution which fully admitted the sanctity of the debt, and in many clauses provided for its payment. The earliest Gen- eral Assembly under that Constitution provided for it, and passed a funding bill which likewise recognized it in its entirety. This bill, as to one of its features, was rejected at the next session, but without disputing in any way the amount of the debt. So events moved on, with frequent repetition of these views, till the fall of 1877 a General Assembly was elected solely upon this issue. They went diligently to work, and during the first session settled over again, after long, able, and heated discussion, those mooted questions—the war and reconstruction, the quantum of the debt—and at its second session passed, by a large majority, a bill which was based upon the consent of the creditors, and was regarded by the outside world as honorable and fair.

No bill of force ever became a law, and the act of the last Legislature brought the debt within the present rate of taxation. In the annual message sent a few weeks ago by your honorable body I show how the law was working admirably, and but for the impedi- ments thrown in its way would have been a complete success, and with the present revenues would in a short time have discharged the annual expenses of government, and of the public free schools, the in- terest on the State debt funded in the new bonds, and left a large surplus in the Treasury.

The funding, of course, has ceased in presence of this opposition; and a majority of this General Assem- bly propose to abrogate its provisions.

The Republican party of Virginia, repre- sented by some 140 delegates, met in State Convention at Staunton on April 22d, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago on June 8d, and also to nominate candidates for Presidential electors. The nomination of an electoral ticket at this time was opposed by a large proportion of the delegates in attendance, who would have it remitted to a future Convention called for
that purpose. But no sooner was the Convention organized than a delegate offered three resolutions: the first, endorsing U. S. Grant; the second, instructing the delegation to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant; the third, declaring the inexpediency of nominating an electoral ticket at that time, and empowering the State Central Committee, hereafter to be appointed, to call a convention for the 28th of July to nominate an electoral ticket. These resolutions were referred for consideration to a committee, who subsequently reported on them, and at the same time presented two minority reports, both advocating the nomination of an electoral ticket now and by this Convention.

This view of the subject finally prevailed, but the apparently irreconcilable opposition of large numbers of delegates upon that point was the cause of very heated and stormy debates, almost uninterruptedly continued for two days and nights, till five o'clock in the morning of April 24th, when the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That no elector shall be placed upon the Republican electoral ticket who is not pledged to support the Republican nomination made at Chicago.

2. Resolved, That the Convention now proceed to nominate and elect our full electoral ticket.

These resolutions had been offered by a delegate on the previous day, and signed also by the President of the Convention, with three more among the most prominent delegates, and the sentiment manifested in the adoption of either was remarkably different. The first resolution was adopted unanimously; the second by a very small majority, the votes on it having been 69 for and 61 against.

The nomination of Presidential electors and the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention were then successively acted upon, with the following results:

For electors at large: W. C. Wickham, of Hanover, and J. M. Dawson (colored), of Williamsburg, were nominated unanimously.

For district electors: first district, L. R. Stuart, of Richmond County; third, John W. Poindexter, of Louisa; fourth, William P. Austin, of Lunenburg; fifth, Asa T. Whittlock, of Floyd; sixth, Samuel Collier, of Amherst; seventh, E. W. Early, of Albemarle; eighth, A. W. Harris, of Alexandria; ninth, H. H. Flannagan.

The selection of the second district elector was by resolution remitted to a Congressional convention of that district, subject to the conditions imposed by the Convention.

For delegates to the Chicago Convention from the State at large: D. S. Lewis, Peter J. Carter, John W. Poindexter, and Joseph Jorgensen.

The Democrats held their State Convention at Richmond on the 29th of May, the meeting being very numerously attended, and most harmonies in its proceedings. For delegates to the National Democratic Convention which was to assemble at Cincinnati on June 22d, and for Presidential electors representing the State at large, those were declared appointed or nominated who at the ballot taken for the purpose had received the highest number of votes among the competitors.

For Presidential electors at large: John Ebschol, of Augusta, and F. W. McKinney, of Prince Edward.


The platform adopted was as follows:

1. Resolved by the Democratic party of Virginia, in convention assembled, That we are in affiliation with the national Democracy, and will support its nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. That party lines in Federal politics should be drawn with sole reference to Federal issues.

3. That it becomes a manly people to demand candidates for representative positions, and honor aspirants, to decide where they stand, as between the two great parties of the country, and we will support for elector no person who does not manifest his adherence to the national Democracy, and its candidates on the presidential ticket.

4. That the national Democracy deserves the confidence and support of the people for its steady adherence to the principles of constitutional liberty upon which the republic was founded, and for cherishing those traditions and customs which tend to purify the public service, and restrain the encroachments of centralized power: that we endorse the general policy, and especially its course in reducing the tax on our great staple product tobacco, in maintaining the independence of the State judiciary, and the supremacy of the civil over the military power, in resisting the prosecution of the army to illegal interference in elections, and the use of a partisan and uncivilized policy to intimidate and corrupt the suffrages of the people, and in advocating liberal measures to wipe out the hostile legislation which belonged to a period of war, and has no fitting use in times of peace and reconciliation.

5. That we hold in abhorrence the high-handed and ever-to-be-remembered fraud by which the Republican party foisted a defeateed candidate into the Presidential chair in contempt of a large majority of the votes of the people and of the electoral vote of the States, thereby bringing odium upon the country, and strengthening the hostility of monarchial and autocratic governments to free institutions. The time to rebuke that fraud and to vindicate the sovereign will of the people has come; and without regard to any past differences between us, we invoke the honest, liberty-loving masses of the people to unite with us, and give the sentence of popular condemnation so clear and emphatic an utterance that fraud shall never again prove triumphant in undermining the Constitution and the laws, and trampling down the people's will.

The Virginia Readjusters, who once belonged to the Democratic party, and profess still to act as such, but by reason of their contumacy of sentiments, meeting on the 29th of May, the meeting of the State, formally separated from it, and on February 25, 1879, organized themselves into a distinct body, held their State Convention at
Richmond on July 7th, above five hundred delegates being present, and nominated an electoral ticket in favor of the national Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Erectors for the State at large: William E. Cameron, of Petersburg, and H. H. Riddlebarger, of Shenandoah.

The following platform, expressing the unanimous sentiment of all the members of the committee appointed to draught it, was adopted by the Convention:

The Roadusters of Virginia, in convention assembled, renewing their declaration of allegiance to the principles of local self-government, and reaffirming their unalterable purpose to keep them steadily in view—

Resolves, That party lines should be drawn with sole reference to issues born of fundamental principles; and that the highest guarantees for the faithful execution of any public trust are a rigid and resolute adherence to this canon of political liberty, and a free avowal of sincere purpose to promote the welfare and maintain the legal rights of all the people of the State, to the subordination to the Constitution of the other, from any considerations of policy or of expediency.

That the roadusters, as a party, have, and do, from time to time, through their representatives, to exercise sovereign control of the revenues, and protest against all devices to subvert the Constitution and the maintenance of public institutions to any other claim whatever; and solemnly reaffirming the principles and policy laid down by the Convention held at Mozart Hall on February 25, 1879, do hereby approve and endorse the "bill to reestablish the public credit"—upon which the people were denied the privilege of paying the same, and are to-day deprived of that right, by a partisans and arbitrary exercise of the Executive veto—as correctly embodying the same, as fairly meeting the equities of the case and the necessities of the people, and as constituting the extreme limits of legal and moral obligations upon the part of this Commonwealth to the holders of her bonds.

That while it is of grave importance to every interest of the Commonwealth that the question of the public debt be justly and fairly adjusted, and that no settlement can have the essential feature of finality which shall lack the approval of the people; and content that, in view of the Constitution, which vests in the people the power of taxation, which creates and levies the same, and excludes the system of free education ordained by the Constitution, which includes war and reconstruction interest in composition of the debt, which recognizes any liability for that portion set aside to West Virginia, which makes or continues discrimination between different classes of the public creditors, which places the interests of State or bondholder in the keeping of agents other than the financial affairs of the Government, which relieves from taxation any property not specifically exempted by the Constitution, which converts a currency obligation into one payable in gold, or which imposes an interest liability larger than can with certainty be net out of revenues derivable from a rate of taxation not destructive of the industrial interests of the State.

That recognizing their obligation, and proclaiming their intention to support and obey the Federal and State Constitutions as the only sure protection of the civil and political rights of the citizen, and the only safe bulwark against encroachment upon the liberties of the residuary of sovereignty in all population of the States, the Roadusters declare their purpose to vindicate and maintain the constitutional rights of the citizen to the exercise of a free and priceless suffrage.

That as the voice of the people is the source of all rightful power, so is the first duty of government toward securing and maintaining the popular rights and interests, and we demand at the hands of all departments of the government of Virginia an honest and faithful application of constitutional grants to the interest of the children of the people, a fostering policy toward the public schools and colleges, and a full and generous recognition of the claims of public support of the institutions for the insane and unfortunate.

That the paramount obligation of the various works of internal improvement is to the people of the State, by whose authority they were created, by whose money they were constructed, and by whose grace they live; and it is enjoined upon our representative and executive officers to enforce the discharge of that duty, to insure to the people of Virginia such rates, facilities, and connections as will protect every industry and interest against discrimination, tend to the development of their agricultural and mineral resources, encourage the investment of active capital in manufactures and the profitable employment of labor in industrial enterprises, grasp for our cities those advantages to which by reason of their geographical position they are entitled, and fulfill all the great public ends for which they were designed.

That while looking to the maintenance of the principles and accomplishments of the objects above set forth as superior to all other considerations with which the Roadusters, as a party, have to do, there are reasons both of policy and other weigh which this organization, called into existence by a majority of the people of Virginia, should control as such the voice of this State in national affairs. It is important to a successful issue of the contest in 1881 for supremacy in the Commonwealth that the representatives to and of the Federal Government from and in Virginia should not be found, as hitherto, contesting and obstructing the manifest will of a majority of this people upon domestic questions. To the end, therefore, that power may not fall into the hands of avowed enemies of the cause of readjustment, of liberal government, and of popular sovereignty, this Convention nominates a full ticket of electors, and that it is of that bondmen to the party in the several districts of the State to hold conventions and nominate candidates for seats in the Federal Congress.

And believing that the objects hitherto declared, and the interests of all the people of Virginia, are to be carried out by the Federal and Elizabethan English to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, therefore further declare that the electoral ticket nominated by this convention is designated in behalf of those candidates, and that they are cordially commended to the earnest support of every member of this organization in Virginia.

That the Federal Government in every department should be administered in exact conformity with the Constitution as it is; that it is the duty of the citizen to accept in good faith the results of the war, and that the aim of statesmanship should be to establish peace and good-will between all sections of our common country and all classes of the people; that powers which are granted for the general good can not safely nor rightfully be prostituted to the fostering of classes, and the duties and privileges, the burdens and benefits, of government should be equally distributed; that the tariff and revenue systems of the Government should be reformed to the extent that no interest should be protected at the expense of another; that the Federal tax upon tobacco is an unjust discrimination against the land and labor employed in agriculture, and ought to be repealed.

That in the exercise of such powers as the people of Virginia may see fit to bestow upon this State or Federal affairs, the Roadusters stand pledged to a faithful obser-ance of the principles and an earnest pursuit of the objects herein set forth.

The simultaneous appearance of two rival electoral tickets in the field, both apparently
West Virginia.

The Republicans of West Virginia met in State Convention at Wheeling on May 12th, for the purpose of choosing a delegate from the State at large to the National Republican Convention that was to assemble at Chicago on June 2d. For the one delegate at large, C. P. Keys (colored) and A. W. Campbell were put in nomination as competitors, and, after a long contest, participated in by large numbers on either side, the decision of it was finally remitted to a vote by counties, which resulted in 933 for Campbell and 580 for Keys. Mr. Campbell was then declared the delegate at large; Mr. Keys was, on motion, declared the alternate.

The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of West Virginia, in convention assembled, hereby renew their allegiance to the Republican party of the Union, and reaffirm the time-honored principle of free government—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Especially do we reaffirm the foundation principles on which our Government rests, and which we hope the civil war had settled, but now too often called in question, that the United States of America is a nation and not a league or confederacy of States. We hold to the great saving truth of humanity that "all men are created equal, and entitled to the full enjoyment of life, liberty and property equal protection under the laws; and that in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights, no man shall be deprived of any enjoyment of any greater privilege or immunity than that of his color or race." We demand the protection of all citizens, native and adopted, wherever the flag of our country flies.
WEST VIRGINIA.

abroad, and that the same protection shall be to the adopted American citizens that is ex-

prise that all public officers be held to a rigid

relied upon by the Government shall be l of any other dollar recognized by the Gov-

member with gratitude the services of those

pledged the needy to those who died for their

pledge our utmost efforts and invite all

Virginia out of the solid South, and placing

the National Democratic Convention, to

held their State Convention in Charleston on June 10th, and selected dele-

Committee on Resolutions submitted a

reparation for the general elections in

November for Presidential electors, the

November for Presidential electors, the

November for Presidential electors, the

Committee on Resolutions submitted a

recommending the repeal of the two-

In favor of the two-thirds

and the report of the committee

recommend to the State legislature to

on, June 13d nominated for Governor, George C.

for State Treasurer, Richard Burke;

ter Auditor, John S. Cunningham; for

ter Auditor, John S. Cunningham; for

ter Auditor, John S. Cunningham; for

republicans of West Virginia, in convention

declare that the Democratic party of West

form, reduction of taxes, and the inauguration of a policy for the development of the State.

It has forced upon the State a cumbersome, expensive, and abstruse Constitution of difficult and uncertain interpretation and more difficult execution.

It has created a system of county courts that has made the enforcement of law and the redress of private wrongs difficult, costly, and uncertain, and that has brought the administration of justice into contempt.

It has impaired the efficiency of the public schools of the State by hostile legislation and an indifferent administration of the offices connected therewith.

It has enforced a burdensome, unequal, and inefficient system of road laws.

It has increased offices, salaries, and governmental expenses, without any adequate return to the tax-payer.

It has made no earnest effort to promote immigration and encourage capital to develop the resources and wealth of the State.

It has not restrained and limited railway and other monopolies to the legitimate sphere of their corporate powers, and has not held them to a rigid accountability for the excess of their rights for the good of the citizen and the State.

It has bid for the keeping of criminals of other States, and by the contract system of convict-labor depreciated the wages of honest workers.

It has shown itself indifferent to the interest of the tax-payer, laborer, and producer, and shipper of the State, and that it is controlled by a reactionary and old time policy, and incapable of conceiving or executing a wise, liberal, or progressive policy in the government of the State.

The Republican party pledges itself to reform in State affairs, the reduction of taxation, salaries, fees, and the number of offices to the fullest extent consistent with the proper administration of the laws; to the legal control of all monopolies, while protecting the vested rights of those whose capital is asked to aid in developing the great natural resources of the State.

It declares itself in favor of the abolition of county courts as now constituted and administered, and will endeavor to secure a non-partisan and able judiciary.

It declares that the best interests of the State require that every encouragement by way of liberal laws relative to homesteads, exemptions, industrial associations, and mechanical societies, be held out to induce thrift, economy, and investment in homes by every citizen.

It pledges itself to secure more perfect regulations for the protection of miners and workers in all the dangerous occupations.

It will guard and improve the system of free schools, as the most efficient means for the education of all classes, and the security of good government and good morals.

It will endeavor to simplify legislation and the administration of State and county affairs, and at the same time secure their best results.

The Democratic party, pretending to great political wisdom, forced the Constitution of 1872 on the people by fraud and chicanery, thereby reviving that legalized monstrous system called the County Court, which, for eight years, has cursed the tax-ridden people to such an extent that the same party has been compelled, by popular groans, to submit a loose, insufficient, and muddy constitutional amendment to rid us of the present court system, which amendment, without assuming any responsibility for it, our people should support for the time being, and until the Republican party is enabled, by proper legislation, to provide a simpler and less burdensome system.

The Republican party pledges itself, if placed in power, to legislate for the best interests of labor—form, that honest toil may have the same careful protection and privileges that may be afforded to capital.
We denounce the extortion of monopolies, and any system by which the laborer is deprived of his just earnings, by prepayments, in any other medium than the legal currency of the country.

Finally, the Republican party pledges itself to labor for the overthrow of Bourbonism, and the inauguration of a wise, liberal, and progressive policy in State affairs, that shall bring West Virginia into harmony with her sister States, and cause her to share in the prosperity, wealth, and growing power of the great States of the North and West.

In conclusion, we heartily approve and endorse the platform of principles adopted by the late National Republican Convention at Chicago, and hereby pledge our best efforts to secure the election of the nominees of that Convention, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chas A. Arthur, of New York.

The Democratic party assembled in State Convention at Martinsburg, on July 28th, to nominate their respective candidates for office, with the following results: For Governor, Jacob B. Jackson; for State Treasurer, Thomas O'Brien; for State Auditor Joseph S. Miller; for Attorney-General, C. C. Watts; for State Superintendent of Free Schools, Bernard L. Butcher; for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Thomas G. Green; for Presidential electors, State at large, Elbridge G. Cracraft and William L. Wilson.

The platform adopted was as follows:

1. The Democratic party, in convention assembled, heartily endorses and approves the platform and principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention, and reaffirms its allegiance to the time-honored principles of the party.

2. We recognize with pleasure the fidelity of the various officials of the State in the administration of the duties and trust imposed on them by the law, and with pride point to their peace, quiet, and general prosperity of the State. The promptness with which the public revenues have been collected and paid into the Treasury, the economy and efficiency with which our public institutions have been managed, are some of the reasons why Democratic rule should be continued in West Virginia.

3. Mindful of the traditions of the party and the danger to be apprehended from the growing power and influence of monopolies, we declare that the Democratic party is now, as it has ever been, the friend of the people and the foe of all monopolies; that we are opposed to any system of legislation that tends to foster the power of such monopolies, and particularly to that species of legislation that discriminates in favor of railroad corporations and against the people.

4. We recognize the proposed amendments to the Constitution as presenting questions above and outside of party politics, and therefore remit them to the unbiased judgment of the people.

The following additional resolutions were also reported by the committee, and adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That we regard the practice of accrediting any Democrat who may be present at conventions as delegates, as herebefore, as opening the door to fraud and unfairness, and a method which is corrupt and corrupting, and recommend the State Executive Committee to take steps to prevent the same in the future.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the practice so common in the State whereby county delegates at county, State and district conventions are instructed to cast the votes of the county for particular candidates, is open to many serious objections, in that it gives rise to fraud and unfair dealing; to conventions packed in the interest of particular parties, de-
WEST VIRGINIA.

Receipts in 1879, including $818,862.99 cash in the Treasury October 1, 1878 $921,719.48
Expenditures 771,808.29
Surplus in the Treasury October 1, 1879  $299,911.19

Receipts in 1880, including $920,828.15 cash in the Treasury October 1, 1880.
Expenditures 610,841.76
Surplus in the Treasury October 1, 1880  $310,986.39

The public education of youth in West Virginia appears to be in a most satisfactory condition. A comparison of the public schools, as they are at present, with what they were ten years ago, presents the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC SCHOOLS</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children between six and twenty-one years old</td>
<td>168,490</td>
<td>190,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children attending school</td>
<td>81,952</td>
<td>142,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General average attendance</td>
<td>55,018</td>
<td>91,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of teachers granted certificates</td>
<td>2,805</td>
<td>3,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of months taught</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>15,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts from State, district, lease, and others sources</td>
<td>$563,907.99</td>
<td>$671,897.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of school districts</td>
<td>2,567</td>
<td>2,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of common schools</td>
<td>2,449</td>
<td>2,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of graded schools</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of high-schools</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of schoolhouses</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>2,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of school property, in grounds, houses, furniture, and apparatus</td>
<td>$1,057,473.94</td>
<td>$1,670,564.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Hospital for the Insane the number of patients under treatment during the year ended September 30, 1879, was 470; up to the same date in 1880 it was 535. The cost of their support, per capita, was $2.08 per week in the former year, and $2.18 in the latter.

In the Institution for the Deaf-Mutes and the Blind the average number of pupils, during the two years ended September 30, 1879 and 1880, was eighty-one; the annual cost for the support of each pupil, to the State, having been $367.18, and $355.61, respectively.

The fish-culture seems to prosper in West Virginia, and the Commissioners' labors during the last two years have been attended with satisfactory results. The New and Greenbrier Rivers, besides numerous smaller streams, have been abundantly stocked with black bass. Many thousands of salmon, carp, trout, and other esteemed varieties of fish, have also been placed in streams and ponds throughout the State. The hatchery-house at Romney is in successful operation.

The United States census of 1880 returns the population of West Virginia at 618,197, showing an increase of 176,183 within the last ten years, as in the census of 1870 the population was stated at 443,014.

Foreign immigration into West Virginia, for permanent settlement, has well commenced. Several prosperous colonies have been already established in it from abroad, and there is a fair prospect that many more will successively follow. The topography of the State, its climate, soil, and productions, are considered as especially inviting to the Swiss, and to the inhabitants of the mountainous regions of Germany. During the year 1880, three Swiss scientists visited West Virginia in the interest of "The Swiss Commerce and Colonization Society"; their object being to examine and report about the resources of that portion of the State in which the Society proposes to locate colonies.

The three Railroad Commissioners, whom the Board of Public Works appointed in April, 1880, to ascertain the taxable valuation of the various railroads in the different counties of the State, presented their united report, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad Company</th>
<th>1879 Valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad</td>
<td>$225,985.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potomac Company</td>
<td>$259,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanawha County</td>
<td>$204,490.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette County</td>
<td>$49,275.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summers County</td>
<td>$80,347.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>$17,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier County</td>
<td>$246,930.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,750,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The coal of West Virginia is of good quality, and the coal fields are extensive.

WILLIAMS, JAMES D. 715

WILLIAMS, JAMES D., Governor of Indiana, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 16, 1808. His parents were emigrants from the Old World, seeking to better their fortunes in the New. They had six children, of whom James was the eldest, and they were unable to provide them with advantages for education, such as the humblest can now secure. That part of Ohio was already too thickly settled for them, and in 1818 the Williams family removed to Knox County, Indiana. Not many years after, the father died, and their support devolved upon the eldest son. The responsibilities thus early assumed developed his industry, thrift, and self-reliance, the traits of character which shaped the career of the future Governor. In 1831 he married Nancy Huffman, a country girl of the neighborhood, and they began life on a few acres of uncleared land which he had recently purchased. This stout-hearted couple added field to field, until four thousand acres formed their fertile farm, but during those fifty years their house and home were on the spot where their first tree had been set up. In 1880 the county record tract after tract is registered as passing into Governor Williams's possession, but he never parted
with anything that he had once acquired. His first public office was that of justice of the peace for Harrison Township, Knox County, in the year 1838. In 1843 he was elected to represent Knox County in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly. Though a Democrat in a Whig county, he received a majority of votes. This held upon the popular favor he kept through life. He represented his county in the House during seven sessions, and in the Senate during twelve. He held office almost continuously, and never lost but one election, and then his opponent was judged to have deserved so well of his party that he was rewarded with the speakership. The developing of the agricultural interest of Indiana was his foremost object. Three societies were formed in his county for promoting these interests, and he was elected president of each of them. He was one of the incorporators and President of the State Board of Agriculture. He was also deeply interested in education, and originated many of the laws which have perfected school and college facilities in Indiana. In 1874 he was returned from his district to Congress and served in that body until 1876, when he resigned on his nomination to the office of Governor, though his term as representative had not yet expired, nor was his election assured. During his gubernatorial term, friends and foes alike concede that the conduct of public affairs was honest. He applied to affairs of state the same economy, prudence, and stability, which had built up his private fortunes. He continued unpolished in manner and unctuous in appearance, as when he earned the sobriquet of "Blue-Jeans Williams," by which he is widely known through the country, but he kept his integrity and commanded the respect of the people. He mourned over the corruption and venality which have obstructed themselves into elections and the conduct of the Government. One of his last speeches was that, if he had his life to live over again, he would give it to stir up wholesome public opinion, rather than to the development of the material prosperity of the country. He died in Indianapolis, suddenly, on November 20th, while fulfilling his duties as Governor of Indiana, and he was mourned by that people as one wholly identified with the growth and history of the State.

WISCONSIN. The Legislature met January 14th, and adjourned March 29th, having been in session sixty-four days, and enacted 325 bills out of 669 presented. Alexander A. Arnold was elected Speaker of the Assembly. The Senate was presided over by Thomas B. Scott, President pro tempore. The tax levy was increased from $248,000 in 1879 to $430,000 for 1880, after a reduction from $405,000 in 1878. The direct appropriations made amount to $418,738. An officer for detecting illicit stills was ordained, and the test fixed at 120° Fahr. State lands at the head of the Chippewa, Wisconsin, and St. Croix Rivers were reserved to be used for navigation reservoirs. A grant of swamp lands was given to the projected St. Paul and Eastern Railway, and counties in the northern part of the State were authorized to part with similar lands to promote railroads. Slight changes were made in the game and fish laws. Authority to appeal from the equalizations of county boards of assessors was conferred upon cities and villages. An investigation of charges of mismanagement on the part of the authorities of the State Hospital for the Insane was ordered. The clause in the Revised Statutes which makes railroad companies liable for damages to employees, for accidents due to the negligence of other employees, was repealed. The dog-license tax was abolished. A militia law provides for a force of thirty companies, and for annual encampments. The insurance laws were changed in such a way that the Insurance Commissioner is vested with full authority to examine into the condition of any company, and to revoke licenses in case the provisions of the law are not fulfilled. An act was passed empowering United States Commissioners to administer oaths, and take acknowledgments to deeds, which latter power was also extended to registrars of deeds. Certain police powers were conferred upon the conductors and other employees on railroad trains. The definition of larceny was so altered as to make it a State-prison offense to steal property of the value of twenty dollars or over, instead of one hundred dollars, which has been the limit heretofore. The "good time" regulations were modified so as to allow long-term convicts to earn more of the time premium by good behavior, but short-term prisoners less; and the penalties for misconduct in the Penitentiary were increased. Agents of the Wisconsin Humane Society were authorized to arrest in certain cases of cruelty to persons or to animals. It was provided in one of the acts that judgments of the Supreme Court may be docketed in the Circuit Courts. Personal property, as provided in another enactment, must be assessed in the town in which the tax-payer resides. A law was passed permissive of the use of barbed-wire fences. Graduates of colleges and universities of the State were given the right to obtain teachers' certificates. The liability of bank stockholders was established. A law against the adulteration of foods and drugs was passed, and the Governor was authorized to appoint a State analyst. A law was enacted which provides that persons alleged to be insane may, at the request of their friends, be tried before a jury, to have their insanity established, before committal to an asylum. The claims of counties against the State for the care of insane persons or paupers were directed to be presented to the State Board of Charities and Reform, to be audited, and reported to the legislature. The vote for enfranchising women was re-enacted, and the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, to permit female citizens to vote at elections, was adopted by a joint resolution. It must be rai-
fied by the succeeding Legislature before being decided by the people’s vote, as must be the amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, which also passed for the first time. An act was passed relating to writs of mandamus and prohibition, providing that such writs may be granted in the case of disputed elections, and the rights of persons to certificates of election tested in the courts in the cases of Presidential electors, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature. A change was made in the registry law, so that electors who are not registered may vote upon furnishing proof that they are legal voters. A law was made directing that no disbursements of money by directors or trustees of State charitable or penal institutions can be made except upon specified appropriations, and that no indebtedness can be incurred by such officers in excess of the appropriations of the Legislature.

The direct appropriations voted make the sum of $418,738, as against $399,177, appropriated in 1879, and $393,000 in 1878. The principal items were $152,411 for the State Hospital for the Insane; $114,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Institute, of which $14,000 was to repair losses by fire, and $70,000 for rebuilding; $74,938 for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, including $19,000 for improvements; $15,000 for improvements in the Industrial School for Girls; and $19,067 for the maintenance of the Industrial School for Boys.

The receipts of the Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were $1,744,719; the balance on hand September 30, 1879, $588,824; together, $2,333,543. The disbursements for the year, for all purposes, were $1,872,144. Of the balance remaining September 30, 1880, amounting to $461,335, $132,373 was credited to the general fund, $194,399 to the various educational funds, and $174,285 to the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad treasury fund. The receipts on account of the general fund were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct State tax</td>
<td>$455,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad companies, revenue taxes</td>
<td>$118,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance companies, license taxes</td>
<td>$41,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties, for the support of insane of the several charitable institutions</td>
<td>$101,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous sources</td>
<td>$2,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,049,606</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance from previous year</td>
<td>$219,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,268,668</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditures from the general fund—from which are paid, besides the current expenses of the State, the interest on the war debt, and appropriations for the schools and charitable institutions—were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and permanent appropriations</td>
<td>$185,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative expenses</td>
<td>$91,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous purposes</td>
<td>$214,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on the public debt</td>
<td>$127,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School fund income</td>
<td>$1,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free public schools</td>
<td>$20,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State university</td>
<td>$43,907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Revenues, $1,014.50                    | $51,044.50,
| Milwaukee insane asylum               | $75,000      |
| **Total**                             | **$1,179,915**|

Of the excess of $123,704 over the disbursements of the previous fiscal year, only $5,917 is chargeable to current State expenses proper, the excess in the appropriations for benevolent and educational institutions having been $442,785, besides the amount paid to Milwaukee County on account of the construction of its insane asylum.

The condition of the several educational trust funds at the close of the year, showing a gain of $54,698 over the total amount at the same date in the preceding year, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>$3,712,928 51</td>
<td>$31,561.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>$307,815 60</td>
<td>$9,568.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural College</td>
<td>$444,019 50</td>
<td>$2,911.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal School</td>
<td>$1,090,042 60</td>
<td>$1,201.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>**$4,307,699 44</td>
<td>$104,699.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The State debt amounted to $2,252,057, the same as in 1879, but its form has been changed by the substitution of certificates of indebtedness to the Agricultural College fund for most of the original bonds.

The indebtedness of the several counties, cities, townships, and school districts in the State was reported to the Secretary of State as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railroad aid</td>
<td>$4,500,070 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest unpaid</td>
<td>$1,276,015 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School districts</td>
<td>$214,068 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other purposes</td>
<td>$586,019 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values of all property in the State subject to taxation, as returned by the assessors for the past two years, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal property</td>
<td>$88,187,949 00</td>
<td>$89,974,717 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City and village lots</td>
<td>$8,575,915 50</td>
<td>$10,640,211 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other real estate</td>
<td>$9,800,399 50</td>
<td>$51,741,361 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$116,563,263</strong></td>
<td><strong>$146,358,223</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gross value of taxable property as estimated by the Board of Assessment was $445,582,720, which is probably 40 per cent. below the actual aggregate taxable wealth. The value of private property which pays no revenue to the State either by way of direct tax or otherwise is returned by the assessors at $3,853,014, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religious associations</td>
<td>$5,004,990 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and literary associations</td>
<td>$27,545 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from associations</td>
<td>$214,779 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural societies</td>
<td>$4,900 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount of taxes levied in the State for the year 1879, for all purposes, amounted to $7,584,767.27, a decrease of $392,091.73 from the amount levied the previous year, and was at the rate of $1.72 and 64 mills on $100 of the assessment for that year. The purpose for which these taxes were levied and their respective amounts and rates are as follows:
These figures represent only the direct taxes levied upon property. The total taxes paid by the people, directly and indirectly, into the State Treasury, were, for the last fiscal year, nearly $600,000 in excess of the amount here stated. Nothing like this proportion obtains in county, town, and other taxes, but the sums collected by way of licenses and fees are by no means inconsiderable.

The State tax levied in 1880 amounts to $662,058.63, a large increase over the tax of the preceding year, rendered necessary by extraordinary appropriations. The estimated expenditures for the calendar year 1888 are given as $988,008, and the estimated receipts under existing laws as $704,758.

The amount expended for the support of common schools during the fiscal year was $2,165,868.48, an increase of nearly $14,000 over the preceding year. Of this sum $1,077,870.33 were paid for teachers' wages. The whole number of children within the State of school age was reported at 483,198, a slight decrease. The attendance at school increased nearly 6,000, and was reported at 329,258. The number of teachers employed was 10,110.

By the terms of the compulsory education law, which went into effect September 1, 1879, all children between the ages of seven and fifteen years not excused for good reason are required to attend a public or private school at least twelve weeks in each year. The number of children between these ages was found to be 229,076; and 170,402, or nearly three fourths of them, attended the public schools during the year. The whole number of pupils in attendance at the four normal schools was 1,980, at an expense averaging $40.81 per pupil. The number attending Teachers' Institutes was 4,965, a gain of 542 over the attendance for the previous year; and the expense of conducting the institutes averaged less than $1.50 for each person instructed. The number of students enrolled at the State University in the different departments, October 1, 1880, was 436. The total expenses for fiscal year were $97,060.04, of which sum $49,502.40 were paid to Instructors, and $48,557.64 for completion of Assembly Hall. The number of children received in the Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee during the year was 59; the number attending at the close of the year 109, of whom 23 were infant boys. The current expenses for the year were $5,800. Since the opening of the institution in 1875, 241 children have been admitted, and 125 have been returned and are doing well. The number of boys in attendance at the Industrial School at Waukesha averaged 427 for the year. The whole number received since the establishment of the school in 1866 has been 1,801. The ordinary expenses for the year were $48,310. A large proportion of the boys sent to this reformatory are not criminals, and for such the Governor recommends that a separate institution be founded.

There were 309 convicts in the Penitentiary on October 1, 1879, and 277 on the same date in 1880, 121 having been received, and 153 released or lost by death during the year. Of those confined during the year, 11 were on the second conviction and one on the third; 32 were strictly temperate, 53 intemperate, and 54 occasional drinkers; 5 were on life sentences, 15 for five years, 25 for two years, and 83 for one year. The receipts of the prison during the year, including $11,090 balance, were $49,688; the expenditures, $44,052. The prison, though smaller than those of other States of equal population, is not half full. The earnings of the convicts were $27,673.

In the Northern Hospital for the Insane 719 patients were treated during the year, the daily average being 529; and in the State Hospital an average of 550, and 753 altogether. The current expenses of the former were $129,056; of the latter, $124,816, and $48,963 on account of previous liabilities. The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the latter institution found much to censure in the methods of conducting the business affairs of the hospital, owing in a large measure, they thought, to the system provided by law for the government of State charitable institutions. They recommend that a General Board of Control be created for the government of all of them instead of several local boards as at present. The Commission of Inquiry found much to commend in the care and treatment of the patients, and only extra-gance, not corruption, in the financial management. The Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, just completed, is one of the best-appointed asylums in the country. It has received, since its opening in March, 245 patients, the daily average having been 185. The average cost per capita was $2.90 per week, a lower rate than, it is thought, can be maintained. There is accommodation for 300 inmates. In the Deaf and Dumb Institution there were 156 pupils at the end of the year. The buildings, which were destroyed by fire in 1879, have been re-erected. In the Institution for the Education of the Blind there were 77 pupils at the end of the year.

The effect of the inspection of illuminating oils has been that the number of accidents has greatly decreased. Of the oil inspected nine per cent, was found below the standard. The Commissioner of Insurance reports $156,731.054 fire insurance written during the year, $398,345 paid in premium, and $1,087,158 losses paid. The mileage of the railroads in the State at the close of the calendar year aggregated
WISCONSIN.

3,183 miles, including 119 miles of narrow-gauge track, but not including 325 miles of sidings. There were 233 miles of track laid during the year. There were carried 2,717,000 passengers, an increase of 284,654; and 4,347,372 of freight, an increase of 170,188.

The earnings amounted to $18,655,578, an increase of over $2,000,000; and the expenses $7,583,493, an increase of $550,000, the net increase in earnings being $1,120,493. The net earnings amounted to nearly five per cent. of the total stock and indebtedness. The Board of Immigration reports about 21,000 foreign settlers in 1880.

The Sturgeon Bay Canal is not yet completed, though it has been opened to commerce. In 1868, 580 vessels passed through it. On the improvements in the Fox and Wisconsin enough has been done to prove that a navigable channel can be established between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River.

The sales of public lands have been largely increased during the year: 23,000 acres were disposed of by sale, and 64,000 patented to counties. The lands now held by the State, inclusive of about 82,000 acres reserved from sale, amount to 1,455,202 acres, and embrace many thousands of acres of excellent farming lands. Considerable progress has been made in prosecuting the State's claims for additional swamp lands.

The returns of the principal farm products raised in the State in 1879, and growing in 1880, as reported to the Secretary of State by the town assessors, show the following aggregates:

- Wheat: Product of 1879, 21,020,238 bushels; growing in 1880, 1,787,911 acres.
- Corn: Product of 1879, 97,530,121 bushels; growing in 1880, 810,750 acres.
- Oats: Product of 1879, 97,197,577 bushels growing in 1880, 923,803 acres.
- Barley: Product of 1879, 4,944,433 bushels; growing in 1880, 312,416 acres.
- Rye: Product of 1879, 1,469,250 bushels; growing in 1880, 186,161 acres.
- Potatoes: Product of 1879, 5,094,928 bushels; growing in 1880, 887,704 acres.
- Clover-seed: Product of 1879, 67,929 bushels; growing in 1880, 17,834 acres.
- Clover-m sead: Product of 1879, 205,811 bushels.
- Timothy-seed: Product of 1879, 43,505 bushels.
- Flax: Product of 1879, 17,357,539 pounds; growing in 1880, 44,481 acres.
- Hops: Product of 1879, 1,667,012 pounds; growing in 1880, 2,175 acres.

These statistics are said to be far from complete. The culture of flax appears to be quite successful, and may lead to the establishment of mills. Tobacco-growing, which was formerly confined to a small portion of the State, has been greatly extended, and is already an important commercial interest. The value of the crop of 1880 is nearly $1,500,000.

In a case involving the right of a qualified voter who had not registered to vote, the Supreme Court delivered an opinion to the effect that an elector possessing the qualifications specified in the Constitution cannot be deprived of his right to exercise the franchise by an act of the Legislature.

In the opinion of the Supreme Court, in Barnard v. Backhaus, known as the "wheat-gambling case," the principles governing the case are stated as follows:

Contracts in writing for the sale and delivery of grain at a future day, for a price certain, made with a bona fide intention to deliver the grain and pay the price, are valid in law. But when such contracts are made as a cover for gambling, without intention to deliver and receive the grain, but merely to pay and receive the difference between the price agreed upon and the market price at such future day, they come within the statute of gaming and are void in law. To uphold such a contract, it must affirmatively and satisfactorily appear that it was made with an actual view to the delivery and receipt of the grain, and not as an evasion of the statute of gaming, or as a cover for a gambling transaction.

The returns of the enumerators to the Census Bureau make the population of Wisconsin 1,315,480: divided into 880,106 males, and 635,374 females; 910,083 natives, and 405,417 foreign-born, 1,309,622 white, and 5,858 colored—the latter including 16 Chinese, and 8-118 Indians and half-breeds.

The Republican State Convention met at Madison, on May 6th, to select delegates to the National Convention. The Convention was divided, in its choice of a Presidential nominee, between Blaine, Washburne, and the other prominent candidates. The resolutions read as follows:

The Republicans of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, reassert their adherence to those principles of liberty and nationality by which the Republican party of the United States has given a higher direction and a sustained progress to the civilization of the Western world.

They declare it is the duty of the nation to protect every citizen whomssoever, and wherever he may be within its borders, in a free and honest ballot for national officers; and that the peace of the United States should abide with each of its citizens, however humble, and wherever he may go or dwell within the limits of this proud Union.

They rejoice that the resumption of specie payments, making our paper dollars the absolute equivalent of the coin of the precious metals, and accomplished by the Republican party, has brought our country to a new era of prosperity; and are resolved that the principle of convertibility shall be unfalteringly maintained.

They accord to President Hayes the profound admiration and respect which he merits, for the honesty and purity of his Administration; and heartily approve and endorse his course in presenting a determined front against attempts of the dominant party in Congress to curtail the just powers of the national Government.

And recognizing the eminent character and fitness of the gentlemen whose names are prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for President, and believing the National Republican Convention will decide wisely and for the highest interests of the country, they do not regard it as proper to instruct their delegates to that Convention; but, having full confidence in the wisdom and judgment
of the delegates, there to be assembled, they hereby pledge to the Republican candidate nominated by that Convention their hearty support, and the ten electoral votes of Wisconsin toward his election.

The official canvass of the election returns show that the vote of the State on Presidential candidates was as follows: Garfield, Republican, 144,399; Hancock, Democrat, 114,654; Weaver, Greenback, 7,982; Dow, Prohibition candidate, 67; Phelps, Antimasonic candidate, 91. Plurality of Garfield over Hancock, 29,743; Garfield's majority, 21,603.
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