THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

A. C. HOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD. - - NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE gambling fever rages more violently than ever before in Paris. The clubs are thronged, and play goes on in dens of thousands of private houses. A woman's gambling club was recently broken up by the police.

A GOOD authority calculates that the six leading nations of Europe have standing armies of about 2,700,000 men, with reserves which could be brought into the field within three months of about 4,000,000.

COMPANIES that insure the lives of children in England are becoming enormously wealthy. After a few payments a large percentage of the policies are allowed to lapse and the companies are called upon to meet very few obligations.

DRINKING habits increase so much in Germany that in many places there is a liquor shop to every thirty-one inhabitants. In Hamburg the proportion reaches one to seventy-one, and in Berlin one to every one hundred and sixteen persons.

JAMES BAYARD, son of Senator Bayard, who has been engaged as an engineer on the West Virginia Central & Pennsylvania Railroad, is teaching school for winter at Fort Pendleton, in Garrett County, Md. He is thoroughly self-reliant and fond of industry.

ATHEISM pervades the population of Paris to such an extent that from certain reading-rooms and libraries, which are open especially for workingmen, that good old book, Robinson Cruso, has been excluded. The reason is that it contains too much recognition of God to be acceptable.

THE *King-Pau* is the name of the official Chinese paper. It was started in the year 911 as a semi-occasional journal. Then for some centuries it was a weekly, and at the beginning of the present it became a daily. It publishes three editions, and has six editors, with a circulation of 14,000.

ONE of the South American fruits which are to be tried in Southern California next year is the melon shrub. It is described as an evergreen, with a beautiful purple and white flower, and bears a fruit shaped like,a rifled cannon shell, about four inches long by from two to three inches in diameter.

THE anniversary of one of the families whose ancestors were hanged for witchery has been celebrated in Salem. The houses are still standing where the judges of that famous time lived, and on one of the principal streets is a quaint old gabled structure where one of the supposed witches is supposed to have resided. It is now occupied by a corn doctor, who sells witch-hazel ointment to the credulous.

SUICIDES are on the increase in France. Five years ago the number was seventeen to every one hundred thousand inhabitants. Now it is nineteen. Among the self-destroyers the past year thirty-five were under sixteen, thirteen were not fifteen years old, ten were in their fourteenth year; two in their thirteenth, four in their twelfth, and two had not reached the age of ten. Suicides are most numerous in April, May and June.

CARRYING building material around the globe is uncommon, but that is what is being done with the stone for the Flood mansion in San Francisco. One of the papers there recently noticed the arrival of "the ship St. Paul, 150 days from New York, with 351 packages of cut brown stone for the Flood mansion." These stones are all cut, dressed and marked in the quarry in Connecticut, and when landed are placed directly in the structure as marked by the architect.

THERE are about ninety thousand dwelling houses in Paris. A recent municipal law ordains that henceforth no flats shall be less than eight feet high; that in streets twenty-five feet wide the heighth of the houses must not exceed fifty feet, in streets between twenty-five and thirty-two feet wide the height must not exceed fifty feet, in streets between thirty-two and sixty-five feet the heighth must not exceed sixty feet, in streets sixty-five feet wide the houses must not exceed sixty-five feet, and no buildings are to have more than seven stories, all included.

AMONG the best known of the employes of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad are the Whittaker boys. The family is a notable one. It contained fourteen brothers, eight of whom are now living. Six are in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, four being engineers. For the first time in twenty-four years the eight brothers met together in Oneota last month. A sturdy lot they were—every one the picture of health. Their combined weight was 1,736 pounds, the hight and weight of each being as follows: James, six feet, 256 pounds; Charles, five feet ten inches, 218 pounds; Thomas, six feet, 201 pounds; Pierce F., five feet ten and one-fourth inches, 172 pounds; David P., five feet ten and a quarter inches, 177 pounds; Eugene, five feet nine and a quarter inches, 238 pounds; Oscar, five feet ten and a quarter inches, 237 pounds; Osmer, five feet ten and a quarter inches, 221 1-2 pounds. The children were born at Starucca, Pa., the father being six feet and six inches in height, of heavy build, the mother weighing about 220 pounds. The only sister of the Whittaker boys lives in Iowa and weighs 240 pounds.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARTHOLOMEW BINNS, the English hangman was recently deposed for getting drunk.

B. C. WINSTONN & Co., hardwood dealers at St. Paul., Minn., recently placed their property in the hands of trustees. Their liabilities were $80,000, and their assets $120,000. The head of the firm thought the embarrassment would be but temporary, and said the creditors would all be paid in full.

ON a recent Sunday night, after preaching a powerful sermon on hypocrisy, the Rev. James W. Lindsay committed a burglary at Rushville, Ind., as a result of which he was sent to prison.

A COLLISION occurred a few days ago between a north-bound freight train at Perdido, on the Memphis & Mobile Railroad. The engineer of the Passenger train, James Duffy, was burned up; the fireman, a negro named Toney McHay, had both legs cut off. The mail messenger was hurt and burned. The baggage master and express messenger were unhurt, but the express car, mail car and contents and the second-class coach were burned up. Nobody was hurt on the freight train. The engine and some cars were damaged.

PROF. SANDERS, of the Agricultural Department, accompanied by several assistants, left Washington recently for New Orleans, where he will put in operation the sugar crushing machinery which has been experimented with successfully in Delaware. The appropriation for the conduct of the machine at the department was obtained last year through Senator Plumb's influence. The crusher gives signs of revolutionizing the growing of cane in the United States for sugar production. The gentlemen who go to New Orleans will place this machinery on exhibition, also a fine chemical display from the Agricultural Department.

A CONFLICT of authority recently occurred between the Pope and the Jesuit College in the Province of Quebec. His Papal Highness issued an order declaring Laval University the only one in the Province, and commanding all colleges to affiliate with it. The Jesuit brethren refused to obey, declaring that the Jesuit order was under such rules regarding education that even the Pope could not interfere with it.

WAR has been declared between Jeff Davis and General W. T. Sherman. Some weeks ago the latter referred to the ex-President of the Confederacy as a conspirator who had schemed to secure the dictatorship of the country. Davis came to time in a card denouncing the allegation as false and calling General Sherman a "liar" in saying he wished to destroy the liberties or rights of States. Mr. Davis wound up by challenging the hero of the "March Through Georgia" to make good his statements or "wear the brand of a base slanderer." General Sherman, in an interview, took occasion to say that "Mr. Davis will get all he wants in due time."

THE National Cattlemen's Convention at St. Louis wound up its business a few days ago and adjourned. C. C. Upson, of Texas, was made Chairman of the committee to urge the trail question on the attention of Congress, and the arid-land resolution, which had been pending several days, was adopted with some amendments. The newly-organized National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association met subsequently and elected permanent officers. Colonel R. D. Hunter of St. Louis, was chosen President by acclamation.

H. R. THOMPSON, a disappointed Texan, who had lost heavily by the recent failure of the first National Bank of Monmouth, Ill., tried to even up matters a few days ago by firing five shots at B. T. O. Hubbard, the defaulting cashier. He was jailed at once.

Two Chinese gamblers recenily quarreled at Fort Keogh, Mont. One beat the other over the head with a stool so he died.

A $500,000 "FIND" was recently discovered among the late Duke of Brunswick's effects in the shape of an old iron safe, which was generally supposed to be empty.

FIRE was not long ago discovered in the Mechanics' Hotel at Pottsville, Pa. Alarm was given and the guests made their escape. The flames were subdued before great damage was done, and it was then discovered that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Suspicion pointed to John Kelly, a young man of bad reputation, and he was arrested. He soon admitted his guilt, and Chief Burgess Brehoney started with him for Pottsville, to place him in jail. Reaching an unfrequented spot in a back street of Pottsville, Kelly slipped his handcuffs and dealt the chief a heavy blow, felling him to the ground, where he was found in a dying condition.

ALEXANDER FARNUM'S well-known library of rare books was sold at Providence, R. I., a few days ago, for $15,000. The largest buyer was the Lehigh University. The most valuable portion of the library was the collection of Thomas Dibdins' bibliographical works. Of these Mr. Farnum possessed a full set. Three volumes of "Dibdins' Bibliographical Decameron," published in London in 1817, sold for $1,088. Six volumes of "Typographical Antiquities," by the same author, sold for $420. The collection included some rare and beautiful editions of Ruskin's works.

A COAL-VEIN was lately discovered just east of Galesburg, Ill., on the land owned by the Galesburg Pressed Brick and Tile Company, at a depth of fifty feet below the surface. A good bed of fire-clay underlies the seam. The Company intends having a shaft sunk at once. The city now depends almost entirely upon coal shipped in for its supply.

AT a meeting of the Aqueduct Commission at New York City lately, a letter was read from Jay Gould, stating he desired to aid the Commission in any way he could. He asked the privilege of removing timber from that portion of his land through which the aqueduct may pass,and will expect compensation only for the land. The Commission resolved to send a plan of the aqueduct to the New Orleans Exposition.

THE incoming train on Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, at Cincinnati, had a narrow escape, a few days ago, from a frightful accident a few miles from that city. Two men walking on the track discovered formidable obstructions, which would certainly have wrecked the train if they had not given notice in time to allow removal before the train reached the spot. There was no clew to the criminals, when last heard from.

THE General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service in his late annual report said the total number of disasters during the year were 439; total value of property involved, $10,607,940; total value of property saved, $9,161,354; total value of property lost, $1,446,586; total number of persons involved, 4,432; total number of persons saved, 4,412; total number of persons lost, twenty; total number of persons succored at stations, 552; total number of days of succor afforded, 1,319; number of vessels totally lost, 64. Investigations held after each case of loss of life showed that twenty persons who perished were entirely beyond human aid, and that in no instance could their loss be attributed to any failure in duty on the part of the life saving crews. The number of disasters during the year exceeded by twenty-three the number for the year prior, which was seventy-one more than any previous year in the the history of the service. The amount of property moved was $8,365,229 greater than in the preceding year but the amount lost was $223,434 less, while the amount saved was $3,480,654 more. The assistance rendered during the year in the saving of vessels and cargoes has been much larger than in any previous year. Three hundred and ninety vessels, which is fifty-three more than in the preceding year having been worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places and similarly assisted by the station crew. There were besides 240 instances, 115 more than in the preceding year, where vessels running into danger of stranding were warned off by night signals of the patrols, most of them being thus probably saved from partial or total destruction.

SIX business houses at Whitehall, Greene County, Ill., were recently destroyed by fire at a loss of $21,000.

THIRTY Hocking Valley Miners were lately arrested. Congressman Converse was retained to defend them. Governor Hoadley denied that the troops were ordered to be in readiness to go to the valley and expressed the opinion that the civil authorities would be equal to any emergency that might arise.

EX-SENATOR BRUCE, Register of the Treasury, lately returned to Washington from his trip to the West, undertaken in the interest of the exhibits intended to show the material development of the colored race at the New Orleans Exposition. The public statistics, he said, conveyed a very inadequate conception of the subject. Especially notable was the progress of the colored people in the matter of manufactures.

J. C. PUSEY, Clerk at the Kansas State Penitentiary, has absconded and is reported to be a defaulter in the sum of over $4,000. For several months past he had been living very fast. Women and wine led to his downfall.

CAPTAIN D. L. PAYNE, the famous Oklahoma leader, died suddenly while seated at the breakfast table in a hotel at Wellington, Kan., on November 28. He had delivered an earnest lecture upon his favorite theme the night before, and up to the moment of taking his seat at the table appeared to be in vigorous health. While eating his breakfast he was observed to lean forward and utter a subdued sound as if from slight suffocation. He then dropped from his chair to the floor and expired instantly. The cause of his death was supposed to be heart disease.

A COAL-BREAKER near Wilkesbarre, Pa., containg five hundred and ten tons of coal, together with a lot of machinery, was destroyed by fire not long ago, at a loss of $50,000.

VIGILANTES recently descended upon the premises of Osman Benson at Burlington, Dak., arrested Benson and a couple of strangers stopping with him, and took them to parts unknown. It was supposed that the trio were wanted for horse stealing, but it was an open question whether they were hanged or taken to Montana for trial.

JAMES RYAN and James McCarthy, of Hyde Park, Minn., a few nights ago were going home with a team from Hammond's Ford, but stopped on account of a severe snow storm at a shanty in the timber. While they were asleep the shanty took fire. James McCarthy barely escaped and rescued the team hitched in an adjoining outhouse. The other two men were burned to death. Donohue was a bachelor, but James Ryan had a wife and four children.

THE steamer Malia, from Genoa, with 1,000 immigrants, was recently refused entrance to the port of Buenos Ayres, which was open only to steamers which left Genoa subsequent to November 19.

THREE brothers named McCarthy, prominent settlers of Union County, Ore., recently left their homes on a short prospecting trip and could not be found. It was supposed they were murdered by Indians and their bodies secreted.

GEORGE W. HARTMAN, a detective from Chicago, arrived at Indianapolis, Ind., a few mornings ago with a warrant for the arrest of A. B. Davis and his wife, Flora, for stealing $2,000 worth of clothing and jewelry from Mrs. Nellie Bradford, of that city. When arrested Davis had in his possession between $3,000 and $4,000 in cash. Hartman said Davis and his wife lived at No. 250 Michigan avenue while in Chicago, but left there September 5, going to Fort Wayne, Bluffton and other places. The party returned to Chicago.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES

GEORGIANA and Josephine Conway, sisters, aged twenty and twenty-two years, at New Orleans, La., nieces of ex-Mayor Conway, shot two young men on Canal street a few nights ago. Georgiana shot John D. Logan, son of ex-Alderman M. D. Logan, and Josephine shot Joseph A. Devonshire, ex-United States Deputy Marshal. The young women claimed to have been seduced by the men they shot. Logan was shot in the back and face, probably fatally. Devonshire was slightly wounded in the back. The women and their brother were arrested. The wounded men were sent to the hospital.

THE jewelry store of Daniel B. Shiffler, at Bowmansville, Pa., was robbed recently by a Welsh Mountain gang of thieves of $600 worth of goods. The thieves stole a horse and wagon in that vicinity to carry away their booty. The animal was recovered the next morning near the Welsh Mountain, almost dead from hard travel. A large posse of citizens was organized and started into the mountain, determined to make a thorough search for the thieves. The posse came upon them at the edge of a swamp in the afternoon, after a chase of twenty miles. The thieves were four in number, Abe Buzzard, Joe Buzzard and two others. They were fired upon. Finally Joe Buzzard, cut off from the rest, was captured and lodged in jail.

THREE HUNDRED persons were not long since thrown out of employment by the temporary shut down of the Home Sewing Machine Company's works, at Bridgeport, Conn.

DEPOSITORS in the Middletown (N. Y.) National Bank found the doors of that institution closed November 30. The President, Thomas King, had accepted without security heavy drafts by Benjamin D. Brown, a Western grain dealer, who has since made an assignment. These advances were made without the knowledge of the directors, of whom Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, is one. The bank's capital was $200,000, its surplus $115,000, and the extent of its loss is unknown.

GENERAL STANLEY has been telegraphed from Washington to cross the Rio Grande River into Mexico, and pursue the Indians who made the late raid.

THE proposed compromise which Gladstone was lately supposed to be about to offer the Conservatives looked to a reduction in the number of Irish constituences to please the Tories. This scheme was denounced by the Parnellites as the meanest treachery.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal's* staff correspondent, who has for some time been traveling in the scourge districts of Virginia and Kentucky, recently made a long report in which he took the ground that the plague came from a mineral poison and was not cholera.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

The Official Count.

The following is the official vote for Governor as canvassed by the State Board:

COUNTIES.	T. M. Davis	L. S. Morton	J. R. Hilton	Scattering
Adams	1,156	1,171	114	1
Antelope	1,060	904	30	2
Boone	978	807	44	
Brown	960	670	24	
Buffalo	1,543	1,270	18	1
Butler	1,120	1,223	104	
Burt	1,087	905	6	—
Cass	2,156	1,670	99	—
Cedar	814	496	10	
Cheyenne	303	377	2	
Cherry	249	220	1	
Clay	1,377	832	133	
Cuming	771	877	2	
Cumming	958	943	9	
Custer	1,239	604	25	
Dakota	450	454	4	
Dawson	670	435	17	
Deuel	202	113	5	
Dodge	1,569	1,724	87	2
Douglas	4,414	4,093	63	
Dundy	56	59		
Fillmore	1,436	1,130	81	
Franklin	716	466	56	
Frontier	297	198		
Furnas	804	456	25	
Gage	2,797	2,192	184	
Garfield	146	114		
Gosper	168	123	3	
Greeley	341	276	2	
Hall	1,314	1,296	15	
Hamilton	1,339	933	59	
Harlan	790	543	40	
Hitchcock	156	96	1	
Holt	1,501	1,212	104	248
Howard	660	576	1	
Jefferson	1,596	884	17	
Johnson	1,347	1,013	57	
Kearney	766	694	87	1
Keith	67	77		
Knox	842	1,112	18	
Lancaster	3,757	2,665	252	
Lincoln	494	377	14	
Logan	116	80		
Madison	954	840	19	
Merrick	904	574	15	
Nance	402	254	14	
Nemaha	1,837	1,574	56	
Nuckolls	546	566	17	
Otoe	1,903	2,124	11	4
Pawnee	1,229	799	95	
Phelps	831	478	16	
Pierce	616	584	14	
Platte	1,811	1,513	71	
Polk	821	912	21	
Richardson	2,611	2,601	75	
Red Willow	625	366	12	
Saline	1,661	1,768	86	
Sarpy	654	621	27	
Saunders	1,768	1,709	346	
Seward	1,669	1,551	71	
Sherman	479	649	12	
Stanton	319	360		
Thayer	1,189	898	10	
Valley	730	405	15	
Washington	1,411	963	47	
Wayne	366	230	5	
Webster	1,262	691	31	
Wheeler	144	68	3	
York	1,974	863	108	
Totals	72,955	57,634	3,075	250

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Blaine electors	76,377
Cleveland electors	54,354
St. John electors	2,836

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

For Legislative Department	51,969
Against Legislative Department	17,776
Majority for	34,193
For Executive Department	42,329
Against Executive Department	44,655
Majority against	2,326

CONGRESS.

First District—A. J. Weaver, 22,644; Charles H. Brown, 21,969; E. J. O'Neill, 1,024. Laird over Brown, 955; Brown and O'Neill over Weaver, 49.

Second District—James Laird, 21,182; J. H. Stickell, 17,646; B. Crabb, 1,146. Laird over Stickel, 3,536; majority over both, 2,390.

Third District—G. W. E. Dorsey, 25,985; William Neville, 20,671; Albert Fitch, 552. Dorsey over Neville, 5,314; majority over both, 4,742.

Miscellaneous.

A BOHEMIAN named Harvoric, living near the Little Blue River, suicided recently. Sickness made him despondent, and he ended his misery with a shotgun.

REPORTS from several points in the State give accounts of the sudden death of cattle from over feeding. A prominent farmer in Douglas County says that his observation convinced him that death was due to change of feed and overeating, and not to the alleged existence of smut corn. He says cattle turned into corn fields at this season of the year find considerable quantities of loose grain and gorge themselves on that and the stalks and die unless attended the moment they show signs of sickness. If cattle are allowed in the fields a few hours each day for about a week they will get used to the new diet and the danger is past.

A LATE fire at Omaha destroyed the stores of C. H. Fredericks, Stevens Bros. and other property. Total loss was about $10,000. Insured.

CITIZENS of Norfolk are making an effort to secure the location of the proposed M. E. College there. A bonus of at least $20,000 is required.

FRANK HELDT, a vagabond German living at Schuyler, was arrested the other day at Omaha for attempting to wreck Union Pacific passenger trains near Schuyler about a month ago. Heldt is the man who gave the information of both plots to the telegraph operator in time to save the trains. His object was said to be to gain the good will of the company by valuable information, then getting a job at big wages in hunting down the offenders. He was led on until sufficient was gotten out of him to secure his own arrest by a detective who shadowed him.

B. S. WOOD, of Custer County, in digging a well, struck several pieces of wood, a musk rat's nest and perriwinkle shells twenty-five feet below the surface.

HOG cholera is creating a panic in Dakota County.

THE five-year-old boy and two-year-old girl of Mr. Hummelberg, a German farmer living ten miles northwest of Wisner, were recently suffocated. The mother locked the children in a room without fire but containing a heating stove filled with paper, the accumulation of the summer, to go into the corn-field. After an absence of over an hour she returned to find the room filled with smoke and both children lying on the floor, dead from suffocation. The children had lighted the fire and the room being locked had no escape.

THE bridge at Ogallala has been completed and turned over to the county. It is described as the best bridge that ever spanned the Platte River.

ON the night of the 27th the Knights of Pythias of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, together with the other lodges of that order in Omaha celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of No. 1 lodge, and also the introduction into the State of the order. Several of the prominent Knights of the State were present and the occasion was a memorable one.

LINCOLN lately had a small fire.

THE children in the State Reform School are put to good use. They are made to work on the farm. The harvest the past season has been: Potatoes, 1,500 bushels; onions, 800; white beans, 45; oats, 1,000; rye, 300; beets, 600; carrots, 100; onion seed, two barrels; beet seed, two barrels; cabbage, 4,000 head; celery, 5,000 bunches; corn (good) 60 acres.

A REWARD of $200 is offered for the arrest of Eugene Burdett Fry, alias W. H. McCartney, who is wanted by the Sheriff of Indianola, Red Willow County, on the charge of embezzling and horse stealing. He is twenty-four years of age and five feet nine inches in height.

CEDAR County comes to the front on the quail shoot. A local sport killed thirty-nine birds at one shot, recently.

W. D. CLEGG, employed in the cashier's office of the Union Pacific Railway at Omaha, was recently arrested upon the charge of embezzling $2,500. The arrest caused quite a sensation.

IT is stated that a prairie fire has destroyed the range from the Big Beaver to the North Fork of the Republican and from the B. & M. Railroad south to the Kansas Pacific.

THE proposed amendment to the constitution creating a Railway Commission was pretty unanimously snowed under in Polk County. Ninety-five votes for to 1,080 against is the way the vote stood.

A LATE fire at Dunbar destroyed five business houses.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Synopsis of the Report of Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Following are extracts from the annual report of Secretary of War Lincoln:

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 21, 1884.

To the President:

I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the administration of this Department:

EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES.

The expenditures by requisition under the direction of the Secretary of War during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses and postage	$ 2,172,941.06
Military establishment—army and military academy	35,040,672.42
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	10,867,901.28
Miscellaneous objects	1,956,468.34
Total	$49,037,983.10

which included the sum of $1,500,000.17 not drawn from the Treasury, but credited, under the act of March 3, 1883, chapter 430, to the subsidized Pacific Railroads for transportation services rendered the War Department during the fiscal year 1884 and prior years. The amount carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1884, was $2,215,346.13. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, are as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage	$ 1,888,424.56
Military establishment—army and Military Academy	24,141,326.56
Public Works, including river and harbor improvements	11,987,461.10
Miscellaneous objects	4,662,506.4
Total	$42,679,718.22

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as revised by bureaus are as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses and postage	$ 2,118,231.56
Military Establishment—Army and Military Academy	26,420,377.47
Public Works, including river and harbor improvements, and new sea coast fortifications	15,837,461.0
Miscellaneous objects	4,608,106.8
	$49,000,676.9

STATE CLAIMS.

Kansas, September 8, 1882	$[illegible]
Nebraska, November 27, 1883	[illegible]
Nevada, June 3, 1884	[illegible]
Texas, first installment, July 9, 1884	671,[illegible]
Oregon, November 3, 1884	[illegible]

THE ARMY.

Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Army, reports that since the date of the report of his immediate predecessor, General W. T. Sherman, the Army has enjoyed almost complete rest from active field operations, but that its other duties, consisting of occupation of posts upon the frontiers of Canada and of Mexico, and stations near Indian Agencies, the protection of Indian reservations, and the guarding of the Indian Territory from intrusion, have been important and laborious. The reports of military commanders show an unprecedented quiet among the Indians, there having been reported during the year no disturbance to cause the firing of a single musket. The renewed invasion of what is called the Oklahoma country, in the Indian Territory, by intruders determined to settle upon lands there, in defiance of laws and of Executive proclamations, has required movements of of considerable numbers of troops; but the intruders have been again removed beyond the limits of the territory, and a new military district has been organized called the District of Oklahoma, under command of Colonel Edward Hatch, of the Ninth Cavalry, with a view of preventing a recurrence of this trouble. Information received at the War Department indicates that the persistent leader of these intruders is an adventurer who has found a profitable source of money making in organizing colonies to go into the territory. As I have heretofore stated, the only penalty for the offense committed by him and those whom he deludes into joining these colonies is the fine which may be imposed under section 218 of the revised statutes, and the fine cannot be collected; and I renew my recommendation that an amendment of the statute be made providing for imprisonment, for it is believed that such a punishment would prevent his vexatious raids, and save a very large expenditure now incurred in the movement of troops employed in executing the law. The artillery school at Fort Monroe and the cavalry and infantry school at Fort Leavenworth are continuing their work, from which it is believed that very great good results to the army.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point reports that there were present at the Academy September 1, 1884, 354 cadets, and that there had been an improvement in the tone and discipline of the corps. It is believed by the Secretary of War that the rigid enforcement of the provision of section 1323 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the return to the Academy, except upon the recommendation of the Academic board, of any cadet found deficient in studies or conduct, has not failed to exercise a beneficial influence at the Academy. Many instances of the disregard of the provisions of that law in former years undoubtedly impaired the force of discipline.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Commissary General of Subsistence shows a total of expenditures during the last fiscal year amounting to $[illegible]. There is included in this sum the amount of subsistence funds embezzled by an officer of the army who deserted the service, and, it is believed, fled to Mexico. The sum embezzled by him was $[illegible], and it may not be improper to remark in this place that this is believed to be the only sum of money lost to the public treasury by the dishonesty of any person in the military service during your administration. In that time there have been three other instances of dishonesty on the part of officers of the army, each having funds of different bureaus, but in each case the money embezzled was fully restored to the Treasury before the trial of the officer involved, and each officer was promptly dismissed from the military services by sentence of court martial.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon General reports that the total number of deaths in the army in the last fiscal year was 252, of which 187 were from disease, and 19 from injuries. No casualties from actual warfare are reported.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster General shows in his report that his department has during the last year duly accounted for $[illegible]. He again recommends, with my concurrence, the repeal of the law forbidding payment of mileage to officers for travel over land grant roads. As mileage is given to an officer not merely to pay his railroad fare but to cover other traveling expenses, and as officers of the army are the only public officers against whom a discrimination is made in this regard, I recommend legislation to correct it.

ENGINEER BUREAU.

The Chief of the Engineers presents in his annual report a review of the modern requirements for the defense of our important sea coast cities, and in his comprehensive, but brief discussion, shows not only the urgent necessity of commencing the defensive works which cannot be improvised, but their small cost in comparison with our National resources. Steel forts and turrets to resist guns which can send a projectile weighing a ton through sixty feet of sand, and which themselves must have like guns, with steam machinery to load and manipulate them, can not be built in the short time which would be given us by an enemy after the occasion of diplomatic intercourse; and, as is said by the Chief of Engineers, "The contribution which could be levied from New York alone would probably pay four or five fold the cost of all the fortifications of the important harbors of the country." I trust that the earnest attention of Congress may be invited to this subject, and that adequate appropriations may be made to carry out the views of the Chief of Engineers. The danger to the efficiency of the "torpedo system without the construction of Bombproof rooms and cable galleries has been dwelt upon in my previous reports.

—When Edison, genius and inventor that he is, had given two weeks of his valuable time to going up and down on the New York Elevated Railroad trying to discover what caused its noise and a cure for it, he gave up the job. Then a little woman took it. She rode on the car three days, was denied a place to stand on the rear platform, laughed at for her curiosity and politely snubbed by conductors and passengers. But she discovered what made the noise, invented a remedy which was patented, and she was paid the sum of $10,000 and a royalty forever. Her name is Mrs. Mary Walton, and she lives in New York City.—*Wilkesbarre Journal.*

—A prominent lawyer now practicing in this city tells the following: "An old darkey was under indictment for some trivial offense and was without counsel. The Judge appointed me to defend him. I was young and very fresh at the time, and it was my first case in court. As I went forward to consult with my client he turned to the Judge and said: 'Yo' Honah, am dis de lawyer what am depointed to offend me?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well,' said the old darkey; 'take him away, Jedge; I pleads guilty.'"—*N. Y. World.*

REVENUE REVELATIONS.

Forecast of the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the United States.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States shows the net revenues of the Government were less than in 1883 by $48,787,773. Decrease in the receipts from customs, $19,626,007, in receipts for miscellaneous sources, $8,849,248. From the aggregate of these items should be deducted an increase of $1,854,840 in receipts from the sales of public lands, leaving a net reduction as stated above. The net expenditures aggregate $44,125,244; decrease from amount in 1883, $21,281,995. The surplus applicable to the reduction of the public debt amounted to $104,395,868, a decrease of $26,483,816 from that of the previous year. The items of expenditures showing a decrease are follows: On account of War Department, $8,481,779. Interior Department, $11,498,958; interest on public debt, $4,581,752. There was an increase of $2,248,411 in expenditures on account of civil and miscellaneous and $2,009,164 in expenditures on account of the Navy Department. The disbursing officers of the United States had to their credit on the books of the Treasury at the close of the year $32,450,966. A statement of assets and liabilities for September 30, 1883, shows the general balance was reduced from $[illegible], 272,401 in 1883 to $149,523,902 in 1884, a reduction of $16,797,499. The aggregate amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held by the Treasury increased from $[illegible], 816,401 in 1883 to $[illegible],116,297 in 1884, an increase of $42,799,895. The gross assets increased from $[illegible] in 1883 to $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible]. From November 1, 1883, to November 1, 1884, the revenue decreased $4,[illegible], or from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. There were promptly outstanding at the close of the fiscal year silver certificates amounting to $[illegible], increase, $[illegible]. In the year the amount held by the Treasury increased from $[illegible] to $[illegible], thus leaving actually outstanding $[illegible], actual increase, $[illegible]. The amount of standard silver dollars coined to September 30, 1884, was $[illegible], of which the Treasury held $[illegible]. Of this amount $[illegible] was for redemption of silver certificates outstanding. The amount in circulation was $[illegible], or about 21.8 per cent. of total coinage. As usual the amount outstanding reached the highest point in December, when it exceeded $41,000,000, an aggregate never before reached. The decrease to June was not as great as in previous years, probably owing to the scarcity of $1 and $2 notes, and on September 30 the amount was $680,717 greater than the same date of 1883. Counterfeits of various kinds, amounting to $11,000, were detected during the year. As a consequence of the inability of the Treasury under existing practice to use either silver dollars or silver certificates in its statements with the New York clearing house, whereby far the greater part of its disbursements are made, the available gold ran down from $155,429,609 on January 1, 1884, to $116,479,979, on August 12, 1884, while the silver dollars and bullion on hand, represented by silver certificates outstanding, increased during the same period from $27,366,037 to $48,061,958. As a temporary expedient to stop this drain of gold from the Treasury the Assistant Treasurer at New York was instructed to use in payments to the clearing house United States notes to the extent of one-half payments; but the amount of these notes in the Treasury, which, at the time of the commencement of this mode of payment, had accumulated beyond its needs and has now become so much reduced that they are no longer available for such payments to any considerable extent. If a return to the former practice of making payments entirely in gold or gold certificates, shall result in a continuous loss of gold to the Treasury not made up to a sufficient extent by receipts of gold from other sources, the question must soon arise for decision in the departments as to whether it will continue to make in gold or its representative, payments now made through the clearing house, or use in its payments silver dollars on their representative certificates in some proportion to the relation which silver dollars in the Treasury not held for certificates outstanding, bear to the available assets, and to an extent similar to that in which they are used at other offices of the Treasury. During the fiscal year $126,152,572 in National Bank notes were presented for redemption, being 22.83 per cent. more than the preceding year. Of the amount presented, $96,877,000, or 76.90 per cent., came from four cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. The increase of 22.83 per cent. in the amount of bank notes presented for redemption, reflects the condition of the mercantile and monetary affairs of the country, as shown by reports of increasing business failures and decreasing clearing house transactions and it is a continuation in the course that bank note redemption has been pursuing year by year since 1881. The fiscal year last ended makes ten years of National bank note redemption under the act of June 20, 1874. The aggregate amount of bank notes presented for redemption during the ten years expressed in round numbers was $1,404,000,000. Yearly average $140,000,000. The actual redemption varied widely from this average, running up $242,000,000 in 1877, and falling off to $59,000,000 in 1881. The aggregate amount of bank notes presented for redemption during the first five years (1875-79) was $978,000,000, while the aggregate amount for the last five years (1880-84) was but $426,000,000. In no year of the last five did redemption equal those of any of the first five years. The large redemptions in the years 1875-1879 were to some extent due to depression in business succeeding the financial and commercial panic of 1873, and the comparatively small redemptions in the last four years (1880-1884) may be attributed to the recovery during these years from the effects of that panic, the increased activity of business and the benefits attending the resumption of specie payments. The statistics of the ten years show that redemptions are invariably affected by business seasons, decreasing in spring and autumn, when trade is active, and increasing in mid-winter and mid-summer, when trade is dull.

A Burglar Caught.

TOLEDO, O., December 1.—A burglar entered a house in the western part of the city early yesterday morning. Being discovered by the police he was shot twice while attempting to escape. When arrested he gave the name of Charles Funk, of New Orleans. He is not badly injured.

Hocking Valley Miners.

COLUMBUS, O., December 1.—The impression has prevailed for some days that a large number of striking miners of Hocking Valley would begin work to-morrow if they had any assurance their person and property would be protected. In view of this the citizens of Nelsonville, not directly interested as miners, or operators, held a meeting Saturday and adopted resolutions denouncing usurpation and pledging support to the enforcement of law, and protection to all citizens who desired to work. Fifty copies of the resolutions were ordered posted in town.

Mexico's Feelings.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—With reference to recently published assertions that American interests in Mexico are in great jeapordy on account of the hatred entertained by the people of that country toward the United States since the war of '47, Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, says: The Mexicans are, on the contrary, very amicably disposed toward this country, that the interests of foreigners in Mexico, Americans included, are in no more danger there than they would be in the United States, particularly under the administration of General Diaz, who will protect with a firm hand their lives and property, and that besides revolutions are no longer possible in Mexico.

THE COMPTROLLER.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller on Bonds in Banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29.—The annual report of the Comptroller of Currency says: The National Banks held, November 1, 1884, $[illegible] worth of three per cent. bonds, payable at Government of the Government, of which $[illegible] have been called for payment, interest ceasing November 1, 1884. If these bonds are replaced by others bearing interest, there will be an immediate reduction in the expenditures of ninety per cent. of that amount. On November 1, there were $194,[illegible] worth of three per cent. bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government. These bonds will probably be paid within the next two years, even if some considerable changes