In his report the Secretary of the Treasury recapitulates the transactions attending the refunding of the debt; that successful bidders have taken ap all former bids and hold options for the fest until Feb. 1. The sinking fund is over \$20,000,000 benind. The Secretary not only takes filrong ground in favor of specie payment, but sets forth a definite plan for reaching the same. He recommends the repeal of the Legal-Tender act at a fixed day. As to contracts thereafter made, and except as to official salaries and ordinary expenditures of the Government under existing appropriations, the Secretary recommends that authority be given for the immediate issue of convertible bonds bearing a low rate of interest. He asks that a day may be fixed for the resumption of specie payment, not more remote than three years, at the end of that time the Secretary to be authorized to raise gold by selling samption of specie payment, not more remote than three years, at the end of that time the Secretary to be authorized to raise gold by selling bonds to such amounts as may become necessary, from time to time, to keep the Treasury in condition to redeem greenbacks as presented. It is recommended that fractional currency be replaced by silver, and to accomplish this the Secretary desires to set the mints all at work coining silver, and that as rapidly as it is produced the fractional currency be recalled and destroyed, beginning with the smallest denominations. The Secretary also asks that the coinage of gold be made free in the United States, as it is in London, in order to prevent the exportation of builton for coinage. In regard to printing all varieties of Government notes, bonds atid stamps, the Secretary recommends that the portation of builton for coinage. In regard to printing all varieties of Government hotes, bonds atid stamps, the Secretary recommends that the needed facilities. It can perform the work at the same or a less cost than private firms, when the cost of transportation by express is considered. Aside from these minor considerations, the Secretary regards the question of safety as one which should control. At the end of the present contracts, or as soon as they can be legally towningted by exception of safety as one which should control. At the end of the present contracts, or as soon as they can be legally terminated, he recommends that all the work of this nature be performed in the printing division of the Treasury.

The Secretary recommends free banking as part of the plan for the resumption of specie pay-ment, and this branch of the subject is not elabo-

ment, and this branch of the subject is not claborated:

Concerning internal revenue the Secretary recommends that the tax be taken off bank checks, matches, cosmetics and drugs, and to meet this loss an additional tax of ten cents per gallon be imposed on whisky. This will raise the revenue a little greater than is now received from the articles enumerated. The practical workings of putting tea and code on the free list have been fully examined by the Treasury Bepartment. Carefully-prepared tables of prices in foreign markets and prices to consumers for a period subsequent to the taking off of the tax show that, while the country lost from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000 from the decrease of revenue on this account, the removal of the tax simply added to the price in foreign markets and has not benefited consumers here in the least. The Secretary recommends the restoration of this tax.

The attention of Congress is called to the great danger to the revenue attending all attempts to modify the penalties which have heretofore existed, and which the Treasury has sought to enforce. The Secretary is no believer in the system of moleties, and does not desire its restoration in any shape; but he expresses serious doubts whether any benefit has followed certain modifications of penalties for the violation of customs regulations.

The Secretary does not regard the Treasury Desired.

Treasury.

And this report the Secretary of the Treasury redulates the transactions attending the religion of the debt; that successful bidders have any all former bids and hold options for the utility feb. 1. The sinking fund is over \$20,. Switzerisand, Italy. Denmark, and Ireland, Germany. France, Belgium, the Netherlands. Switzerisand, Italy. Denmark, Sweden and Rorway was \$1.488,800.65, an increase of \$32,328,15 over the amount reported for 1873. The postage on letters sent exceeded the postage on letters sent exceeded the postage on letters received from the same countries in the sum of \$72,883.15, being 5.05 per expenditures of the Government under exgappropriations, the Secretary recommends suthority be given for the immediate issue appropriations, the Secretary recommends suthority be given for the immediate issue three years at the end of that time the Secretary recommends the repeal of the Legal-Tender of the sum of \$72,883.15, being 5.05 per cent. of the aggregate amount. The aggregate and Ireland, Germany. France, Belgium, the Netherlands. Switzerisand, Italy. Denmark, Sweden and Rorway was \$1.488,800.65, an increase of \$32,283.15 over the amount reported for 1873. The postage on letters received from the same countries in the sum of \$72,883.15, being 5.06 per cent. of the aggregate amount. The aggregate and Ireland, Germany. France, Belgium, the Netherlands. Switzerisand, Italy. Denmark, Sweden and Rorway was \$1.488,800.65, an increase of \$32,283.15 over the amount reported for 1873. The postage on letters received from the same countries in the sum of \$72,883.15, being 5.06 per cent. of the aggregate amount. The aggregate amount of postage (sea, liniand and Ireland, Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands. Switzerisand, Italy. Denmark, The postage on letters received from the same countries in the sum of \$72,883.15, be

Number of postoffices established during the year 2,313 Number discontinued 1,268

master-General.
Appointments were made during the year:

On resignations. 5.374
On removals . 907
On change of names and sites . 477
On deaths of Postmasters . 318
On establishment of new postoffices . 2,318

The number of special agents, route agents, mail-route messengers, railway postoffice clerks and local agents in service during the year ended June 30, 1874, was 2,175, at an aggregate compen-sation of \$2,331,808.63.

sation of \$2,351.898.63.

THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Number of new money-order offices established,
360; discontinued, 11—making the present number 3.404. Number of domestic money orders
issued during the year, 440.678, the aggregate of
value of which was \$74.424.851.72. The fees refeived by Postmasters for the issue of domestic
money orders amounted to \$461.392.39. A gain of
\$15.98.638.93, or 2.94 per cent., in the amount of
orders issued and of \$106.780.05, or 3.11 per cent.,
in the amount of fees recolved, is shown by these
figures over the transactions of the previous year. figures over the transactions of the previous year.

The revenue account of the domestic moneyorder system as adjusted and reported by the
Anditor shows the receipts to have been \$-62.23.
53; expenditures, \$-57.168.11; excess of receipts
over expenditures, \$-103.198.11.

The amount of revenue is greater by \$-36.614.12
than that of the previous year, an increase of 53.4
per cent.

ESTIMATES. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1870, are estimated at \$30,981,03; estimated revenue \$22,148,176. These estimates do not include appropriations for steamship service and stamps, amounting to \$2,098,500.

in Northern Texas and New Mexico from pilfer-

in Northern Texas and New Mexico from pilfering and murderous attacks by small parties or by individuals of these tribes. The remedy suggested is to procure from the Cherokees. Choctaws and Chickasaws a sufficient quantity of land, in five different tracts, suited to herding and agriculture, disarm and dismount these wild Indians and remove them to these localities, furnishing them cattle in return for their ponles and rations and clothing in return for their labor in building houses and opening farms for themselves.

The Commissioner concludes by stating his conviction of the fessibility of Indian civilization, and that the difficulty of its problem is not so inherent in the race, character and disposition of the Indian, great as these obstacles are, as in his anomalous relations to the Government and in his surroundings affected by the influence and interest of white people; that the main difficulty, so far as the Government is concerned, lies in the fact that the Indian's deepest need is that which the Government, through its political organizations and operations, cannot well bestow. The first help which a man in barbarism requires is not that which can be afforded through a political party, but that which is offered by a fellow-man wiser than himself, coming personally and extending a hand of sympathy and trush; that no amount of appropriations and no governmental machinery can do much toward lifting an ignorant and degraded people, except as it works through the willing hands of men made strong and constant by their love for their fellow-men.

The Navy.

The snnual report of the Secretary of the Navy shows the navy to be in a remarkably efficient condition, both as regards the number of vessels and their armament and sea-going qualities. The namber of special agents, route agents, addressed the number of special agents, route agents, addressed the number of special agents, route agents, and local agents in service during the year ended and so, 1854, was 2,175, at an aggregate compensation of \$2,331,898,63.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Number of new money-order offices established, and indergoing repairs, and a fifth is well worth the same attention, but the remainder may be counted as really useless for any active and efficient purpose. One-half of the steam navy adapted to cruising is in commission and in actual service. This number of vessels cannot be pradently diminished; but, if it is to be maintained, there must be a gradual and constant addition to the navy to supply the The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy it is to be maintaised, there must be a gradual and constant addition to the slavy to supply the places of those which are each year found to be worn out and until for further service, and for this purpose a fixed amount for tonnage should be built every year. This tonnage may be small, but it should be constant and unfailing. To this end the department has accumulated a large amount of live-oak timber in various may yards, where it will yearly improve in condition and be available as the very best material for the frames of any ships it may at any time be necessary or desirable to build. The rapid and almost complete disappearance of this most valuable ship-lumber from our shores, large quantities being sent abroad, should arrest the attention of Congress, and measures should be taken to secure what remains.

The Scoretary recites the facts in the Virginius affair, and rofers to the yellow-fever epidemic at Pensacola and the great nival trial off the coast of Florida. He recommends that if the Icelandic committee sent out in a Government vossel to examine several points on the Ais-la coast with a view to settlement by their countrymen shall find at any rout on the Belling coart, a satisfact.

An ordered of the control of the con

A Narrow Escape.

A WRITER in Lippincott relates the following dangerous adventure which befell him on a trip to England. He was walk-ing along the Strand, in London, when a

low, pleasant voice said in his ear:
"Don't look behind, sir!"
Presently again: "If you want some very fine cigars, very cheap, follow me."
In a few moments a square-shouldered, decently-dressed man passed before me and crossed the street; so did I. He walked on a considerable distance; so did I. He entered a harrow, dark alley; so did I. After a variety of turnings and windings toward the very worst part of the town, through a region of squalld misery and pestilential air, he turned into a gin-palace; so did I. My silent pilot, without turning his head, crossed the gin-palace, passed out in the rear, made his way rapidly along a gloomy, solitary court, entered a dirty, dismallooking, unfurnished room, and out of that into another; so did I. We were now in a small, dark chamber, with only one window two feet square and ten or twelve from the floor, so that nobody could look in or out.

Strange as it may seem, not till this moment did I think what a foolish thing

pounds."

it you like, two hundred, but I shan't

take any more.' The man looked at me with a very cuone who has difficulty to control a flerce gust of passion. Then he answered:
"Ye don't think I brought ye here, and exposed myself and my den to ye (for ye must know we're smugglers), only to sell ye a shillin's worth of 'cigars, do ye? If ye're a gentleman, as I supposed ye was, ye'll take enough to pay for trouble and risk. If ye don't like cigars," said he, "perhaps ye'll take some other goods."

With a sudden energetic movement he one who has difficulty to control a flerce

most cheerful object under the circum- and the price is \$12 or \$13. Smallstances. He stepped down and instantly er girls, from two years upward, wear rose again with an armful of articles. sailor dresses without over-skirts. These "Camel-hair shawls," said he — "real are now often made of serviceable gray cashmere India shawls, both sides alike. woolen goods that are said to wash well. Brussels lace, velvets, jewelry. Ye can sell any o' them articles for three times | newer than those of blue or black; the

own elegant position. I perceived I was front of the skirt is broad and flat like This country was once under the influ-not only in a smugglers' den, but in a that of boys' kilts and has bows down ence of a much milder climate, as genial robbers' cave. What was I to do? What- it; the back is gathered to a belt and the as that of England now. We must conever I did I must do quickly. While he blouse is also sewed to the belt to pre- clude from inferences that the icy period arranged the wares for my inspection i vent the parting of waist and skirt so is making again its appearance, and that measured his preportions. He was far often seen on active children. This the impenetrable belt of ice which seems more than a match for me. Besides, had light gray skirt has three bands of to bar the way to the north pole, and I been strong enough and bold enough to blue cashmere stitched around the skirt which our distinguished member, Dr. spring upon him or to attempt to knock and the blouse has a sailor collar and a Hayes, has partly explored, was once an him down that trap-door with any chance sash of blue cashmere, knotted far back of success, a cry or a whistle would no on the left. For girls of five years these doubt bring to his assistance accom- cost \$9. Others of Marie Louise blue plices as irresistible if not as numerous camel's hair serge have black cashmere as the army of Roderick Dhu; and even bindings, buttons and sash, and cost \$13. a bearer of dispatches in that case would Kilt skirts with, pleated basque or with be handled rather roughly. I saw but sailor blouses cost from \$10 to \$20 for one course, and that doubtful and danger- sizes for girls from two to eight years ous, but the only one my imprudence had old. Made of brown cashmere, with

as cheap as dirt; only ye must pay before

He held the shawl broadly up with row braid is just above the hem. Blue both hands, his face and half his body or black cashmere bands are nearly two hidden behind it.
"Splendid!" said I. "Hold it higher

Farther back, so that the light can fall "It's worth three hundred pounds, I cashmere, or else a group of the braidgive ye the honor of a gentleman. Ye ing matching that on the skirt.

shall have it for fifty pounds"
"Hold it a little farther back," said I. flew on my way. Not Byron's steed, the and cost from \$14.50 down to quite a Swedish and Norwegians, compulsory small sum.

Mazeppa on his back, not Camilla skim
Evening dresses for little girls are tant region. They all know how into the gin-palace and out of it again and winged my breathless and inglorious flight away from my pursuer, whose tread I could hear approaching nearer and nearer behind me. By what heavenly instinct, by what unseen guidance, I threaded that dark, filthy and not very nice-smelling labyrinth of turnings and windings I know not, but I did thread it, and suddenly found myself in one of The most stylish ones are of brown cashit, and suddenly found myself in one of the most stylish ones are of brown cash-the open, respectable streets. The tread mere embroidered and edged with fringe.

Brown is the fashionable color for children this winter. Dark seal and nutbrown shades are chosen, and appear in the bonnet, wrap, sash and stockings.

These are the stylish accessories with white dresses; when dark dresses are ports were rendered by Dr. I I. Hayes

Of course very warm under-clothing is | that country, Dr. Hayes said: necessary to make these comfortable, and arms than formerly. There is no doubt it will tend to develop the nothing new in the style of such country, which possesses many resources dresses. Basques with aprons, regular over-skirts on Gabrielle dresses, able. At present the chief exports are and the yoke slips prevail. Embroidery on the dress or else on the ruffles is the favorite trimming. Usually one or two flounces are seen below the child's wrap; this gives a rather long skirt, and with the long, dark stockings gartered above the knee afferde suffly. to put a good deal of gros grain ribbon school system is most admirable and the about such dresses—a sash of it is laid Icelanders show a remarkable greed for widely and very loosely around the learning. In the humblest peasant hut waist and tied in long, drooping loops you always find books. Some of our behind, a narrower bow is at the back English classics are translated and pubrease of linety-eight clerks and \$117.20.

The total number of letters exchanged during the punishment of the crimes of intercuracy of 1.119.800 over the number reported for its 3. Of this number 14.883,989 were sent from and 13.893,016 were received in the United States. The number of letters (single rates) exchanged in the United States and European the United States and European the number reported for its 3. The total post-the number sex and shown in prompting also as in precuring the punishment of the crimes of in precuring the punishment of the crimes of in procuring the punishment of the crimes of in the crimes of the neck, and tied in long, drooping loops behind, a narrower bow is at the back in the during the question of the future of the waist and tied in long, drooping loops behind, a narrower bow is at the during the punishment of the crimes of in the crimes of

or a plain, deep, long sacque, with or withis brown or gray felt in the jaunty shapes worn by ladics, trimmed with velvet of the same shade, and ostrich tips, with dresses for variety's sake in the way just described for brown. The prettiest colored dresses are made

of two shades of cashmere or else of camel's hair or cashmere with silk. There but waist jackets, basques cut square in-I was doing.

"Now, sir!" said my new friend, as he indicated a large closet crammed with silk of the same shade and the other of dark cardinal-red cashmere over silk, until Prof. Hayden's recent discoveries dark cardinal-red cashmere over silk, in the Yellowstone region. These I had "Just look at them cigare! They're were made as follows: The silk skirt in the Yellowstone region. These I had the best in the whole world, and st the had a single side pleating with a shirred the good fortune to work and examine lowest prices. Seven and a half pounds. Seven pounds. Seven pounds. Seven pounds. Seven pounds. Ye can't get them cigars anywhere in the whole United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireiand without paying twice as much. Mr. Second 20" (1997) the story of the short space of time good fortune to work and examine the good fortune to work and examin Mr. So-and-so" (naming a son of one of the leading members of the British House of Commons) "has just bought for fifty rich dress for a girl of ten years has dark benefit. blue velvet skirt without trimming, blue "Fifty pounds!" exclaimed I. "My velvet sleeves and an over-dress of French good fellow, I den't want fifty pounds' gray cashmere with velvet sash; price fearful appearance than the old sagas worth of clears. I'll take a hundred, or, \$45. A black velvet skirt with a French describe it. Our reception here will long sacque of velvet simply corded is to have be remembered, taking place as it did by a basque made to fit the purchaser; price the side of the rising waterfall of the \$55. Irish poplin of dark rose-color is famed Oxara River, and beneath the rious expression in his bad, ugly face, trimmed with shirred ruffles and worn glant-frowning lava cliffs of the Almana and pressed his lips hard together like with a black velvet sleeveless cuirass; gia. price \$50.

With a sudden energetic movement he threw up a trap-door at my feet. I leoked into it. Black as midnight. A to twelve years old an over-skirt is added country impress the mind with the great They cost from \$6 to \$10.50 and are "Magnificent!" exclaimed I, with Some beautiful sailor dresses are made pel-bles the rising of the land above the affected admiration, for I was not con- of a light gray stuff, thick and warm, water, this slow and almost imperceptitemplating the elegant articles, but my yet sold for thirty-five cents a yard. The bows up the front of the kilt skirt and "Well, old fellow," said I, with a famil. sailor blouse, and a sash of mixed silk iar air, "I tell you what, such a chance and cashmere, this is a very stylish dress. does not come every day. If you'll give Mothers who make such dresses at home me one of those articles cheap enough to will be glad to know that it is most stylenable me to make a real profit, I'll take ish to put Titan wool braid straight around the skirt instead of in intricate "Oh," said he, "ye shall have 'em just patterns; thus there are three clusters of braid, consisting each of two parallel rows of half-inch width; or two bunches, "Well," said I, "let us see if we can strike a bargain. Unfold that shawl; with a narrow tabular braid above it; or else a single group of five rows of narinches wide, bias, quite far apart, and are stitched on each edge by machine. The sailor collar and cuffs are of the dress material with a single band of

Still plainer dresses at the furnishing houses are made of brown, blue or gray 'It's worth the money, and I'll tell you Melton cloth, braided by machinery, and, Driving reindeer broken to the harness indeed, the whole garment is made at a are not very plentiful, and cost from \$10 I dashed to the door. It was not factory. They are school dresses for to \$15 each, a common one from \$4 to locked. I slammed it to after me and girls of various ages from fourteen down, \$6. The most intelligent Laps are the

ming o'er the unbending corn, got over light, fluffily trimmed silks, or else althe ground much faster than I as I most all lace, with the waist and skirt in leaped across that gloomy court, burst one, and pretty lappets of lace caught up

Those of white cashmere or pearl-colored poplin are also admired. They are trimmed with satin bands or embroidery, always of self-color. -Harper's Bazar.

Iceland and Lapland.

and M. Du Chaillu of their recent trav-White pique and muslin continue in els. Concerning Iceland, after giving favor for winter dresses of small girls. a description of the recent festivities in

The new constitution gives Iceland and there is less exposing of bare limbs practical freedom from Denmark and gartered above the knee affords suffi- luxuries were not uncommon, and the cient warmth. It is considered stylish people were happy and content. The

stripes of two shades of brown, or else family, these twenty years part; not inalternately brown and ecru, scarlet, or deed until this last summer when the blue. Wide stripes around the limb are | King's staff used it as Leadquarters. preferred for such stockings. At first Reykjavik contains about 17,000 inhabthis dark hosiery was thought very inap-propriate with white dresses, but now the demand for these warm, comforta-and surrounded by little gardens, in which ble looking stockings exceeds the supply, as they cannot be found at the best stores. The wrap with this white and brown toilet is a brown cloth Polish coat, ripen, though it is said they were grown there in former times. The fruits menout a cape and sash, or else a black or tioned in the ancient sagas have wholly brown velvet walking-coat bordered with disappeared, if we except the low stunted chinchilia. The cottage bonnet is of birch and willow bushes, which, howblack or brown velvet to match the wrap, ever, are not found near the coast. The and is bordered with a ruche of gray os- timber needed, even for the small farmtrich feathers. If a hat is preferred, it houses of the interior, is brought from Norway. Yet the bush supplies a sufficiency of fuel in those places, while near the coast, as at Reykjavik, peat perhaps a gay carnation or cluster of alone, of which there are inexhaustless violets holding up the brim. Navy blue, beds, is the only fuel, except occasional violet or bottle green is used with white supplies of English coal. The present aspect of the island is that of a forestless girdle of green, inclosing a volcanic desert, and inhabited by about 70,000 people. This girdle is in places but a few miles wide but in others it extends are no more polonaises for the little folks, | for a considerable distance up the valleys, such as those, for instance, through which stead of postilion fashion, side-pleated flow the Heita (white) and Thorso Rivers. basques and sailor blouses. Two pretty In the valley of the former are found the

The famous Lagborg, where Althings

M. Du Chaillu was next introduced,

and said: In the north of Europe there is a large tract of country very thinly inhabited by Swedes, Norwegians, Finlanders and Laps. Its coast is indented by flords of great beauty, the sea being of great depth, and winding its way inland, often in the midst of stupendous scenery. These fiords were dug out of the solid and constant changes that have taken place or are taking place. The rocks are granite, gneiss and mica schist. As one studies the coast line the eyes rest continually on series of terraces one over the other, perfect in shape, almost all situated at the entrance of valleys. These pel-bles the rising of the land above the ble rising still taking place in our time. open sea. In the interior of the country inhabited by Laps one meets everywhere positive proofs of the rising of the land. Shells are found several hundred feet above the present level of the lakes; mountains have been polished as smooth as glass by the action of the ice; bowlders of all sizes have been scattered over the land by the glaciers. Advancing glaciers are demolishing to this day, and breaking the granite hills which oppose their march, while the retiring ones leave behind them bowlders, sand, gravel, etc.,

There are sea Laps, forest and river Laps and nomadic Laps. To-night I am only to speak of the nomadic Laps. The whole population of Lapland amounts to about 30,000, the nomadic Laplanders numbering about 25,000, and possessing about 500,000 reindeer. Their herds vary from 50 to 5,000. There have been Laplanders possessing even 10,000 reindeer. A man possessing from 500 to 1,000 reindeer is considered rich. Those who possess only 50 to 100 are poor. The reindeer is everything to the Laplander.
With its skin he makes his clothing, shoes, gloves, with its sinews his thread.
He feeds on its flesh, and the animal is his beast of burden. The value of a reindeer varies according to the country. tant region. They all know how to read. Every one is or must be confirmed, this ceremony being part of the Lutheran creed; hence all must be able to read the Bible and know their catechism. Churches are scattered here and there in the desolate regions, and the church-going Laps come into

them on Sundays from every side. M. Du Chaillu described a genuine old arctic sleigh-ride, and his amusing trials and mishaps in learning how to manage the ticklish, coffin-like conveyance. His first lesson took six hours, and during that period he managed to overturn the machine a hundred times, more or less, but without stopping his steed or attempting so futile a task he held grimly on to the single rein, and thumped and bumped along over the snow until a lucky kick sent him back into the box. There was a rule of driving, he said, that the throwing of the rein to rest on the left flank was a signal for a slow gait, while touching the right flank meant full speed. For himself he had never been able to discover the difference, the swiftfooted messenger going at his best rate from the moment of harnessing.

-A rural genius kept his hens from scratching in the garden by strapping a sharp spur two inches long and inclining downward and backward to the legs of the hens. The operation is obvious. The

en words as they kiss your darling cheeks," wrote an Omaha man to his Betsey only last spring; and now he wishes heaven's angels would whi-per to him how his breach-of-promise suit is coming out, as his lawyer is doubtful.

-The Christian Intelligencer is anxious to discover how to abate "over dress" in girls' schools. We should suggest giving the little dears more under-clothing.

—N. Y. World.