NEBRASKA HERALD.

VOLUME X.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Compiled from Telegrams of Accompanying Dates.

In Hamilton County, N. Y., recently a car-

Monday, Nov. 30.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NUMBER 37.

#### HENRY BŒCK, DEALER IN

Furniture, SAFES, CHAIRS,

Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads,

Of All Descriptions.

#### METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Wooden Coffins

Of all sizes, ready-made, and sold cheap for cash With many thanks for past patronage, I invite all to call and examine my

LARGE STOCK OF Furniture and Coffins.

# DRUGS

#### MEDICINES

J. H. BUTTERY'S,

On Main Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, etc., etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours, day and night.

# J. W. SHANNON'S

STABLE, Main Street, Plattsmouth, Neb.

I am prepared to accommodate the public with

HORSES,

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

A No. 1 Hearse.

On Short Notice and Reasonable Terms.

A HACK Will Run to the Steamboat Landing, Depot, and all parts of

#### the City, when Desired. First National Bank

Of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, SUCCESSOR TO Tootle, Hanna & Clark.

JOHN FITZOEBALD. President,
E. G. DOVEY. Vice-President,
A. W. McLAUGHLIN. Cashier, This Bank is now open for business at their neveroom, corner Main and Sixth streets, and are pre-

pared to transact a general BANKING BUSINESS.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government and Local Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD. Deposits Received and Interest Al-

lowed on Time Certificates. DRAFTS DRAWN,

Available in any part of the United States and it cipal Towns and Cities of Europe.

ACENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED INMAN LINE and ALLAN LINE

OF STEAMERS.

PURCHASE TICKETS FROM US

Through to Plattsmouth Excelsior Barber Shop.

J. C. BOONE, Main Street, opposite Brooks House.

HAIR-CUTTING, Shaving and Shampooing.

GO TO THE

Post Office Book Store, vention met at Richmond, Va., on the 1st. About seventy-five delegates were present,

H. J. STREIGHT, Preprietor,

FOR YOUR Books, Stationery, Pictures, Music,

TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, Violin Strings,

Newspapers, Novels, Song Books, etc., etc.

POST OFFICE BUILDING,

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

penter named Elias Williams, engaged in

both men were drunk. In the course of the entirely from the body. Williams soon afterward cut his own throat. A WOMAN in New York city, named Janesch

as been held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of having deliberstove and holding her there till she was fatally burned.

THE official count of the vote of Missouri gives Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 37,462 majority. The vote on the Constitutional Convention, with three counties to hear from,

gives 1,108 majority for a convention. A CIRCULAR letter from Archbishop Manning has been read in all the Catholic churches in England, declaring that all persons who

do not accept the dogma of papal infallibility In a riot at Shoustown, Pa., on the 29th four Italian miners were killed and several others

wounded by a number of citizens engaged in 98,991 tons in the enrolled and licensed suppressing the disturbances. THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed

e Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell \$500,000 of gold each Thursday during De-THE New York Econing Post says, authoritatively, that James Russell Lowell has been

offered, and has declined, the Russian mis-THE King of the Sandwich Islands has arrived at San Francisco, en route for Washing-

MADRI o telegrams say the Republican army now numbers 200,000, fully armed,

Tuesday, Dec. 1. LAYER accounts from Tuscumbia, Ala. stace the number of lives lost by the tornado in that place at sixty, and the value of property destroyed at \$500,000. About sixty persons were also wounded. Four hundred people are houseless and great destitu tion prevails. Tuscumbia is a town about 1,500 inhabitants, situated on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, seventy-five miles west of Huntsville and two miles from the Tennessee River

WALTER STRAIN, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 28th ult., from Feed, Sale and Livery the Black Hills, where he had been prospect ing since August. He made a thorough prospect and reports some "pocket" gold found, but not enough to pay. He declares that there is not a shadow of truth in the statements made as to the discoveries of gold in that country. Two of his comrades were shot by the Indians, of whom the hills are

> THE boy in the family of F. W. Peyton, at Barboursville, W. Va., who was supposed to have been the missing Charlie Ross, was found, upon investigation, to have escaped

from a neighbring poor-house. MAYOR HAVEMEYER, of New York, died of apoplexy on the 30th ult. Alderman Vance took the oath of office of Mayor on the afternoon of the same day to serve until the expira-

tion of the term. THE Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society have resolved to hold a National Temperance Convention at some

point in the West the coming year. It is officially announced at Madrid that trary to public policy. Gen. Saballs, the Marquis de Villadarco and other prominent persons have abandoned the

ause of Don Carlos,	Pr
Wednesday, Dec. 2. The statement of the condition of the pub- ic debt Dec. 1 is as follows:	C.
ix per cent. bonds	ha

Five per cent. bonds	002,020,200
Total coin bonds	14,678,000 18,446,033 382,075,267 47,120,000 47,385,698
Interest	
Total debt	\$2,285,801,406
Cash in Treasury— Coin Currency Special deposits held for the re-	\$83,043,762 16,699,311
demption of certificates of deposit.	47,120,000

\$146,863,075

Debt less cash in Treasury . . . . Decrease during November . . . . Decrease since June 30, 1874 . . Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstand-

Total in Treasury ....

Ing.
Interest accrued and not yet paid...
Interest paid by the United States...
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, etc...
Balance of interest paid by United

THE Ohio Legislature met in adjourned message of Gov. Allen was read in each house. The total local indebtedness of the State is \$21,886,007.36; reimbursable debt, \$7,988,-205.30; total, \$29,874,212.66. The irreducea ble debt is \$4,122,191.86. The aggregate debts in Ohio, State, local and trust fund, \$33,997,-204.52. The taxes levied in 1873, collectable Persons wishing to bring out their friends from | in 1874, aggregate \$26,474,459. The taxes levied in 1874, collectable in 1875, aggregate \$27,614,-729. The taxable valuation in Ohio, as shown by the grand duplicate of 1874, is: Real estate in cities, towns and villages, \$354,849,-197; real estate not in cities, towns and villages, \$697,408,587; personal property, \$528,-121,588. Total, \$1,580,379, 324, which is an in-

crease over the grand duplicate of 1873 of The report of the Commissioner to prepare nstructions to Postmasters concerning the prepayment of newspapers and periodical postage after Jan. 1, 1875, sustains the recommendations of Third Assistant Postmaster-Shaving and Shampooing.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

CUTTING CHILDREN'S HAIR

Cutter as to a plan for carrying out the law in the most convenient and simple manner. Instead of placing stamps on separate periodicals or papers, or on the packages containing them, according to weight, the forms already printed show a current account with publishers, and after the printed matter is weighed the requisite amount of stamps is posted in the form of a receipt given to the publisher or his agent at the time of mailing the gradit and the requisite that the time of mailing the gradit and the requisite stamps is posted in the form of a receipt given to the publisher or his agent at the time of mailing the gradit and the requisite stamps is posted in the form of a receipt given to the publisher or his agent at the time of mailing the gradit and the receipt \$2.00@2.25. the time of mailing, the credit and the receipt

> having a corresponding number. THE American Cheap Transportation Con the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, presiding. A report on transportation was read by F. B. Thurber, of New York, in which he argued in favor of trans-continental railroads in preference to canals. Committees

were appointed. THE New Hampshire Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner is to be held at Concord on the 12th of January. THE French National Assembly reassembled on the 30th ult. M. Buffet was reelected President on the 1st by a vote of 348 to three scattering.

THE Carlists have & liege to Berga. Toursday, Dec. 3. THE steamer La Pieta, chartered to repair the telegraph cable, foundered off Ushant on

steamer after floating for about two hours. Among the lost were the Captain and all the officers, and Mr. Rickets, the chief elec-

THE returns from the Michigan State election show the vote for State Treasurer to be erecting a building, got into a quarrel with as follows: William B. McCreery, Republian employe of his named George Smith, while | can, 110,486; Sterling, Democrat, 98,049; Prohibition and Reform candidates, 4,119; makstruggle Williams threw Smith over a wooden lng McCreery's majority over all 8,318. The saw-horse and sawed off his head, severing it remainder of the Republican State ticket will show about 7,000 majority.

THE New Hampshire Prohibition State Convention met at Concord on the 2d and nominated Nathaniel White, of Concord, for Governor; David Heald, of Milford, for Railately placed her little child Carrie on a hot road Commissioner, and the following for Congress: First District, the Rev. A. C. Hardy; Second District, J. M. Fletcher; Third District, Edward H. Weston.

A RECENT Montgomery (Ala.) dispatch reports a meeting of colored men, representing twenty cotton counties of Alabama, to concect measures for a wholesale emigration to States where the colored men are in the majority. The emigration feeling is represented as very strong.

THE annual report of the Register of the Treasury says the total tonnage of the country exhibits an apparent increase of 104,626 tons, 5,635 tons in registered tonnage and

THE first annual session of the Alabama State Grange met at Montgomery on the 24 W. H. Chambers, W. M., presiding, One hundred delegates were present.

THE case of the Rev. John S. Glendenning before the Jersey City rresbytery has been concluded, resulting in a verdict of acquittal on all the Counts. THE entire business portion of the village

or Wilton, N. H., has been destroyed by fire, the loss aggregating about \$100,000. WILBUR F. STOREY, of the Chicago Times was married on the 2d to Mrs. Eureka C.

THE Tweed habeas corpus case has been dismissed by Judge Barrett, and Tweed was remanded to prison DR. KENEALY, the counsel of the Tichborne claimant, has been dismissed from the British

SLAVERY is to be abolished in Ashantee by order of the British authorities. THE banking firm of Henry Clews & Co.,

New York, has been adjudged bankrupt. Friday, Dec. 4. A TELEGRAM from Carlist sources says the Government troops in Valencia had been totally defeated by the Carlists, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded and 450 prisoners. DOCKERAY, the American who had been

sentenced to death as a spy by the Cuban authorities, has been pardoned. THE message of President MacMahon wa presented to the French Assembly on the 3d The President announces his intention to occupy the post which he has been called to fill, to the last day, with unshaken firmness and

scrupulous respect for law. A WASHINGTON telegram says it known in diplomatic circles that Spain the fast mail train, especially as, by the operahad paid to Great Britain only a part of her indemnity on account of the Virginius affair, leaving the remainder and other questions to be hereafter adjusted.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that the Confederate Government of the Southern States had no existence except as a conspiracy to overthrow lawful authority, and that all contracts growing out of purchases from it are void as con-

A New Orleans dispatch says Judge Durell has forwarded his resignation to the

Saturday, Dec. 5. PRINCE BISMARCK has announced to the erman Reichstag that the Vatican legation as been abolished, and the sum appropriated for its maintenance has been stricken from

Madrid dispatches mention a mutiny in one of the regiments ordered north. Thirty arrests have been made. The Carlist leader Sohano was captured on the 3d while traveling on a railway train to Cordova. On the 4th he was shot, having been adjudged guilty of assassination and rob-

THE Postmaster-General has issued an order forbidding letter-carriers circulating New Year's addresses calculated to induce the

ublic to make them gifts. THE last official document issued by the late Mr. Havemeyer, Mayor of New York city, was a communication to the President of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, protesting against the alleged partiality We may reasonably expect occasional disturbshown toward Mr. Tweed in his prison con nement, and asking an inquiry into the

In the contested election case between Mr. McDill and Judge Cate for the seat in Congress from the Eighth Wisconsin District, session at Columbus on the 1st. The annual | the State Board of Canvassers has decided in favor of Judge Cate, declaring him elected by

THE trial of David A. Gage, ex-Treasurer of the city of Chicago, for misuse of the city funds, terminated at Waukegan on the 4th in a verdict of "not guilty."

REV. GEORGE D. GILLESPIE, of Ann Arbor, has been chosen Bishop of the newly-created

Western Diocese of Michigan.

New York.—Cotton—14%@14½c. Flour—Good to choice, \$5.05@5.75; white wheat extra, \$5.75@6.25. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, \$1.10@1.12; lowa spring, \$1.12@1.13; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, \$1.13@1.14. Rye—Western. 94@98c. Barley—\$1.55@1.56. Corn—88@91c. Oats—Western, 69@70c. Pork—New mess, \$21.25@21.50. Lard—14@14½c. Cheese—12½@15½c. Wool—Domestic fleece, 45@68c. Beetes—\$10.00@13.00. Hogs—Dressed, \$8.75@9.00; live, \$6.87½@7.87½. Sheep—Live, \$4.75@6.50. CHICAGO.—Beeves—Choice. \$5.50@6.00; good. \$4.50@5.00; medium. \$4.00@4.50; butchers' stock, \$2.50@4.25; stock cattle. \$2.50@3.75. Hogs—Live, good to choice, \$6.75@7.35. Sheep—Good to choice, \$3.65@4.25. Butter—Choice yel-

St. Louis.—Cattle- Fair to choice, \$4.50@5.00.

Hogs—Live, \$6.50@7.40. Flour—XX Fall, \$4.25
@4.50. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, \$1.08@1.09.
Corn—No. 2, new, 69@70c. Oats—No. 2, 55@
56c. Rye—90@55c. Barley—\$1.35@1.40. Pork
—Mess, \$1.50@20.124. Lard—134.@13%c.

More and the complete change in their modes of life and in their management by the Government which is now being effected without complaint and resistance, which may occasionally require the emrified expression of the complete change in their modes of life and in their management by the Government which is now being effected without complaint and resistance, which may occasionally require the emrified expression. MILWAUREE.—Flour—Spring XX, \$5,23@5.50.
Wheat—Spring. No. 1, 944@95c; No. 2, 904
@91c. Corn—No. 2, 74@75c. Outs—No. 2, 544@55c. Rye—No. 1, \$1.00@1.01. Barley—No. 2. CLEVELAND. - Wheat - No. 1 Red. \$1.104@1.114; No. 2 Red. \$1.05@1.06. Corn-New, 74@75c. Oats-No. 1, 58@59c. DETROIT.-Wheat-Extra, \$1.171/@1.18. Corn.-741/@75c. Qats-54@55c. Tol.sno. - Wheat - Amber Mich., \$1.094@1.10; No. 2 Red, \$1.084@1.09. Corn-Mixed new, 70@704c. Outs-No. 1. 564@57c.

East Liberty.— Cattle—Best. \$6.60@6.75; medium, \$5.50@6.25. Hogs—Yorkers, \$6.50@6.80; Philadelphia. \$7.25@7.60. Sheep—Best, \$1.75@ 5.00; good, \$4.00@4.50. SHORT dresses are en regle, except for the 29th ult. Sixty persons were drowned. number nines.

BUFFALO.—Beeves—\$4.30@6.00. Hogs—Live, \$6.25@7,25. Sheep—Live, \$3.75@5.00.

Fourteen persons were rescued by a Glasgow | The System of Postal Service on Railways.

George 8. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, has completed his annual report. From this report if appears that, at the close of the fistal year ending June 30, 1874, there were in operation fifty-nine lines of railway postoffice cars, extending over 14,806 miles of railroad, on which was performed 34,025 miles of service daily and 12,747,625 miles of ser WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

Of the present condition of the railway post-office service Mr. Bangs says: "The railway the work of their civilization: office service Mr. Bangs says: "The railway postoffice cars are now in operation on most of the most important connecting and trunk lines of railroad, giving the most direct and available transit to the mails between the office of origin and destination, and forming nearly a perfect connection between the various railroads upon which service is performed by route agents.

y route agents. by route agents.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad system, perhaps the most extended and important in the country for mail transportation, is now used to a great extent in the forwarding of through and direct mails; but, owing to the poor Postal facilities at present furifished by that road, it caunot be utilized to any great extent in the distribution of mails in transit. As this company has expressed its willingness to grant improved accommodations the benefit to be derived would fully warrant the department in the acceptance of the same. The necessity of this addition to the postal-car lines can best be judged by the following statement of the bulk of mails passing between the East and West: New York eith originates fifty for to sixty tons of mail city originates fifty-five to sixty tons of mail matter daily, as shown by their official statement. Forty-five to fifty tons of this is forwarded on the trunk lines leading to the West and Southwest. Three of these lines—the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York & Erie Railroad, and New York Central & Hudson River Railroad—carry daily over their whole length an average of 98,000 pounds of mail and as the bulk of this mail is deposited in the offices at the latest hour possible to make the trains, or arrives on connecting trains, it must be distributed in transit, taxing the present accommodations to the utmost especially as the Erie Railroad is the only one apon which the department have succeed and the same for the last used year, commodations as are required. The propriety of establishing a fast and exclusive mailure of stablishing a fast and exclusive mailure of stablishing a fast and chicago has reduction of \$3,998,903,50. The report will reduction of \$3,998,903,50. been discussed for some time and there appears to be a growing necessity for the same, this train to be under the control of the de-

partment so far as it is necessary for the pur-poses designed, and to run the distance in about twenty-four hours. It is conceded by railroad officials that this can be done.
The importance of a line like this cannot be overestimated. It would reduce the actual time of the mail between the East and West from twelve to twenty-four hours, as it would necessarily be established upon one or more of the trunk lines having an ex- tion of Cor tended system of connections. Its benefits would be in no wise confined, but extended to all parts of the country alike. It would also, if this line be established, be practicable to reduce to one line daily, beside this through line, the service upon the three trunk lines to the West. This reduction would compention of the law governing mail transportation, the more mail concentrated upon a single line of railway the less is the aggregate cost of transportation per pound or ton per mile." With reference to the complaints of some illroads that the compensation is inadequate, Mr. Bangs thinks it advisable to recomi egislation placing the compensation to railroads on the basis of weight alone.

With regard to the exfra cost of the railway postal service the Superintendent thinks erroneous opinions obtain, and that the amount to the fact that many minor distributing offices and a large amount of clerk hire along the railroad routes and at the termini, not now required, would be necessary by the absence of the present system. The superintendency would be necessary under

any system, as the distribution and dispatch of mails would require the same general supervision as now to secure the best possible Not the least consideration in favor of the railway postoffice is the avoidance of delays resulting from any other system than the dis-

tribution of mails in transit.

The Indian Bureau. The following are the main points of the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President on the Indian

question. The report bears date Oct. 31, 1874: The operations of the Indian Bureau during the past year are highly gratifying. They furnish conclusive evidence of the justice, wisdom and practicability of the policy inaugurated by the present Administration. The success of this policy is no longer a prob-lem. If steadily pursued, we shall soon see by disorderly bodies of Indians, but with a judicious and efficient execution of the pres ent mode of treatment it is not believed that

Indian war. The present method of dealing with the Indian race aims to induce, and when neces sary to compel, the roaming tribes to accept reservations as rapidly as possible. On such reservations they are instructed in agriculture nd in other pursuits incident to civilization, and with the aid of our Christian organ izations their intellectual, moral and religious culture is advanced as rapidly as practi-cable. When a tribe refuses to accept a res-ervation, and continues to violate the laws of civilization, it is treated with all needful severity, and thus made to appreciate the advantages of accepting the kind and humane treatment which the Government surely extends to such as are disposed to peace By the judicious exercise of power and per-suasion, as thus indicated, it is the aim of the Government to deal kindly and justly with this unfortunate race, and to make them appreciate, as speedily as possible, the real motives and purposes of the Governmen t The execution of this policy is necessarily attended with difficulties which cannot at once be entirely overcome. I am happy in being able to say that the earnest, active and cordial co-operation of several Christian organizations to which the right of nominating agents has been assigned, and upon whose nominations alone such agents are appointed, is constantly improving this class of employes, and thus we are, each year, to some extent, advancing the service by obtaining agents more experienced and intelligent, and of greater capacity for their secular as well as their mora

them. Under no circumstances can it be supposed that they will accept the complete change in their modes of life and in their management by the Government which is now being effected without complaint and resistance, which may occasionally require the employment of force; nor can it be supposed that time is not required for the accomplishance, which may occasionally require the employment of force; nor can it be supposed that time is not required for the accomplishment of such change.

To aid in prosecuting the work of Indian

civilization I recommend the extension of the Homestead laws to Indians, with certain mod-fications hereafter to be more fully stated. These laws at present apply to citizens of the United States only, and their provisions cannot be enjoyed except by that small portion of the Indian race who are The department has arrived at the conclu-

The military reconnoissance of the Black Hills country was regarded by the Indians as a violation of their treaty, and produced a turbulent feeling among them. Its objects, however, were peacefully accomplished. Extravagant statements concerning the mineral wealth of the country created great excitement among the people, and exploring parties were preanized for the purpose of prospecting the country. Subsequent information establishes the fact that no evidence of valuable mineral deposits was furnished, and that the lands in that region are undesirable for cultivation and settlement by white men. THE BLACK HILLS. that the lands in that region are undesirable for cultivation and settlement by white men. Notwithstanding this, organized parties have attempted to explore it, and have been attacked and repulsed by the Indians. It is apprehended that efforts will be made to induce legislation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills country and to bring the land into market. It is hoped that such efforts will be without success, because of the general unfitness of the country for settlement, and because any at-

## Report of Secretary Bellknap.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. THE Secretary of War states that the actual expenditures of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1873, including river and Monthly additions to be allowed to the pay of officers acting as Assistant Quartermasters; a renewal of recommendations for the purchase of sites of posts in Texas, in accordance with the report previously made to Congress; a system of mileage, and the payment of officers and employes traveling on duty to be restored, in lieu of the actual expenses, as now allowed under the law of last year; that private soldiers be permitted to compete for the position of Commissary Sergeant as well as non-commissioned officers; the exemption of sub-sistence stores from the operation of the law requiring the proceeds of sales of public property to be covered into the Treasury as mis-cellaneous at the expiration of each fiscal year; the law to be so changed that appropriato the West. This reduction would compensate for all the additional expense incurred by able prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which they are appropriated; that provision be made for the publication of 5,000 additional copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the War. Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers for an additional appropriation for ammunition for target-firing, which is recommended. Much larger appropriations than have heretofore been made should be made annually for the manufacture of arms. An increased appropriation is desired for arming and equipping the militia. Steps should be taken to relieve the various States from the in-(\$1,692,620) is more apparent than real, owing debtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion. Sales of various arsenals, such as those at Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Pikesville, Watertown and Washington, are recommended. The Springfield Armory, the Frankfort Arsenal and a few others are recommended to be retained. The proceeds of those sold should be applied to the erection of one grand arsenal for manufacturing purposes, to be established near New York. The commodation furnished than the department

proceeds of the sales of those named would be amply sufficient for that purpose, and there is no necessity for their retention.

A powder depot and experimental grounds, for testing heavy ordinance, are estimated for. The revised statutes which were enacted into a law at the last session of Congress included much absolute legislation, which has been inconsiderately included, and attention is called thereto. Desertion should be consecuted with the most profitable part of their business, and will soon render them unable to meet the heavy rentals demanded by the sidered felony, cognizable by courts of criminal jurisdiction; the offenders should be arrested by Marshals and deputies, like other criminals, but the jurisdiction should be concurrent with that of the military courts. Jurisdiction is recommended to be conferred on

The reduction of the army is discouraged at present. A reduction of the number of men without a reduction of officers and posts is A larger appropriation for the publication of official records of the war of the rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate armies, is desirable. This should become immediately available. The President should be authorized to drop from the rolls of the officers of the army those who intentionally and crimi-nally duplicate their pay-accounts—in other words, present accounts for the same month

geants should be increased. An appropria-tion for a permanent military prison is rec-Payment of soldiers by checks is discouraged, and attention to the Paymaster-General's application for the appointment of addi-tional Paymasters is invited. Appropriations for walls and lodges at certain national cemeteries are recommended. The recommendation is made that the bill which passed the House of Representatives authorizing the President to establish a regulation for the army should be taken up and passed by the Senate Boys should be enlisted as field musicians, as formerly. When vacancies occur in the office of Regimental

performed by detailed officers.

The establishment of a professorship of rhetoric and English literature at West Point THE ORDNANCE BUREAU. and religious work.

The Indian population of the United States, since the first occupation of our territory by white men, has been compelled to recede as the white population has advanced. The natural result has been the creation of a feeling among Indians that they have suffered great injustice at our hands. been have a required and one-half and six inches of armor, and one-half armore Cincinnati.—Flour—\$5.00@5.50. Wheat—Red. \$1.10@1.12. Corn—New, 70@72c. Rye—\$1.05@ tenacity to the home of their fath. They once occupied without dispute var regions of country which have been wrested from the lightest of these armored vessels. Substitute a seven or eight in the regions of country which have been wrested from the lightest of these armored vessels. Substitute a seven or eight in the regions of country which have been wrested from the lightest of these armored vessels.

> vert a cast-iron smooth-bore into an efficient riffe by any system of rifling. Prison architecture has reached the acme of perfection at Due West, S. C. They have a building there in which windows and doors are entirely dispensed with. The prisoners are hoisted egally entitled to the privileges of citizen-ship.
>
> The department has arrived at the conclusion that when an Indian tribe is dissolved derfully deficient in egressive facilities. and its tribal relations ended, with the con-sent of the United States, either by treaty or side willing to aid him, but what friend

Report of the Postmaster-General.

The department has also decided than an Indian cannot voluntarily dissolve his relation with his tribe, and thereby become a citizen of the United States; that before citizenship can be created the tribal relation must be dissolved by the tribe as a tribe, and WASHIBOTON, Nov. 39. The report of the Postmaster-General is

The report of the year ending June 30, 1874, were \$24,596,568, and the expenditures \$32,126,414. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, are \$36,964,034; total estimated revenue, \$29,148,156, leaving a language to the appropriated out of the gendeficiency to be appropriated out of the general treasury of \$7.815.878. These estimates do not include appropriations for steamship service and stamps, amounting to \$2,098,500. The use of the registered letter system is stead. ily increasing. There has been a marked gain in the time of transporting through mails, an average gain from New York to San Francisco of five hours and thirty-two infinites, a gain for mails to New Orleans of two hours and fifty-seven minutes, and going north of one hour and fifty minutes, and a perceptible one hour and fifty minutes, and a perceptible gaid on all through routes in regularity and certainty. The foreign mail system is in better condition than ever before. The number of postofilees in operation June 30, 1874, was 34,294; total number of appointments during the year, 9,428. The results of the extensions of the letter-carrier system are of the most gratifying character. There has been a gain of over 30 per cent. in the amount of fees received from money orders. There has been only one erroneous payment in 50,677 payments, and only 74 in all. The increase in money exchanges with Great Britain and Switzerland has been very marked.

NEWSPAPER FOSTAGE.

By an act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, it is required that on and after the 1st of January, 1875, postage on newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, shall be charged at the rate of two cents per pound if issued weekly or oftener; and at three cents per pound if issued less frequentcess, because of the general unitness of the country for settlement, and because any attempt to dispossess the Indians at present of a region of country upon which they located for security against the encroachments of the white man would meet with violent and determined resistance.

carrying the law into effect. The stamps are now in course of preparation, and will be ready at the time appointed for their use. It is expected that the revenues of the department from postage on printed matter will be increased by the enforcement of this act, notwithstanding that rates are cheapped. than before, as now postage will be prepaid, while heretofore much loss has been occa-

sioned to the department on account of the ment appears to be rapidly growing in public favor and is undoubtedly a very great accommodation to a large number of persons upon banks located in States commodation to a large number of persons who are not within reach of banking facilities or who are unaccustomed to the use of them.

Yet I see no reason why this branch of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachuservice should not be made self-sustaining.
The apparent profits of the money-order system during the last year are about \$105,000, while certain expenses to the amount of \$182,000 for clerk hire and The whole amount of legal-tender money appears to yield a revenue of \$105,000, there is, in fact, a deficit of \$70,000. I suggest, therefore, that the tees of money orders b ncreased in accordance with the views of the aperintendent, submitted herewith (see ap-endix), or that the money-order system shall, like any other business, be made to defray all

TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS. the United States require an expenditure for York city, in the other redemption cities, and transportation which dwarfs into insignificance the cost of similar service in other countries. For the year ending June 30, 1876, it is estimated that this item alone will exceed \$10,000,000. The portion to be paid to rail roads will amount to more than \$8,000,000 Opinions have differed widely as to the best method of determining the rightful rates of compensation to be paid to the railroads for ervices rendered to this department. Here tofore their pay has been based on the weight of mails, with an additional allowance on certain thoroughfares for providing postal cars. At present the matter is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and some equitable to them, because the express com military persons charged with murder and that they are unable to accede to the dement than in a spirit of fairness and jus-I trust Congress will adopt some equitable plan of adjustment which will not be burden. some to the Government, and , which will be satisfactory to the companies. The act of March 3, 1873, readjusting the pay of rail-roads on the basis of the weight of the mails carried, added much more largely than was anticipated to the expense of the department. The appropriation for that purpose having become exhausted, I have declined to make further payments. I would suggest given are chiefly from the banks in New England and the Middle States, and the more than offce and obtain payment thereon.

The provisions of the act of May, 1874, as to the extension of time during leave of abshould be made to determine how far the should be made to determine how far the Comptroller has addressed a circular letter to

To communicate intelligence and disse department. Any divergence from the legitimate sphere of its operation tends to disturb the first rule, that in the ordinary branches of life the recipient of a benefit is the proper party to pay for it, since there is no escape amount of legal-tender notes outstanding of from the universal law that every service less than \$5 is \$56,222,322, and the amount of must in some way be paid for by some one. legal-tender notes less than \$10 is \$107,403,-Moreover, in a country of vast extent like 965. If the whole issue of legal-tender notes its, where most of the operations of the deand National Bank notes under \$5 should be artment are carried on remote from the con- withdrawn, it would require \$56,233,000 of partment are earried on remote from the controlling center, the disposition to engage in internal enterprises more or less forcign to the theory of the system will tend to embarrassments whereby expedition would be difficult. For years the franking privilege was an incubus on the department and an obstacle to efficient postal reform. Its abolition, stacle to efficient postal reform. Its abolition, Quartermaster and Adjutant, no reappointment should be made to these positions, but for which we are largely indebted to the reso- \$145,981,000 of 6 per cent. bonds and \$230,lution and wisdom of my predecessor, opens the way for other measures, which have yet been an increase of 5 per cent. bonds, and there has been an increase of 5 per cent. bonds during to be inaugurated and pressed to a success-the past four years of \$143,497,000, and a deful issue before the department can become self-sustaining. While I do not flatter myself that I shall be able to accomplish this most desirable end during the short period notes of National Banks which were purof my service, I propose to keep it steadily in view and to direct my best efforts toward For the first time in the course of a life de-

seen. The difficulties in the way of adopting and enforcing a policy of economy which, white properly guarding the revenues of the department, shall also afford to the new and growing patrons of our country the mai facilities to which the enterprise of the people entitle them, are few or small, but in some way they can and must be surmounted. I deem it suitable to say here that I propose to guard with strict vigilance the expenditures

his knees and cocked it with the other hand caught in the hammer, and in attempting to free her tail propose to guard with strict vigilance the expenditures

his knees and cocked it with the other hand. Just as he finished this part of his task the cat's tail caught in the hammer, and in attempting to free her tail pulled the trigger, and the contents of the revolver cut her tail in two and entered Richardson's leg."

A Troy man worth \$75,000 hung him
A NOTHER Atlantic cable has gone to

erally that the interests of the public shall be paramount to those of any individual, corpo ration or party. Very respectfully, your obdient servant, MARSHALL JEWELL, dient servant,

Currency Statistics. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. The Comptroller of the Currency has fin-shed his report and it is now in the hands of the printer. It shows that 2,200 National Banks have been organized since the estab-lishment of the system. Thirty-five of these have failed and thirty-seven have gone into voluntary liquidation by a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders, leaving 2,028 banks in ex-stence on the 1st of November, 1874. The report contains tables showing the resources and liabilities of the National Banks at corresponding periods for the last five years; also a table of their condition on the 22d of October, the date of their last report, the returns from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore and from other redemption cities and the remaining banks being arranged separately. In the statement of Oct. 2 the load of the banks in the cities named are separated, first, into loans on United States bonds; econd, on other stocks and bonds on demand; third, on commercial and accommo-dation paper; and fourth, loans payable in

Two bills passed the last Congress relating to the National Banking system. The first bill, which is quoted, failed to receive the approval of the President. The principal points of the second act are given, which went into effect June 20, 1874. The amount of currency distributed under this act, and the effect of the act on the re-serves of the National Banks, are briefly dis-

The subject of redemption is discussed at great length, and the hope expressed that the present system of exchanging mutilated notes for new paper issues will, not long hence, be superseded by a true system of redemption, namely: The payment, on demand, of National Bank notes in coin or its representative. The amount of National Bank notes out-tanding of insolvent banks and of banks in standing of insolvent banks and of banks in voluntary liquidation, which are redeemable at the Treasury, is \$642,285. The amount of circulation, therefore, at the disposal of the Comptroller, or to be placed at his disposal for distribution from these different sources, is as follows: The portion of the \$350,000,000 remaining unissued, \$2,072,754; notes of banks which have deposited lawful money for the withdraws of circulation, \$7,714,550; notes in circulation of banks in liquidation,

notes in circulation of banks in liquidation \$6,492,285, amounting to \$16,279,589. The Comptroller expresses the opinion that is stronger and of more uniform quality. The Comptroller expresses the opinion that a sufficient amount of the circulation will be redeemed to supply the applications that may be received for some months to come. When the amount withdrawn and destroyed from the most obstinate mule on record

amount of \$182,000 for clerk hire and stationery in the Postoffice Department, Auditor's office, and for money-order clerks in the postoffice are not charged to the money-order business but are paid out of appropria-tions; so that, while the money-order system under the law now in force is \$104,528,000. The amount of legal-tender notes, therefore released from the reserves of the banks under the new act of that date, Nov. 1, was \$20,350,-000. The amount of cash reserve held in the vaults of the banks at the date of the last report, Oct. 2, was \$55,000,000, and the total reserve \$94,700,000 in excess of the requirements of the present act.

> N. H., in his eighty-first year and nearly blind, went out into the woods near his in the remaining banks on Oct. 2, and the amount these banks would have been required to hold if the reserve laws had remained un-Changed.
>
> The amount of taxes paid into the United States Treasury by the National Banks for the year ending July 1, 1874, was \$7,083,398, of which \$3,404,000 was derived from circulation. The rates of taxation under the State laws during the last year were: In New York city, 2 80 100 per cent.; Boston, 2 34 100; Chicago, 2 84 100; Chicinnati, 2 57 100; St. Louis, 2 44 100; Charleston, 3½. The average amount of taxation assessed on the capital of National Banks is estimated at from 3 to 31/4 per cent Real estate and personal property are generally assessed at not more than one-third of

A table is given, showing the kinds and amounts of reserves held by the banks in New

greater than that of any other species of prop- \$150 per annum. The amount of fractional revenue tax defixed to checks and sight drafts for the year chain July 1, 1874, was \$1,500,000. The latter tax, and if it is not repealed that the act shall be so amended and such penalty provided as shall tend to prevent evasions of the present law. rived from the sale of the two-cent stamp af

A table is given showing the aggregate capital and surplus, total dividends, and total carnings of the banks, with ratio of dividends and whispered: "And the bill for dends to capital and surplus, and capital and are ready to pay, and the express companies claiming, on the other hand, that the law is effecting such a dimination of their revenues ble it appears that the average dividends on capital during the past year have been at the mands of the roads. I find no disposition on the part of any railroad or transportation company to deal otherwise with the depart than us spirit of fairness and institute that the capital and surplus 787-100, and the earnings to the capital and surplus 968-100.

The amount of these spirit of fairness and institute that the capital and surplus 968-100. The amount of taxes collected by the Com-missioner of Internal Revenue from savings of his mouth a fine set of artificial teeth. banks and private banks and bankers during the last year was \$3,387,000. The Comptroller gives statistics of the re-sources and liabilities of State banks and

ports to be made to the State authorities

to the extension of time during leave of absence in which full pay can be drawn should apply to all officers stationed in the Department of Texas. Calling attention to the names of those officers who have been sent to the Senate for brevet appointment for service in the field in action with the Indians, vice in the field in action with the Indians, the confirmation of those brevet appointment for service in the field in action with the Indians, the confirmation of those brevet appointment for service in the field in action with the Indians, the confirmation of those brevet appointment for service in the field in action with the Indians, the confirmation of those brevet appointment for service in the field in action with the Indians, the confirmation of those brevet appointment for service in the field in action with the Indians, the confirmation of those brevet appointment for service in the field in action with the Indians, the confirmation of those brevet appointment for service in the field in action with the Indians, the confirmation of the States, and asks the genius of the American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and action to accommodate the public without trespassing unwarrantably upon the sphere of private enterprise. There must be a limit to governmental interference, and happily it better suits the genius of the American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and American people to help themselves than to depend on the State and American people the state and American people to help themselves than to dep amount of National Bank notes of each deomination outstanding, from which it ap-ears that the amount of notes less than the denomination of \$5 now outstanding is \$9,977,841; the amount of National Bank swarded by the Court of Claims was \$2,418, notes less than \$10 is \$139,980,496. The amount of legal-tender notes outstanding of less than \$5 is \$139,980,496. The Allows total claims of \$4,054,366.

> loined from the Treasury in 1867. THE Salem (N. Y.) Press of a recent date says: "There seems to be no end voted actively to business I find myself in charge of an establishment the expenditures of which largely exceed its receipts—a state of affairs which strikes with great force a mind more or less disciplined by that close inspection of accounts enforced in mercantill exercise. There is seems to be no end to accidents happening from the premature discharge of firearms. Not a week passes but we are called upon to record that people across the way were certain casualties of this character. The latest that has come to our knowledge occurred the store to say that some one tile pursuits. In ordinary affairs there is but one end to this condition of affairs—bank ruptcy. The deficiency of this department has varied of late years from 15 to 20 per cent, while from the best data at my command I have been compelled to submit estimates for the year ending June 30, 1876, which will show an expected agrees of the appropriate that has come to our knowledge occurred Tuesday. Lewis Richardson, a young man residing in this village, undertook to shoot a cat, but the tables were reversed: the cat succeeded in shooting him. It happened in this wise: Richardson to our knowledge occurred that has come to our knowledge occur show an expected excess of the expenditures over receipts of nearly \$8,000,000, or about 25 per cent, of the entire revenue of the department. How far the American people will be willing to go in this direction remains to be seen. The difficulties in the way of adopthand while he put the revolver between

rease of 6 per cent. bonds of \$100,909,000.

legislative enactment, the members of such tribe become ipso facto citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the privileges and immunities belonging to other citizens.

Side willing to aid him, but what friend guard with strict vigilance the expenditures of this department, sanctioning no outlay which can be avoided without detriment to the privileges and immunities belonging to other citizens.

A Troy man worth \$75,000 hung him can secretly bring a derrick and rope into the privileges and with strict vigilance the expenditures of this department, sanctioning no outlay which can be avoided without detriment to the service, and so to conduct its affairs gen.

### THE HERALD.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for Extra copies of the Henaud for sale by II. J. Streight, at the Postoffice, and O. F. Johnson, corner of Main and Fifth streets.

## ALL SORTS.

-Prof. Tousley discovered them in Mr. A. B. Barton's cellar. Mr. Tousley occupies Mr. Barton's residence during the latter's absence in the East, and in searching the cellar for vegetables the other day the learned professor ran across a few remarkably fine-looking onions, which the servant prepared they were real mild and pleasant onions, and didn't draw a tear) and boiled 'emboiled 'em for a day or two, in fact, but they stubbornly refused to yield to hot water-couldn't cook 'em tender! They were a very hard and solid onion, and, f ornamented with a turnip top, at first sight might easily have been mistaken or that vegetable. One of these onions was about to be submitted to the Academy of Natural Sciences when a neighor happened in and remarked that it ooked to her like a gladiolus bulb! and so it was! The professor never was fond

of onions, anyway!-Chicago Post and -The Leavenworth Times says: "Singular things sometimes happen on the ailroad. A few days ago a calf, which was quietly ruminating upon the track of the Kansas Pacific Railway, about thres miles west of this station, was struck by the locomotive of a running train and thrown up on the engine in front of the smoke-stack. There it stood quiet and unharmed until the train topped, about two miles beyond. As the train slackened up the calf jumped off, greatly to the amusement of Billy Mitchell the section boss, and his hands, who were at work near the spot. After an hour or two the owner came and drove the calf home, which seemed to be none the worse for its little gratuitous excursion on the Kansas Pacific."

-A patent has been recently taken ut in England for a substitute for leather, which is produced in perfect imitation of different kinds of leather. The sheets of fibrous pulp from which the material is made are pressed into real skins of leather, the grain of the skin to be imitated being thus accurately reproduced. The article is called leatherette, costs one-eighth as much as leather and

set in. The lime, slaked by the rain, was soon in a high state of combustion and the wagon caught fire. But the animal in question, which formed one of the team, stubbornly resisted all efforts to detach him from the burning wagon, and was cremated on the spot, while his unfortunate owner stood by and misap plied Scripture.

-In a recent action for a breach of promise of marriage the defendant's counsel asked the plaintiff: "Did my client enter into a positive agreement to marry you?" " Not exactly," she replied; "but he courted a good deal, and he told my sister that he intended to marry into our family." -William E. Holmes, of Strafford,

residence, a few days since, and with an

old Queen's arm that he used to use sixty years ago shot a fox that some hounds happened to be chasing by. -A Nevada Justice, when appealed to to issue a warrant for the arrest of some three-card monte men who had swindled a traveler, refused to do so, saying that the offense came under the head of 'dispensation of Providence," and he hadn't jurisdiction.

With what eager pride and exultation must these figures be read by the huntheir actual value, but bank shares are usually assessed at their full value. There is no doubt that the rate of taxation of National Banks is village postoffices at a princely salary of -A forty-day husband, on whom the memory of the honeymoon already seems

-Thirteen millions is what we pay an-

nually for Postmasters and their clerks.

-When a Chicago woman answered the door-bell and was informed that her \$30 worth of false hair is to come up at four o'clock-ooh-hooooh!"-Detroit Free

-A singular accident befell Capt Drew, agent of the James River line of -The Carlists are accused of having tried to introduce coal oil into Irun by means of shells. They excuse their in-

#### humanity by declaring that the article used was the non-explosive kind.

Report of Atty.-Gen. Williams. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. The Attorney-General's annual report shows of \$2,021,724; amount actually realized, \$867,192. Of the criminal cases, 6,018 were terminated, including 2,623 convictions, of which 102 out of 966 were under the En-forcement acts. The total suits to which the United States were not a party is 19,194, of which 11,490 were terminated, the judg ments being to the amount of \$10,508,624. The expenses of the Marshals, Comm

Claims, and that the latter be given power to punish for contempt any failure to obey; that fees being abolished; crected in the District of Columbia for the confinement of convicts, instead of that of Albany; that a uniform mode be provided for the selec-tion of jurors for United States Courts and the enactment of a law regulating the fees and costs of Clerks, Marshals and attorneys of United States Courts.

A CLERK'S JOKE.—One of the clerks in a Woodward avenue store yesterday raised a third-story window and balanced was about to fall from the window, and most of them passed out of the side door looking down-hearted in taking their leave .- Detroit Free Press. IT was in a Massachusetts village that

an old scissors-grinder, calling on a minister, made the usual query: "Any scissors to grind?" Receiving a negative answer it was the minister's turn, which