# The Stark County Democrat.

VOLUME 41. CANTON, STARK COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874. NUMBER 5



## BUSINESS CARDS.

### ATTORNEYS.

D. R. PERKINS,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Agent for the Sale and Letting of Real Estate.—Office, Eagle Block.

UNDERHILL & DAHM,
Attorneys at Law—Office in Tuscarawas Building, opposite St. Cloud Hotel, Canton, Ohio.

ANDREW FRASE, Massillon, O. | SERAT A. WISE, Canton, O.
FRASE & WISE,
Attorneys at Law.

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LYNCH & DAY,
Attorneys at Law—Office in Cassilly Block, Public Square, Canton, Ohio.

SERAPHIM MEYER. | JAMES A. MEYER.
MEYER & SON,
Attorneys at Law, Canton, Ohio. Office in Dannamiller's New Building, near Public Square.

GEORGE E. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in Richard's Block, West side of Public Square, Canton, O.

KRADEN & REEVES,
Attorneys at Law—Office in Eagle Block, over Kitt's store, Canton, Ohio.

R. S. SHIELDS,
Attorney at Law, Canton, Ohio.—Office in Eagle Block opposite the Court House. In litigated cases associated with Joseph C. Hance, Esqr., of New Philadelphia, Ohio.

W. & A. McKINLEY,
Attorneys at Law—Office in Eagle Block, over National Bank, Canton, Ohio.

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HARVEY LAUGHLIN,
Attorney a Law, Notary Public, Alliance, Ohio.

LOUIS SCHÆFER,
Attorney at Law, Canton, Stark county, Ohio.

HENRY W. GARNETT,
Attorney at Law, No. 2 Columbian Building, Fifth street, between D & E, Washington City. Please to refer to L. Schaefer, Attorney, Canton, Ohio.

ROBERT H. FOLGER,
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L. M. JONES,
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By Daniel Sinthenbaugh and Son, Alliance, Ohio. Meals always in readiness on arrival of cars.

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Prescriptions promptly filled at all hours.

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A. J. DOUDS,
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Bankers—Real Valley street, Canton, Ohio. Receive Deposits, Loan Money, Buy Gold, Silver, Bonds and Compound Interest Notes. Exchange bought and sold.

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OMNIBUS AND COACH LINES
TO THE DEPOT AND ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
Leave Orders at St. Cloud and American.
Nov. 6, '73-tf

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New York Horse Shoeing Shop
FIFTH STREET,
*One door East of Union Livery Stable,*
CANTON, OHIO.
T. P. M'GINTY, PROPRIETOR.
Practical Horse Shoer,
I make 14 different kinds of Shoes adapted to all kinds of Diseased Feet. Particular attention paid to Shoeing Horses with Corns, Gravels, Quarter Cracks, Sand Cracks, Contraction of the Foot, Lameness, Split Hoofs, and Feet Contracted Feet, &c.
Particular attention paid to Over Reaching, Interfering and Tender Footed Horses. Private Trotting and Team Horse Shoe in the most approved manner, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. apr22-1y.

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Crevolsie's Lot, 5th st.,
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EARNST & BRO.,
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## SOCIETY DIRECTORY, &c.

*All Notices under this heading published FREE OF CHARGE.*

### BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.—The stated communications of CANTON LODGE No. 46 F. & A. M. are held in Masonic Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 7 p. m. JOHN KRAUSE, Secretary.

EAGLE LODGE, No. 431, F. & A. M., meets second and fourth Monday of every month. GEO. W. DILLON, Secretary.

CANTON CHAPTER, R. A. M.—The regular communications of the Chapter are held on the second Wednesday of each month. J. KRAUSE, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings of the NIMISILLA LODGE, No. 39, Canton, are held Tuesday evening of each week at 7 o'clock. W. PAGE, Secretary.

MANHEIM LODGE, I. O. O. F. No. 509—Hall, Commercial Block. Meets every Thursday evening. JOHN SNYDER, S. G. CHARLES ROEDER, Secretary.

STARK LODGE I. O. O. F., No. 513.—Hall Commercial Block. Meets every Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. J. G. OBER, Secy.

CAYUGA TRIBE IMP. O. R. M.—Meets every Thursday evening at their hall, in Dannamiller's new block, at 7 o'clock. J. W. SMITH, C. of R. JNO KNOUFF, Sachem.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Buckeye Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias, meets every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, in their new hall in Hane block, East Tuscarawas street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIA.—Division No. 2 meets 1st Tuesday of each month. M. C. FREMAN, County Delegate; GEO. FAHS, General Secretary.

FIRST GERMAN WASHINGTON AID SOCIETY.—Meets on first Monday of each month, in the Engine House. H. BERGMAN, Secretary.

ST. PETER'S AID SOCIETY.—Meets first Tuesday of each month, in Mechanics' Block. MATH. BAST, Secretary.

SAFE-MAKERS' UNION.—Meets on every second Saturday, at R. Prysl's. H. FALKE, Secretary.

HILDISHE-BUND.—Division No. 2 meets every second Friday at R. Prysl's. R. PRYSL, Secretary.

### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, PLAIN FARMER, No. 9—Meets at McDowell's Hall, first and third Saturday of each month. HENRY McDOWELL, Sec'y.

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ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner of Tenth and Poplar streets. Sunday services: 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday evening Lecture, 7½ o'clock. REV. JAS. C. DE PERETT, Rector.

CANTON CHURCH OF CHRIST, Corner of Seventh and Poplar Streets—H. A. Pelletier, Pastor. Services: Sunday morning 10:50; Sunday evening, 7:00. Sunday school 9:00 a. m. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner West Tuscarawas and Plum streets. Rev. W. C. PARK, Pastor. Services: 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—Plum street, Corner of North. Father BERTOLETT Pastor. Mass 6 a m and 8 a m; High Mass 10½ a m Vespers 2 p m; Sunday school 2 p m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—Poplar street North of North st. Father ARNOULD, Pastor Mass 8 a m and 10½ a m; Mass 10 a m; Sunday school 2 p m, Vespers, 3 p. m.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH—West Tuscarawas St. between Poplar & Plum. Rev. KUHNS, Pastor. Services 10½ a m and 7½ p m. Sunday school 9 a m.

M. E. CHURCH — Cor. Poplar and West Tuscarawas street. Rev. C. SMITH, Pastor. Services: 10½ a m and 7½ p m; Sunday school 9 a m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—Charles street. Rev B. F. BOOTH, Pastor. Services: 10½ a m & 7½ p m. Sunday school 9 a m

TRINITY CHURCH.—East Tuscarawas street. Rev. P. HERBRUCK, Pastor. Services: 10½ a m, and 7½ p m. Sunday school 9 a m.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.—East Tuscarawas street. Rev. P. HERBRUCK Pastor. Services: 10½ a m and 7½ p m. Sunday school 9 a. m.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH—Fourth street, east of Cherry. Services in German at 10½ a m, and English at 7½ p m. Friday evening prayer meeting at 7½. Rev T. BACH, Pastor.

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G. A. R. BRASS BAND.—Meets in Carroll's Block, West side public square. Orders for music promptly attended to.

LIEDERKRANZ SINGING SOCIETY.—Meets every Monday night in Mechanics' Hall, East Tuscarawas street. JOS. GROSS, Secretary.

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STEAMER No. 1—Meets 1st Saturday of every month at Engine House. PAUL FRISE Engineer. LEVI MCKINNEY, Foreman.

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HOSE Co. No. 2.—Meets at their hose house on 8th street, between Market and Poplar. JOHN OVERMYER, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 3.—Meets at their hose house, 3d ward, between Poplar and Plum, on 4th street. JOHN MALLINS, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 4.—Meets at their hose house on 8th street, between Market and Poplar. LOUIS GROFFIN, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 5.—Meets on Charles st., 1st ward. G. SCHNOTZ, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 7.—Meets in 1st ward South Cherry. JAC LINDAY, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 8.—Meets in 4th ward, Mahoning St. GEO HERDER, Foreman.

DUNBAR HOOK AND LADDER CO. No 1, meets in 2nd ward, HUGO BROWNSWELL, Foreman.

FIRE POLICE—Meet in 2nd ward, E. W. PAGE, Captain.

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JOHNSON SHERRICK ..... LUK MILLER.
New Hardware!
IN GEIGER'S BLOCK,
14 1-2 EAST TUSCARAWAS ST.,
CANTON, OHIO.
We have for sale a Complete Assortment of
HARDWARE.
Carriage Trimmings,
Harness Trimmings,
Wagon Makers' Material,
Horse Blankets,
Fine Lap-Robes,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Table Oil Cloths,
Cedar Ware,
Wild Cucumber Pumps,
Patent Wheels,
Iron, Nails, Glass,
Spring Axles,
Sash and Doors,
And all kinds of goods generally kept in Hardware Stores.
Paints, Oils & Varnishes.
Bradley's Enamel Chemical Paint.
Handsomest, most Durable and Economical Paint in the world; possesses a gloss equal to Varnish. Composed of strictly pure lead, zinc, and linseed oil, and held in chemical combination, rendering it impossible for the oil to separate from the lead, which is the main objection to lead paints mixed in the ordinary way. Covers 1/3 more surface, and lasts three times as long as any other paints made. Ready for use, in packages from one quart upwards, in white, black, and over one hundred different colors.
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SHERRICK & MILLER.
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## BOOTS & SHOES.

## MILLING.

JOHN STAUB & CO.,
Successors to J. SOMMERS & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF
EAST CANTON FLOURING MILLS,
On the well known Rowland site, are now prepared to do all kinds of
CUSTOM WORK
Promptly and Satisfactorily.
Orders for Flour and Feed promptly attended to.
POST OFFICE BOX 302.
Highest Cash Price Paid for Wheat
P. S.—J. SOMMERS, Miller, will be glad to meet all his old friends and customers at his new mill. June 11 '74m083 JOHN STAUB & CO.

## HARDWARE.

ALLIANCE
Hardware & Iron
STORE
Wright & Pennock.
New Goods!
New Prices!
Enlarged Stock!
Terms Cash!
We beg leave to say to the citizens of Stark and adjoining counties, that we shall continue to keep in hand, and cater at the Lowest Prices for the times, a fine assortment of
Pocket & Table Cutlery,
Furnishing Hardware,
House Trimmings,
Coach Trimmings,
Harness Trimmings,
Furniture Trimmings,
Coffin Trimmings,
Mechanics' Tools,
Farming Implements,
Shoe-Makers' Kit and Findings.
IRON AND STEEL,
Garden Seeds,
Ropes and Twines,
Brushes of all kinds,
Nails and Spikes,
Locks and Latches,
Springs and Axles,
PAINTS AND OIL,
Bent Wood-Work,
Moss and Curled Hair,
Hubbs and Spokes,
Sash and Putty,
WINDOW GLASS,
Picture Glass,
Glass cut all shapes and sizes,
Turpentine and Benzine Varnish,
Floor, Table, Stair and Carriage
OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
Damask,
Dental Stock,
Whips and Canes,
Bird Cages,
Belting and Baskets,
And a great variety of all other articles usually kept in a Hardware Store.
WRIGHT & PENNOCK.

## GLASSWARE, &c.

D. J. BEGGES,
INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF CANTON AND STARK COUNTY,
THAT HE HAS OPENED A
NEW STORE!
CASSILLY BLOCK, PUBLIC SQUARE,
CANTON,
WITH an entire new and extensive assortment of
Queensware, China,
Glassware, Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Household Goods of all kinds,
Willow Ware,
Bird Cages and Fancy Goods,
WHICH HE CAN SELL AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
CALL & SEE THE STORE.
It is tastefully arranged; the stock has been selected from the best markets in the world.
MIND THE ADDRESS,
D. J. BEGGES,
Queensware, China, and Glassware Store,
Cassilly's Building,
PUBLIC SQUARE, CANTON, O.
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PHOTOGRAPHS

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The most Wonderful Discovery of the 19th Century.
DR. S. D. HOWE'S
Arabian Milk-Cure
For CONSUMPTION,
And all Diseases of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS. (Unequaled Medicine of the kind in the world.)
*A Substitute for Cod Liver Oil:*
Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1-per bottle. Also,
Dr. S. D. Howe's
Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier,
Which DIFFERS from all other preparations in its IMMEDIATE ACTION upon the
Liver, Kidneys and Blood.
It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "GENERAL DEBILITY," "GENERAL INFIRMITY" and "BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS," I challenge the 19th Century to find its equal.
*Every Bottle is worth its weight in Gold.*
ALSO,
DR. S. D. HOWE'S
Arabian SUGAR COATED Liver Pills.
They cleanse the Liver and Stomach thoroughly, remove Constipation, contain no calomel nor any other injurious ingredient, and act quickly upon these organs, without producing pain or weakness. Price 25 cents per box.
*CONSUMPTIVES*
should use all three of the above medicines.
Price $1 per Bottle.
Sold by W. B. FOYE, Druggist, at wholesale and retail. Sole Agent for Canton, O.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.
aug 28 '73-1y

## CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.

CARRIAGES!
Established in 1858!
THE BEST
AND
MOST RELIABLE
CARRIAGES!

ARE MADE BY
H. W. WERTS & CO.
Poplar Street,
*Near the M. E. Church, Canton, O.*
They are now ready for the
Coming Driving Season,
With a stock comprising an unusually extensive and elegant assortment, embracing the
Most Fashionable Colors of Painting, Finest Upholstering Work, Newest Designs, and Finish Unequaled in any Market.
Every Vehicle Fully Guaranteed.
Communications of country promptly answered. H. W. WERTS & CO.
April 16, 1874.

## TIN-WARE, &c.

NEW STOVE & TIN STORE.
E. J. REX & CO.
HAVE OPENED A
New Stove & Tin Store
3 Doors East of American Hotel,
East Tuscarawas Street, Canton, Ohio
Where they will keep on hand a full supply and assortment of
STOVE AND TIN WARE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Job Work done to Order
and on short notice.
GIVE US A CALL.
TIN WARE in Exchange for Old Iron, Copper and Brass.
may15-1y E. J. REX & CO

## TAILORING.

W. A. WHITE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2nd Story of Hane Block
CANTON, OHIO.
HAS JUST RECEIVED GOOD STOCK OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
With a full assortment of
CHILDRES' WEAR,
at Low Prices.
I will sell and make up cheap. Having a low rent and doing my own cutting, I say give me a trial before going elsewhere.
New Goods Received Every Month.
GOOD FITS WARRANTED!
W. A. WHITE.
Canton, April 16, 1873-tf

## STOVES, TIN WARE, &C.

ATTENTION!
L. BIECHELE & BRO.
Recommend to the public of Canton and vicinity their large assortment of
Cook and Parlor Stoves,
TIN WARE, COPPER & SHEET IRON KETTLES
Knives and Forks,
Spoons, Wash Tubs,
Washringers,
Coffee Mills,
Iron Kettles,
Besides a large variety of HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS which we offer at the lowest prices.
Tin Roofs, Eave Troughs,
and all variety of TIN and COPPER work done on short notice promptly and durably.
OLD TIN WARE REPAIRED.
Whoever desires to Save Money will do well to call in and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
L. BIECHELE & BRO.,
No. 17 East Tuscarawas St. Canton, Ohio.
September 18, 1873.


## POETRY.

### LET EVERY ONE SWEEP BEFORE HIS OWN DOOR

Do you heed the homely adage handed down
from time of yore,
"Ere you sweep your neighbor's dwelling, clean
the rubbish from your door?"
Let no filth nor rust there gather—leave no traces
of decay.
Pluck up every weed unsightly, brush the fallen
leaves away.

If we faithfully have labored thus to sweep without, within,
Pluck up envy, evil-speaking, malice, each besetting sin.
Weeds that by the sacred portals of the inner
temple grow—
Poisonous weeds the heart defiling, bearing bitterness and woe.

Then, perchance, we may have leisure o'er our
neighbor watch to keep,
All the work assigned us finished, we before his
door may sweep.
Show him where the mosses clinging—token every
or decay—
Where the thistles, quickly springing, daily must
be cleared away.

But alas! our work neglecting, off we mount the
judging seat
With his failings, his emissions, we our weary
brows wipe sweet.
In some hidden nook forgotten, searching with a
careful eye,
We the springing weeds, discover—some slight
blemish there espy.

For his slothfulness, his blindness, we our brother
hastily chide,
Glory in our strength and wisdom, we condemn
him in our pride.
Ask not why he has neglected thus before his
door to sweep;
Why grown careless he has slumbered, failed his
plot to keep.

On the judgment seat still sitting, no to helping
hand extend
To assist our weary brother his shortcomings to
amend.
For his weariness, his failings, we no sweet
compassion show;
From our store no cordial bring him, no encouragement bestow.

But while busy with our neighbors, urging him
to cast his care,
Calling on the thoughtless idlers, to their labor
to repair,
Lo! unseen, that dust has gathered—weeds are
growing, where of yore
Flowers fair and sweet were blooming, when
we swept before our door.

Ah! how easy o'er our brother, faithful ward and
watch we keep,
But, alas! before our dwelling hard indeed to
daily sweep.
Harder than to share the conflict "by the stuff"
at home to stay,
Easier far to sit in judgment than to humbly
watch and pray.

## THE CURRENCY BILL.

### Complete Text of the Bill as Passed by Congress and Signed by the President.

The "Act to fix the amount of United States notes, provide for the redistribution of the National Bank Currency, and for other purposes," reported from the Conference Committee, and passed by both branches of Congress without amendment, is as follows:

SECTION 1. The act entitilled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864," shall be hereafter known as the National Bank act.

Sec. 2. That Section 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of their respective circulations; but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in said section.

Sec. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve as provided in Section 2 of this act; and when the circulation notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, and whenever such redemptions of any association shall amount to the sum of $500, such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed; and all notes of National Banks worn, defaced, mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any notes are worn, mutilated, defaced or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law. Provided, that each of said associations shall reimburse the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by any association, in the proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer; and provided further, that no stock in Section 32 of said National Bank act requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasury of the United States, in sums not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasury for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the national bank act, and the outstanding notes of said association, to an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law; provided that the amount of bonds now on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $50,000.

Sec. 5. That the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, issue the charter members of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

Sec. 6. That the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall appear on each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held as a reserve.

Sec. 7. That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates and for the increase of national bank notes," as provides that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of Sec. 6 of said act until after the $54,000,000 granted in Section 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as application shall be duly made therefor, and until the amount of $54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make a requisition on each of the National banks described in said section, and in the manner therein provided, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of this circulation as by said act may be apportioned to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money as herein provided, a proportionate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit shall be surrendered.

Sec. 8. That upon the failure of the national banks upon which requisitions for circulation shall be made, or of any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the Comptroller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in Section 49 of the National Currency act, approved June 3, 1864, bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association or associations which shall so fail, in an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required of such association or associations, and with the proceeds, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, so much of the circulation of said association or associations shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required and not returned; and, if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption it shall be returned to the association or associations whose bonds shall have been sold; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, designated depositories, and national bank depositories of the United States, who shall be kept informed by the Comptroller of the Currency of such associations as shall fail to return circulation as required, to assort and return to the Treasurer for redemption the notes of such associations as shall come into their hands, until the amount required shall be redeemed, and in like manner to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such national banks as have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs or such as shall hereafter so fail or go into liquidation.

Sec. 9. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency, and he is hereby ordered to issue circulating notes without delay, as applications therefor are made, not to exceed the sum of $55,000,000, to associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation, under an apportionment made on the basis of population and wealth, as shown by returns of the census of 1870, and every association hereafter organized shall be subject to be governed by the rules, regulations and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal provided by the National Bank act; provided that the whole amount of circulation withdrawn and removed from the banks transacting business shall not exceed $55,000,000, and that such circulation shall be withdrawn and redeemed as shall be necessary to supply the circulation previously issued to the banks in those States having less than their apportionment; and provided further, that no more than $30,000,000 shall be withdrawn and redeemed as herein contemplated during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875.

### The Negro in Congress.

Of the six negroes in Congress but one excited any notice during the session that has just closed—Elliott, of South Carolina, and he only because of a single speech, which was supposed to be remarkable because it *did* emanate from a negro. Better speeches were made every day by white men which provoked no comment. The other representatives of the black and mulatto race in Congress—Rainey, Cain, Walls, Ransier and Lynch—were mere nonentities. We note this fact in no spirit of prejudice, but because the fact has a political and social value. These six colored men may properly be supposed to be the pick of their race, the best representatives of its intelligence and culture. One of them is serving his third, and two of them their second terms in Congress, so half of the number have had some Congressional experience. And yet representatives though they be of a race numbering four millions of people, not one has appeared above the dull level of mediocrity except Elliott, who made one speech which occasioned notice because, as we have said, it was made by a negro. Lynch, it is true, has also made a speech, but it was in a Republican caucus, in which he declared that no matter how bad the Republican party may be, the negroes would stick to it, because it had given them their "freedom." Old "Daddy" Cain is a noted character at home in South Carolina, where much of his time is spent in defending himself in suits brought against him for alleged corrupt practices. He is a Methodist preacher, edits a small religious and political weekly paper, which is a curiosity in literature, and would drive Josh Billings wild with envy if he should see it, and is generally regarded as a good-humored and amusing old darkey. Rainey is a Charleston ex-barber, who abandoned a trade in which he stood first among all competitors, to become a statesman without reputation. Walls and Ransier are plausible, talkative young negroes, who control the politics of their respective localities. The six picked men of the negro race sit in Congress as mere lay figures—sit there apparently on sufferance, nodded at patronizingly by a careful Republican member, and ignored almost wholly by the rest of the House. What are we to learn from this failure in negro statecraft? Shall we put it together with the failure of the negro youths at West Point and the inconspicuous position reached by negroes who have entered the learned professions, and conclude that the race as a whole is incapable of rising above the intellectual average which has characterized it since it has been known in history? Or shall we accept the plea of its particular friends, and believe that it is emerging from its childhood and needs only the white man's forty centuries of culture and experience to rival him in his intellectual achievements? The question is one of importance, because it bears upon the immediate future of our politics, our social condition and our material prosperity.—*World.*

THE New York *Evening Post* thus concludes an article on Grant's latest performances:

The President appears determined that the country shall not think well of him without violating its better judgment. His latest and worst performance in this line was the appointment yesterday of Alexander R. Shepherd to be one of the commissioners to organize a new government for the District of Columbia. Mr. Shepherd was totally unfit for the position, having been expelled by Congress from the office of Governor of the District for maladministration. The almost unanimous judgment of Congress and of the country were against him. Yet, right in the face of this verdict, the President made a social trip to Cape May with Shepherd, and on returning to the White House appointed him to an office so nearly like the one from which he was expelled that there is an appearance of malice in the act. This appointment was one of the worst events in this eventful administration, and the Senate did right in rebuking the President so emphatically. It rejected the nomination almost unanimously, just as the New York Senate would have rejected the nomination of Tweed, if, after the exposure of the frauds of the New York Ring, the Legislature of this State had entrusted the government of this city to a board of three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, and Governor Hoffman had appointed Tweed to be its chairman.

General Sherman says: "I do not command the Army of the United States, and am not responsible for it." Which is why it doesn't matter whether he is in St. Louis or in the Sandwich Islands.

## OBITUARY.

### MANUEL DE LA CONCHA,

Marshal Concha, Marquis del Duero one of the most celebrated Spaniards of his time, whose death while leading the attack of the Republican forces on a Carlist position at Estella is announced, was born at Madrid in 1794. He was the son of Captain Concha, of the Spanish army, who was killed by the revolutionists of Buenos Ayres during the early struggles of the South American colonists against the authority of Spain. His brother, younger than he, General Jose de la Concha, Marquis de la Habana, is now Captain General of Cuba.

Marshal Concha's first essays at arms were in the Spanish war of Independence against the Emperor Napoleon. In 1810 he accompanied the expedition under Espartero which was sent to South America to suppress the revolt against Spain which had broken out in the colonies. In 1824 after a service of ten years, he returned to Spain and when, a few years later the first Don Carlos waged war against the regency of Maria Christina in defence of his claims to the throne, he took the field against that Prince.

At the close of the insurrection he was elected to the Cortes as Deputy from Cadiz, and in this capacity he joined the Moderates, distinguished himself as an ardent supporter of the Queen-mother and of the young Queen Isabella, and exerted his influence in the defense of the Administration of Espartero and subsequently, after the defeat of the latter, of the Government of Narvaez. In June, 1843, on the occasion of the insurrection of Sarsfield, General Concha was placed in Military command of Murcia and of Valencia. He defeated the rebels in a brief campaign, compelled the capitulation of Saragossa and occupied Barcelona in the name of Queen Isabella. The Liberals of Cartagena again rose in insurrection in February, 1844, and again were suppressed by Concha, who, in consideration of his services, received the title of Captain General of Catalonia. Following this revolt the Carlists of the province recommenced hostilities. Marshal Concha defeated them however, and declared Don Carlos, as well the Prince of the Asturias, traitors to Spain and outlaws.

General Concha's next field of service was in Portugal. In 1847, in consequence of the difficulties between Spain and Portugal of that year, arising from a Portuguese insurrection against the reigning dynasty, he crossed the frontier at Portugal with an army of 6,000 picked troops and occupied the town of Oporto. The British fleet, under Admiral Parker, assisted in the capture of the town from the insurrectionists.

General Concha owed to this exploit his dignity of Marquis del Duero. In this same year he accompanied Queen Maria Christina to Paris, and on his return to to Spain continued to act in the Cortes with the constitutional and conservative party.

In 1849 he was again called on to perform military service. He went to Italy as second in command of a Spanish corps d'armee, which was sent to that country to aid in the re-establishment of the Pope who had been exiled from Rome by the revolutionists of that and the preceding year. After accompanying Pius IX. to Rome he returned to Spain, and resumed the duties of his office as Captain General of Catalonia.

Shortly after the young Queen Isabella's accession to the throne the tendency of her new Government was such as to alarm many of her old and influential supporters among others General Concha. Toward the close of 1853, therefore, in conjunction with Pezuela, Gonzales Bravo and other Spanish statesmen, he issued an address calling for an immediate convocation of the Cortes. He was exiled to the Canary Islands in consequence, and the revolution of 1854 followed. General Concha, however, retired into France, and from that country took no part in the progress of the revolution. Speedily recalled to Spain to take part in the insurrection he repaired to Saragossa, where the chief command of the revolutionists was offered him by the insurrectionary junta. With the ensuing success of the insurrection followed the exile of Maria Christina, the fall of Narvaez, her Minister, and the ascendancy of the Administration of Espartero, to General Concha's respect now honors from the successful and principal part he had played in this important political drama. He was re-established in all his old dignities, and besides was appointed Director-General of Artillery and finally Marshal. During the next ten or five years Concha appears to have taken no prominent part in the fluctuating and changing tide of Spanish politics. When Espartero was elected in 1846 by a coup d'etat, and O'Donnell, with whose Conchas had acted in the matter of the famous address of 1853, succeeded to power, all the titles that had been conferred on the subject of this sketch were restored to him, but when, later, Narvaez assumed the reins of government Marshal Concha lost his honors and emoluments and was compelled, by the Narvaez Government to retire altogether from public affairs.

The decisive year 1868, so pregnant with events of circumstance to Spain, found Marshal Concha, Queen Isabella's Prime Minister. He presided at the last hours of the monarchy in Spain, for when the revolution of Sept. of that year began to assume the dangerous aspect which after wards marked it, Isabella called on the old warrior and statesman to form a cabinet, whereof he should be president, and with which she hoped to overcome the troubles that environed her throne. But Isabella's obstinacy frustrated the only chance she might have possessed to regain the lost