$350,000,000,

The Aggregate of Southern War-Claims Already Presented,

Exclusive of All Claims for Depredations Committed by Our Troops,

Or for Damages Inflicted by the Confederacy upon Loyal Citizens, or for Emancipated Slaves;

And in Addition to the Southern Demand, During One Session of Congress, of $300,000,000 for Internal-Improvements.

The Grand Speculation of the Age---A Bill with Tremendous Consequences.

New York Tribune, Aug. 11.

Below will be found a careful classification of Southern claims, containing much new matter which the tax-paying North will not find reassuring reading. From this classification are excluded all claims for depredations committed by our troops, or for damages inflicted by the Confederate Government upon loyal citizens, or for emancipated slaves; or, in other words, the demands which form a large proportion of what are usually known as Southern claims. The computation groups together the claims for the refund of the cotton tax, for property seized and sold under the Captured and Abandoned Property act; for cotton seized contrary to law; for stores and supplies,—and under this head come a great horde of disloyal claimants who were given an equal standing in the courts with loyal claimants by President Johnson's proclamation as interpreted by the Supreme Court; for rent of buildings and lands occupied in the Rebel territory; for property deliberately destroyed or damaged as a military necessity; and for slaves enlisted into the Union army from the border States. And the total sum demanded under these seven classes is, at the very lowest estimate, $350,000,000. Let it be remembered that this is only a partial representation of Southern War-claims; that it includes none for depredations committed by our troops. Let it be remembered also, that, in addition to all this, the South has already demanded, during a single session of Congress, about $300,000,000 for internal improvements. Two such sums make a startling total. Let it be observed, also, that a bill is pending in Congress to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims by referring to it all claims now urged before different Departments of the Government. Heretofore Rebel claims have been barred because the time allowed for presentation had expired. If this bill passes, however, disloyal will stand as well as loyal claimants before the Court, because President Johnson's proclamation removed the disabilities in this respect which treason had imposed. It will then only be necessary for claimants to prove that their property was taken, which they can usually do by showing the receipts our army-officers gave them.

A COLOSSAL SCHEME OF ROBBERY.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—A classification and statement of the estimated aggregates of the Southern war-claims which already have been prepared, and in behalf of which a strong and persistent pressure was and will be brought to bear upon Congress, is obtained from a gentleman who has for many years occupied a position under the Government where his opportunities for forming a correct opinion on this subject are unsurpassed. This gentleman divides the Southern war-claims into seven classes, which he describes as follows:

COTTON—SUGAR—TOBACCO.

1. Claims for refund of the tax upon raw cotton amounting to three cents per pound levied and collected in 1866 and 1867. The legal basis of these claims is, that the tax was substantially an export tax, because no drawback was allowed on cotton sent out of the country, and the tax was, therefore, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. But the argument chiefly relied upon to secure a refund of this tax is, that it was a discriminating tax laid upon an agricultural product in its natural state, and most unjust in its operation because, the price of raw cotton being regulated at Liverpool, the tax fell wholly upon the producer. The amount involved is about $50,000,000, and the claims are chiefly held or controlled by a syndicate formed about eight years ago, by whom the agitation in Congress has been maintained. The motives which led to the imposition of this tax were found in the desire to pay off a portion of the enormous debt which had been left as a legacy of the War. To this end the industries of the North were being taxed to their utmost capacity, while the South was contributing nothing, either to the support of the Government or the payment of the public debt. All industries in the South except agriculture had been prostrated, and the special tax which was placed upon cotton was thought to be the least oppressive which could be devised to give that section a small share of the burden for the existence of which it alone was responsible. Nothing can now be urged in support of these claims which was not apparent at the time the tax was imposed; and the only ground upon which the claimants can hope to recover is found in the anticipated change in public sentiment favorable to the South.

2. Claims for the value of cotton, sugar, and tobacco seized and sold by the United States under the so-called Captured and Abandoned Property acts of 1863 and 1864. Those acts provided that any owner of such products so seized and sold might file his petition in the Court of Claims within two years after the War closed; and, upon proof of his loyalty to the Government during the War, and his ownership of the property, he should be paid the net proceeds of the sale. The time for filing such petitions expired Aug. 20, 1868, and has never been extended. As most of the owners of property seized and sold under the acts were in fact disloyal during the War, they did not avail themselves of the right of petition to the Court of Claims. But, after the time had expired for presenting their claims, the Supreme Court decided that the President's general amnesty proclamation of Dec. 25, 1868, removed the taint and disability of disloyalty from everybody who had supported the Rebellion; and these belated claimants have ever since been clamoring to be admitted to their rights under the amnesty-proclamation. This is not all the relief demanded, however. The acts of 1863 and 1864 give only the net proceeds of the property seized and sold; and, where the Government agents who made the seizures and sales were dishonest in not turning over property seized or the proceeds of it, or where they were wasteful in running up excessive bills of charges, the loss falls wholly on the owners of the property, even where they were loyal and ought not to have been stripped of their property at all. The amount realized by the Government from sales of such property was nearly $27,000,000, of which more than $10,000,000 has been paid to owners who have proved their claims; but the lowest estimate of what remains to be paid to owners under any legislation at all consistent with their demands is $50,000,000, or $22,000,000 over and above the balance legally presumed to be in the Treasury, but not there in fact.

3. Claims for the value of cotton seized by agents of the Government after June 30, 1865, contrary to law and in violation of their orders. Seizures under the Captured and Abandoned Property acts were not made after June 30, 1865; but the Treasury agents continued to search for and seize cotton sold to the Confederate Government, and which, though paid for by that Government, had not been removed from the possession of the venders. These claims are based upon the legal argument that the sales were in themselves unlawful, and for an unlawful and worthless consideration; and, as there had been no delivery, the title had not passed from the individual owners, who are, therefore, entitled to the value of the cotton so taken from them by the Treasury agents. These claims are estimated to amount to $15,000,000. They are, in reality, among the most shameless which have yet come to light. They are exactly parallel with those of the Southern mail-contractors lately presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, which, it was shown by reference to the Confederate archives, had once been paid in full by the Confederate Postmaster-General out of funds belonging to the Government of the United States. The seizures of cotton were made in accordance with records found on the books of the Confederate Treasury, which showed that the cotton had been bought and paid for, and that the venders were merely holding it subject to the orders of the Confederate Government.

PROPERTY—RENT—SLAVES.

4. Claims for stores or for supplies, including steamboats and other vessels taken for the military or naval purposes of the United States. These claims are the most numerous, as well as the most indefinite and uncertain in amount. Partial relief has been afforded to the holders of these claims; but what has been done bears only a small ratio to what is wanted. Persons who were loyal, and have been able to submit proof of that fact, have had, through the Southern Claims Commission, an ample avenue for the preferment and establishment of their claims against the Government; and it is probable that the majority of this class of claims have already been paid. Those who were disloyal in fact, but who have been renovated by the general amnesty, have not yet been allowed to recover anything, and they are among the most persistent and loudest of the classes which are now clamoring for a standing before Congress or the Courts. Any estimate of the amount of these claims is necessarily loose; but, as the claimants' means of proof have strengthened, and the Government's means have weakened, by lapse of time, any legislation of the kind desired by claimants will take from the Treasury $200,000,000 at the least.

5. Claims for rent of buildings, wharves, and lands, occupied by the United States in the insurrectionary districts during the War. The Federal authorities, being hampered by no contracts, and having no rent to pay, were quite free in appropriating private buildings and lands to the public use. No relief of any sort has been granted to the claimants of this class. They were, with rare exceptions, disloyal to the Government, and no precedent exists for the payment of such claims. The claims are, however, numerous, and are vigorously pushed by their agents. It would probably take $20,000,000 to pay them, even under rigid scaling of prices.

6. Claims for property destroyed or damaged in a deliberate and orderly manner by competent authority, as a military necessity on the part of the United States, in furtherance of the operations of the Federal forces, or in obstruction of the operations of the enemy. There are no means of getting very closely at the amount of such claims, but they would hardly go below $10,000,000.

7. Claims for slaves enlisted into the Federal army from the loyal border States, and only partly settled when proceedings were suspended by act of March 30, 1867. These claims, from a strictly legal point of view, are among the most meritorious which have yet been produced. They are numerous, but of small amount, and probably do not amount to more than $6,000,000.

AN ENORMOUS AGGREGATE.

The foregoing enumeration takes no account of claims for the value of slaves emancipated as a war-measure or under the Constitutional Amendment; claims for loss or damage caused by the depredations of the troops or the casualties of the march or battle, and claims for the spoliation or damage inflicted by the Confederate authorities or forces upon loyal citizens of the South. Leaving all such out of their reckoning, it appears that the demands upon the Treasury on account of what are called "Southern claims" amount to not less than $350,000,000, and may amount to much more.

Take, for instance, the claims for property used for military purposes, as distinct from the cotton, rent, and damage claims. Within two years, under a law and procedure calling for a positive averment of constant loyalty, 22,000 claims, footing up $60,000,000, were filed before the Southern Claims Commission. It is estimated that, if the averment and strict proof of loyalty were not exacted, the claims presented would be at least 120,000 in number, footing up $400,000,000; for it is to be remembered that it was the disloyal who were the most opulent and contributed most largely to the enforced support of the Federal armies. Now, allowing a deduction of one-third in amount for false, exaggerated, and mistaken demands, it follows that there would be over $200,000,000 in this class alone to pay, if proof of actual loyalty was not required, and if the Government should be held liable to pay "market value" for all property taken.

THE SPECULATION OF THE AGE.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The ways of the claim-agent are subtle and tortuous. His motto is "Stick to it, and sometime you will win." His stock in trade is of a nature which time cannot deteriorate. Its tendency, in fact, is rather to improve with age. His ventures are of a kind in which failure brings him no losses, while success opens a safe and speedy road to abundant wealth.

When it is considered that Southern war-claims, aggregating $350,000,000, are either pending before Congress and the tribunals, or awaiting in the hands of claim-agents a favorable opportunity for presentation, it would seem to be quite time that Congressmen should begin to study the questions involved in their consideration, with a view not only of clearing away a great clog to the wheels of legislation, but of guarding against the danger, which is imminent, that the National Treasury will be robbed of its revenues and the country burdened with an enormous additional debt. The latest specimen of the handiwork of the claim-agents is the bill introduced "by request" on May 20 by Senator Christiancy, "To reorganize and extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims." Should this bill become a law, it would practically solve the Southern claims question, and that by giving to the claimants all they ask.

A letter was published in the *Tribune* of April 30, giving an analysis of the provisions of a bill of much the same purport, in which it was shown that, in consequence of the general amnesty proclamation of President Johnson, issued Dec. 25, 1868, any action by Congress which should give any Court jurisdiction of Southern war-claims would open the doors at once for the payment to late Rebels of full damages for all the losses they had sustained in consequence of their acts of treason. The Supreme Court has decided that no power exists in Congress to limit the operations of the President's pardoning power. A very large number of Southern war-claims are now pending before the Treasury, the Quartermaster-General's and the Commissary-General's Departments, and the Southern Claims Commission, and the majority of them have been thus pending for years. These claims amount to perhaps $50,000,000. As the tribunals referred to are not Courts within the constitutional meaning of the term, the limitations contained in the acts of Congress giving them jurisdiction are still operative, notwithstanding the amnesty. Every one of these acts provided that, as a first requisite in each case presented the claimant should prove that he had never given aid or comfort to the enemies of the Government, and nearly all of these claims are invalid on account of the known disloyalty of claimants. Should Mr. Christiancy's bill become a law, these claims will be removed from the tribunals where they are, and transferred to the Court of Claims, where no question as to loyalty or disloyalty can be raised; and hence they will, in so far as that point is concerned, at once be validated. This would not prepare the way for drawing from the Treasury the amount of the claims now pending, but the precedent for which the claim-agent so fervently yearns would be established, under which the two or three hundred million dollars' worth of claims already prepared could be brought forward, while the possibilities in the way of new claims from the South could only be measured by the extent of damage done by our armies to the property of the enemies of the Government.

Another provision of this bill gives the Court of Claims jurisdiction of all claims arising from contracts, express or implied, against the United States, now pending or hereafter to accrue. During the War, our officers, following the universal practice of armies operating in an enemy's country, seized upon and appropriated for the subsistence of the troops all kinds of stores and supplies which they came across. It was customary to give to the owners of such property a receipt pledging the Government to pay its value upon proof that the holder had not given aid or comfort to the enemy. The wealthy people of the South, those who had supplies to be seized, were nearly all Rebels, and, of course, no one supposed that the Government would ever pay for supplies taken from them. The President's amnesty, however, having canceled the requirement of loyalty, all these transactions become by this accident valid contracts, and will be payable whenever a Court shall be opened for their adjudication. Moreover, the seizure of property without the formality of giving a receipt may be considered an "implied" contract, and thus this new field of enterprise be greatly enlarged.

Not content with these liberal provisions, the framers of the bill have devised still another method of approach upon the Treasury. This is found in the provision that any bill or petition may, by a vote of either House, be referred to the Court of Claims for examination, and then returned to Congress, with its findings and recommendations. Every one familiar with Congressional proceedings knows the ease with which bills and petitions may be introduced "for reference only," often even without being read. Neither political party has yet avowed a willingness to pay war-claims, the owners of which were disloyal, and none such have received favorable consideration from the Committees of either House; but, if the principle should be established of referring them to a Court which was especially debarred from considering the question of loyalty and disloyalty, and before which the late Rebel may demand the same consideration as if he had fought or suffered in the Union cause, these claims must be returned to Congress bearing the prestige of a favorable de

THE CHICAGO

cision by one of the highest Courts in the land, with their prima-facie validity established, and the burden of contention removed from the claimants to the Government.

As thousands of the constituents of every Southern Congressman are interested in one or more of these claims, who can doubt the result (if the Democracy should ever gain the ascendency) of the pressure which would thus be brought to bear?

On the whole, this measure seems to be a device to make unsuccessful rebellion profitable. If it should become a law, it would take hundreds of millions from the Treasury certainly, while its possibilities will only be limited by the ability of the Government to pay. It is known that Mr. Christiancy, anxious only to relieve Congress of a burden which it is unfitted to bear, consented to introduce the bill without mastering its far-reaching effects. It is not likely that he will ever become the advocate of such a bill, and still less likely that it can ever pass a Republican Senate. But the frequency with which attempts of this kind are being made, the immense value of the prize contended for, and the surprising lack of information on the subject which a little inquiry among Congressmen discloses, make very apparent the necessity for great vigilance, and for some action which shall summarily and forever clear away these unjust and fraudulent claims.

AROUND THE LAKES.

V.

The fame of Niagara has gone forth throughout the nations, not only for the grandeur of its scenery, but also for the colossal swindling perpetrated there, and the capacity of its hackmen and hotel-keepers to smile and bow, and be the villain still. Consequently the innocent tourist of average ability—the unfortunate lamb whose nose is not Roman, and whose spirit is not warlike, is apt to enter a circle with a radius of five miles, around and about the falls, with very much the same feeling that a fly would enter the web of a particularly fat spider, or a dove the toils of a hungry anaconda. As soon as our little party had drawn the first long breath possible after the wonderful first view of the falls, we decided sternly, unanimously, and uncompromisingly, not to go down the stairway under the Horseshoe.

"You'll regret it all the days of your life!" said the rubicund tempter, mournfully, "and when you come to die you'll unavailingly weep the mistaken view of matters that caused you to lose the supreme experience of a wasted life!"

"It only costs a dollar apiece," murmured a fat woman who stood by eating peanuts, "and you'll see such things as never was."

"It's not for me to say anything," broke in a pensive bystander, "but I can't stand by and see folks throw aside a life's opportunity without a word of advice. If you don't go down them stairs you lose $10,000 worth of solid rapture and never know it."

"I shall soon be gathered to my fathers," said a watery-eyed old man, "but it is beyond the power of death to obliterate the memory of what I seen down there."

"In view of all this," said our minister, "had we not better reconsider our determination?" And we did. To the everlasting confusion of John Foster and his excellent essay, we reconsidered, to a man. Justice demands that I except, however, the eldest school-maam, who succumbed only under protest, and followed in our weak footsteps only because afraid to remain alone.

We were marshaled into a room, all of us bearing some semblance at least to comely humanity. In ten minutes we emerged from that room, a pack of yellow fiends unfit to cumber the earth. All outlines of humanity had been completely effaced. We had no waists, no shoulders, but alas! we had legs. We were painfully aware of massive pillars of oil-cloth that supported our terrible bodies, and were as conspicuous as mountains in a bright landscape. The proper passenger, who had yielded with the rest of us to the seductions of the tempted, as she caught sight of the first victim lifted up her voice and cried aloud: "Great and merciful powers! do you think I will be seen in such a rig? In the solitude of my dungeon I would not, and think you I would caper out of doors in a dress that makes you all look like God-forsaken buff lunatics?"

With these words she retired, but the rest of us passed in demoniac file out into the pitiless stare of day. Midway down the stairway we met another delegation of fiends ascending. The utter misery of what little countenance they possessed almost deterred us from going further; but the cheery call of the guide reassured us, and we went on. At the foot of the stairs we struck the centre of a cyclone. We were tossed and hurled against each other, were drenched through and through, and reduced to helpless atoms. Our oil-cloth raiment flapped in the tempest like the rigging of a sail under full headway. Above us descended creation; beneath and around us whirled chaos.

"Isn't it grand?" howled the minister.

"Indeed it is!" shouted the correspondent in a voice of thunder.

"Wouldn't have missed it for the world!" shrieked the widow.

"Not for the price of ten thousand worlds!" roared the lovers.

We walked as far as human footsteps ever trod, if you can call the career of a thunder-chased bombshell walking, and in a fragmentary condition sought the upper regions again.

"To think that *I*—that *I*—should have proved myself so weak a fool!" murmured the schoolmaam. "It is not the loss of the dollar I deplore, but the loss of self-respect. Let me once get hold of that watery-eyed old man who talked about dying, though!"

In fact, my friends, here, as everywhere else, it is foolishness and vexation of spirit for any but those who possess the "divine afflatus" of Nature's love to attempt an acquaintance with those wilder moods wherein she reveals herself in supremest grandeur.

A half-hour after our experience under the Horseshoe beheld a few of us descending the elevator to the rapids. Anything more glorious, and yet more terrible to feeble nerves, than that descent cannot be imagined. We drop in an open car, with the thunder of the falls all about us, its rainbows and its snowy spray in our very faces, nearly 2,000 feet. And the valley once gained, we walk beside a torrent that never yet has heard the command of "Peace, be still." All other waters have their hours of rest. The wildest sea that ever dashed its fury under stormy skies sinks sometimes into a peaceful calm, but these mad waves have never rested since creation's dawn broke upon their mad play.

To describe Niagara, or find anything fresh to say upon a theme that has kindled the fire of poets and the genius of generations of men, is about as hopeless a task and as unwelcome now as to get up a new life of George Washington, or an excitement over the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Roll on, then, thunder and crash your brazen bells in the face of Time, wear forever the wondrous emerald no painter's brush has ever caught, crown yourself with rainbows, and bathe your white feet in spray that is more ethereal than smoke, yet mightier than the breath of any tempest,—the correspondent's pen shall pause upon the brink of thy glory, her feeble endeavors forbear to enter the sacred temple of thy radiant splendor.

This much I am glad to say of original matter. No poets yet have sung the fairness of those Canadian people to whom we owe the pleasure of our release from the Welland Canal and its dreary locks. It remains for me to thank them for their courtesy, their fairness, and the excellent treatment received at their hands. Gentlemen, may you live long and prosper, your horses escape the epizootic torments, your sides expand with health and plenty, your purse-strings strain about their contents, and the "N. T." victims continue to fall into your hands throughout the swift succeeding summers of a lengthened life. Farewell. AMBER.

CURRENT OPINION.

If Dennis Kearney should happen to want to see the real workingmen of Boston, he will be obliged to go about to the shops, factories, and counting-rooms where they are employed. The most of them have no time nor money to spend in receiving workingmen who do not work.—*Boston Herald* (*Ind.*)

While the "labor" agitators are laboring with their jaws in State conventions, Michigan farmers are unable to procure enough harvest hands at three dollars a day to secure their crops. Perhaps with a few hundred millions of "fiat" money, times would be so good it would not be necessary to cut wheat or toil in the fields at all.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, (*Rep.*).

Suppose the National millenium of "unlimited issue" sets in, how is it going to "make times better?" How are you going to get the "unlimited issue" unless you work for it or buy it with some equivalent? If it is to be worth anything, the Government will not give it to you. And if it is to be worth nothing it wouldn't do you good if you had millions of it. Take 0 from 0 and 0 remains. If you want money you will have to work for it.—*Findlay* (*O.*) *Jeffersonian* (*Rep.*).

The Republican party has become so weakened that it cannot afford either dissensions or blunders in the next campaign. Gen. Grant is the one candidate who could heal dissensions. Another new man like Mr. Hayes is not to be thought of, and the friends of each of the prominent candidates would prefer Grant to any other rival. The Conkling men prefer him to Blaine; the Blaine men prefer him to Conkling;

and so on to the end of the chapter. Gen. Grant is the first choice of many Republicans and the second choice of all such as have some other pet candidate.—*New York Herald* (*Ind.*).

As to Mr. Tilden, he needs no defense. His conduct throughout the struggle, which culminated in the theft of the Presidency, was dictated by a desire to subserve the interests of peace. In doing so he did well. But, we repeat, his opportunity has passed. Brief as time is since, new measures have been sprung upon the people, and the names of new men are being lisped as the successors to the leadership in the Democratic party which he has lost.—*Memphis* (*Tenn.*) *Appeal* (*Dem.*).

No close observer can fail to be struck with the determined tone of the Southern Democracy on the financial question, and with the rapid growth of what is known as the Western Greenback theory in the South. When the National Democratic Convention met in St. Louis, the West was as earnest then in the advocacy of it opinions on this subject as it is now; but the South held back, was cautions,—too cautious in our judgment,—and subordinated the financial question to the hope of gaining real equality in the Union. There was but one Southern State, Tennessee, that sent a Greenback delegation to St. Louis in 1876; but, if a National Democratic Convention should meet this fall, we believe every Southern State would go with the West on this vital question.—*Vicksburg* (*Miss.*) *Herald* (*Dem*).

The farmer who sees lying in crushed pieces the expensive reaper which it has cost him much pinching economy to procure, or beholds in flames the wheat stack that represents to him a year's hard labor and painful solicitude, is not likely to be calmed by any theories about the debasing influences of labor-saving machines or other Communistic nonsense. The conclusion in his mind will be instantaneous that the tramp problem is to be treated in the same manner as the potato-bug and the grasshopper problem,—that is, by extirpation; and he will set about that heroic treatment with the same relentless energy that he goes about the administration of Paris-green to the enemy which is devouring his potatoes. And when he does this he will have the moral support of the majority of the people.—*Toledo Commercial* (*Rep.*).

We are constantly reminded that the South ought to be eternally grateful to Hayes, and that any criticism of the acting President from that quarter is rank ingratitude. This is based on the fact that Mr. Hayes took the United States troops from the capitols of two Southern States, and the further fact that he has appointed a very few representative Southern men to office. As to the removal of troops, he was simply performing an inevitable and unavoidable duty, for which he is really entitled to no more thanks or glory than for signing an Appropriation bill, or doing any other regular routine business. And in the matter of appointing Southern Democrats to office, he has only handed back to the party robbed a small portion of the goods found in his possession. All this may be a loud demand for grateful thanks, but we confess our utter inability to take that view of it.—*Washington Post* (*Dem.*).

The evils of the times have not come without reason. They are the natural results of a false economy, of inflation, speculation, and extravagance, We have all been engaged blowing up an immense bubble, and we have seen its collapse, Now we must begin at the bottom again, both capital and labor. And, though there is a pinch now, we begin again under the most favorable auspices. We have vast resources and comparatively light burdens. There is enough for all in this land of plenty, not only to supply the comforts of life such as are enjoyed by no other people in the world, but to offer prizes everywhere for pluck, industry, and prudence. Even men like Kearney and Butler, and the whole awkward squad of "labor-reformers" of every shade, can get a living in this country if they attend to their business and do not spend too much of their time mourning over the loss of Government patronage, and trying to make honest workingmen pull their chestnuts out of the fire.—*Boston Herald* (*Ind.*).

We have sickened of Ohio. We have felt for a long time past, what with the pretensions of that State, that, if Ohio should secede from the Union, it would be the hight of foolishness, not to say of crime, to whip her back again. There has been no office mentioned, and no honor yearned for, and no money dreamed of, these many years, that has not been claimed by Ohio. There has been no moment of quiet not burst in upon by William Allen's stentorian voice, and no struggle with arms that has not been interrupted by Murat Halstead with the remark, "Halt! till I show you how to fight." The editors of Ohio are always quarreling, and the clergymen of Ohio are always doing wrong. The voice of Ohio is like a Chinese going laboring under the impression that dinner is always just ready; and the religious element of the State cherishes the article of faith that at the Judgment Day the Angel Gabriel will blow his horn principally for Ohio, and that a clarion voice will finally remark, "Ohio being fully represented, the proceedings will begin at once."—*Buffalo Express* (*Rep.*).

WERE THE 7.30 TREASURY NOTES EVER A LEGAL-TENDER?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 12.—Many, if not all, of the National newspapers and speakers include the 7.30 Treasury notes in their statements of the amount of legal-tender paper currency in circulation from 1864 to 1869; and even Mr. Fawcett, in his book on "Gold and Debt," speaks of those notes as legal-tenders, and refers to the acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, as sustaining his view of the question. It is not strange that the Nationals should fall into this error, for they seem to be desperately determined, for some reason or other, to prove that the legal-tender paper circulation in 1865 was immensely greater than it is to-day, and the issues of 7.30 notes having reached the vast sum of over $800,000,000, it affords them intense joy to make it appear that these millions of notes were a legal-tender. But it is quite remarkable that Mr. Fawcett should make such a mistake. The naked question as to whether they were a legal-tender or not is not a very important one, perhaps, but it is at least interesting as all historical questions are interesting.

The 7.30 notes were issued under authority of the acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865. The second section of the former act provided, substantially, that the Secretary of the Treasury might issue, on the credit of the United States, as part of the loan authorized by said act, not exceeding $200,000,000 in Treasury notes of any denomination not less than $10, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or, if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate of 7.3 per cent, payable in lawful money at maturity, or, at the discretion of the Secretary, semi-annually; said notes to be disposed of by the Secretary on the best terms obtainable for lawful money, "and such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, shall be a legal-tender to the same extent as United States notes," etc. Thus it appears that it was at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the notes with interest payable at maturity, or payable semi-annually, and all such as were payable, principal and interest, at maturity should be a legal-tender, and no others. The fact is, that all of the 7.30 notes authorized by this act were made payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual coupons attached. The interest was payable semi-annually, not at maturity; therefore none of them were a legal tender. In the latter part of his book Mr. Fawcett gives what purports to be the substance of the second section of this act, but it contains nothing in regard to the discretion of the Secretary to make the interest payable at maturity or semi-annually. This omission would seem to need some explanation.

Sec. 3 of the act of March 3, 1865, expressly provides that "nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes in any form." This is plain and positive. Certainly it cannot be said, in the face of this declaration, that any of the notes issued under authority of this act were a legal-tender.

It is very apparent that Mr. Fawcett did not study accuracy in preparing his work; and it is equally apparent, from this and other evidence, that the National papers and orators study to avoid accuracy in the discussion of financial questions. RUFUS FLEMING.

THE INSURANCE ON THE WASHBURN MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has just returned here after having visited the officers of the various insurance companies which had risks upon his great flouring-mill destroyed on the 2d of May last. He has completely broken down the combination entered into by the "adjusters" of many of the Companies to deprive him of his insurance. All the New England, New York, New Jersey, and most of the Ohio Companies have paid in full, and in the most honorable manner. The Companies whose agents in Chicago took risks, and which have been sued there in the United States Court, will be proceeded against before the Auditor of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of compelling them to put up additional securities to respond to any judgment that may be obtained against them.

"Superior" Civilization.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Nearly twenty murders have been committed in New London County within the last eight years. Of these six were committed in Norwich. Not one of the murderers were hanged. One killed himself; one was sent to the State Prison "for life," and then pardoned out after a few years' confinement. Another was fined $50, and sent to Wethersfield for four years. One got off with ninety days in jail; and the others were acquitted in the face of the evidence.

AUGUST 15, 1878.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The Head of the Firm on the Value of the Estate.

Bright Future for Northern Pacific---Amount of Dividends Paid, and the Prospects.

Correspondence New York Herald.

CHELTON HILLS, Pa., Aug. 10.—Jay Cooke has just returned from Beach Haven, where he has been enjoying a holiday of three weeks. The writer found him last evening on the veranda of his son-in-law's residence at Chelton Hills.

THOSE WESTERN LANDS.

"There are a good many things," said I, "about the estate that no one can explain as well as yourself, Mr. Cooke, and if you care to answer a few questions I think that many of the creditors would be pleased. About those Western lands, for instance, which Mr. Lewis says won't be sold for fifty years. How many acres are there yet unsold?"

"About 100,000. I don't like this idea of interviewing; but perhaps I can clear up a point or two. The creditors ought not to complain about the sales of land thus far. They must remember that while immigration to the Northwest is undoubtedly large, still there are many railroad companies competing to sell land, and there is considerable Goverment land yet unsold. I have every reason to believe that the trustees have sold as rapidly and judiciously as possible. The creditors hardly need to be told that it is extremely difficult to sell real estate at present. These Western lands lie in Minnesota and Iowa, and other States near by; they are all choice selections; some of them we have owned for over twenty years, and, under the new plan which has just been adopted by the Committee and trustees, a speedy disposal or distribution of the lands and other portions of the estate will be made which will be of great advantage to the creditors. It is a plan that I have favored for more than a year, and the creditors who purchase lands with the scrip to be issued will realize vastly more by holding on and waiting for offers than if they force sales before there is a demand."

DIVIDENDS PAID.

"What amount of dividends has the estate paid the creditors thus far?"

"In cash 5 per cent, 35 per cent in Northern Pacific preferred stock, and 50 cents on the dollar, which would realize at the market price today say 12 per cent on the claims; 14 per cent in Oregon Steam Navigation stock, which is worth with the dividends paid the full amount of 14 per cent—31 per cent in all—and the trustees are now ready to declare another cash dividend of 5 per cent, 15 per cent in Northern Pacific preferred stock, worth about 2½ per cent of the claims, and 8 per cent in St. Paul & Duluth preferred stock, worth say 1½ per cent of the claims. This, added to the 31 per cent previously paid, makes a dividend of 40 per cent of absolute value at the present low market prices. The new plan contemplates the grouping into one fund of all the Western and other lands, the Ogontz property, and many other large properties, and all bonds and stocks remaining, which could not be easily subdivided in any other way. I believe that the market value of these remaining assets will not be less than 15 per cent. If this is realized it will show an actual cash payment of from 50 to 55 per cent over and above all cash expenses, even if the parties are compelled to realize at once."

MR. COOKE VERY SANGUINE.

"Is there any likelihood of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Duluth stock advancing?"

"I regard the present price of these stocks as merely nominal, and believe that, by a judicious transferring of them into lands, or by holding them for a reasonable time, that the creditors will realize fully 100 per cent on their claims."

"What is your advice to creditors in regard to this Northern Pacific stock and the scrip to be issued?"

"My advice uniformly has been, and still is, to hold on to each and all of the securities. Those who can do so should convert the Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Duluth stock into the valuable lands of the companies lying contiguous to the roads. Many have done so already, and there are innumerable instances where they have realized the full par value of their deposits with Jay Cooke & Co., and in some instances from 50 to 100 per cent in addition. I have great confidence in the rapid advancement of Northern Pacific preferred stock, as it is receivable by the Company the same as greenbacks at its par value for choice wheat land, and is being largely placed on these lands and canceled."

"What have the land sales of the Company amounted to during this year?"

"Nearly a million acres at an average of $5 per acre. This is a very low price even on a cash valuation. The amount was fixed by J. Edgar Thomson and myself several years ago, and has never been increased, although it is usual and it was contemplated at the time, to advance the price $1 per acre every two years."

"What do you think of the Oregon Navigation stock?"

"I have always thought it a good investment at $40 per share, at which rate it was purchased by our firm and has been distributed to the creditors. It has already paid dividends this year amounting to over 20 per cent in gold, and I presume that it will pay other dividends before the year is out."

FAITH IN NORTHERN PACIFIC.

"You still have great faith in the Northern Pacific enterprise?"

"Yes, I regard it as the best and safest railroad enterprise in the country; in fact, it is the only railroad without a bonded or other debt. It has a magnificent road-bed and full equipment, and vast wealth in its landed estate, of which there are at least eight million acres already earned and unsold."

"How much of the road is built?"

"Including branches more than 600 miles, over which trains are now running daily, and large and flourishing towns exist and are constantly springing up along the line. A fact not generally know is, that every alternate section of land has been reserved by the Government as homesteads for actual settlers. This land will, in my opinion, be crowded with a hardy, intelligent, and industrious population, even at the present rate of settlement, within five or ten years. Any one can calculate from these facts the sure and permanent business that will flow over the road, as well as the constantly increasing value of the lands."

UNFOUNDED COMPLAINTS.

"I notice that certain parties have found fault with the expenses incurred in administering the estate."

"Yes. I regret very much to hear of such complaints. I have given close attention at all times to the working of the estate, and have watched the progress of the difficulties that have had to be overcome. Every one knows that to place an estate in bankruptcy is almost equivalent to its total annihilation, so far as creditors are concerned, and in my opinion it is only owing to the conscientious discharge of duty on the part of the Trustees, the Committee of Creditors, and Messrs. Bullett and Ashhurst and others associated with them, that the estate has been extricated from the numberless attacks made upon it and so many judicious compromises and settlements effected."

"You don't think, then, that the attorneys' fees are too large?"

"No; from what I have observed of the labors performed by these gentlemen during the past five years I consider that they have been very poorly paid for the immense and varied work they have performed: and if such an estate had been administered in a city like New York these fees would have been doubled, and, probably, trebled."

"How about Mr. Lewis' compensation?"

"It was only half of what the law allowed at the time he was appointed, and is, in my opinion, a very meagre compensation for his valuable services and the care and responsibilities assumed."

"The clerks; fault has been found there too?"

"It's unjust. I believe that Mr. Lewis has got along as economically as possible, for when you reflect that $16,000,000 of assets scattered over the whole country and also a portion of it in foreign countries and over 8,000 accounts have been administered upon, and that the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. in this country employed over 150 clerks at an expense of nearly $200,000 per year, I think you will admit that the gentlemen employed by Mr. Lewis have done good service and earned their money."

"How long, in your opinion, will it take to settle up the estate?"

"I hope that within six or twelve months almost every matter will be finally closed up, and I trust that every creditor will cordially co-operate with Mr. Lewis to that end."

"Mr. Cooke, by this time those few creditors who under the old law forced your firm into bankruptcy must have seen the folly of their ways? What do you think the outcome of the estate would have been if it had been left in your hands for administration?"

"I have always regarded this thing as a monstrous outrage against the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and especially against the 99 per cent of creditors who were opposed to bankruptcy proceedings. I believe that we could have closed up our estate satisfactorily to creditors within six months without sacrificing more than 50 per cent of our personal wealth.

Of course we could not have paid all our debts in cash, but by promptly compromising and adjusting, according to the various plans we had in view, the creditors would have been fully satisfied, and over 1,300 of the smaller creditors, whose united debts did not exceed $30,000, would have been paid cash in full and at once."

"But the law permitted and seemed to invite bankruptcy proceedings?"

"I wish it distinctly understood that I am firmly of the opinion that the whole trouble, loss, and delay has been occasioned by the few creditors and their attorneys who relentlessly pushed us into bankruptcy, and no small share of the blame should fall upon the miserable law which permitted a firm with $16,000,000 of assets and its creditors to be ruined by the power given to any one creditor holding a claim of $250 to force them into bankruptcy."

Value of the Telephone Demonstrated.

Austin (Nev.) Reveille.

A telephone line has been set up between Birch Creek and Jefferson, and the people have gone wild over it. When the stage gets to the former place the driver applies his mouth to the instrument and yells to Jefferson: "Look out; I'm comin' like a house afire. Me and the stage." And then all the people in Jefferson sit down on the sidewalk in front of the express office and wait for the stage, which arrives in the course of eight or ten hours.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A three-line advertisement inserted in this column during week days for 50 cents; each additional line 15 cents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 words average a line.

FOR SALE—$1,500 WILL PURCHASE LARGE brick house 434 Irving-place; lot 25x120; house nearly new; property cost $3,500. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO STOCK RAISERS AND FARMERS—One-half interest in a farm in Missouri, situated three miles from a railroad. The farm consists of 1,500 acres, 400 acres fenced and improved, the balance pasture and timber land, with running water. It is well stocked with short-horn cattle, grade stock, horses and hogs. A good man wanted to purchase an interest and take the management of the business. There is a good house with 8 rooms, large barn and sheds, ice and milk house. Address "STOCK RAISER," at the Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF 310 ACRES IN CENTRAL Iowa. Price only $11.50 per acre. Terms favorable. Address S. F. BENSON, Union, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—WE HAVE A client who has a desirable clear South Side lot, who desires to add $4,000 to $4,500 cash, and purchase a house (standing alone) and lot on South Side worth from $6,000 to $7,500; vicinity of Oakland preferred. TURNER & BOND, 102 East Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR LADIES or gentlemen, $3 to $5 per week, with use of piano and bath.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WITH pleasant rooms $4 to $5 per week.

South Side.

998 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms with board; also a few day boarders.

West Side.

13 NORTH MAY-ST.—IN SMALL FAMILY (ENGLISH), very pleasant, well-furnished alcove room; all modern improvements, for gentleman and wife; price moderate.

367 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives can be accommodated with board. References exchanged. Also rooms to rent.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Nicely furnished rooms with board; day board $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, STRICTLY private family, by gentleman; terms must be moderate. Address Q 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE IN PRIVATE family; no other boarders; prompt pay; state location and terms. Address Q 4, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FOR SALE—TWO AND ONE-HALF PAID SHARES in the Home Savings Bank of Chicago, A. M. Billings, President. Address offers to R 80, Tribune office.

MONEY NOW ON HAND TO LOAN BY THE People's Building & Loan Association, 60 Washington-st., on more favorable terms than usual. Interest and principal can be paid on easy monthly installments. Parties having mortgages on their property in amounts from $100 upwards which they wish to pay off can get money without delay. Call, with description of property, on HARRISON KELLEY, secretary, 60 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE-receipts, and other good securities, 164 Lasalle-st., Room 41. J. McDOWELL.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

8 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE cheap; must be sold. Address Q 9, Tribune office.

GREAT BARGAINS—
GREAT BARGAINS—
SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS—
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS.
To rent or for sale on installments, at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, and upward. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING 200 NEW PIANOS OF best Boston and New York makers. These we offer at rates which defy competition. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCKROACHES AND BUGS EFFECTUALLY cleaned out, root and branch, by COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st. Address postal and he will call and see you.

ONLY TWO WEEKS LEFT FOR PARTIES WHO wish to go through bankruptcy. We will file petition for $25. Address ATTORNEY, P. O. Box 102.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT TO HAVE MY FAMILY washing done outside. Call at 222 Vincennes-av. after 7 p. m.

WANTED—A MAGIC-LANTERN FOR PUBLIC exhibitions; must be cheap. Address Box 1034, Evanston, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LARGE WHITE ENVELOPE (CONTAINING a great variety of papers), on Lasalle-st. or Fifth-av., Tuesday afternoon. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at Room 10, 80 Washington-st.

LOST—A SMALL HEAVY-SET GRAY MARE, scar on back of neck, caused by harness. Return to WM. WHITE, 62 Pacific-av.

$5—LOST—A GENTLEMAN'S CAMEO LOCKET, monogram on one side, picture lady and little girl inside. Above reward for delivery at Room 3, 112 Lasalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—EITHER AN ACTIVE OR SILENT partner with about $10,000 capital in an established and flourishing manufacturing business. Address R 81, Tribune office.

$1,250 AND SERVICES OF ACCEPTABLE MAN will secure $1,200 salary and portion profits to manage our Detroit branch. The position is worth $3,000 yearly. BRADFORD & NEWTON, 12 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—85 YARDS NEARLY NEW ENGLISH body Brussels with border, elegant pattern, to cover space 20x18 feet; a bargain for cash only. Address Q 7, Tribune office.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 593 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on liberal payments. Houses furnished throughout. Prices low.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 TOP GROCERY WAGON, horse, and harness, 2 phaetons, 2 cheap buggies, and harness of all kinds. 70 South Canal-st.

ONE PHAETON AND A THREE-SEATED CARRIAGE, would be very useful for a hotel or a livery stable; three horses, consist of large team and one buggy horse; owner has no use for them, and can be bought at a great bargain. Q 58, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO S——: AT HOME THURSDAY at 2 p. m. precisely. S——.

STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 193 WEST MONROE-st., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

A three-line advertisement inserted in this column during week days for 50 cents; each additional line 15 cents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 words average a line.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A 1 GROCERY SALESMAN AND young man to drive wagon. Call between 7 and 8 a. m. at 376 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FOUNDRY MOLDERS at once. SHERWOOD School Furniture Company, 203 and 205 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR CUTTER; single man preferred. Call at 72 Randolph-st., from 3 to 4 o'clock, Aug. 15.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MACHINIST TO run a planer; none but sober and competent parties need apply. Bring references. 93 Dearborn-st., Rooms 2 and 4.

WANTED—A GOOD COOPER TO MAKE WHISKY kegs; steady work for a good man. 503 Milwaukee-av., D. W. RYAN.

WANTED — UPHOLSTERERS TO WORK ON parlor work. McDONOUGH, WILSEY & CO., 200, 202, and 204 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM-CUTTER to go to a live country town. Apply in person at 120 Wabash-av., between 11 a. m. and 1 o'clock to-day.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES at the Lake Side House, Lake View.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, wood-chopping, saw-mills, and other laboring work; the highest wages paid; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. R. Co. in Iowa and Illinois; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO SELL "De LaBanta's Advice to Ladies," how to develop the figure, beauty, deportment, dress, etc.; all the mysteries and methods of physical and artistic beauty given. Most elegant and complete book ever published. Illustrated; 500 pages. DE LaBANTA & CO., 170 State-st., Room 20.

WANTED—A MAN FOR EDITORIAL WORK, NOT less than 35 years old. "Dunton's Spirit of the Turf," 164 and 166 Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF WELL-ESTABLISHED Christian character, to teach during the winter and superintend gardening in summer, at a mission boarding and industrial school for Indian boys. Address the Rev. WM. J. CLEVELAND, Yankton Agency, D. T.

WANTED—A WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG MAN OF good address; will pay good wages to the right party. Call at 1142 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STOVE-BLACKER at 42 Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO take care of horse and carriage and milk one cow. Call at 222 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—MEN FOR TRAVELING AND LOCAL agents to sell articles of our manufacture; the fastest selling and largest profits in market. 208 La Salle-st., Room 29.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT GENTLEMEN who are capable of waiting on the merchants of the city; $15 per week paid to the right parties. Apply to SMART & BOLLES, 105 Fifth-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THE NAME AND address of every energetic canvasser and agent in the United States. We have something of interest for them to know. Eureka Wall Protector Company, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN TO TAKE orders from city trade for ruching, lace goods, etc.; one with trade acquaintance preferred. Address R 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 210 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND work and wait on table in a private family. Apply at 275 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—AT 15 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., a German, Norwegian or Swedish girl to cook, wash, and iron; wages, for a first-class cook, $4 to $4.50 per week.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO DO housework for a family of three. Apply at 130 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 704 Washington-st.; wages $2.50.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be able to wash and iron. Apply at 110 Egan-av. or 7 Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK—GERMAN OR Scandinavian preferred. References required. Apply at No. 948 Prairie-av., corner of Twentieth-st., Thursday.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework; good home and good wages to the right person. Apply 340 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Call at once, 117 Winchester-av. References required.

WANTED—AT REVERE HOUSE—ONE GOOD chambermaid, one dining-room girl, and good second cook.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL WHO UNderstands washing, ironing, and cooking in a small family. 112 Honore-st., near Van Buren.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—WOMEN TO MAKE COMMON PANTS. Apply at 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A STRONG WOMAN USED TO DO the ironing in a laundry; to one suitable, paying, permanent work will be given. CLEMENT & SAYER, 410 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY 2 years old. 1120 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS EMBROIDERY WOMan, also one machine man to run band-saw, at R. W. BATES & CO., 48 Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or to drive a wagon; thoroughly understands the business; the best of references. Q 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, one that well understands his business in all respects; 8 years' reference. Address Q 6, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OLD at any honest employment; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address or call at 604 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH horse and wagon; will work reasonable to suit the times; best of city references. Q 5, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY A SWEDISH girl in an American family. Apply at 41 West Fifteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO kitchen or general housework in private family; will work together or separate; reference. Call at 501 Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Call at 252 Hubbard-st., near May.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and take care of children or housework in a small family. Call at 1610 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; best of city reference. Address 84 South Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at 131 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL TO do second work or nursing in some nice family; am a stranger in the city. Call at 119 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework or second work. Call at 23 Sholto-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman cook in private American family; good references. 400 East Division-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS PASTRY cook. Call at the Parker House, Halsted and Madison-sts., from 3 to 5 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL as cook in a first-class American family; want $4 per week. Call at 740 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK OR do general housework in a small family. Please call at 1018 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family; reference. Address R 92, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR SECOND girl, by a respectable young girl; South Side preferred. Address 1253 Shurtleff-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN first-class hotel or widower's family by a refined, intelligent lady; references. Q 3, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR SALESlady; can speak German. Please address R V, 1008 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—3-STORY BRICK house 38 Harvard-st.; $12, 3-story brick 20 Fillmore-st.; $12, 3-story brick 429 Western-av.; $10, store 435 Western-av.; $7, 5 large rooms over same; $12, 2-story brick 442 Irving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, with an acre of ground, fine shade, good barn, lake water and gas, near Hyde Park Hotel, only three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to K. E. RYAN & CO., 210 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS; ALSO FURNISHED rooms. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GOOD TENANT, HOUSE with eight rooms and modern improvements, in good location, south of Twenty-sixth-st. and east of State; rent must be low. Address T. B. S., 49 State-st.

BOOKS.

FOR BARGAINS, GO TO CHAPIN'S, CORner Madison and Dearborn-sts.; a larger stock than all the stores of the kind in Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE INstruction in the native German language, in Englewood or Chicago. Address Q 48, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—HUNTER'S LATEST IMPROVed rotary flour and meal sifter. Simple, easily taken apart to clean; combines eleven household articles, costing separately $4. Retail and sample price, 65 cents. 174 LaSalle-st., Chicago.