THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Chandler's Report Covering the Last Fiscal Year.

Sales of Public Lands, and Operations in the Patent-Office.

The General Situation of the Indian Service Regarded as Encouraging.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Various Pacific Railways.

Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories.

Secretary Chandler has submitted the following report of the operations of the Department of the Interior for the last fiscal year:

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year ending June 30, 1875, public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	745,941.39
Military-warrant locations	256,000.00
Homestead entries	2,357,657.69
Timber-culture entries	466,870.17
Agricultural College scrip locations	9,484.62
Approved to States as swamp	47,721.25
Certified to railroads	3,107,653.16
Certified for agricultural colleges	22,291.24
Certified for common schools	142,384.41
Certified for universities	16,454.04
Approved to States for internal improvements	8,614.25
Sioux half-breed-scrip locations	1,520.15
Chippewa half-breed-scrip locations	11,181.64
Total	7,071,271.30

A quantity less by 2,459,601.03 acres than that disposed of the preceding year. The cash receipts were $1,779,616.27; a sum less by $690,-322.23 than that received the previous year. During the year 26,077,531.18 acres were surveyed, making, with the quantity previously surveyed, 680,255,091.21 acres, leaving yet to be surveyed 1,151,471,762.79 acres. The quantity of land disposed of under the homestead and timber culture laws was less by about 1,500,000 acres than that so disposed of the year immediately preceding. Aside from considerations, however, which are temporary in their character, a steady diminution of such entries may hereafter be expected, growing out of the fact that the best lands subject to such entries have, in great measure, been already disposed of. The Commissioner appointed by you, under the act of 20th June, 1874, to make and report to this Department a list of all British subjects who, on the 15th of June, 1840, were in the occupation of land lawfully acquired, within the limits of the award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, together with a description of the land actually occupied by each person at that date, satisfactorily performed his duties. He reported that after the notice no British subject presented any claim under the act. You accordingly, on the 3d of August last, issued a proclamation terminating the withdrawal made by your previous proclamation of the 4th February, 1873, and the lands are now open to disposal as other public lands.

PATENTS.

During the year ending the 30th ultimo 21,489 applications for patents were filed, and 14,230 patents, including reissues and designs, issued; 42 applications for extensions were made, and 31 patents extended; 3,052 caveats were filed; 2,495 patents were granted, but not issued by reason of non-payment of the final fees; 951 applications for the registration of trade-marks were received, and 993 trade-marks were registered. The number of patents issued during said year exceeded those of the preceding year by 685. The total amount received during the year from fees, etc., was $732,285.87, and the total expenditures were $704,874.35, leaving an unexpended balance of $23,411.52.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The general situation of the Indian service may be regarded as encouraging. At the important Agencies of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, in the Dakota or Sioux nation, however, one of the principal elements of success—a productive soil—is wanting. The removal of those Agencies to the Missouri River, at some point or points between the mouth of the Cheyenne River and Fort Randall, to be hereafter determined upon, will result in a greater economy and convenience of supply, and greater facility to restrain and coerce refractory Indians. The failure of the negotiations for the relinquishment of the Black Hills necessitates the adoption of some measures to relieve the Department of a great embarrassment.

For two years the Government has been appropriating about $1,250,000 for the subsistence of Sioux of various tribes. It is submitted, therefore, under these circumstances, for the consideration of Congress, whether it would not be justifiable and proper to make future appropriations for supplies to this people contingent on their relinquishment of the gold-fields in the Black Hills, and the right of way thereto. It would be beneficial to the Indian service, in my opinion, and would promote its efficiency, if the laws preventing the detail of army officers for civil service were so far modified as to allow their employment in the Indian service at the discretion of the President, in case of emergency. There are still some roving bands of hostile Sioux in the Big Horn and Powder River country of Dakota and Montana which should be subjugated and compelled to cease their raids and depredations upon other tribes and upon the whites. When this is done there will be but little trouble, with a fair degree of tact, intelligence, and force to control our entire Indian population.

PENSIONS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that the number of pensioners on the roll continues to decrease. There has not, however, been a corresponding reduction in the annual charge to the Government on this account, for, while the roll has decreased 1,423 in number during the last fiscal year, the total annual rate is $14,733.13 in excess of that of the preceding year. On the 30th of June, 1874, the names of 236,241 pensioners were borne on the rolls, at an annual aggregate rate of $26,214,-786.46. During the year next ensuing, 11,557 names were added to the roll, and 12,977 dropped therefrom for various causes, leaving the names of 234,821 persons on the roll June 30, 1875, whose pensions annually aggregate the sum of $26,289,519.59. Of the latter number, 210,363 were army pensioners, 105,478 of whom were invalids, and 104,885 widows and dependent relatives; 3,420 were navy pensioners, of whom 1,636 were invalids, and 1,784 widows, etc., and 21,038 were pensioners of the War of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors, and 5,163 widows; a total of 234,821 pensioners. During said year the payments from the appropriations for pensions were as follows: To army invalids, $11,748,432.78; to army widows and dependent relatives, $15,525,734.36; to navy invalids, $185,-675.82; to navy widows, etc., $334,672.65; to survivors of the War of 1812, $1,355,590.80; and to widows of soldiers in that war, $533,000.21; in all, $29,683,110.63, which amount includes the expenses of disbursement. It is estimated that the sum of $29,535,000 will be required for the pension-service during the next fiscal year; which amount is less by $965,000 than the estimate submitted for the current fiscal year.

EDUCATION.

The demand upon the office for information upon special topics has been met, in part, by the publication of eight pamphlets, containing in all 704 octavo pages. A special report is now in course of preparation in regard to public libraries in the United States, including those of schools, colleges, societies, etc., which will furnish interesting statistics, and show their historical development, classification, management, and circulation. The Commissioner alludes to the embarrassment encountered by the promoters of education in those States wherein slavery has been more recently abolished, and recommends the adoption of appropriate relief measures by the General Government.

CENSUS.

The work of the Census Office during the past fiscal year has consisted principally of correspondence relating to the publication of the census of 1870, the projected State censuses of 1875, and the International Statistical Congress to be held in Hungary in 1876, conducted by the Superintendent at his home. The Superintendent is of opinion that some disappointment will be felt by those interested in the progress of statistics in the United States at the comparatively small results to be derived from the anticipated State censuses of 1875. Its reports that censuses, more or less complete and formal, have been taken during the present year under State laws and by State agencies only in the following-named States: Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, and that a census of the population of Michigan was taken in 1874, full results of which have been published. The Superintendent states that enough is already known of the results of the censuses of 1875 to indicate quite clearly that the progress of our population has received a temporary check.

RAILWAYS.

The facts and figures herein set forth are compiled from the annual reports of the companies.

Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $36,783,000 has been subscribed, of which $36,762,300 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1875, from the transportation of passengers, were $4,408,966.15; of freight, $6,664,037.59, and from miscellaneous sources, $1,048,417.80; total, $11,522,021.54. These figures include "the amounts earned from, but withheld by, the United States for transportation of its passengers, freight, and mails." The expenses of operating the road for the year was $5,375,655.87, leaving net earnings $6,146,365.67. The entire cost of the road and fixtures to 30th June, 1875, was $112,596,252. The construction account of the Omaha bridge shows its cost to have been $2,866,463.72. The total bonded indebtedness of the Company is shown to be $79,457,912, of which $27,336,512 is due to the United States.

The amount of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is $62,608,800, of which $54,275,600 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1875, from transportation of passengers, were $5,330,326.18; and of freights, $8,602,564.06; total, $13,932,-861.14. The operating expenses of the road for the year were $5,901,363.01, leaving net earnings to the amount of $8,031,498.13. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the Company amounted to $96,168,689.11, of which $27,855,680 is due to the United States. This Company embraces, by consolidation (besides the original Central Pacific Company), the Western Pacific, the California & Oregon, the San Francisco, Oakland & Alameda, and the San Joaquin Valley Companies.

Stock of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $1,000,000 was subscribed, of which $980,600 has been paid. The receipts for transportation of passengers for the year ending the 30th of June, 1875, were $36,495.80; and for freight, $77,021.08; total, $113,519.89. The actual amount expended for said year—"running expenses and repairs"—was $123,188.43. The cost of the road and fixtures has been $3,763,700. The total amount of the indebtedness, in addition to the Government loans and first mortgage of $1,600,000 and interest unpaid, is $303,902.63, which indebtedness is made up of the following kinds: Money borrowed to take up coupons and pay internal revenue claims and debts and liabilities of the Company.

The amount of stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company subscribed is $9,992,500, and the amount paid in is $9,689,950. Total amount of stock allowed by law, $10,000,000. The receipts for the transportation of passengers for the year ending the 30th June, 1875, were $1,272,-152.51; for freight, $1,094,411.59; miscellaneous earnings, $42,509.10; total, $2,309,396.96. Expense of operating the road for the year, $206,-674.33, leaving net earnings $1,212,722.63. The cost of construction and equipment of 672 miles (main and branch line) has been $34,359,510.66. The total funded debt of the Company is $27,-242,000, of which $6,303,000 is due the United States; other liabilities and indebtedness, $3,723,375.41; total debt, $30,965,375.41.

Stock of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $4,478,500 has been subscribed, of which $1,791,400 has been paid in. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1875, from the transportation of passengers, were $75,850.72; of freight, $181,604.29; from express, $3,518.85; and from miscellaneous sources, $7,103.73; total, $268,077.59. The expenses of the road and fixtures during that period were $217,917.01, leaving net earnings $50,160.58. Interest paid on first mortgage bonds during the year, $97,680. The bonded indebtedness of the Company is $3,256,320, of which $1,628,320 is due to the United States. The floating debt is $60,571.67.

The stock subscription of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California is $23,-770,300, of which $22,412,200 has been paid in. The amount received for transportation of passengers for the year ending 30th June, 1875, was $761,637.61; of freight, $998,869.01; total, $1,760,506.62. The expenses of the road and its fixtures for the year were $773,485.52, leaving net earnings, $987,021.09. The indebtedness of the Company is $14,316,000. On the 22d day of August last, you accepted a section of this Company's road, 20 miles, making 130.20 miles of main line. By the twenty-third section of the act of 3d March, 1871, incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California was authorized to construct a line of railroad from a point at or near Tehachapa Pass, by way of Los Angeles, to the Texas Pacific Railroad, at or near the Colorado River. One hundred miles of this line have been completed and accepted, 50 miles of which were accepted by you on the 11th inst.

Northern Pacific Railroad stock to the amount of $100,000,000 has been subscribed, and certificates for 202,326 shares of $100 each have been issued. No new surveys and no change of line of road have been made. The amount received from passengers during the last fiscal year on the Pacific, Dakota, and Minnesota divisions was $178,321.98; the amount received from freight transportation on those divisions for that period was $371,903.33; earnings, $605,-041.63. The operating expenses for the year were $560,489.36. Net earnings (exclusive of land earnings on the Dakota division), $103,-552.27. The indebtedness of the Company is as follows: First mortgage bonds, $30,207,500; land warrant bonds and scrip issued for interest, $753,060.96; floating debt, mainly notes of the Company, $683,000; total, $31,643,560.96.

No report of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company has been received.

On the 22d of January last a section of 18.84 miles of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, extending from Fulton to Texarkana, in Arkansas, was accepted, as well as 89.75 miles, extending from a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Ohio River, to the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas. This road is now completed.

On the 16th of June last another section (20 miles) of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad was accepted, making 120 miles completed and accepted.

Texas & Pacific Railway stock to the amount of $50,000,000 is authorized by law, of which $1,600,000 has been issued. Its indebtedness is as follows: Capital stock issued, $1,600,000; 6 per cent gold construction bonds issued, $10,-023,000; 7 per cent currency land-grant bonds issued, $9,252,000. Debt of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the State of Texas, assumed by the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, $200,885.90; floating debt, $333,200.36; entire indebtedness, $21,479,086.26. The receipts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1875, were: From passengers, $223,581.51; freight, $741,791.87; express service, $11,407.92; mail, $29,749.23; telegraph, $7,073.70; rentals, $71,134.01; miscellaneous, $2,243.10; total, $1,086,962.71. The expenses for the same period were: For conducting transportation, $239,719.96; motive power, $204,975.23; maintenance of way, $221,571.53; maintenance of cars, $79,263.04; general expense, $44,893.91; total, $792,889.87; leaving net earnings, $668,-073.34. There are 226 miles of this road in operation, 6 miles thereof having been completed since last report, 109 miles are graded, bridged, and tied, ready for the iron. On the 9th August last you accepted those portions of this road extending from Marshall to the boundary line dividing Texas and Louisiana, from Marshall to Texarkana, Ark., and from Sherman to Brookston, Tex., the act of 22d June, 1874 (18 stat., 197), having declared said portions to "be deemed and taken to be a part of the said Texas & Pacific Railway, and shall hereafter be subject to all the provisions and limitations of the act of Congress incorporating said Company, and of the supplements thereto." The Company's assets are as follows: Three hundred and twenty-six miles of constructed and equipped road; 100 miles of partly constructed and equipped road; 350 miles of telegraph line, $21,819,223.24; bills and accounts receivable, $64,284.72; cash on hand, $12,411.03; material on hand, $83,161.64; total, $21,479,086.26.

Denver Pacific Railroad stock to the amount of $1,000,000 has been authorized by law, subscribed, and paid in. Moneys received for transportation of passengers for the year ending June 30, 1875, $193,481.29; for freight, $134,329.99; miscellaneous earnings, $5,084.50; total, $332,-895.66. Expenses for the above year, $122,675; leaving net earnings, $210,220.66. Cost and equipment of road, $6,483,800. The indebtedness of the Company to that date was $2,512,-830.05.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

During the year ending June 30, 1875, 912 patients were under treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane, an increase of 63 over the number treated the preceding year. During the last fiscal year the expenditures for support of the hospital, and for the necessary repairs and improvements authorized by Congress at its last session, amounted to $160,325.59. The Board of Visitors state that but 563 patients can be properly accommodated in the present hospital building, whereas on the 30th of September last 727 persons were under treatment therein, being 164 patients in excess of its proper capacity. After due consideration the Board have reached the unanimous conclusion that the best plan will be to erect a separate building for female patients. During the year ending June 30, 1875, 109 pupils, thirteen of whom were females, received tuition in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The estimates submitted for the next fiscal year are in all $110,000. During the last fiscal year 2,696 women received treatment at the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, of whom 2,581 were received during the year. The estimates for the next fiscal year are a total of $33,800.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The results of the geological and geographical survey of the Territories, conducted during the past season by Messrs. Hayden and Powell, under the direction of this Department, will, it is believed, equal in interest and importance those of any previous year. The survey under F. V. Hayden continued its labors of the two preceding years in the Territory of Colorado. The survey of the southern and southwestern portions of Colorado has been completed. The total area surveyed was about 30,000 square miles, portions of which were rugged. The exploration of the remarkable prehistoric ruins of Southern Colorado, glimpses of which were obtained the preceding season, was continued with great success. The survey under J. W. Powell continued the labors of the preceding year in the Territory of Utah. Nearly ten thousand square miles of country were surveyed during the season just closed. The whole area surveyed during the season is classified by Mr. Powell as follows: Pasture lands, 50 per cent; timber lands, 9 per cent; mineral lands, 4 per cent; irrigable lands, less than 1 per cent; and the remainder, over 36 per cent, waste lands.

NEW JAIL.

The new jail in and for the District of Columbia is rapidly approaching completion. The Supervising Architect states that, upon the completion of the jail, the several appropriations made by Congress for the purpose, amounting to the sum of $535,548.93, will have been expended. He submits estimates of a total sum of $67,000. This sum, if appropriated, when added to former appropriations, would make the total cost of the jail $602,548.93.

STROUSBERG.

The Great European Bankrupt, and the Causes of His Downfall.

Meeting of His Creditors at, Berlin---Report of the Special Commissary on His Case.

Correspondence London Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Yesterday the creditors of Mr. Strousberg assembled in the hall of the Berlin Civil Court to hear the reports of the magistrate and Special Commissary to whose care the estate of the debtor is intrusted. Judge Benoke, the magistrate, opened the meeting with the declaration that neither he nor the Special Commissary could undertake to give even an approximately correct idea of the state of the case. The real estate of the debtor was very considerable, but so were the mortgages and other obligations contracted. The personal property was comparatively small, but, perhaps, might be somewhat increased by the sale of supernumerary goods and chattels and by the dissolving of questionable contracts. But, although it was impossible to speak with certainty upon the prospects of the case, he, the magistrate, thought it his duty to express even now a belief that the whole mass of unprivileged creditors, and more especially those who held no mortgages, could hardly hope to get much. In all probability, the dividend allotted to them would be small.

The meeting having confirmed the choice of the Special Commissary appointed by the Court, Herr Dieditz, the gentleman nominated, addressed those assembled at considerable length. I subjoin the principal facts of his report:

"At the beginning of 1870 the debtor was at the height of his commercial career. He was engaged in constructing the great Roumanian Railway network, as well as a number of other lines in different parts of the country. In Hungary he had the Northeastern in hand; in Russia, the Brest-Grayevo; in Germany, the Halle-Sorau, the Hanover-Altenboken, and the Berlin-Posen lines. Besides these, he had acquired other railway concessions which were to be begun incontinently; he had just formed a large engine manufactory at Hanover, completed the Berlin Cattle-Market and slaughter-houses, and was increasing and reorganizing his iron works at Dortmund and Neustadt, not to speak of other establishments on a less gigantic scale. Not satisfied with these undertakings, he had purchased the southern citadel of Antwerp, paying 3,500,000f. as caution-money, and was preparing to cover the area of the fortifications with dwelling-houses, forming a new quarter of the town. In the midst of these gigantic speculations he was surprised by the outbreak of the war between Germany and France. The blow thus inflicted was terrible, and he never recovered it. Exerting himself to the utmost, he, indeed, succeeded in carrying on his railway lines, and before the end of 1870 completed the greater part of the Roumanian Railway, as well as parts of the Halle-Sorau line, and the whole of the Berlin-Posen line. But, as the Railway Directors whose lines he constructed were paying him with shares, which in the financial depression caused by the war could only be disposed of at a considerable loss, millions the debtor had counted upon were never realized. Other millions were lost by the shareholders of the Brest-Grayevo line discontinuing the payment of instalments. If these accidents went far to make a catastrophe inevitable, the embarrassments of the debtor reached an unmanageable height upon the refusal of the Roumanian Government to pay the January interest of the Roumanian lines early in 1871. The pros and cons of the question have been so often discussed that it would be needless to enter upon the merits of the case; but it may be mentioned that, though Mr. Strousberg held the Roumanian Government responsible for the interest due, he, on the refusal of the Bucharest authorities to pay, endeavored to establish a Railway Construction Company, to which he meant to hand over the greater part of his property and undertakings, upon condition of the new concern advancing 2,000,000 thalers to satisfy the claims of the Roumanian shareholders. Thanks, however, to the long continuance of the war, the projected company could not be established, and the Roumanian interest remained unpaid. From that moment the credit of the debtor, almost unlimited up to 1871, was shaken. The expedient he then resorted to for the payment of the Roumanian interest was the formation of a new Roumanian company, who engaged to take up the coupon and complete the lines on condition of the debtor paying the 6,000,000 thalers. One-third of this large sum he liquidated after the sale of his extensive ironworks at Dortmund; a second third was advanced by the Berlin Discount Company on the security of the debtor's German estates; for the last third he mortgaged his Bohemian estates and his German mines to the Roumanian Railway Company. Of the debt thus contracted, Mr. Strousberg refunded 700,000 thalers to the Discount Company and 400,000 thalers to the Roumanian Railway Company. Having completed these financial operations early in 1872, the debtor was anxious to retrieve his fortunes by a further restriction of his schemes. He sold the Hanover Engine Manufactory, the Berlin Cattle-Market, the Neustadt Ironworks, and the Siegen iron and coal mines; he ceded the Hungarian Northeastern line to the Vienna Union Bank, and effected some other minor reductions of a similar nature. But, in spite of his earnest striving to consolidate his affairs, he found it impossible to go on with the other railway concessions, and forfeited the enormous sums deposited as caution-money. The only railways kept were the Brest-Grayevo, the Halle-Sorau, and the Hanover-Altenbeken lines, with the construction of which he went on. As this could be hardly a profitable business after the depression of the shares during the war, the debtor conceived the plan of recovering strength by the development of his Zbirow estates. This very extensive property, abounding in iron, coal, and wood, offered a fair field for the uncommon enterprise of the man. Having purchased some more coal mines in Bohemia and Silesia, he formed at Zbirow a large railway carriage manufactory, a locomotive manufactory, a railway wheel manufactory, a rolling-mill, a Bessemer iron-works, a number of puddling furnaces, blasting furnaces, etc. To connect those various works he laid down a railway 35 miles in length on his own property, and built a perfect city for workmen. At the same time he endeavored to gain a footing in England, but, before this could be done, he had to hurry back to Germany to meet financial difficulties incurred by the immense scale of his Bohemian works. The sale of this famous picture gallery and of the Antwerp concession supplied him once more with funds. In September, 1873, he parted with the right to finish the Hanover-Altenboken Railway for a consideration; but he finished and opened for traffic the Halle-Sorau and Brest-Grayevo lines. In 1874 he concluded an agreement with M. Polyakoff, the Russian railway contractor, in which he engaged to supply him with 6,000 rail-way carriages within a very short period of time. To carry out this contract he further enlarged his Zbirow manufactory, and purchased another railway carriage manufactory at Bubna, near Prague. The carriages made under the contract were destined for the Kursk-Charkoff line, which paid the debtor with debentures, on which the Moscow Commercial Bank advanced cash. Thus arose the connection between the debtor and that bank, lately in everybody's mouth. The 2,000 carriages finished and delivered, the debtor entered into an agreement to supply 2,000 more, the Moscow Commercial Bank advancing 1,800,000 roubles on the strength of this contract. Thus busily employed, the debtor in the beginning of 1875 bought back the Neustadt Iron-Works and Siegen mines, acquired the Maria Ironworks at Dantsic, and greatly improved and added to them all. He likewise bought at St. Petersburg a railway carriage manufactory, but failed to get orders. The same period of his commercial activity was marked by three more undertakings of an important nature. Early in 1875 he acquired the Mehlthaur-Weida Railway from its originators, engaging to complete the line for 1,700,000 thalers worth of shares. But the shares proved a drug in the market, and the line, turning out a dead loss, gradually went down from 35 to 0. There were about 300,000 thalers more required to complete the line; but, as the concern was altogether shaky, it would be useless to go on with it. Indeed, the Special Commissary had thought it his duty to suspend traffic. Soon after the conclusion of this unprofitable business the debtor undertook the construction of the Waag Valley Railway, in Hungary, for the sum of 6,480,000 florins. He had nearly completed this railway, although the 7½ per cent debentures with which he was paid remain excluded from the money-market. His efforts to obtain their admission to the Vienna Exchange somehow or other did not succeed. The Special Commissary had suspended the works, which, however, would be carried on by the Company, and when completed were sure to run up the value of the debentures to a high figure. Mr. Strousberg's last concession was for a line from Paris to Narbonne, 550 miles long. For this line the general surveys were completed, the detailed plans and maps for the distance, Bourgon-Beaune-la-Rolande, being already in the hands of the French Minister of Public Works. Before the works could be begun the caution-money deposited had to be increased by 500,000f. To delay the expense of surveys, etc., the debtor had received from the company 3,750,000f in shares, which he mortgaged to the Moscow Commercial Bank shortly before his failure, the debtor, as a last attempt to save himself, projected the establishment of a joint stock company, to which he handed over his German and Bohemian mines and iron works. The capital of the Company was fixed at 37,000,000 marks, 30,000,030 of which were paid to the debtor in shares, while 7,000,000 in mortgages fell to the Company. The transaction was accompanied by the conclusion of a contract between the Company and Mr. Strousberg, under which the debtor the moment he parted with his works acquired his hotel upon them by renting all from the Company. But he was not only the Premier-General of the Company—he was likewise, the only shareholder and the only controlling Director of it. The principal difficulty of the liquidation was in the International character of the bankruptcy, and the different legislations of the countries involved. Some advantage, however, creditors might hope to derive from the Austro-Prussian Convention of 1841, under which German creditors might assert their claims, either at Berlin or at Prague, according as they thought fit. The Russian and English aspect of the case was different. Contrary to what had been stated, no real property had been handed over by the debtor to his wife, excepting the Elbing Railway Carriage manufactory. Mrs. Strousberg had at once declared her willingness to yield up this manufactory to her husband's creditors, but its value in a bankruptcy case was doubtful. The debtor owned in Germany the landed estates of Radawnitz, Womwellno, Alt-Laube, Priebish, Garth, Lissa, Peisten, Worinen, Dispensee, Waltersdorf, and Moholz. In addition to these he owned a house at Neidenburg, and a mansion and villa, with a good deal of building land at Berlin. The value of his real property in Germany was officially estimated at 16,316,151 marks; but as the mortgages amounted to 13,818,980 marks, the utmost the creditors could hope to realize by sale was about 3,000,000 marks. The Neustadt Ironworks with the landed estate of Saxenda, as well as divers iron mines in the Siegerland and Harz and the Maria Iron Works at Dantsic, had been sold by the debtor to the recently-established company, of which he was the only shareholder; but their actual extradition to the Company had not yet been made. The personal estate of the debtor in Germany, so far as could be seen, consisted of the following items: 1. Cash, 22,000 marks. 2. A share in the Zoological Garden Company of 750 marks. 3. A library estimated at 60,000 marks. 4. Furniture in the Berlin mansion, 70,690 marks. 5. Objects of art in the Berlin mansion, 84,000 marks. 6. Cooking apparatus, etc., 10,000 marks. Adding to this some minor amounts, they got a total of 218,595 marks, against 'privileged claims' (operatives, workmen, etc.), reaching to 122,000 marks. From all this, they could not but arrive at the conclusion that the liquidation of the case would occupy some four or five years, at the end of which creditors might hope to receive a trifling fraction of their demands. It might be different were the debts free, and in a position to co-operate with them for the reconstruction of the shattered fabric before them. Their special commissary had thought it his primary duty to do all in his power to obtain Mr. Strousberg's release from a debtors' prison in Russia."

After this report the meeting proceeded to nominate seven gentlemen from among those present to act as assistants of the special commissary. The formal election of these gentlemen was put off sine die.

Of the Prague meeting of creditors it may be mentioned that the Duke of Ratibor and Count Lehndorf, co-concessionaires of the Roumanian railways, declared their intention to proceed to Moscow and exert themselves for the release of the debtor, whose presence was so imperatively necessary. A number of Bohemian merchants, creditors, and workmen signed a petition to the Austrian Board of Trade likewise requesting diplomatic intervention for Mr. Strousberg's release.

Meanwhile Mr. Strousberg, as the Moscow *Gazette* tells us, is located in what is called the Nobility Quarter of the Moscow debtors' prison. When asked by the Judge what were the motives prompting his last journey to Russia, Mr. Strousberg stated that if the Moscow Commercial Bank had advanced him 2,000,000 roubles more, he, as well as the bank, would have been spared the present catastrophe.

Premium Oyster-Eater.

Flemingsburg (Ky.) Democrat.

As an oyster-eater Joe Johnson is a success. Last Saturday night Joe made a wager of a half-can of oysters that he could eat one dozen of raw oysters rolled in brown sugar. This he accomplished with ease. He then proposed for another half-can that he could eat two dozen more seasoned with sugar, vinegar, and salt. He was quickly taken up, and in less than three shakes of a sheep's tail Joe swallowed them down, and, unlike the Frenchman's oyster, they stuck. Just for the fun of it, and to satisfy a side bet, he ate up the balance in the can, some three or four dozen, without seasoning of any kind. He then proposed ten of this to eat a can of cove oysters, which he did. He then took his winnings and started home with a handful of peanuts, eating as he went. He is an ex-Bourbon, and of course Craddock will make the usual crow over his remarkable performance with raw oysters.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GEM OF A RESIDENCE ON NORTH Side, near to business, 12 rooms, a perfect home; can sell some carpets; also house on West Side, immediate possession. Call at 39 River-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPerty in all parts of the city. H. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE: TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling on Rowan-st., and two-story brick corner Fifty-fourth-st. and Stewart-av., incumbrance light; small payments down. Address FRANK RAYMOND, 271 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON N. LASALLE-ST., NEAR near North-av.; east front. Price $2,500, on very easy terms. $2,000 can remain for two years, with 8 per cent. Inquire of JACOB WEIL and GEO. A. BEAVERNS, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO 2-STORY brick houses and lots, with all modern improvements. W. B. LANGLEY, 152 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO BLOCKS OF FORTY-eight lots each in South Chicago. Apply to owner's Subdivision. Address D. S. B. JOHNSTON, St. Paul, Minn.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C., R. I. & P. R. R.; 13 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $75 commutation per year; seven trains each way daily; also Saturday night and Sunday trains. Park is beautifully situated on the eastern slope of the elevation selected by the Government for the site of the Lake Survey Observatory, now building. Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Mt. Vernon Academy for Boys. A young ladies' seminary and the free public school. Houses built to order, and sold on time. Cottages and houses now completed and for sale, $1,000 and upward, $150 cash and $20 per month; handsome house, $600 cash and $50 per month. The Company employ their own Architect and Superintendent, and will build only in a substantial and durable manner. Free ride to visit property every day before 12 o'clock. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, No. 51 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW 2-STORY brick cottage, 11 rooms and bath, 160x24, in Gilmore, $2,600. HORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO STYLISH GOTHIC AND SWISS houses, just finished, on adjoining lots of 50 feet each, at Normal School, Englewood; brick basements, marble mantels, inside blinds, etc. $250 cash, balance long time. STORIS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Gilmore; $15 down, and balance in 48 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; $15 down and $5 monthly for the balance. IRA BROWN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, IMPROVED FARM IN IN-diana, 50 miles from city. Good house, barn, orchard, etc. Price, $3,000. Easy terms given. JAMES R. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT; MODerate price; North Side, good neighborhood. J. WOODBRIDGE, Jr., Room 15, 98 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house No. 673 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; has all modern improvements, both hot and cold water, and stationary wash stands. Two-story brick barn in rear. Will rent very low. R. T. WILLIAMS, 45 Exchange-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, A VERY PLEASANT 2-story brick house, with 10 rooms, on the North Side, only 10 minutes' walk from corner State and Washington-sts. MEAD & COE, 125 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, 2-story and basement, $20 to $75 per month; 3-story and basement, $30 to $100 per month. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—757 WABASH-AV.—MARBLE FRONT, 12 rooms, modern improvements, large lot, cheap to a good tenant. JOHN BROWN, 757 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BRICK—GOOD LOCATION, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250, $300, $400. W. L. DAVIS, 174 Island-pl.-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED WARMED ROOMS, $2.50 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., near Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, best location in the city, from $12 to $25 a month, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 6.

TO RENT—12 AND 13 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR Clark, furnished rooms, cheap, for gentlemen. Warm building.

TO RENT--STORES OFFICES, &c

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK FACTORY, THREE STOries and basement, 100 by 22 feet, with engine-house, dry-room, lumber-yard, and shed; now 75-horse power engine, line shafting, city water, railroad side track, etc.; to responsible man will guarantee reletting of part for enough to pay rent. Address L. ROSS, Box 1091, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, in good location, West Side, for which I expect to pay a moderate price. Rent sure. Address H 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping purposes; location Wabash-av.; the first floor and all modern conveniences; unfurnished; rent reasonable. Address Mrs. C. HAAS, 132 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPerty in sums of $500 and upward at following rates: On improved business property in sums of $10,000 and upwards at 8 per cent. On improved residence property, in sums of $4,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent. Small sums and on unimproved at higher rates. J. B. HARVEY, Mortgage Loans, 83 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $250 AND UPwards on Chicago real estate wanted. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 19 and 121 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc. LAUNDERER'S PAWN-OFFICE, 125 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

A 1 COMMERCIAL NOTES, MORTGAGES, LOCAL stocks, city certificates, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENBAUM & CO., No. 110 Fifth-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. Money to loan on diamonds and real estate at 8 per cent, and small amounts at 10 per cent. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 73 East Washington-st.

I HAVE CASH IN HAND TO LOAN IN SUMS to suit, from $1,000 to $10,000, at 10 per cent; no commission. J. MILTON OLIVER, Room 37, No. 95 Clark-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER cent on Chicago property. Sums as wanted. JOHN H. AVERY, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST on city improved real estate, in sums of $10,000 and upwards. Apply to C. H. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

MONEY AT 8 PER CENT ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

SMALL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEhold goods, pianos, watches, diamonds, and other good collaterals. 142 South Clark-st., Room 12.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $200 TO $5,000 on Chicago real estate security, improved preferred, at current rates; large sums at 8 per cent; cash in hand. SAMUEL GKHR, 104 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, first, second, and other good securities. JAMES B. STOREY, private banker, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$10,000 ON GOOD CHATtel security with four times the above amount, for one or two years. Will pay interest monthly or otherwise. Address H 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO NEGOTIATE A LOAN OF $6,000 for a good party on real estate, near the Fifty-fifth-st. Station of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, for long or short time. W. N. THOMPSON, Room 18, 164 Dearborn-st.

$500—$200, $400, $1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY OR Hy