New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXXIII.....No. 10.113. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RODMAN A SCAPEGOAT.

A FARCE ENDS IN A MELODRAMA.

ONE OF THE BONDSMEN FORGETS HIS CUE, AND HENCE THE DEFAULTER PINES IN JAIL—LIGHT WANTED IN THE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE—MR. WARREN TO RESUME HIS WORK.

The farce of Rodman's arrest and imprisonment was played through on Saturday with all seriousness on the part of the several actors, as if they did not themselves know, as the public did, that it was all a fiction. Each man knew his part and promptly caught up his cue—all but one, who happened to be called out of town at the critical moment, and so Rodman, left without one of the necessary bondsmen, had to go most unexpectedly to jail. The excitement caused by the recent revelations of misgovernment in Brooklyn increased to fever heat on Saturday when THE TRIBUNE's exclusive account of the standing deficiency in the Sinking Fund was read. There is a wide-spread conviction in Brooklyn that no municipal department is above suspicion. The Controller's letter to the ex-Treasurer of the Fire Department was received with favor, and the announcement made by the Mayor in the evening, that Mr. Warren, the acute accountant, would resume his labors, which have been carried already to so successful an issue, will be considered an earnest of a searching investigation. The Tax office, as will appear below, merits early attention.

RODMAN IN JAIL.

On Friday night, although under arrest and waiting examination, Rodman was allowed to sleep in his own house instead of in the Station-house, where police regulations require accused persons to be held. There was very general condemnation of Police Commissioner Jourdan for this considerate treatment of the man whom all look upon with contempt either as guilty himself or as one who has been used as a "catspaw;" but the Commissioner appears perfectly justified in his act by the certificate of the police surgeon that Rodman was ill, and is rather to be commended for his humanity. If there is blame to be attached for this act it belongs to the police surgeon, and the actual illness of the man is his warrant. But at any rate Rodman slept Friday night at home in comfort, and early on Saturday morning opened the performance with which Brooklyn was to be lulled into the belief that Rodman was actually to be prosecuted.

He left his house in company with his counsel, E. T. Wood, and in charge of Capt. Ferry, about 8 o'clock, and was taken to the Butler-st. Station-House, where he remained in the cosy office of the Captain until Justice Delmar had reached his court-room, when he was taken there. His spirits were not of the lightest, though he affected an indifference to the curious and contemptuous gaze of the bystanders. He even drew attention to himself, bowing across the room to men whom he had previously hardly known or noticed, touching with his cane passers by in the court-room who had, with delicate consideration of his feelings, thought to pass unobserved, and exchanging with the Mayor, who appeared as complainant, and the Corporation Counsel, who was prosecutor, pleasant and facetious words which were out of place under the circumstances. All the while, notwithstanding his jaunty air, the depression under which he nervously labored was clearly apparent; his desire to attract attention was not misconstrued into an appeal for sympathy; he coveted the notice of the least, and, as guilty men always cling to the delusion that some think them innocent, he craved the kindly look of the meanest in the court-room. It seemed a sort of satisfaction to him that there were a score or two of meaner culprits at the same bar, by comparison with whom he felt himself not wholly ignoble. Alternately playing the meek part, seeking for sympathy, and then the bravo, threatening when he knew his only safety lay in silence, he at one time said piteously and pitifully, "Although I am in a terrible position, I shall come out of this with clean hands," while at another moment he declared, "I am not the one who got the golden egg." At another time he declared that Sprague had begged him to go to Europe; at another he vehemently declared he "didn't intend to be made a scapegoat." When asked to tell the whole truth he cautiously answered, remembering that he had only his confederates to befriend him, "Not yet."

The case was called by Justice Delmar, and E. T. Wood, for the prisoner, waived an examination, pleaded "not guilty," and asked that bail should be fixed. In regard to the amount of bail, Mr. Wood pathetically reminded Justice Delmar that Mr. Rodman was without means, relying solely on his friends for relief, and asked that $25,000 be fixed as the amount. Mr. DeWitt disagreed, believing that $50,000 was not too much, and the Justice being of the same opinion the bail was fixed at $50,000, two sureties being required to qualify each in $100,000. The prisoner's counsel immediately sued out a writ of habeas corpus in order that the bail might be reduced. The motion was argued later in the afternoon, but Justice Neilson refused to reduce the bail, and just here the farce was changed into a serious drama as far as Rodman was concerned.

One bondsman had been obtained early in the day, Elias Hotchkiss, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, New-York, having offered his services. Another gentleman, who had expressed himself as willing to qualify for $100,000, was, unfortunately for the prisoner, out of town, and another had to be hunted up. The whole of the remainder of the day was spent in a fruitless search, for the second bondsman could not be obtained, and finally the officer in charge announced that he must take his prisoner to prison. It was at this moment, when every hope for immediate release was abandoned, that Rodman first realized his position; and when finally he was delivered at the door of the County Jail, his jaunty manner had wholly disappeared and he no longer made an effort to conceal his depression. The room assigned to Mr. Rodman is in the top floor of that portion of the building fronting on Raymond-st. The floor of his room is uncarpeted, and he occupied, on Saturday night, one of the ordinary iron bedsteads with which the rooms are furnished. A number of his friends visited him yesterday, including one of his counsel. He did not attend religious services with the other prisoners. A TRIBUNE reporter visited him last evening and found him with his coat off, walking up and down his room. He manifested considerable excitement, and in reply to inquiries said that he had nothing further to communicate; that whenever the proper time came for him to make his revelations, which would virtually be his defense, he would do so; that a disposition seemed to be manifested to make him a scapegoat, and that he should protect himself. He declined to give any further information, and it was evident that, while he meant to threaten his confederates in this general way, he intends to keep their secrets until he is fully satisfied that they mean to abandon him to his fate.

Rodman was arrested on a criminal suit, and the officer authorized by law to prosecute in such a case is the District-Attorney. The Acting District-Attorney happens to be Edgar N. Cullen, a nephew of Judge McCue, and one of the members of the Ring. It was thought that if he brought the suit against Rodman the latter would expose the Ring. To avoid this result the suit was brought by the Corporation Counsel, Wm. C. De Witt, who has no business with a criminal prosecution. At any rate, under the guidance of Mr. De Witt, the Ring succeeded in having Rodman committed in $50,000 bail, which will be furnished. It is now stated that as soon as Rodman is admitted to bail he will abscond. The Ring, too, can afford to lose $50,000 or treble that sum, if necessary, in order to avoid exposure. Rodman, of course, is kept in jail for a short time, and the problem of securing bondsmen is made to appear a difficult one. The Corporation Counsel's action in the case is severely commented on, and the whole legal process against Rodman is declared to be a "blind." Prominent lawyers say that his proper course would have been to procure Rodman's arrest on a civil suit. In this case he would have been held in bail to double the amount of his defalcation, or more than $400,000. This would have secured his presence, for it is doubtful whether the Ring in its present disorganized condition would have ventured so much on so doubtful a speculation. At the same time, the criminal suit could have been instituted and pressed to an issue. As it is, when Rodman is admitted to bail in $50,000 he may leave the country.

The statement that Isaac Van Anden was a director in the Brooklyn Bridge and the Brooklyn Trust Company was an error which crept into Saturday's TRIBUNE, in a form which gave the impression that he was active with Kingsley, Sprague, McCue, and the rest of the Ring in the various enterprises which are destroying the property of Brooklyn. Mr. Van Anden is a large stockholder in the Bank and Bridge, but not a particularly active one.

Rumor had it on Saturday that both Sprague and Rodman had attempted to commit suicide. The reports were fictions. The City Treasurer was sick and depressed in spirits. The bondsmen of Messrs. Sprague and Rodman had a consultation on Saturday. As Mr. Sprague has turned over $210,000, the city, they thought, was secured from loss from Rodman's recently discovered defalcations. It is stated upon good authority that Rodman's bondsmen were not acquainted with him when they assumed the relation, and that they did so because it was arranged that the funds of the City Treasury should be deposited with the Trust Company, and that it was understood that the bank should have the use of the city's money. The fact that Rodman was a stranger to his bondsmen at the time is widely commented on, and it is believed that such an arrangement was made through the medium of persons more powerful than himself—those connected with the Ring, directors of the Trust Company—who were able, by using the city's money to control elections. It is stated also that his bondsmen will not pay up until they are sued, and their defense will be that he did not commit the frauds in his capacity as Deputy Treasurer, but as an officer of the Trust Company.

GAPS IN THE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Renewed attention has been called to the transactions of the Tax Collector's office, and it is more than hinted that extensive frauds may yet be discovered in that department. The statement of the Controller published in THE TRIBUNE of June 19 to the effect that an examination of the books in the Collector's office would show defaults of millions was a significant one. The amounts placed in the Collector's hands are very large, sometimes exceeding $10,000,000 annually. The money for the support of the City Government is paid to the City Treasurer and placed by him on deposit in dividend-paying banks. The banks pay the city four per cent, and use the money in Wall-st. at usurious rates. The money collected for county and State taxes is paid over to the County Treasurer, who deposits it in his pet bank, while the interest passes into his own pocket. The tax-rolls are kept by the Tax Collector for four months. After the first thirty days one per cent per month is added to the taxes for default. At the end of four months the money is turned over to the Registrar of Arrears for collection after the rolls are submitted to a superficial examination by the County Treasurer. The latter takes no receipt for them, and makes no examination to ascertain whether or not the three per cent for collection has been paid. An accurate accountant, who is thoroughly conversant with Brooklyn finances, and who held a short time ago a high position in the City Government, has made a calculation of the taxes which should have been turned over to the treasury and the amounts really handed in. Thus in 1867, there was levied in the city:

For City Tax	$3,230,922
For County Tax	1,123,640
For State Tax	1,078,874
Total Tax	$5,433,436
Three per cent for collection	163,003
Total amount for collection	$5,596,439

On this over $100,000 was realized on the default of one per cent per month for unpaid taxes; $64,000 is given as the amount received from interest at four per cent on the amounts on deposit in the banks. These amounts, if added to the $163,003 given above to pay for the collection of the tax, make a total of $327,000. The accountant stated that at this time the city was collecting about $2,000,000 per year from assessments for local improvements. The three per cent on this would be $60,000, and the defaults at least $30,000 more. These, added to the $327,000 previously given, make $417,000 in all. Then the city realized from license fees, Assessors' fees, wharfage, fines, and other sources, at least $20,000 more, making $437,000 of city revenue which should have been paid into the Treasury and deducted from the next year's (1868) taxes. The actual amount which was returned by the Controller as city revenue was $179,093. Subjoined is a table showing the amounts of city revenue which it is alleged should have been turned in, with the sums returned by the Controller for five years:

	Estimated amounts.	Amounts returned.		Estimated amounts.	Amounts returned.
1867	$437,000	$179,093	1871	$441,118	$353,646
1868	434,335	240,000			
1869	451,646	152,752	Totals	$2,270,220	$1,461,796
1870	506,121	536,305			

No calculation has yet been made for 1872, because the Controller has not announced the amount received from city revenue in that year. It will be noticed that the estimates on which the calculations are based are too low rather than too high, for in 1871, when the taxes for 1870 were made out, the estimated amount is $20,000 less than the actual one. On the whole, the table shows that $808,424 of the public money during five years is unaccounted for. This makes an average of $161,684 80 per year. The examination made by the County Treasurer only relates to the principal, and has no reference to the interest or defaults on the taxes. A collector can pocket half of the defaults, and no one will be the wiser, for the defalcation will only be discovered by accident. People meanwhile are inquiring what became of the $808,424 which, on a very low estimate, remains unaccounted for. The remedy given by the last Legislature consisted in the appointment of a Commissioner of Arrears and Assessments. He is an appointee of the Collector on whom he is to act as a check. This investigation is now proceeding, and, according to a statement of Lemuel Burroughs, the Collector, made to a TRIBUNE reporter on Saturday, will not be completed before January next. A matter which has excited much comment among people is that the examination now going on is not made by an able expert, like Mr. Warren, but by one of the attaches of the Collector's office. Collector Burroughs has stated that there will probably be found a deficiency of $2,000,000, which he says cannot be helped, as it is for unpaid taxes. He says that property seized for taxes does not always meet with ready sale, and until the accounts are settled there is always a deficiency. But it is stated upon excellent authority that these deficiencies cover up large defalcations of taxes which have been collected but not returned, or in cases where the property seized has been sold, an amount much smaller than that realized has been turned into the treasury.

DEFAULTS ON EVERY SIDE.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the Controller's office on Saturday to make inquiries about the standing deficiency of $500,000. Deputy Controller Ritsch informed the reporter that the Controller had not known of the deficiency until within a few days, and had he known of it he would have taken measures to have had it made good by the Treasurer. It was first made known to him, however, by the disclosures of Mr. Warren, the expert, who has been examining the books in the Treasurer's office during the past few days.

The last Treasurer of the Fire Department was Hugh McLaughlin, a nephew of Hugh McLaughlin vulgarly known as the "Boss." He was accustomed to draw the amounts from the Controller and deposit them with the Brooklyn Trust Company, on which he gave checks for the payment of indebtedness incurred by the Fire Department. These payments varied from $13,000 to $50,000 a month, but there was always a large balance remaining with the Trust Company on which it allowed interest. This interest amounted to more than $8,000, which it is charged McLaughlin put into his own pocket, instead of crediting it to the department. Controller Schroeder became aware of this fact, and on Saturday sent the following letter to Mr. McLaughlin, demanding restitution:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 30, 1873.
HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, *ex-Treasurer Fire Department.*

SIR: I have reliable information in my possession showing that you have appropriated to your own use an amount exceeding $8,000 of city money, consisting of interest on the deposits of the Fire Department Fund. By returning this amount at once to the City Treasury you will save trouble, and oblige, yours respectfully,
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

Mr. McLaughlin received the communication with indifference; said that defalcations seemed to be the order of the day, and that he had given bonds to the amount of $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and if he owed anything to the city it would be paid.

It is rumored that Rodman owes the Long Island Club $10,000. Some time ago several members of the Club signed a note for that sum. They supposed that Rodman, as treasurer, would deposit the note with the Trust Company, but instead of so disposing of it he held it and supplied the money from other sources, mainly, it is thought, from the funds of the Club. This note forms part of the securities with which Rodman's defalcation has been made good by Sprague. The officers are now examining the books and a meeting of the Club will be held this evening.

Alderman Ropes, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, stated on Saturday to a TRIBUNE reporter that there was no truth in the rumor that a forged gold check for $40,000 or $50,000 was in the vaults of the Trust Company, and counted as part of the assets of the concern. He said that the only foundation he could think of for such a statement was that two years ago a forged check for about $50,000 in gold had been taken unwittingly by either Mills or Rodman. As soon as they became aware that the check was fraudulent, they saw the person from whom it had been taken, the matter was compromised, restitution was made to the Company of fully two-thirds of the value of the check, and the remainder was charged to profit and loss.

MR. WARREN TO BE RECALLED.

Mr. Warren, the accountant, wrote a letter to Mayor Powell on Saturday in which, after testifying to the correctness of THE TRIBUNE's statements in regard to the standing deficiency, he says: "I have promised Mr. Schroeder to come over next week and continue my investigation of the Treasury accounts. I rejoice to see that Rodman has been arrested, and have no doubt I can furnish the most indubitable evidence of his criminality." Mayor Powell, from whom this letter was obtained at a late hour last evening, stated that he did not believe that the Board of City Works was guilty of practicing any frauds, though it collected nearly $1,000,000 per year. He did not think frauds would be discovered in any other department of the City Government. In regard to the Tax Collector's Office, he said that he had heard of a trick which used to be common at the Tax Office by which somebody made a lot of money. He did not know enough of the matter to give an account of it. He did not think it was in operation now. The trick referred to was a fictitious bidding at the tax sales, and a claiming of 15 per cent afterward on the sum total. In answer to a question the Mayor stated that there had been no proposition to have Mr. Warren examine the books of the Board of City Works, or of the Tax Collector's Office.

HOW CHAUNCEY WAS APPOINTED RECEIVER.

"IS OUR JUDICIARY CORRUPT?"

From The Brooklyn Press, Aug. 31.

DEAR CULLEN: Do you want to see me? Come over at once or send McC. P.

The foregoing memorandum, in itself and without explanation would, indeed, be an enigma to the readers of *The Sunday Press* did we not give some explanation. We give it, and leave comment to the public. This note, the original of which is now in our possession, was addressed to the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Cullen, who is also one of the private attorneys for the Brooklyn Trust Company, and a nephew of Judge McCue (one of the directors of the same corporation), by Calvin E. Pratt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. It was written and delivered just one hour before Mr. Cullen applied to Judge Pratt for the appointment of a Receiver for the Trust Company. Upon that application, so made, Judge Pratt appointed D. Chauncey as Receiver of said Trust Company—he at the same time well knowing that Chauncey was one of the directors of the defaulting bank. "Come over at once or send McC.," means that if Cullen could not see him (Judge Pratt) at the time he was "on hand" for the appointment of the Receiver, he should send the Judge of the City Court, the attorney and counsel of the Trust Company, and his own uncle, Alexander McCue, to arrange matters before the affair was formally brought into court, and under the notice of the public, and its most faithful representative, the public press.

THE PARK SAVINGS BANK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your leading news article, this morning, on the Rodman defalcation is the statement that among other moneyed institutions with which Judge Alex. McCue is connected is the Park Savings Bank. Without intending in the remotest degree any reflection upon him, I feel that it is only just to a very worthy institution, which is pursuing its legitimate business in the most unostentatious manner, to state that the gentleman named has no connection whatever with the Park Savings Bank, and further that the institution is not involved directly or indirectly with Mr. Rodman or those alleged to be associated with him. It is proper for me to state that the only interest I have in the matter is in behalf of a friend who is a DEPOSITOR.

Brooklyn, Aug. 30, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1873.

The Capitol's leading editorial this morning discusses for a column and a half Speaker Blaine's political position and prospects, noticing difficulties in the way of the organization of the XLIIId Congress and which it declares of no ordinary magnitude. It says:

"Old leaders of the House of Representatives may have become to some extent enfeebled by the disclosures of the last session, but they have not been killed. They are able men, influential among their colaborers, with the motive before them of the salvation of their own political lives, which will stimulate them to a degree of vigilance and activity. If the cause of Mr. Blaine would suffer discredit through a joinder of interests with these parties, it would incur extreme danger from their opposition. If compelled to die they will die hard, and there is no telling the magnitude of the convulsions which will attend their dissolution." The article concludes: "This makes the present condition of affairs with the organization of Congress interesting as a spectacle. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Blaine is willing to evade the dilemma which presents horns so formidable to his encounter. To decline the candidacy to the Speakership would be counted an act of cowardice; to fail in election would be three-fold misery. The future of the life of a strong and fiercely ambitious man hangs upon the day or two which follows the assembling of Congress next December."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S TREATY RIGHTS.

The Treasury Department decided to-day that British Columbia is not entitled to the benefits of the Treaty of Washington, so far as the free importation of fish and fish oil is concerned, it not having been a part of the Dominion of Canada at the time of the signing of the treaty; and also, that the part of the said Dominion embraced in the treaty is that portion on the Atlantic side. The State Department has also expressed the same opinion.

A NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE CONTEMPLATED.

Information from competent sources is to the effect that the Senate will immediately on meeting in December relieve Senator Carpenter from its Presidency *pro tempore*, and probably elect in his place Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who was his strongest competitor last Spring. The reasons for Mr. Carpenter's retirement are of a most obvious and generally understood character.

THE KENTUCKY KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

A telegram to the Attorney-General, from the United States Attorney at Louisville, Ky., announces that the latter has forwarded by mail a report of the Ku-Klux outrages in Kentucky, and further says that what has been published concerning the said outrages is true—that they are even worse than already reported.

NEW-ORLEANS REPORTED TRANQUIL.

Gen. Emory of New-Orleans is in town on official business, and reports all danger of collision between the rival political factions in that city as past, and that it will be both safe and desirable to send some of the troops now stationed there to frontier posts.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Indian Bureau, although it has diligently inquired, has received no information whatever relative to the reported Fort Sill massacre. So far, there is not even probability to strengthen the rumor. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has heard nothing of the reported Fort Sill massacre, and entirely discredits the story.

Mr. William McGarrahan, well known in connection with the litigation against the New-Idria Mining Company, will soon leave Washington for California, where he has entered suit for $5,000,000 against that Company for quicksilver taken from the mine. The case will be tried before one of the courts of that State.

The Senate Select Committee on Transportation will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, on the 10th of September, and not the 4th of that month, as has been stated. There will be present Mr. Windom, Chairman, and Messrs. Conkling, Conover, and Davis of West Virginia.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York that during the month of September he may sell $1,500,000 of gold on each Thursday and buy $500,000 of bonds on the third Wednesday; in all, sell $6,000,000 of gold and buy $500,000 of bonds.

With one exception, such of the members of the House of Representatives—their term commencing 4th of March last—as have drawn their monthly pay, have taken the full rate under the new compensation law. The one excepted has drawn at the old rate.

Oakes Ames's brother and executor says that his estate will not settle more than $2,000,000, or about one-third what was estimated at his death. The net result of all his Pacific Railroad operations and speculations turns out a positive loss.

THE FORT GARRY PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Unofficial information has been received here that the Dominion Government has sent the Hon. D. A. Smith, M. P., to Manitoba, as Special Commissioner to inquire into the facts connected with the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens for the attempted abduction of Gordon, and to consult with the local authorities as to the propriety of their release on bail. Mr. Smith's report will probably be made in a few days, until which time no action will be taken by the Dominion Government. Mr. Smith is an old agent of the Hudson Bay Company, and particularly qualified for his mission.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at the Mission San Jose at 4 o'clock this afternoon, causing a good deal of excitement, but resulting in no damage. The shock was quite heavy at Redwood City and other towns in Santa Clara Valley, south of this point, but was very slight in San Francisco.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

AN UNINTERESTING CEREMONY—THE EMPEROR NOT PRESENT—THE ARCHDUKE CARL LUDWIG PRESIDES—FULL LISTS OF DIPLOMAS AND MEDALS AWARDED TO AMERICANS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—The ceremonies at the distribution of prizes were exceedingly tame. The affair did not take place in the main Exhibition building, the most appropriate place for it, because the rotunda is so crowded with show-cases that there is no place for an audience. The idea of holding it in the grounds, like an American mass-meeting, did not probably occur to the managers. A large hall in the labyrinthian mass of buildings that form the imperial palace of the Hofburg was chosen. The hall is called the Winter Riding School, and is used, when the Court inhabits the palace, for the equestrian instructions and diversions of the imperial household. It is a room of imposing hight, with stuccoed and whitewashed walls, and colonnades on all sides, supporting two galleries. The floor, ordinarily of sawdust, was covered with boards for the occasion, and there were some scanty decorations of evergreens. In front was a tribune with scarlet carpet, for the Archdukes, and facing this a parterre was railed off for the diplomatists and high officials. Next came the space for the press, and back of this the exhibitors and general public were massed as thick as they could stand—five or six thousand of them, at a rough guess—and a thousand more were in the two galleries.

The Emperor was not present. He has taken such a warm interest in the Exhibition, and has been such a frequent visitor to it, that his absence from the crowning event of the whole affair is a singular circumstance. About a week ago he went to his Summer chateau in Ischl, and probably will not return until the hot weather and the cholera abate.

He was represented by his brother, the Archduke Carl Ludwig, the Lord Protector of the Exhibition, who is a tall, well-formed man, with decided Hapsburg features, and the inevitable bald spot on the top of his head which characterizes the family. He came out from behind the curtains at the back of the stage punctually at 1 o'clock, followed by the old Archduke Albrecht, uncle of the Emperor, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, and a sort of Austrian Wellington in a small way. After him came the Archdukes Ramer and Leopold, cousins of the Emperor—both tall, soldierly men, with gray hair and beard. Following them was another person in uniform, who did not seem to be of much account, for he placed himself against the wall at a polite distance from the Archdukes, and stood as motionless as if stuck there until the performance was over. As soon as the Archdukes entered, a band perched under the ceiling struck up the solemn strains of the Austrian national hymn, "*Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser.*" Then Carl Ludwig said a dozen words or so, whereupon the General Director, Baron Schwarz-Senborn, began to list read the names of persons to whom the Diploma of Honor was awarded. The reading occupied a tedious half hour. The weather was as sultry as it ever is in Vienna during mid-August, and the crowd, packed like sheep in a pen, with no seats for anybody except the gold-embroidered diplomatists in front, soon became hot and tired, but, with the remarkable politeness and patience of a Vienna crowd, made no sign of discontent. When the Baron finished he turned to the audience and said, "God bless; God protect; God keep His Majesty the Emperor Franz Joseph," and led those around him who could hear in giving three cheers.

It was impossible to do more than read the list of the diplomas of honor. The number of medals and "recognition diplomas" granted is prodigious. The list fills a quarto volume of 529 pages and embraces about 30,000 names. It is a veritable deluge of honors that the juries have showered upon the exhibitors. The purpose appears to have been to make some award to everybody who shows a meritorious article. After the reading was over somebody made a short speech of thanks in the name of the exhibitors. The band played the national hymn again, the tired Archdukes, who had been on their feet for three-quarters of an hour, made haste to quit the platform, and the audience poured out through the one narrow door in a fearful crush, and so the affair ended. As a ceremony it was dull and lifeless, and might just as well have been omitted altogether. It had none of the impressive features that accompanied the distribution of prizes at the Paris Exposition. There was no conferring of honors by Imperial hands upon men of eminent achievements in art, science, and invention. A tedious reading of names by the General Director, which nobody cared to hear or could hear if they wanted to, and a row of Archdukes in glittering uniforms standing on a platform for the crowd to stare at—that composed the whole performance.

With the announcement of the awards the Exhibition may be said to have reached its climax. The exhibitors now know their fate, and their interest will naturally flag. Many of them will return home and leave their wares in charge of agents. The medals have been distributed with such lavish generosity that the number of the disappointed is no doubt less than at any previous World's Fair. Still the very prodigality of the juries creates a class of grumblers among exhibitors who have articles of exceptional merit, and who find themselves rewarded with only copper medals, just like those received by hundreds of others whose articles bore no comparison to theirs in excellence. There was, in fact, no comparison instituted by the juries between like articles in the galleries of different nations. The Medal for Merit means only that the recipient has shown something meritorious, and the Progress Medal that he has some valuable design or invention produced since the Paris Exposition of 1867. The American exhibitors of sewing-machines, for example, get no recognition of the fact that their machines are the best in the world. They are given only the same medals which the English and Germans receive, who have made clumsy imitations of their inventions.

The only prize which confers a really valuable distinction is the Diploma of Honor. Of these there are 412, and America receives only eight. Four of the eight go to the group of Education. The Smithsonian Institution gets one, the National Bureau of Education another, the State of Massachusetts the third, and the City of Boston the fourth. In making these awards the jury was influenced by a knowledge of the great work for the promotion of science and of public education, accomplished by the recipients as well as by their contributions to the Exhibition. The Smithsonian Institution exhibited a complete set of its published reports. Its achievements in the field of scientific research are so widely known in Europe that it required only a suggestion on the part of the two American Jurors on the group, Prof. Hoyt of Wisconsin and Prof. Philbrick of Boston, to secure a unanimous vote for the award. The diploma to the Bureau of Education was asked for chiefly on the ground of its efforts in organizing the Educational group in our department. The Commissioner, Gen. Eaton, made the plan of the exhibit, and secured sufficient coöperation of collegiate and municipal authorities to carry it out in part. The State of Massachusetts sent complete school reports from all her towns, the whole forming a comprehensive exhibit of the working of her Common School system. Boston contributed photographs of her school houses, school furniture and apparatus, text-books, maps, reports, and charts, giving full information as to the cost of maintaining her schools, the attendance, system of teaching, studies pursued, &c., and made the most perfect exhibit of any city. The high character of the public schools of both the city and State, which is known by educators throughout the world, of course determined the Jury to award them the diploma. The remaining four Diplomas of Honor are given to individuals. While a large number of exhibitors are disappointed at their own failure to obtain this coveted reward, there seems to be a pretty general acquiescence in the opinion that the successful few, with perhaps one exception, fairly merit the distinction. The following is the list: Samuel S. White of Philadelphia, for dental instruments and artificial teeth; Walter A. Wood, Hoosac Falls, N. Y., mowing and reaping machines; William Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, puddling furnace and tools, and Corliss, New-York, for perfection of steam-engines. Mr. Corliss is not an exhibitor, although his improvements are used upon a number of engines in the Exhibition. The action of the jury in awarding the highest prize to an inventor who did not go to the trouble or expense of exhibiting his invention is exceptional, and gives rise to much complaint from persons who expected the Diploma of Honor and failed to get it. With the unreadiness that has characterized the management of the Exhibition from the first, the diplomas are not yet printed. The form has not even been agreed upon, so I cannot give the text.

THE MEDAL OF PROGRESS.

From the fact of the relatively small number of this medal awarded and from its peculiar signification, it may fairly be considered a higher prize than the medal of merit. The following is the list of American exhibitors who receive it:

Joseph Wharton, Philadelphia; nickel, &c.
Andrew Erlenbrecher, Cincinnati; starch.
Charles Maurice, New-York; lithograph press.
Henrietta Davidson, New-Orleans; sugar.
M. Werk & Sons, Cincinnati; wines.
Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, San Francisco; wines.
Bush & Howard, Buffalo; leather.
Lilly, Young, Pratt & Brackett, Lynn, Mass.; boots and shoes.
Billings & Spencer Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.; forgings.
Westfield Lock Works, Westfield, N. Y.; locks.
John G. Davis & Sons, Philadelphia; carriage wheels.
John Mathews, New-York; soda water apparatus.
L. Prang & Co., Boston; chromo-lithographs.
Thomas Houseworth, San Francisco; photographic landscapes.
C. E. Watkins, San Francisco; photographic landscapes.
D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; mowers and reapers.
Sprague Mowing Machine Co., Providence, R. I.; mowers.
Warder, Mitchell & Co., Springfield, Ohio; mowers and reapers.
Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio; mowers and reapers.
Johnston Harvester Co., Brockport, N. Y.; mowers and reapers.
E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y.; sewing-machines.
Pickering & Davis, Portland, Conn.; steam engine.
Baxter D. Whitney, Winchendon, Mass.; wood-working machinery.
Albin Warth, Stapleton, N. Y.; machine for cutting clothing by steam.
Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.; milling machines.
Howes, Babcock & Co.; grain separator.
Geo. W. Howe, Cleveland, Ohio; knitting-machine.
Howe Machine Co., New-York; sewing-machines.
John G. Avery, Spencer, Mass.; wool spinner.
Singer Manufacturing Co., New-York; sewing-machines.
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Co., New-York; sewing-machines.
H. C. Covert, New-York; brush-making machine.
B. C. Tilghman, Philadelphia; sand blast.
Knapp Dovetailing Machine Co., Northampton, Mass.; dovetailing machine.
Thomas Hall, Northampton, Mass.; vises.
Horace H. Bigelow, Worcester, Mass.; shoe-making machinery.
B. F. Sturtevant; shoe pegs.
Secor Sewing Machine Company, New-York; sewing machines.
Weed Sewing Machine Company, Hartford, Ct.; sewing machines.
W. & B. Douglas, Middletown, Ct.; pumps.
Excelsior Gas Machine Company; gas machine.
Morse Twist-Drill Company, New-Bedford, Mass.; drills.
John Stephenson & Co., New-York; street car.
Lewis Miller, Akron, O.; dynamometer.
Fairbanks & Co., New-York; scales.
H. D. Justi, Philadelphia; dental chair and teeth.
C. F. Taylor, New-York; surgical instruments.
Franz Schwarzer, Washington, Mo.; zithers.
Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., Boston; cabinet organs.
Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass.; revolvers.
National Educational Association, Washington; set of publications.
American Geographical Society, New-York; photographs of scenery.
——Guyot, Princeton, N. J.; charts.
Dr. S. G. Howe, Boston; books for the blind.
State of Ohio; educational exhibit.
City of Washington, D.C.; model and photographs of school-houses.
Cincinnati Pork Packers' Association; display of pictures and statistics.

THE MEDAL OF MERIT.

The following American exhibitors are awarded the medal of merit:

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.; American graphite.
Richard P. Rothwell, New-York; iron ores and coal.
State of Albama; minerals.
Sutro Tunnel Company, Sutro, Nevada; mover of Comstock lode and collection of minerals.
Witherby, Schirrman & Co., Port Henry, N. Y.; ores.
Northern Pacific Railway, New-York; geological specimens.
Angelo Socola, New-Orleans; rice.
Lewis L. Armistead, Lynchburg, Va.; tobacco.
Northern Pacific Railway Company; grains, fruits, woods, ores, &c.
State of Indiana; farm products.
Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia; sugar-coated pills.
Emil Sheffer, Louisville, Ky.; pepsin.
Charles J. White & Co., New-York; medical chemicals.
Colgate & Co., New-York; soaps.
Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; soap and candles.
Bienville Oil Works, New-Orleans; cotton-seed oils.
F. S. Pease, Buffalo, N. Y.; oils.
H. G. Hotchkiss, Lynn., Mass.; essential oils.
Stein, Hirsch & Co., Chicago; corn-starch, &c.
Alex Fries Bros., New-York; essences.
McKesson & Robbins, New-York; drugs.
Henry Bowen, Philadelphia; glycerine and potash.
G. C. Thilenius, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; flour.
Bradish Johnson, New-York; sugars.
Adolph A. Bader, New-Orleans; sugars.
Behan, Thorn & Co., New-Orleans; alcohol.
John Gibson, Son & Co., Philadelphia; whiskies.
H. K. Thurber, New-York; whisky.
Joseph Neumann, San Francisco, Cal.; cocoons and silk.
Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.; grain.
State of Indiana; coals, iron, and stone.
State of Tennessee; coals.
A. D. Bullock & Co., Cincinnati; hair and bristles.
Charles Morningstar, New-York; starch.
Burckhardt & Co., Cincinnati; lard oils and petroleum.
Gest & Atkinson, Cincinnati; oils.
Eclipse Lubricating Oil Co., New-York; oils.
C. Groezinger, New-York; wines and brandies.
Ellis & Curtis, New-York; wine.
H. Maillard, New-York; sugar.
Wm. Underwood & Co., Boston; canned goods.
B. A. Auger, New-Orleans; catsup and pepper.
Walter Baker & Co., Boston; chocolate.
Francis Whitaker & Sons, St. Louis; preserved meats.
Wm. Archdeacon, Chicago; preserved meats.
J. W. Carroll, New-York; cigars.
Pomeroy & Plummer, New-York; cassimeres.
Le Clerq Bros., Gallipolis, Ohio; doeskin jeans.
Thomas & Co., New-York; cassimeres.
Jas. Y. Smith Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.; shirtings.
Gardner, Brewer & Co., Boston; shirtings.
F. Sachse & Son, Philadelphia; shirts.
American Suspender Company, New-York; suspenders.
S. N. Moody, New-Orleans, Louisiana; shirts.
Michaelis & Kaskel, New-York; shirts.
Moritz Mahler, New-York; goods.
John Fallie, St. Louis, Mo.; clothing.
Henry Prouse Cooper, New-York; clothing.
W. & J. Sloane, New-York; carpets.
Goldsmith, Backrack & Co., New-York; gloves.
Edwin C. Burt, New-York; shoes.
Singer Manufacturing Co., New-York; machine embroidery and stitching.
Weed Sewing-Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.; embroidery and stitching.
Wilson Sewing-Machine Co., Cleveland Ohio; embroidery and stitching.
Baumstead & Tichenor, New-York; shoes.
Buckley, Lockwood & Co., New-York; sole leather.
Anthony P. Bear & Co., Baltimore, Md.; sole leather.
Conrad, Fable & Mooney, Louisville, Ky.; sole leather.
Wisconsin Leather Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; leather.
C. L. Hauthaway & Sons, Boston; leather dressings.
Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, New-York; cabinet work.
Barstow Stove Company, Providence, R. I.; cooking stove.
Wm. Resor & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; stoves.
Peters Brothers, New-York; shears and knives.
John Grossius, Cincinnati, Ohio; ventilating school-house stoves.
E. H. Barny, Springfield, Mass.; skates.
Sargent, Green