National Republican.

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CHICAGO'S CRASH.

FAILURE OF THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION YESTERDAY.

OFFICIAL FRAUDS THE CAUSE OF THE SUSPENSION—THE PRESIDENT COMPELLED TO LEAVE THE CITY FOR SAFETY—MORE FAILURES EXPECTED TO FOLLOW—A DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.

The State Savings Institution of Chicago has its doors closed this morning. It will be remembered the recent bank troubles in St. Louis caused a heavy run upon the savings banks of Chicago, and that after two days constant drain upon the available funds of the institution, they were compelled to take advantage of the thirty-day rule, which requires that depositors shall give thirty days' notice of intention to draw out. The president of the State Savings Institution at that time stated that the bank had in ready cash $880,000, and could within a reasonable time convert its papers into available funds and be ready for any emergency.

The depositors took the advice of the newspapers, and decided to give the bank a fair chance to straighten up its affairs. The run was checked, and people began to think there was no ground for uneasiness. The bank has been going from bad to worse. It is estimated that within the last three months $1,000,000 have been paid out, while within the last six weeks the deposits have steadily fallen off. It became evident to the directors some time ago that this could not last much longer, and several efforts were made to raise money in this city and New York, without avail. Notwithstanding the fact that the directors were satisfied the bank would collapse within a short time, deposits were received up to last Saturday, when a meeting was held to decide upon the future. It was then agreed that all deposits coming in from that time until the suspension was made public should be turned over to Dr. Grant, a private citizen, and by him held for the benefit of the depositors.

Deposits were received up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, so as not to excite suspicion, but they were turned over to Dr. Grant, as described yesterday. The final meeting of the directors was held and it was agreed to turn over the books and property of the institution to Col. Abner Taylor, whom they appointed receiver.

From Col. Taylor the following information was procured: The number of persons depositing in the bank is upwards of sixteen thousand and the amount deposited foots up $4,000,000. Of this sum about $2,000,000 is secured by mortgages, bonds, &c., but these if disposed of now will have to be sacrificed. Last Saturday morning Superintendent Spencer left Chicago for New York, ostensibly for the purpose of raising money, but it is believed with a view to his own personal safety. His mission, if after money, was a fruitless one.

He had been connected with several loosely-managed banking houses before he became president of the State Savings, and but little confidence was placed in his integrity by the business community. He has deceived the public as to the true condition of the bank, and the last quarterly statement, made in July, is a gross falsification of the assets. Col. Taylor had the following summary of the bank's condition drawn up: Liabilities to savings deposits, $2,931,756.33; certificates of deposits, $4,533.88; bills payable, $52,050; total, $2,988,340.80. Assets: Mortgage loans, $1,330,184.50; collateral loans, $1,307,650.22; estate loans, $105,631; new bank building, $121,625; total, $2,774,690.81.

Col. Taylor says this statement must be taken with a great deal of allowance. He has not been able as yet to examine the books, and does not know what they will show, but expects them to exhibit an amount of villainy that will astonish everybody. Colonel Taylor feels that when the failure of the State Savings is generally known to-day all other savings bank will have to suspend, as they are not prepared for a run. He believes that six savings banks will topple over within a week. There is intense excitement here to-day. Last night nearly every one was ignorant of the coming crash, but it was known at an early hour this morning. Fears are entertained for the safety of Col. Taylor, but he says he will stand by his post. It is rumored here that Mr. Spencer, president of the State Savings Bank, has fled to New York. He is [illegible] securities in the Chemical National Bank of New York, which he may by now have withdrawn or converted preparatory to leaving the country.

NO SECURITIES AT THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A reporter called this morning at the house of Mr. George G. Williams, cashier of the Chemical National Bank of this city, to hear what he might have to say relative to the failure of the State Savings Institution of Chicago. The reporter asked Mr. Williams if the institution had kept any securities at the National Bank. Mr. Williams replied, "Yes; until the beginning of the recent run on them they had a very large amount of Government bonds on deposit with us. But since that time the whole amount has been withdrawn. We have sold the bonds, and the money has been either drawn from them or sent to Chicago to the institution.

NEW JERSEY GREENBACKERS.

A GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING AT NEWARK LAST NIGHT.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.

The Greenback party had a grand ratification meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, in honor of their candidate for Governor, General Thomas D. Hozey, of Patterson. Henry Hall, as chairman of the committee of arrangements called the meeting to order, and in a few introductory remarks gave a short resume of the greenback theory, and very feelingly alluded to the sudden death of the ex-Chancellor, whose last public utterance was at the State Greenback Convention. General Hoxey then made one of the most completive and exhaustive expositions of the financial legislation of our country for the last 100 years.

The opera-house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the speech was listened to with rapt attention, while the frequent applause testified to the sympathy of the audience with the sentiments of the speech. Hon. C. C. Lathrop, of this city, in a few closing remarks, summed up the whole matter and arraigned the Government as the cause of the distress of the city industrial classes, and showed how the evil could be remedied by a simple declaration of the fact that the greenback should be a full legal tender for all purposes. The meeting closed with three cheers for the candidate and cause.

THE KANE-LANGSTON CONTROVERSY.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE LAST-NAMED PERSON—HE ATTEMPTS BREVITY, AND IS CERTAIN OF VINDICATION—HE SAYS OFFICIAL RECORDS ARE THE BASIS OF HIS DENIALS.

The following letter was received at this office last evening, and speaks for itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Against the judgment of some, who hold that the denial of a lie uttered by a malicious tongue serves but to furnish the libeler an opportunity to conceive and put forth another, but at the solicitation of other friends, I have consented to make a second appearance in the press at the call of T. P. Kane.

His charges are numerous, and I have no intention of presenting additional matters in any but such as he regards as most damaging.

His first charge is that some years ago I settled a debt I owed to Christian Exel for borrowed money at a discount, and afterwards detailed Exel as a special agent, in consideration of his destroying my note for the debt.

The Commissioner of Pensions has in his hands, for the inspection of any person interested in this controversy, Mr. Exel's letter to me, dated at Washington, on the 8th of September, 1876, ten days previous to the investigation of Mr. Kane's charges, by Messrs. Bell and Marble, in which he gives the lie direct to this charge and by inference explodes the lies that he was absent from that investigation through my instrumentality.

In the second charge, that in the summer of 1873 I made ten trips on special service, for which I drew $1,000, and rendered no adequate service therefor and specifies a trip to Lowell, Mass. The Commissioner of Pensions has the official papers, showing the discovery by me, during this trip, of an outrageous fraud both upon the Government and upon pensioners.

Another of the ten trips was to Providence, R. I. The evidence in the Commissioner's hands shows that on that trip I saved to the Government the sum of $2,770.66, bringing home that amount with me in cash.

Another trip to Buffalo, N. Y., resulted in the recovery of $782.83 in cash.

The other trips made by me that summer, and I refer to the evidence on file in the Pension Office, upon examination, will be found not less in conflict with Mr. Kane's second charge than are their history and results of the three trips named herein.

I again state that all of these charges were fully answered by me before the committee, who, after a full hearing, reported: "We take pleasure in saying that from the testimony presented Mr. Langston is shown to be an able, efficient and faithful officer, well worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and we recommend that said charges be dismissed."

TOLBERT LANGSTON.

SPORTING NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S RACES AT SARATOGA—ST. JAMES, BERTRAM, SALLIE WATSON AND MOONSTONE THE WINNERS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug 29.

There were seven starters in the first race this afternoon, mile and one eighth, purse $300, for three-year olds. The winners at Saratoga were excluded. St. James jumped off in the lead and kept it all the way round, and won by half a length, Wash Booth second, Bushwhacker third. Time, 2:01¼.

In the second race, purse $350, a handicap, for all ages, a mile and a quarter. There were four starters. When the flag fell at the stand Bertram was slightly ahead and kept the lead until near the three-quarter pole, when Bertram and Courier were even. On the home-stretch, however, the former got ahead again, and won by a length and a half, Courier second, Lady Salyers third. Time, 2:15¼.

The third race, purse $600, a selling race for all ages, heats of three-quarter mile, was won by Sallie Watson in two straight heats. Time, 1:18½ and 1:19½.

The fourth race, purse $500, a steeple-chase handicap for all ages, short course of about two miles and a quarter, was won by Moonstone. Doubtful second. Red King fell at the water jump, and Waller went wrong. Time, 4:47.

SECOND DAY'S RACES OF THE LONG BRANCH AUGUST MEETING.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug 29.—The second day of the August meeting, at Monmouth park, commenced this afternoon. The attendance was good and the track in fine condition. The first race, one mile and an eighth, for all ages, for a purse of $250, had six starters. Cyrill won, with Shylock second and Dalegoistan third. Time, 1:57.

The second race, mile heats, for three-year olds, for a purse of $350, had five starters in the first heat, which was won by Auburn, Aunt Betsy second, Braemar third, and Indianola and Dick Sasser distanced. Time, 1:44. The second heat and race was won by Auburn, with Aunt Betsy second and Braemar third. Time, 1:51.

GOLDSMITH MAID.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 29.—About two thousand spectators witnessed Goldsmith Maid trot against her time of 2:14 this afternoon. The following time was made in three heats. First heat, 2:21; second heat, 2:16½; third heat, 2:17½. The general opinion among the spectators, and particularly the sporting fraternity, is that she was not put to her best mettle by Dobie.

RICHMOND NOTES.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE DEFICIT MADE GOOD—GENERAL FIELD APPOINTED ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA—SHIPMENT OF FLOUR TO BRAZIL.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

RICHMOND, VA., August 29.

The investigation of the books in the office of the collector of customs disclosed the fact that the deficit in the accounts of Mr. C. B. Vadden amount to $3,900. As soon as this was ascertained the ex-collector paid it up.

The British bark Rialto, John Linden, master, with a cargo of 4,938 barrels flour, valued at $39,557, shipped by Dunlap & McCance, cleared at the custom house to-day for Rio de Janeiro.

The Governor to-day appointed Gen. James G. Field, of Culpeper, Attorney General of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. R. T. Daniel. Gov. Kemper has not been slow to confirm the action of the State convention, and his appointment of General Field to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, will be generally accepted accepted as entirely proper; besides it shows his Excellency to be in full accord with the committee, while it is evidence of his desire to see the unity and harmony which now exists in the party perpetuated.

A. C. Brauhall, the ex-Postmaster of Monaskon, who was committed to jail by United States Commissioner Atkins, to answer for abstracting money from letters passing through his hands, was admitted to bail to-day in the sum of $2,000.

POLICE JUSTICES' FEES.

THE WAY THEY ARE COLLECTED IN BALTIMORE—A LIBEL SUIT FOR $20,000.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.

For some time there has been controversy between Police Justice E. B. Graff and the marshal of police, in reference to fees charged by the former for what is considered extra services. It frequently happens that parties arrested for minor offenses, after the official hours assigned the magistrates, not wishing to be locked up all night, request that officer's presence to secure their discharge. The magistrate, in addition to the regular fine and costs, makes an extra charge for coming to the station-house. This the marshal claims is illegal, and charges that it was one of the abuses the present law was framed to prevent. The feeling between the parties mentioned above culminated today in a suit for slander, being entered by Justice Graff against Marshal Gray. Damages laid at $20,000.

Considerable interest is taken by the community in this matter, it being notorious that under the old system there were many opportunities for fraud, and, coupled with the popularity of Mr. Graff, whose appointment at the time gave general satisfaction to all classes it is a question now whether the present system is an improvement on the old law. The position, with these perquisites, is variously estimated to be worth from $5,000 to $15,000 per annum, the salary being $1,900.

MRS. FRAWNER HEARD FROM.

Mrs. Emma Frawner, who was the cause of the Frawner-Kenner homicide about two years ago, and gained considerable notoriety in connection with that case, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday, charged with assaulting Mattie Handley. Mrs. Frawner rents some of the rooms in her house on K street to Mrs. Handley, a woman considerably older than herself. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Handley came down stairs and passed through Mrs. Frawner's kitchen, and the latter ordered her to leave the house. Mrs. Handley replied that she would do so when she got ready, and stepped into a side alley and stood in front of the door to show that she was not ready. Mrs. Frawner went after her and assaulted her, but did not do much damage. Judge Mills fined her $1 and costs, which amounted to $1.50. This is Mrs. Frawner's first appearance in public since her husband was acquitted for killing Kenner, her paramour. She was dressed in black, and is stouter and looks younger than she did at her husband's trial.

E. L. DAVENPORT DYING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A telegram received here at 8 o'clock this evening from Canton, Bradford county, Pa., says E. L. Davenport, the tragedian, is breathing his last. He has bidden adieu to his family.

THAT MONUMENT.

WHY IT HAS NEVER BEEN COMPLETED.

DESTRUCTION OF THE POPE'S CONTRIBUTION BY KNOW-NOTHINGS—PROPHECIES UTTERED AT THE TIME WHICH ARE BEING FULFILLED—A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

People are all the time asking why the Washington Monument is not completed, but very few are willing to contribute toward its completion. The following communication may contain an answer and a remedy to some:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and having read so often your request for some one to inform you as to the reason why the Washington Monument has not been completed, I have been finally tempted to express my views on the subject, and thus relieve the minds of an anxious public. Know, then, first of all, that the most Holy Father, the Pope of Rome, some years since, with veneration for our beloved Washington and respect for the free institutions of this country, presented, as a tribute of his good will, a magnificent and costly stone to adorn the monument, then in process of erection, so that future generations might be able to look upon it and behold the munificence of his Sacred Majesty, Pope Pius IX. But, sir, these hopes were doomed to frustration, for there soon arose a party styling themselves "Know Nothings," who determined that the stone should not enter the edifice. In accordance with this determination these men proceeded one night when the world around them was wrapt in peaceful slumbers, to lay their unhallowed hands upon it, and as a natural consequence it was scattered into a thousand fragments. When this act was revealed to the public, various were the opinions concerning it. Some asserted that the edifice would never be finished. Others laughed at this idea, and as stoutly maintained that it would go up all the faster, that the "Know-Nothings" would complete it within the short space of a year. But still it stands there as a monument of what the Holy Father's friends most solemnly declared at that time, viz.: that it should never be finished. Now, sir, the only way we shall ever be able to complete this structure, so ignominiously abandoned, is to request the Pope to send us another stone, promising that it sha l occupy a conspicuous place, and that it shall not be destroyed by ruthless hands. Thanking you for your space, and hoping that I have solved the problem at issue, I am

AN OLD CITIZEN.

A few months ago Bishop Hendricken, during a sermon delivered in the Catholic Cathedral at Providence, R. I., used the following language:

When it was proposed to erect a monument to the immortal memory of Washington, the father of his country, by a contribution from all the nations of the world, the Pope sent some blocks of marble. For some unexplained reason, presumably through religious feeling, they were not used, but instead were cast into the Potomac. Well, the monument has never been completed. This act of intolerance may not be the cause, but who can assign another? This is but one instance of many of what we have to contend with.

Some who read the report of the sermon thought that by his words, "they were not used, but instead were cast into the Potomac," the lecturer intended to intimate that they were thrown into the Potomac by those who had authority to use them in the monument.

Dr. John B. Blake, the secretary of the Monument Society, gives the following account of the way in which the vandalism was committed:

On Sunday night, the 5th of March, 1854, some ten or twelve men, in disguise, visited the monument grounds, seized and gagged the watchman, and broke open the Lapidarium, and took from it the block of African marble which had been taken from the Temple of Peace, and presented by the Roman Government to the Washington National monument, and, breaking it into pieces, threw them into the river.

This kind of vandalism was ascribed to the faction styled "Know-Nothings," an appropriate type of their bigotry and malignance. The Monument Society immediately offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the perpetrators of this infamous outrage, and used every effort in their power to ferret out the base scoundrels, but without success. The watchman being suspected of being in collusion with the marked party, was instantly dismissed, and would have been prosecuted had the evidence been such as to authorized such a proceeding. The citizens of Washington, generally, were greatly incensed that such a disgraceful act should have occurred in the city bearing the name of Washington, which the memorial block of His Holiness was intended to aid in perpetuating throughout all time.

THE INDIAN WAR.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. BRADLEY—ARRIVAL OF A FEW INDIANS AT SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

OMAHA, NEB., Aug. 29.

The following dispatch was received at department headquarters yesterday evening from Gen. Bradley:

CAMP ROBINSON, Aug. 28, 1877.

I send one company from Laramie and one from here to the Black Hills to-morrow, with thirty days' supplies. Fourteen men, five women and three children from Lame Deer's band came into Spotted Tail agency yesterday. Lame Deer's village of forty-four lodges is at the mouth of the Little Powder river. I shall send out another party to try and get them in. This is the same party of hostiles that was struck by Gen. Miles last spring, in which engagement Lame Deer and several other Indians were killed. The band is a remnant of Sitting Bull's village not yet drawn in by the troops in the Department of Dakota, and their coming in and disarmament will render the Hills country safe, even at the northern extremity, which has been beyond the reach of troops.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HOSTILES.

CAMP ECKSTEIN, HENRY LAKE, IDAHO, Aug. 2, VIA VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA, Aug. 28.—We are in receipt of intelligence regarding the movements of the hostiles, which encourages us in the hope of speedily overtaking them. Several of the Bannock scouts have come in, and report that the Indians have already crossed the Yadis river basin, and from information received the scouts believe that the hostiles will probably cross the Stinking Water near its mouth, south of Bozeman road, and thence follow the course on the Big Horn northeasterly toward the Yellowstone valley.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

THE GRAND PRIZE DRILL—DETROIT CARRIES OFF THE BANNER.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.

Fully 15,000 people were present to witness the grand prize drill of the Knights Templar at the Northern Ohio fair grounds. The weather was warm but clear. The scene was a magnificent one. Drilling commenced at 11 o'clock, and continued with an intermission of only a few minutes, closing at 5 o'clock. After consultation, the first prize was awarded to Detroit; second to Raper Commandery, of Indianapolis; third to the Monroe, of Rochester, N. Y. The prize banner, a beautiful and costly piece of work, was presented, on behalf of the Cleveland Commandery, by Rev. J. W. Browne in a very effective speech, and was appropriately responded to by Eminent Commander Jesse Saxton.

AIMEE'S ARRIVAL.

SUICIDE OF MR. MARSHALL, THE PROMPTER OF THE TROUPE.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Mlle. Aimee and her opera bouffe company have arrived here on board the French steamer Labrador. A sad accident occurred on board the ship on Sunday last. The prompter of the opera company, Mr. Marshall, jumped overboard and was drowned. No cause assigned. Aimee has telegraphed to Paris for another prompter.

A CHECK ON MOLLIES.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Three companies of the 3d United States artillery, numbering one hundred and fifty men, left here this morning for Carlisle (Pa.) barracks. These men will constitute the permanent garrison at that point, where they will be kept as reserve force in case of any demonstrations on the part of the Mollie Maguires, when they will be used to subdue them.

THE REMAINS OF BEN DE BAR.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—The remains of the veteran actor, Ben De Bar, were removed this morning from his residence to Masonic Hall, where they now lie, and where they have been visited by hundreds. The funeral will take place from the family residence at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and will doubtless be the largest and most imposing one seen in St. Louis for many years.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A WESTERN RAILROAD TRAIN THROWN DOWN A CHASM—MANY PERSONS KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Aug. 29.

This section of Iowa was visited last night and early this morning by a most destructive storm of rain and wind that has been known for years. Bridges were swept away and fields of corn were completely inundated. While the storm was at its most terrific point train No. 1 on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad ran upon a bridge about seven miles east of here, and the whole train, consisting of engine, Barnum's advertising car and three coaches, filled with passengers, were pitched into the raging chasm, fifteen or twenty feet deep.

The engine was completely embedded in the mud, the baggage and express car piled on the engine and tender. Barnum's advertising car landed on the west bank in a demoralized condition, the forward end completely gone, one rail penetrating the end, another in the side of the car. Passenger coaches Nos. 83, 84 and 82, placed on the train as indicated were telescoped, 84 and 82 being wedged together. There were eleven men in Barnum's car, five of whom were killed, viz.: J. H. Breeze, H. Mack, G. Rockwell, C. Thompson and J. Purcell. The others wounded are A. West, J. Baker, J. Helley, E. Drum, W. Clayton and G. Berry. The excursion agent and T. Bohr, programme agent, were also killed. F. A. Keeler, the conductor, was the only one who escaped uninjured from Barnum's car. Nine other bodies were recovered from the wreck. Conductor A. J. Partridge was cut about the head, Wm. Rakestraw engineer, killed. The fireman was severely injured, but it is thought he will recover.

LECTURE AT THE ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME.

Last evening Rev. Father Clark, of Baltimore, delivered a lecture on the education of children at the new academy, corner of North Capitol and Myrtle streets, under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, which was dedicated last Sunday. The building has all the modern improvements, and has two modes of egress from each room in case of accident by fire. There are nine rooms, each 24 by 35, and the ventilation, arranged under the direction of Mr. Charles E. Ball, is of the most perfect order. The architect is Francis E. Baldwin, esq., of Baltimore.

The lecturer in the course of his remarks last evening paid a glowing tribute to the old Mother Church as the nursery of the arts and sciences, said that education began at the cradle in the mother's arms; that women were by their nature and avocations the instructors of youth, and that apart from religion there could be no true education; that instruction was one thing, and education another. All instruction without religion led to infidelity, and that it was incumbent upon all parents to see that their children were educated in true religious schools. It was charged that the Catholic Church was inimical to the arts and sciences, but that it was only necessary to go back to ages in which Protestantism did not exist to show the absurdity of the charge—to examine the authors and their inventions of those days. Even in our own days the students of art go to those glorious old Catholic cathedrals to prosecute their studies and perfect themselves by studying the works of imperishable fame of the old masters.

DISCIPLINE FOR THE POLICE.

The Police Board at its meeting to-night will probably select a man to act as drill sergeant for the force. The board is obliged to detail a member of the force for this duty, as they have no authority and no funds to employ any one in addition to the regular force. As the police force is composed principally of men who have served in the army and navy, there will be little difficulty in finding a man in the ranks competent to act as drill-sergeant.

It seems probable that Private Thos. Hamilton, who was employed as a drill sergeant in the Marine corps before appointed on the police force, will be detailed for that duty. The men will be drilled in the Upton tactics and in a baton exercise. It is doubtful whether muskets will be provided for the force, but in the battalion drill Upton's tactics will be followed. The baton exercise is very similar to the cutlass exercise in the navy, and can be easily learned. At present the force is under no discipline whatever which would enable them to advance in a body upon a mob in the streets.

The excellent discipline of the force in other cities, and the demonstration of the value of a well-drilled force during the late strike, are probably the causes that have led the Commissioners to adopt a drill for the force of this city. It was generally thought, when the matter was first mentioned in the papers, that the board intedded to employ some competent man outside of the force, and through this misunderstanding many applications for the position have been received at police headquarters. It was not known before that there were so many drill-sergeants out of employment.

SETTLING THEIR LOVE AFFAIRS.

Timothy Doyle, a tall white man, in the Police Court yesterday answered the charge of assault and battery on Francis Kernan, a car driver. Kernan appeared as a witness with his left eye badly bruised and his face cut. The difficulty grew out of a dispute over a young lady. Both were enamored of her, and each was trying to get the inside track. Thus an enmity arose between them, and on Tuesday night as Doyle was passing by Nailor's stables, on Q street, Kernan was standing in front of the same, and made the remark that a s— of a b— was in his way.

Shortly after they met at the corner of Seventh and Q streets, and agreed to go across the street to a vacant lot and fight it out. They proceeded to the lot, but returned, without having the combat, to the same corner, where they renewed the quarrel. After a considerable number of words had passed between them, Kernan started to walk off, and was followed by Doyle, who dealt him a blow with some instrument.

To the question by the court as to how Kernan knew that it was Doyle struck him, Kernan replied that he was knocked down, and as he was rising Doyle was about to strike him a second time, when he hallooed for the police, and Doyle ran.

The court imposed a fine of $10 and cost, from which Doyle appealed. Bonds were fixed at $100.

TRAMPS ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The murderer of Stephen Barber, in Belmont, was arrested last night on a stage coach between Dannemara and Plattsburg, and taken to Malone. He has been recognized as a tramp who was in the neighborhood of Barber's house, on Sunday last, the day of the murder. When arrested he had in his possession $22 in money, a revolver, a lot of silver spoons, goblets, and other articles of silver that had been hammered together. The shoes he wore fit the blood marks outside the window of Barber's house. He declined to give any account of himself. He evidently feared that he would be lynched last night, and manifested a feeling of relief when he got inside of jail. He will be taken into the presence of Mrs. Barber to-day for identification. Yesterday afternoon the physicians succeeded in extricating the bullets from Mrs. Barber's head, and strong hopes are now entertained of her recovery. The funeral of Mr. Barber took place yesterday afternoon.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 29.—The Republican nominee for sheriff of this county is out with a card indorsing the workingmen's ticket, they having nominated a full county ticket, and which he says he desires very much to see elected, and shall work and vote for the success of the ticket. There is an uneasy feeling apparent among Democrats at the strength the workingmen are developing in this and the surrounding counties, and large numbers are joining the movement.

BASE BALL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The game between the Hartfords and Indianapolis resulted in a draw, rain coming at the end of the fifth innings. Score—Hartford, 1; Indianapolis, 2. If the game had been played out the Indianapolis club would have won.

POLITICAL NEWS.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND DEPARTMENTS.

THE SUGAR QUESTION AT THE TREASURY

STILL BEING CONSIDERED—A CONFLICT OF OPINION BETWEEN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMISSION AND THE SUGAR REFINERS—DETAIL OF THE QUESTION.

A committee of the Treasury Department, consisting of Assistant Solicitor Robinson, Mr. James, chief of the customs division, and supervising Special Agent Tingle, met yesterday and considered the question of drawbacks upon sugar. As is well known the principle of drawback is based upon the desire of the Government to encourage the manufacture of imported raw material, and for this purpose it allows any person who manufactures the imported article, and desires to export it, to drawback the duties paid at the time of its importation. In the case of sugar the Government allows refiners to receive as drawback the duty, which averages 3.60 cents per pound, for all the refined sugar which is exported to foreign countries.

The object of the present Treasury commission is to determine the question whether the drawback upon refined sugar, which is now fixed at 3.60 cents per pound, shall be reduced or not. The New York custom-house commission, in their report, recommended the reduction of the drawback on refined sugar to 3 cents per pound, while on the other hand the New York refiners have filed a petition at the Department asking that the drawback be left at the rates now fixed. Other refiners in different parts of the country allege that the amount of drawbacks which they receive on refined sugar is not equivalent to the amount of duties paid upon the imported sugar, and they desire the Secretary of the Treasury to make the amount of drawbacks proportionate to the amount of duties paid on sugar at the time of the importation. In other words, they claim that one thousand pounds of refined sugar contain much more than one thousand pounds of brown sugar, and that the Treasury Department should fix the drawback to be received by refiners in exact proportion to the quantity of brown sugar consumed in its manufacture.

The Treasury committee intend to fully investigate this subject, and will, in due time, render a very elaborate opinion upon it. It is well known to the trade that without the drawbacks allowed by the Government they cannot compete with the English and other foreign trade.

In this connection we desire to state that the order of the Department notifying the public that after October all sugars which are artificially colored will be compelled to pay the duty attached by law to such sugar as it would be without such artificial coloring, is intended as a timely warning that after the date above named the sugars referred to, if artificially colored, will be subject to seizure just the same as other articles which are misrepresented with the intention of defrauding the revenue. Until October 1 the Government will collect the same duty on artificially-colored sugar, in proportion to its grade when divested of its artificial dress.

TIT FOR TAT.

OR THE REASONS WHY THIS GOVERNMENT APPEARS INDIFFERENT TO SENDING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION—INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF OFFICIAL VINDICTIVENESS.

The fact that the Government has thus far taken no steps looking to its proper representation at the Paris Exposition next year has led to an inquiry into the matter, the result of which no doubt justifies the delay.

It will be remembered by those who took an active part in the management of our recent Centennial Exhibition that neither the action of the French Government nor the character of the French exhibit was such as the United States had a right to expect. Almost every other country sent special commissioners to the Centennial, selecting for that purpose men of experience and official distinction, while France, on the contrary, for some reason best known to itself, appeared extremely indifferent to the occasion, and intrusted its interests to mere subordinate attaches of the French Legation at Washington.

It was said at the time that one of these persons in particular was extremely obnoxious to President Grant, and so strongly did the President feel on this subject that he at one time refused to accept an invitation to a public dinner in Philadelphia until he was assured that this person would not be present. Aside from this, however, there were many other disagreeable features connected with France's participation in the exhibition, among others an attempt on the part of French exhibitors to import goods apparently designed for exhibition, when in reality they were intended for sale. This led to a restriction upon all exhibitors which would not otherwise have been made necessary.

In view of all these facts, when a formal invitation came from France for the United States to take part in its coming Exposition, Secretary Fish transmitted it to Congress with no recommendations, and afterwards, at the request of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a statement of facts substantially as above.

Congress omitted to take any action concerning the matter before adjournment, and hence no provision has been made. Under ordinary circumstances, the President and Secretary of State might be perfectly justified in appointing a provisional commission, subject to the future action of Congress, but, as matters now stand, the present Administration shares largely the feeling of President Grant's Administration, and is not disposed to assume any doubtful authority in the premises. The matter will, therefore, have to rest in *statu quo* until Congress meets.

THE SITTING BULL BUSINESS

BROUGHT TO A STAND BY A REPORT THAT S. B. HAD CROSSED BACK INTO THE UNITED STATES—FURTHER ACTION SUSPENDED FOR THE PRESENT.

General Terry having arrived in the city, he, together with Secretaries McCrary and Schurz, held a consultation yesterday morning on the subject of the Sitting Bull commission. During the morning, however, a dispatch was received from General Miles, stating that he had received information that Sitting Bull and his followers had left the Canadian territory, and had crossed over into the United States. This, of course, suggested the suspension of further action in the matter, and it was agreed that this Government should communicate through its proper channels with the Canadian authorities, and ascertain if the report regarding Sitting Bull is correct.

It may be stated, however, in this connection that both Secretary McCrary and Gen. Terry are of opinion that Sitting Bull has not left Canada, but that the band of Indians taken for his followers are only a party of wanderers who have been hunting among the mountains, and are on their way to join the main band. Nevertheless the rumor is a pleasing one, if for no other reason than that it affords to this Government opportunity for longer delay in what it regards as a disagreeable piece of business. The public may therefore thank their stars that the everlasting Sitting Bull matter will be dropped from the newspapers for at least a few days.

EXAMINATION OF PERSONAL BAGGAGE

AT THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE—PARTIALITY SHOWN TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS RETURNING HOME—A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM TO BE INAUGURATED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Treasury Department has had its attention called to the negligence in examining the personal baggage of persons arriving at the port of New York from foreign ports, and also to the marked favoritism shown to Americans over foreigners who visit our shores. The custom-house inspectors almost invariably overhaul, in a most thorough manner, the baggage of foreigners, whereas that of Americans is in many instances passed without any examination at all.

It is, of course, a notorious fact that any traveler, who is familiar with the ways of New York custom-house officials, can avoid the annoying process of displaying the contents of his trunks either by giving the inspectors money, or by obtaining, through some friend with influence, a permit from the surveyor or one of his deputies, which operates as an order prohibiting the inspector from examining the baggage of the person who presents it. The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to put a stop to these abuses, and a circular is now being prepared which makes it imperative upon all custom officers, whose duty it is to inspect personal baggage, to make no distinction in carrying out the law, but to examine thoroughly the personal effects of every person arriving from foreign ports. The strict enforcement of the law will deprive the New York custom-house inspectors of an income which has been estimated at an amount far in excess of their regular salaries.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

GEN. SHERMAN TELEGRAPHS THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTING MURDERS BY THE INDIANS OF VISITORS AT THE GEYSERS, AND GIVING DIRECTIONS REGARDING FUTURE ORDERS TO GEN. HOWARD.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday morning from General Sherman:

HELENA, MONT., Aug. 29.

Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

Just back from Benton and shaw. All well. Indians have got across the Yellowstone below the lake and above the falls, killing two parties of visitors to the Geysers, sparing the ladies. Howard has replenished his stores, and is in pursuit. Other parties watch their issue out of the mountains. I will start west for Missoula the day after to-morrow and continue to Walla Walla, but the garrisons here are so small that I will have little escort. Gibbon should be reinforced, and the 3d infantry seems most available. If Sheridan applies and the Secretary of War approves, you may order it to Ogden, Utah, and thence to march north to Montana. After this affair is over Howard will return to Oregon, leaving Gibbon here too weak. I see no signs of danger from the north, but it is apprehended here. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The 3d infantry, suggested by Gen. Sherman to reinforce Gibbon on Howard's return to Oregon, is now under command of Gen. Hancock, and he will be consulted before orders to that effect are given.

A NEW YORK CONTROVERSY,

NOW BEING HEARD AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—THE GRAPHIC COMPANY VS. THE PHOTOTYPE COMPANY AS TO THE CHECK STAMP QUESTION.

The committee consisting of Assistant Secretary French, Assistant Solicitor Robinson and Major Power, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of having and determining the controversy between the Phototype Company of New York, and the Graphic Company of the same place, held a sitting for three hours yesterday morning, and heard the argument submitted on behalf of the first named company against the latter. The Phototype Company ask that the contract awarded to the Graphic Company last spring for the term of four years for the printing of check stamps be set aside on the ground of the illegality of the reward. First, because the Graphic Company indirectly paid $25,000 to the Government for the sake of obtaining the contract, and secondly, because the contract was rendered for four years, which they claim is illegal, as the Secretary of the Treasury had only the power to make the contract for one year. The question is still open, and other arguments are in order.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

DAILY REPORT OF DELIVERIES ON AUGUST 29, 1877.

Delivered this day to Comptroller of the Currency—N. C. notes, $465,000; Secretary of the Treasury—four per cent. consols, $115,000, miscellaneous, $1,460,825; total, $4,020,825. Balance on hand at close of day's work—U. S. notes, $18,017,560; N. C. notes, $43,938,830; four per cent. consols, $198,888,950; four-and-a-half per cent. consols, $1,815,100; miscellaneous, $13,999,900; total, $266,456,760.

NAVAL GAZETTE.

Commander H. P. Cooke, ordered to command the training ship Constitution, at League Island, Pa.; Master Joseph L. Hunsicker, to the training ship Constitution, 1st of September; Master Corwin P. Reese, to the Guard, at New York, 15th September; Boatswain William Long and Carpenter James Burke, to the Guard, 15th September; Assistant Engineer William H. Platt, to examination for promotion, 1st of October next; Captain R. B. Lowry, detached from the command of the training ship Constitution, and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Samuel Belden, from the naval station, New London, Conn., 13th September, and ordered to the Guard, 15th September, as executive; Lieutenant John A. Norris and Master Downes L. Wilson, from the hydrographic office, 13th of September, and ordered to the Guard, 15th of September; Lieutenant Charles P. Perkins, from the hydrographic office, 10th September, and ordered to the Guard, 15th of September; Lieutenant William H. Reeder, from the Powhatan, 31st instant, and ordered to the Hartford, 1st September; Lieutenant Conway H. Arnold, from the Hartford, 31st instant, and ordered to the Powhatan, 1st of September; Lieutenant F. H. Delano, from the Supply, and granted leave of absence for three months; Ensign J. C. Colwell, from the Constitution, 31st instant, and ordered to the Guard, 15th September; Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd, from the receiving ship Franklin, 31st instant, and ordered to the Guard, 15th September; Chief Engine