The National Republican.

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CHAUTAUQUA TO MENTOR.

Popular Enthusiasm for General Garfield Everywhere.

Crowds Embrace Every Opportunity to See the Soldier, Statesman and Patriot.

Departure from Chautauqua Yesterday.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—After breakfast this morning a large crowd assembled in the rotunda of the hotel, anxious to see General Garfield and take him by the hand. A line was formed, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen were received by General Garfield. Afterward there were speeches by Senator Kirkwood and General Garfield. The speech of the general was brief, but eloquent, and he was frequently stopped by the applause. The party then took the special train for their westward trip.

Three cheers for General Garfield were given, followed by three cheers for the next president. The visiting party then made its way through the throng to the boat landing. Here the jubilee singers repeated two or three of the songs that the general had taken the most pleasure in. He thanked them, and in a tone audible only to those close, he said:

The old prophet said "Ethiopia shall stretch his hands to God." I believe God has stretched out his hand to the children of Ethiopia.

There was renewed applause as the boat moved off.

At Lakewood the boat was left, the party stopping a few moments at Lakeview house, where General Garfield met several old acquaintances, who were staying there. No speeches were made. The party were then driven to the railroad station, and the train left at 9:45 a. m. A crowd of several thousand closed around the train when it stopped at Corry. General Garfield was welcomed and introduced in a short speech by Hon. Isaac B. Brown. The general responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I should be destitute of all proper feeling if I did not recognize so cordial and generous a greeting as this. This your speaker tells me is Erie county, and he has properly called this the keystone state. Any man in the world might be proud to be a citizen of such a state. But after all, great as Pennsylvania is, she is not great enough for all the possibilities of an American citizen. It is a still greater thing to be a citizen of the whole republic and feel that you have rights in it wherever the flag floats, from the gulf to the lakes and from ocean to ocean. It is all our country, your country, my country, redeemed by the valor of our people, made illustrious by the patriotism of our fathers and of those who are still with us on the earth. I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this demonstration, and congratulate you upon the beneficence and blessings that our country gives us all.

At Cambridge a short stop was made. Mr. Conger introduced General Garfield, who said he was glad to see the people and would detain them only long enough to introduce Senator Kirkwood, who made a few remarks.

At Saegertown, a very small place, there was quite a crowd with flags and a brass band. The train stopped to take on a committee from Meadville and General Garfield bowed to the people, saying:

I thank you. I salute the flag and you. [Cheers.]

At Meadville the train stopped half an hour for dinner. There was a large demonstration here, the crowd numbering several thousands, and various speeches were made.

WARREN, OHIO, Aug 9.—At Meadville General Garfield was introduced by Hon. Samuel B. Dick, member of congress, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am so near the borders of my old district that I feel very much at home with you. As I have been passing through your town two thoughts have struck me which recalled something to my mind. When I was in Paris at the exposition of 1867, among all the wonderful sights that greeted me there was nothing impressed me so much as two little buildings outside the great exposition building in the inclosure. One of them was an American school-house furnished with all the appliances of education. The other was an American farm-house, plain, cheap and comfortable, that some thoughtful American had put upon French ground. An exhibitor in charge told visitors, among whom were crowned heads, that in our country on every section of land there is a school-house like this that every child can go to without cost, and every man who will go to the western country can for about $500 build himself a farm-house like that, and the government gives him the farm. [Applause.] "Come to our country," he said, "and with your own labor you can make a home, and the nation to which you come will give you the land for your home and educate your children free." [Applause.] These were two sights that greeted me. Inside the building I saw the machinery that was exhibited at the world's fair, the glory of American artisanship, and I said these three things constitute the material, intellectual and domestic glory of our people. Now, when I come into your town I see your venerable college looking down upon us. It is the representative of one of these ideas. I look upon your shops and see your industry representing another, and I see your homes scattered all around us so that you have the trinity of forces that help to make us a great nation and you an intelligent and prosperous people. [Applause.] With these thoughts, I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this great welcome. [Applause.]

Representative Conger spoke for several minutes while the rest of the party ate, the dining-room being surrounded by curious people. There was firing of cannons, music, and much enthusiasm.

AT HOME.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Aug. 9.—General Garfield arrived here this evening and immediately proceeded to his home at Mentor.

A Graceless Scoundrel.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Stephen M. Barbour, who, it is alleged, abducted Annie Pung, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Captain A. C. Pung, from New York on a Fall River steamer, is a Philadelphian, and has lived here all his life. He is forty-five years old, and has a wife and several grown-up children. He is now a cutter in Wanamaker & Brown's clothing establishment. He is a man of some property, and a few years ago carried on very extensive clothing stores on Arch and Ninth streets.

Killed by a Passing Train.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A peddler of milk and vegetables named Schuyler Reeves, well known about Jamaica, L. I., was killed this morning by a train on the New York, Woodhaven & Rockaway railroad as he was crossing the track with his horse and wagon. The horse was thrown on one side with its legs cut off, the wagon on the other and torn to splinters. Reeves' body was almost beyond recognition. He was fifty-six years old and leaves a wife.

Fatal Accident.

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 9.—A private letter received here to-day gives the particulars of a fatal accident which befell William Jones, a prominent farmer of Campbell county, a few days since. Mr. Jones had quite completed threshing his wheat crop, and at the time of the accident was attempting to jump on the thresher bar while it was in motion, when he slipped and fell upon the cylinder. One foot was ground entirely off. Amputation was rendered necessary, from the effects of which Mr. Jones died in a few minutes.

Not the Genuine Benders.

OSWEGO, KAN., Aug. 9.—The old couple supposed to be Bender and wife arrived here from Nebraska this morning and were exposed in the court-house for some hours. Many persons went to see them and dozens who knew the real Benders pronounce these people impostors. The sheriff thinks they will be discharged to-morrow.

Dr. Tanner's Rapid Recovery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Dr. Tanner ate freely of nourishing food to-day and drank a quantity of wine and milk. He is fast recovering from the effects of his fast.

THE ALABAMA COUNT.

A High Moral Duty to Defraud the Black Man of His Vote.

Secretary Sherman yesterday received a letter from one of the leading men of Alabama, of which he furnishes the following extract:

"The late election in this state, as most of us anticipated, was a mere farce. Whatever of decency remained in the democratic party was on this occasion entirely cast aside and frauds the most unblushing and stupendous committed. In many counties where the population was largely colored the republicans did not vote, knowing that their votes would swell the democratic majority. In some counties where we had a county ticket in the field we brought out the full republican strength, and it was in such cases the counting-out was done. In Lowndes county Judge M. Duffield got 3,380 votes, actually voted for him and put into the box, each voter showing his ticket openly and open as he went to the polls. The democratic vote of the county is not over 1,300, and yet they returned a majority of 1,360 against him. In two beats there was an honest count. He carried one by over 100 majority, and the other, which was always carried in former years by the democrats, he carried by four majority. In Scott's beat, Perry county, where tally was kept in like manner, the republicans openly voted over 500 votes and the democrats 40, and this beat returned a democratic majority of 230. These are only 'specimen bricks.' When you apply it to the state you can see how the democrats got their 50,000 majority. I copy from a private letter from Montgomery: 'But such a grand rally of the republicans of the county has not been seen since 1868; such intelligent determination to carry the election on the part of the colored people was never known before. But votes don't count. The election was the biggest fraud you ever saw or heard. The democrats themselves admit it. We know it. It is perfectly useless to make any effort in this state from present appearances. The real fact is, in this state, that the democrats intend to hold the state government at all prices and hazards, and this they regard as their imperative duty. Of course they say if we win in the national campaign it will be so much better, but they look upon Alabama as their country and the United States and the power of the national government as a foreign power and a despotism put upon them against their will or consent.'

"This is the true key to the southern problem. Home rule and states rights mean that no man elected by the votes of black men shall be permitted to hold office in a southern state. They consider it a high moral duty to defraud the black man of his vote."

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

A Grand Display at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 9.—To-night the whole city is decorated in honor of the soldiers' reunion. High street for five miles is almost shaded with bunting. Large oil paintings, 40 by 28 feet, have been placed on top of the capitol representing soldiers sleeping, with camp-fires burning and tents near. In the background is the sea covered with gunboats. Sixty regiments of infantry, eight companies of cavalry and eight associations of ex-soldiers have been assigned quarters. The tents on the fair ground will accommodate 13,000 men. Private Secretary Rogers telegraphed here today that President Hayes will leave Washington to-morrow morning at 10:40 o'clock, via the Pennsylvania Central railroad, arriving here on Wednesday morning. General Durbin Ward will speak on Wednesday, taking the place of General Ewing, who was unexpectedly called to California. The dome of the capitol is lit up to-night.

The Campaign Opened.

BATH, ME., Aug. 9.—The republican campaign was opened here to-night with speeches by Senator Blaine and Hon. Thomas Fitch of Nevada.

RUTLAND, VT., Aug. 9.—Senator Logan delivered a political address to an audience of about 5,000 persons in this town to-night.

Ratification Meeting in Richmond.

[Special Dispatch to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

RICHMOND, VA., August 9, 1880.

The grandest demonstration and the largest mass-meeting ever held in Richmond was held to-night to ratify the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. There was the greatest unanimity of feeling manifested. Senator Joseph Walker, Captain Samuel F. Maddox and others addressed the meeting. There was much enthusiasm, and it was confidently predicted that the state would cast its vote for Garfield and Arthur. A. M. N.

The Struggle in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Aug. 9.—On the twenty-seventh ballot for governor in the democratic state convention the result was the same as heretofore.

Secretary Schurz's Labors.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 9.—Secretary Schurz arrived here to-day and will leave to-morrow with General Crook and Mr. Webb Hayes for Fort Hall, Idaho, the Yellowstone park, the Crow agency (near the park) and Forts Custer and Keogh. He expects to make arrangements to give the Lemhi Indians the Fort Hall reservation. The secretary also expects to arrange a system of roads in the park, making points of interest accessible, and to take steps looking to a grant of leases for building small hotels for tourists. He will also see about setting apart the mountainous portion as a preserve for large game, now rapidly becoming extinct, to arrange with the Crows for the surrender of that part of their reservation containing mines, and to locate Sitting Bull's followers, who have recrossed the line in considerable numbers.

Crime, Murder and Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 9.—The family of Zebuna Tilson, living about a mile from Shutesbury Center, were alarmed about 8 o'clock last night by the sudden appearance of Jarvis Nelson Phelps, a young man of twenty-four years, a son of their nearest neighbor, who was bleeding from several wounds in the chest. He declared that he had shot himself, and had but a few minutes to live, and that he had left the dead body of Sadie A. Grover, his former mistress and the mother of a three-year-old child, in the woods, a short distance away. An alarm was immediately given, and a search proved Phelps' story to be true. Phelps, who has a wife living, formerly lived with the Grover girl until arrested for bigamy and sent to Greenfield jail for a year. His sentence was completed about a year ago, since which he has been endeavoring to get her to live with him again. Her continued refusal and associations with other men is supposed to have excited him to commit the crime. He says he fired four chambers of his revolver into the woman's heart, then coolly reloaded and discharged the seven barrels into his own heart. An autopsy confirms this story substantially. Phelps is still living, but the doctors say he cannot recover. His victim is the daughter of A. J. Grover, a respectable farmer of Turner's Falls.

Maud S. and St. Julien.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Doubts having been expressed it is ascertained to be a certainty that Maud S. and St. Julien will trot here Thursday for a special purse of $2,000, each to beat the best time of trotter or pacer on record.

Mr. Parnell delivered the opening address at a home-rule convention at Newcastle-on-Tyne to-day.

ENGLAND'S ILL-FORTUNES.

The Situation in Afghanistan is Not a Pleasant One.

The Campaign Criticised—Another Defeat Reported—An Agrarian Outrage in Ireland.

Another Defeat in Afghanistan.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Quetta reports that another fight has occurred between the troops retiring from the line of railway upon Sibi and a large body of tribesmen. The troops retired with the loss of ten men killed, the greater portion of their baggage and animals, and the treasury chest containing a lac and a half of rupees. Native reports state that Ayoob Khan is a few miles away on the Arganlab river. It is reported that dissensions are rife in the camp. The Cabulese regiments favor Abdurrahman, while the Heratees wish to retire with their loot. The dead of both armies remain unburied.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A Bombay dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says the tribes in the neighborhood of Khejak pass are occupying the hills about Chaman Choki fort.

A Cabul dispatch to the *Times* says: The whole of northern Afghanistan is fairly quiet, as are also Kohistan, Wardak, Ghilzai and the country around Jelalabad. The ameer's chances of maintaining himself in power have certainly increased by General Roberts' march through the part of the country most hostile to him.

Severe Criticism of the Campaign.

LONDON, August 10.—A Calcutta special to the *Times* says: "The Indian press and the public are unanimous in attributing the British defeat in the first place to General Primrose, and the panic-stricken telegrams sent by him to Bombay are pointed to as further instances of his want of judgment. General Burrows' hesitation in dealing with the wali's mutinous troops at Girishk seems to establish a pretty strong case of incompetence against him. It is doubtful whether General Roberts or General Phayre will reach Candahar first, but there is every reason to hope that one or the other will relieve Candahar by the end of August or the beginning of September. To retire from Cabul at this moment, when in another part of the country our prestige has suffered a severe shock, and to leave on the throne an ameer little better than a puppet, would be taken through the length and breath of Afghanistan as an admission of our weakness. It will require all of the ameer's power and influence to keep the tribes off our retiring army, and the probable consequences of the short-sighted economy which dictates this policy will be that within the next few years it will become necessary to send another army and expend more millions of money in recapturing Cabul. Candahar is the real out-post of India, and if hold with a strong hand would become as wealthy and secure as any province in the Indian empire."

Marquis of Hartington's Explanation.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for India, stated in the house of commons this evening that the government will persevere with the employer's liability, hares and rabbits, burials and savings bank money-order bills. The Indian budget, he said, would be presented on the 17th inst., but the government cannot fix a day for the closing of the session of parliament.

Replying to a question the marquis of Hartington said the government's intention to withdraw from Cabul immediately had been formed before General Burrows' defeat, which does not, according to the opinion of the Indian or home government, justify deferring the withdrawal. "General Stewart," he said, "fully concurs in believing that all objects have been attained, and that a longer stay in Cabul is unnecessary." No information has been received regarding the capture of Chaman Choki by the Afghans.

The government was unaware that Ayoob Khan had any Russian officers with him. It could not be said that the British are retiring from the enemy's country in the face of severe defeat, as Generals Roberts and Phayre are both advancing to meet the enemy.

Attempted Assassination in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A fearful outrage was perpetrated last night near New Ross, Ireland. Mr. Thomas Boyd, crown solicitor for county Tipperary, and his two sons were fired at by a party of assassins armed with guns and bayonets and wearing masks. Mr. Boyd was severely wounded in the arm. One of his sons was shot through the lungs and there are no hopes of his recovery, while the other son received a slight wound in the leg. Three men have been arrested on suspicion of committing the outrage.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Thomas Boyd, who was wounded in the arm by the assassins near New Ross last night, is said to be dying. One of his sons is in a precarious condition.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The tragedy at New Ross was an agrarian outrage.

The Control of the Danube.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Leipzig *Grenzboten*, supposed to be inspired by Prince Bismarck, says a dispute has arisen between Austria and England regarding the navigation of the Danube. Austria, it says, proposes the formation of a permanent commission of the riparian states, under Austrian presidency, for the control of the river between Galatz and the Iron Gates. England is opposed to the plan, urging that such commission should consist only of representatives of the states bordering on the lower Danube. Germany supports Austria.

It should be remarked that the ministerial papers attribute importance to this statement in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's hostility to Austria.

Mr. Gladstone's Movements.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Windsor. He will return to London on Friday and go to Helmburg, Sussex, on Saturday, where he will stay some time at the mansion of Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson Gower, member of parliament for Bodmen, who is a brother of Lord Granville.

Terrible Floods in Silesia.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The *Tagblatt* states that the floods in the district of Ratibor are very serious. Over twenty villages have been destroyed and a loss of many millions of marks has been entailed by the total destruction of the harvest. Four hundred and eighty square miles are under water in Silesia.

French Elections.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "In the second ballots in the elections for councils-general up to the present time thirty-six returns have come to hand. The republicans have elected twenty-six of their candidates and the conservatives ten. The republicans gain nine seats. M. Leon Say, republican, is among the elected."

Died Suddenly.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug. 9.—Colonel Fred Buntley, officer in charge of the national cemetery at this place, died suddenly of heart disease at the cemetery lodge last night. He was transferred from Chattanooga only last July.

A Confederating Railroad.

OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 9.—Information has been received here from Newfoundland that the fishermen have put a forcible stop to the railway surveys and will not permit the work to proceed. It is said on the island that this railroad is part of a scheme to get Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation, and so unpopular is the idea that the people have taken this means of manifesting their dislike of the remotest step being taken toward altering the constitution of the colony.

THE HUDSON TUNNEL VICTIMS.

Efforts Up to This Time Prove Fruitless.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—It was found to-day that the bodies of the men entombed in the Hudson river tunnel could not be reached by means of the coffer dam, and the immediate construction of a caisson was decided upon by the officers and engineers in charge. It is now thought the bodies cannot be recovered in less than four weeks. About $30,000 has thus far been spent in the attempt.

Careless Druggist Held for Manslaughter.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 9.—The coroner's jury in the case of Catharine Monohan, who died from the effects of a dose of Magendie's solution of morphine, given in mistake by Druggist George H. Vanbrunt of Seabright, for Epsom salts, brought in a verdict to-night that death was caused by Vanbrunt's negligence, and asking that he be held for manslaughter. Vanbrunt was accordingly placed under arrest.

Hung Himself from a Bed-Post.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—At 11 o'clock this morning a man registered at Summit hotel, Canal street and the Bowery, as William T. Smith. At half-past 1 o'clock he was found hanging to the headboard of his bedstead. He had tied a stout piece of cord around his neck and then fastened it to the headboard. Every effort was made to resuscitate the man, but without result.

Heavy Robbery of Diamonds.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Henry Schuler, a representative of Noah Mitchell of New York, came to Utica last Friday with a stock of diamonds. He left Boggs' hotel at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and returned at 11 last evening. This morning he discovered that during his absence he had been robbed of diamonds, valued at $15,000. There is no clue to the thieves.

Spinners on a Strike.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Three hundred spinners in the Oswego Falls factories at Fulton have struck. They paraded the principal streets of the village this afternoon and indulged in noisy demonstrations. The strikers demand an increase of ten cents per day. The mills are in a crippled condition, and it is rumored that they will stop running.

The Knights Templars' Conclave.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Preparations for the grand conclave of Knights Templar here next Monday are being rapidly pushed forward. On Monday evening there will be a series of receptions at public halls. On Tuesday the grand street parade of 30,000 knights will take place, and the grand ball in the exposition building will follow in the evening. It is expected there will be at least 100,000 members of the Masonic fraternity in the city during the week and as many more visitors.

Rain, Floods and Crops in the South.

RALEIGH, N. C. Aug. 9.—The rain-fall in all parts of the state within the past ten days has been heavy. The swollen streams have taken away bridges and fences, and have done vast damage to the corn crop. The Cape Fear river rose thirty-two feet, and its fertile lands with their luxurant crops are submerged. The people are still hopeful, as the general prospect for all crops is better than for twenty years. The fine weather throughout the whole spring enabled the farmers to have their crops in good condition for the rains. The cotton crop is the best grown in the state since the war.

The Fight for the Georgia Governorship.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 9.—The democratic convention has been in session five days without much hope of making nominations under the two-thirds rule. The twenty-ninth ballot was unchanged, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow. The majority will not leave Governor Colquitt for any other man that can be named, as no had within twenty of a two-thirds vote of the convention. The matter will be referred to the people with a recommendation from the majority to elect Governor Colquitt in October. All parties will unite upon the electoral ticket, and the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati convention will be indorsed. The party will act in harmony with the national democracy.

The Dominion Pacific Railroad.

TORONTO, Aug. 9.—A special cable dispatch from London to the *Mail* says: Negotiations between the Canadian ministers and English capitalists for the construction of the Pacific railroad are progressing satisfactorily. The announcement in certain Canadian journals that the mission had failed is without foundation. On the contrary, Sir John A. MacDonald and his colleagues are meeting with even a larger measure of success than was anticipated and are confident that an agreement satisfactory alike to the Canadian people and the gentlemen with whom they are in treaty will be arrived at before long. The London papers, with one or two exceptions, have treated the subject fairly. An enormous amount of capital is now seeking investment here and the prospects of a favorable bargain for Canada are excellent. Many leading public men in both parties are helping the Canadians and the imperial government is taking a lively and active, if indirect, part in the negotiations.

Last Hours and Death of ex-Gov. Bigler.

CLEARFIELD, PA., Aug. 9.—Ex-Governor Bigler, who died at his residence here to-day, was in his sixty-seventh year. For a number of years he had been affected with valvular disease of the heart and for the last twelve months greatly enfeebled. For the last three months he has been confined to his room. Although every effort has been made by the best medical skill, he continued to grow worse, and for some time it has been evident to his friends that his recovery was impossible. He bore his sufferings with great resignation, and being fully conscious of his condition he calmly awaited death. Yesterday he was very much oppressed with difficulty of breathing, but passed a comfortable night, and at 7 o'clock this morning gave signs of great prostration, his pulse being almost gone. Rallying again it was thought he might live some hours, but at 8:45 his head fell back, and with a few gasping breaths and without a struggle he passed away as in a gentle sleep. Although unable to converse much he retained full consciousness until almost the last moment. His death-bed was surrounded by his family and many of his personal friends. His body will be deposited in the cemetery at this place on Wednesday at 1 o'clock p. m.

Pacific Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The following were the official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day: Alpha, 5; Alta, 1½; Argenta, ½; Belcher, 2½; Best & Belcher, 9¾; Bullion, 1¾; Bodie, 4½; Belle Isle, 21-32; Bechtel, 1¼; Boston Consolidated, 27-32; Black Hawk, 3-16; Belvidere, 2; California, 1½; Challar, 2; Consolidated Virginia, 3¾; Crown Point, 1½; Consolidated Pacific, 13-16; Caledonia, 7-16; Eureka Consolidated, 15½; Exchequer, 1¾; Gould & Curry, 3½; Grand Prize, 1¾; Goodshaw, 1¼; Hale & Narcross, 3½; Imperial, ½; Julia Consolidated, 7-16; Justice, 21-32; Lady Washington, ½; Mexican, 9½; Martin White, 27-32; Mono, 1¾; Mammoth, 2; Northern Belle, 1¾; Noonday, 3; North Belle Isle, 7-16; Ophir, 7½; Oro, 1½; Overman, 1¾; Potosi, 1¾; Savage, 2½; Sierra Nevada, 1¾; South Bulwer, 7-16; Silver King, 6; Silver Hill, 5-16; Tioga, 1; Tiptop, 7; Union Consolidated, 25½; Yellow Jacket, 4½. May Belle has levied an assessment of 10 cents a share.

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY MILL.

The New Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building.

How Greenbacks are Made—Precautions Against Counterfeiting—Description of the New Structure.

The bureau of engraving and printing is a handsome specimen of architecture, simple, chaste and grand, forming in its red brick as fine a specimen of building as any marble structure in the city. There is a harmony between its solid, simple, massive proportions and the uses to which it is devoted that banishes any regret experienced when one looks for ornamental architraves, Corinthian capitals, clustered columns, groined arches, festooned entablatures or mullioned windows. This building is a temple erected to the purposes of use, and disdains the merely ornamental, with which it has nothing primarily to do. From its deeply-arched doorways and from under its high massive roofs issues that which can always command the ornamental, and the building, like a sentient thing, reposes solidly and stolidly upon a sense of this power. There is something in the aspect of money and of places consecrated to the making or exchanging of money which enforces this idea of severe, unadorned simplicity. That which can be converted into all manner of beautiful things has no need to be beautifull itself. It represents the naked abstract idea of the power of commercial civilization, a civilization which, beyond all others, creates and covets the beautiful, but knowing its power disdains to deceive itself. Money in itself is neither value nor beauty. It is, however, the most exchangeable representative of the one and the most potent creator of the other. Commercial civilization knows this, and with a sense of the fitting, which perhaps was but the prelude to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, makes its coins and currency of the plainest form, and builds its banks and its mints with the least expenditure of ornament. A mint of any more ornate style of architecture than the Doric would offend the sense of the harmonious. It would soon be converted into a casino or a concert saloon. This explains why the Greek, with all his subtlety of perception, never invented a bill of exchange or discovered the laws of compound interest. Hence the Greek was incapable of modern civilization. His mercury was a poet, and in his sharpest transactions strung his lyre to a higher chord than cent per cent.

The bureau of engraving and printing, therefore, is a handsome building—massive not alone with material grandeur, but with promise of crumenal power. As you enter the wide portal in the base of its lofty tower you see from the specimen bricks around you the character of the entire structure. All is clean, neat, simple and unadorned. No strength is wasted in unnecessary display. At the doorway the most courteous of gate-keepers invites you into a neat ante-room, as fresh and clean as a new, crisp bank-note, and hands you a card, on which you write your name and business. Time has a commercial value in all monetary institutions, and you are permitted to see that neither is wasted here. Ere you have sufficiently admired the magnificent specimens of bank-note engraving that hang on the walls, the only ornaments in the room, and which are in strict keeping with the character of the great temple you seek to penetrate, a messenger escorts you to the presence of the master mind, under whose quiet, noiseless, sagacious and thorough supervision this immense establishment runs on with the promptness, the accuracy and the speed of clock-work. A minute or two with him makes you feel as pleasant as you would after an interview with a bank-teller who pronounced your check all right and asks you how you will have it cashed. Then the chief turns you over to the pleasant courtesies of the most agreeable and accomplished gentleman you have met in a long while. *How* beautifully does this escort do the honors of the building only those can tell, who, like THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN's representative yesterday, find themselves enjoying the graceful and inimitable manner in which the mysteries of the building are explained.

THE ENGRAVING DIVISION.

You first enter the engraving department, which is under the charge of Mr. George W. Casilear. There is a net work of green iron railings in this room protecting the artists from the too curious gaze or touch of the visitors. A peculiarity of the building is the great quantity of iron railing in the various rooms, separating the employes from the outside world. It reminds you of notices you have seen somewhere "don't handle." As this room is the artistic one the railing is painted green. You observe also that the floor outside the railing is oil-clothed. This is the utmost concession that can be made to art. There is also in this room the most complete and valuable library on art to be found in the world. It was selected by Mr. Casilear and numbers treasures which would delight alike the bibliopole, the dilettante and the practical business man. In this department are thirty-six employes. There are nine "transfer presses" and four "proof presses," the latter of which are employed to take proofs of each die when it is completed. There are nine engravers here. The first step in the work of the bureau is the engraving in this room of a "die" or "bed-piece." This is done by hand. It requires not merely mechanical skill, but brains. Up to date machines cannot think. Machinery has no imagination and is utterly devoid of fancy. This is inconvenient somewhat, but for the present there is no help for it, and here, at least, brains are supreme. This die is the starting point in all the work, whether it be of internal revenue stamps, checks of whatever kind, United States notes or bonds, or national currency. The design of the die is, of course, engraved, reversed like the negative of a photograph. The "die" is made in the first place of decarbonized or soft steel. When the engraver's work is done it is put into the fire and hardened, the fire restoring the carbon to the steel. After this recarbonization it is put on a soft steel roll and placed in one of the "transfer presses," whose noticeable feature is an immense circular sweep of steel looking somewhat like the great "driving wheel" of a locomotive. The die is placed on the bed of the press and it is rolled backward and forward until the pressure brings out the work of the die on the roll *in relievo*, the die being the intaglio to the roll's relief. The die forms the negative, the roll the positive, speaking photographically. Then the roll is put into the fire and hardened—carbonized, that is to say—and from that roll the plate is made. This is effected by the "transfer process," and not by hand, for this reason: No two men can engrave the same plate with such exactness as to make one the perfect image of the other. The machine, however, does. Such is the penalty of thought. The great Architect of Nature did not work by machinery; hence, no two leaves on the same tree are precisely alike. The same plate is used on every plate of the denominated work, and hence each plate must be a duplicate of the other. The number of dies is immense. Take for example a one-dollar bill. The group in the left-hand corner—Columbus sighting the feathery palms of Guanahani over the long, silvery waste of tropic waters—the vignette of Washington in the centre, the scroll-work of the borders, which are taken from many dies, the letters etc., are each and all the impress of separate dies. The irregular ellipsoid in the upper right-hand corner, with its involuted, serpentine moresque of interlacing and intertwining lines, as well as the same kind of work elsewhere on the note, back and face both, is produced by what is called the "geometrical lathe." This work may properly be designated as falling within the transferer's rather than the engraver's province. Its work is the strongest protection against counterfeiting that has ever been devised. The lathe is automatic in its combination, and a combination of the interlacing lines once destroyed can never be reproduced. Hence a counterfeiter might work at a geometrical lathe for years without hitting that peculiar combination of net-like meshes he wanted to copy. Not every transferer can work a geometrical lathe. It takes years of special labor to qualify him for this service. These separate dies, to recur again to the dollar note, are each made on a separate roll, then all are put on a big "bed-piece" and a roll taken from that. Of course a separate one is required for both front and back of the note.

In the engraving room, but not of it, and, in fact, not of the bureau, are located the stock vaults. In these are kept all the dies, rolls, plates, etc., which are used in the bureau. The vault to the east is called the United States vault, and in it are kept all the various devices used in printing and engraving United States notes, internal revenue stamps, checks of all descriptions, bonds and all manner of government work. The west one is called the national currency vault, and contains all the devices used in national bank-note work. These two vaults contain about 50,000 different pieces of steel. It will be seen therefore that the bureau of engraving and printing has a multiplicity of tools. These tools are all under the control of a custodian with two assistants, appointed by the secretary of the treasury, and responsible only to him. They are distinct from the bureau, and, in fact, are the check upon the bureau. The custodian of the dies cannot issue a single plate for printing without the express authority of the secretary. Mr. George S. Bell is the custodian, Messrs. Charles G. Evans and John A. Webster his assistants.

THE PRINTING DIVISION.

From the first floor you ascend to the third floor, where the printing division holds undisputed sway. This is the largest of all the divisions, and has overflowed the floor appropriated to it, extending to the one above, where are the dressing rooms of the printers and their lady assistants; and to the basement, where is the "surface branch." The whole printing division is under the general supervision of Mr. Ward H. Morgan, the most able and courteous of superintendents. It is subdivided into three branches, the "plate branch," the "wetting branch" and the "surface branch" in the basement. The wetting branch is under charge of Mr. O. T. Edgar. Here the paper is first wetted, then put between "sheets" and pressed, then taken out and shifted—that is to say, the upper sheet is put in the centre, the centre ones on top and bottom, etc.; then it is sufficiently dampened to be issued to the plate-printers. It requires much judgment and skill to get the paper just right for its purposes. If it is too dry the ink will not take a good impression, if too wet the ink will smouch. From this room, where some thirty ladies and gentlemen are employed, the paper is delivered through a large window to the plate-printers.

The plate branch occupies nearly all of the entire third floor. As you stand in the hall and look down the thrice-triple rows of hand-presses the first idea suggesting itself is that of a forest of press-handles. The scene is varied and interesting in the extreme. Over 200 printers and their lady assistants, more than 400 in all, are kept busy as bees. The din is deafening. The heat from the gas-stoves which each printer must use is severe. You gaze through the high iron railings at the men and women within, each too intent upon the work to notice you, and see how greenbacks are quarried in the rough. The division is divided into three apartments by the railings. The object of this is to provide that no man who works on the back of a treasury or currency note shall work in proximity to one who is engaged upon the "tint." This is to avoid all possible collusion. The superintendent of the plate branch is Mr. John R. White, a gentleman thoroughly master of his business and gifted with great executive ability. In the main apartment there are eight rows of presses one way by nineteen the other, and the work is done here is of internal revenue stamps, backs of United States notes, black backs of national currency, "tints" of national currency and the faces of both kinds of notes. The printer inks his plate with a roller, then wipes it off with a "rag" again and again, till the ink remains only in the engraved lines. He then covers his hands with whitening and polishes the plate until it is as smooth and clean as a mirror, except in the lines. He then heats the plate over his gas stove, puts it on the press and draws it back. His assistant puts the sheet of paper on the plate and takes it off when the impression is made. The printer cannot lay on the sheets because, among other reasons, his hands are full of ink. It is very hot work necessarily, and much soap and water are used after the work is done.

The "surface branch" is located in the basement, and in charge of Miss Harriet C. Stickney. There are ten Hoe cylinder presses in this room. All national bank notes have their charter numbers and seals put on by the surface process. At the present time all United States notes have the seals put on by the surface printing. It is claimed that by this process of putting on seals they can neither be rubbed out nor photographed. Every tint of internal revenue stamps is done by this process except tax-paid stamps.

THE NUMBERING DIVISION

is in charge of Miss Annie R. Roe. The notes, after being printed, examined, sealed, chartered and numbers put on, are brought here, numbered, trimmed, separated and packed away ready for delivery, the United States notes to the treasury, the national bank-notes to the comptroller of the currency. An examination is made of the notes after every process, to detect any defect of said process. The numbering is done by machines, and is on the same principle as that of paging a book, only the machines are more delicate and can number up to millions. Eighty-five persons are employed in this room, with sixty numbering machines, four separating and four trimming machines.

THE EXAMINING DIVISION,

in charge of Miss Annie E. Bealle, is on the second floor. All the impressions as soon as printed are counted by "wet counters," then placed on "racks" and put into a "dry-box"—somewhat after the fashion of bricks in a kiln—and when finally dried are taken off the racks, counted and put under hydrostatic presses to have the wrinkles taken out. There are seven of these presses. The impressions are then subject to "press count" then they go to the examiners, who count it carefully and see if it is up to the standard. All defective sheets are thrown out. The binding and perforating division, under charge of Mr. Thomas P. Sparks, is located in the basement. Here all the binding is done.

The work finished and unfinished is put away every day in the "stock division." There is an inner door with two locks, combination, the secret of which is held by the accountant, Mr. Thomas Sullivan, and two combination locks on the outer door and a "time-lock," good for sixteen hours, the combination of which is held by the vault-keeper, Mr. J. W. Moore. The building is really the great "money-mill" of the world.

Another Chance for Senator Davis to "Investigate."

The treasury department is in receipt of frequent letters calling attention to an apparent discrepancy in the statement of the amount of public debt on June 30, as shown by the monthly debt statement and by the analysis of the public debt since 1850, recently issued by the department. The principal of the debt is stated in both correctly as $2,120,415,370.63, and agree, but in the monthly statement the debt less cash in the treasury includes accrued interest amounting to $22,845,547.59. The "analysis" purports to be a statement showing only the principal of the debt.

PERSONAL.

THE president leaves for Columbus, Ohio, to-day. He will return on Friday.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER of Pennsylvania died at Clearfield in that state yesterday.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN has sent a Canadian national hymn to the marquis of Lorne.

GENERAL ROBERT SCHENCK is reported to be gradually sinking under bright's disease. He is in Vermont.

MARSHAL MCMAHON is now said to be sound both in purse and brain. The contrary stories were coined by Paris gossips.

MR. BARTON GARROTT, a well-known citizen of Burkittsville, Md., died Saturday last of paralysis, aged seventy-eight years.

MISS MARY BINNEY BANKS, daughter of General N. P. Banks, will be married in Waltham, Mass., on the 12th of August to Mr. Paul Stirling.

THE London *Truth* praises as the new American beauty Miss Parsons, who appeared at the recent bachelors' ball in the Albert Grant Kensington mansion.

EX-DISTRICT-ATTORNEY REED of Chicago is here endeavoring to procure a pardon for Ex-Postmaster Arthur, who has been convicted of embezzlement but not yet sentenced.

HON. GEORGE C. GORHAM, after spending a few days at Orkney Springs with his family, will enter the canvass in Maine, where he will remain a few weeks and then go to Indiana.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE, accompanied by his wife and daughter, will pass a week as the guest of ex-Governor Smyth at Manchester, N. H., and will afterward visit the mountains.

IF the expected royal baby of Spain is a boy his title will be "Prince of Asturias," if a girl, it will be "Infanta of Spain." The idea is that this is a notice that the sal