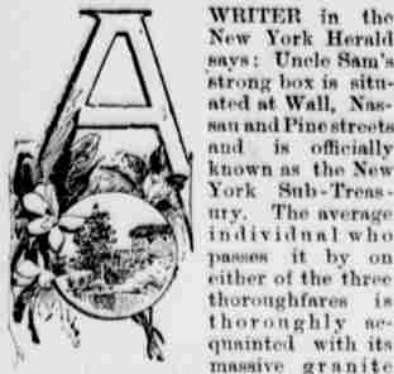


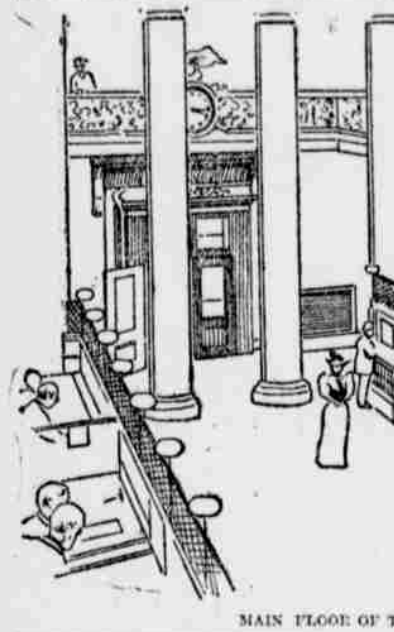
# A TREASURE HOUSE.

THE UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY IN NEW YORK.

Two-Thirds of the Financial Operations of the Government Are Transacted There—How Its Business is Done.



WRITER in the New York Herald says: Uncle Sam's strong box is situated at Wall, Nassau and Pine streets and is officially known as the New York Sub-Treasury. The average individual who passes it by on either of the three thoroughfares is thoroughly acquainted with its massive granite walls, huge columns and severely classic style of Grecian architecture. Half way up the long flight of stone steps which communicates with the main entrance in Wall street stands a bronze statue of Washington of heroic size, keeping watch and ward, as it were, over the vast treasure within.



MAIN FLOOR OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

Upon the same site in 1789 and for a score of years later was Federal Hall, standing upon the balcony of which the Father of His Country took the oath of office as the first President of the United States. The building, therefore, rests upon historic ground, which lends to it a double charm and connects the present with the past. Washington no doubt had an abiding faith in the destiny of his country, and believed that it would attain an important place among the nations of the earth, but never, it is safe to assume, did his mind picture the transformations that have come to pass over the site of the old colonial hall within the brief space which separates his generation from the present.

Then the country was emerging from the effects of a devastating war and was without a revenue or public credit. Now its resources are boundless, and its credit, unshaken by a financial storm, stands pre-eminent among the nations of the earth. On the site where in 1789 the infant Republic was launched forth upon an unknown and untraversed sea, without a penny in its coffers, stands its treasure house in which is stored wealth beyond the dreams of avarice or the combined fortunes of Croesus of old or Monte Cristo of modern times.

Within the gray granite walls of the New York Sub-Treasury are transacted two-thirds of the entire financial operations of the United States Government. In 1892 its receipts were \$1,259,730,581.30 and its disbursements were \$1,279,579,904.24. This would have shown a deficit but for the fact that the Sub-Treasury had a small balance of \$138,072,240.63 left over from the year before, and hence a year ago last June, when the balance was struck, the Government found that it had stored in its New York treasure house the neat sum of \$118,232,977.69 to begin the work of the fiscal year of 1893. It is difficult to conceive of one hundred and eighteen million and odd hundred thousands of dollars in coin and bills, and yet at the Sub-Treasury this is a trifling amount, and has frequently been exceeded by a hundred or two millions more.

The building fairly groans under the weight of gold and silver and heaps of copper and nickel and huge stacks of

with wealth. The very air seems impregnated with an odor of riches. In one instance this amounts to an embarrassment, for in the case of the silver dollars, forty millions of which are stored in a series of vaults in the basement, the heavy iron lattice work and huge steel bars are bulging out of place under the enormous pressure of 1200 tons of silver, for \$1,990,000 of silver weighs thirty tons, and \$10,000,000 is the burden of the vault.

Under ordinary circumstances the Sub-Treasury handles very little coin. The metal lays stored away in the vaults in neat canvas bags, \$5000 in each one containing gold and \$1000 in each bag of silver. At the present time, however, all this is changed. The Government has suspended the issue of gold certificates against deposits of that metal, the free silver dollars are exhausted, and only those secured by silver certificates remain in the vaults; the Clearing House balances are settled in actual coin, gold is coming in and going out, is weighed and counted, and the passer by in Nassau street at the corner of Pine hears all day long the clink and clatter of metal.

At any time a visit to the Sub-Treasury is interesting, but it is particularly so now. Walk up the long flight of stone steps leading from Wall street to the main entrance of the building any morning after 10 o'clock, pass by the guardian statue of Washington and between the huge granite columns which support the projecting roof, and you enter a cool, lofty counting room.

Standing at the main entrance between two supporting granite columns similar to those outside, the view is unobstructed to the Pine street, or rear, entrance of the building. Before another step is taken the visitor becomes at once aware of the over-

Sub-Treasury building knows full well its massive exterior. Its full strength, however, is not apparent until after a careful scrutiny of the interior. The building itself was constructed for the purposes of the Custom House in 1832 and used as such until 1832.

Strong as it was originally it was, in remodeling, made absolutely impracticable. A board of United States army officers were entrusted with the work, and as it stands to-day it contains many features of a fortress. The walls in the basement are eight feet thick and are built of solid granite blocks. No part of the walls anywhere are less than four feet through. All the partitions between the rooms are of masonry. The ceilings are concrete, all the floors are of stone or metal and the various doors are of steel plate.

The treasure is stored in five principal vaults, three of which hold the greater proportion. These are the gold vault, the note vault and the vault in which is stored the silver dollars. The first two are on the main or rotunda floor, while the other is a huge cavern in the cellar of the building. The vaults on the main floor are bombproof and burglar proof and proof against everything else, short of a general cataclysm. That in the cellar is equally so. The walls of the vaults are eight feet thick, and masonry encases them on all sides, saving where the entrance doors pierce through. The ceilings of the upper vaults are about twelve feet in height and the dimensions perhaps twelve by fourteen feet.

**A Pest of Western Farms.**

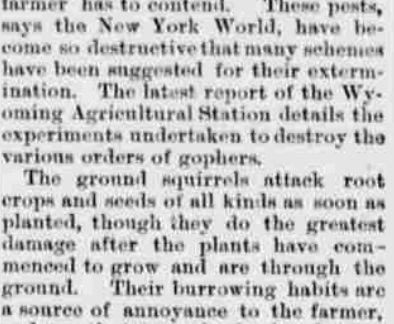
To the order of animals known as Rodentia, or gnawers, belongs the ground squirrel, or gopher, one of the numerous enemies against which the farmer has to contend. These pests, says the New York World, have become so destructive that many schemes have been suggested for their extermination. The latest report of the Wyoming Agricultural Station details the experiments undertaken to destroy the various orders of gophers.

The ground squirrels attack root crops and seeds of all kinds as soon as planted, though they do the greatest damage after the plants have commenced to grow and are through the ground. Their burrowing habits are a source of annoyance to the farmer, and greatly injure the land. In this respect gophers resemble the prairie dogs, their burrows being close together so as to form towns.

While the gophers are fond of seeds and have a particular weakness for carrots, sugar beets and roots of all kinds, they also attack fruit trees. The latter suffer so much from their depredations that a California orchardist suggests tying newspapers around the trunks of the trees in such a way that when the squirrels attempt to pass over the paper its rattling will frighten them away.

The plan of drowning these pests out of their burrows has also been tried. But this is a tedious method and water is not always procurable. Strychnine or some other poison mixed with grain has been used with considerable success. But the danger attendant on this method is great, as stock, poultry and wild birds are liable to eat the poisoned grain as the squirrels.

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CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL.

As the result of a number of experiments, the station advises the use of bi-sulphide of carbon. The method of applying it is to take a ball of cotton about the size of an egg, thoroughly saturate it with bi-sulphide of carbon, throw it into the burrow and close the opening with some earth. The bi-sulphide of carbon evaporates rapidly, and being heavier than the air, soon fills the burrow and smothers the squirrels. A pint of the fluid is sufficient to treat twenty burrows.

Bi-sulphide of carbon is good also for prairie dogs, rats, ants and any kind of vermin. A caution in its use is, however, necessary. The liquid is highly inflammable, and should never be brought near fire or any kind of light for fear of an explosion.

According to ancient custom the Queen of England has forwarded to the Lord Mayor four fat bucks from Bushey Park and to the City Sheriffs three bucks. This usage had its origin in the times in which the city had rights of hunting in the royal forests and parks. Similar presents are made in due season in January of each year.



The Little One's Guardian Angel.

Aunt, have I a guardian angel? "Certainly, my dear. I am your guardian angel!"—Fleur-de-Bleuet.



# SOLDIERS' COLUMN

ONCE AGAIN IN GRAND REVIEW.

Halting, limping, bending o'er, Heroes of the days of yore 'Neath the flag you bravely bore March in grand review once more.

Grant is missing, so is Meade, Sheridan and warlike Steed, Sherman, Hancock, ah, indeed, Many others who did lead

Where the whistling shot and shell Sounded as a funeral knell, As the columns with a yell Charged and fought and fought and fell.

Logan, with his eye of might, Custer, with his saber bright, Hooker, with his summit fight, And o'er all the God of Right.

Formed a phalanx that the foe Strove in vain to overthrow, And our stambled glory glow As with footsteps weary, slow.

Those who once wore Heaven's blue, Fought the fight, and won it too, Marched down the avenue Heroes loyal, soldiers true.

Stripes of crimson midst the white, Stars of glory crowned with light, Azure of high Heaven's might In the battle cloud of night.

Those men from their workshops came, Not then of age, no, nor lame, That in holy Freedom's name They might in the battle's flame

Hold thee floating overhead, Hold thee o'er their comrades dead, Hold thee though the field was red, Hold thee till each eye had fled.

Hold thee in the charge of given, Hold thee though by bullets riven, Hold thee floating, never driven, Hold thee as the Lord holds Heaven. BUD BELL in National Tribune.

# CRAWFORD'S ESCORT.

A Forgotten Message and a Fighting Brigadier.

"WATSON, you are ordered to report for duty at Headquarters, mounted, right off," said Orderly Ed. Negus to me one morning directly after breakfast. So in a very brief space I rode up to Headquarters and reported to Gen. Crawford. He gave me a verbal message to Brig-Gen. Cooper, at York. I think we were then at Little Washington. Anyway, I was told it was 23 miles, and told which road to take.

I was several hours on the road and to this day I can't see how it was that I escaped being gobbled by Moseby's men, as it was right in the heart of their territory and I had most of the road to myself.

I had received letters from home a short time previous and all the way over I was thinking of the dear ones there, and, in fact about everything except the message I was bearing.

I reached the camp of General Cooper's Brigade and rode up to his tent and dismounted, leaving my horse with the sentry. I entered the General's tent, made my salute, and found him busy writing. He raised his head and stopped to receive my message, when what was my consternation to find that I had forgotten the message. Vision of being hauled over the coals by the terrible Gen. Crawford filled my brain. What wouldn't he do to me! All this while the General sat there looking at me.

"Well," said he "what is it?"

Said I, "I had a message for you from Gen. Crawford, over at Washington, but I can't for the life of me remember what it was."

"You had better go back and get him to write it down."

"Yes," said I, "that's all there is to do."

I saluted and started for my horse. With my foot in the stirrup just ready to mount, just as I was about to spring the message flashed back in my brain and back I dashed into the tent and rattled it off, to the General's surprise and amusement.

"You had better get it on paper next time, my son; you just saved yourself from a pretty awkward scrape."

"I believe you," I replied, "for Gen. Crawford is the cross-est Brigadier we have and I don't know what he would have done."

I was directed to wait around Headquarters until he could write a reply, which on account of some reports would take some time. While I was lounging about I saw a Corporal's guard bringing an intoxicated man toward the General's tent. He was a fine looking specimen of humanity, a blacksmith by trade, belonging to the same village and regiment that Gen. Cooper had and he had insisted upon being brought before the General when arrested for disorderly conduct.

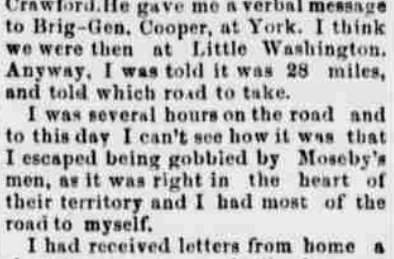
As soon as he caught sight of the General he cried: "Now Jim you don't mean for me to go down to the guard house do you?"

"I certainly do if you don't behave yourself," replied Gen. Cooper.

With that the drunken man struck at the General with his fist to the horror of the Corporal and his guard, who threw themselves upon him while the General shouted:

"Get out of the way Corporal; I can whip him myself if I am a Brigadier General."

But there was no trouble after all and in a little while I departed on the back track with a message written this time.—E. M. WATSON in National Tribune.



CRISP AND CASUAL.

TURKS believe that women have no souls.

EUROPEAN railroads stretch 142,683 miles.

PIGEONS were employed in the mail service in Bible times.

BY the emancipation proclamation 3,895,177 slaves were freed.

FULLY 80 per cent. of Russian and Serbian soldiers are unable to either read or write.

THE amount of money held by various London banks is not far short of \$1,150,000,000.

A ONE-ARMED resident of Yoncalla, Ore., built a house twenty-four feet square without assistance.

A LARGER portion of children survive their first year of existence in Dublin than in any one of the twenty largest towns of England and Wales.

THE Stonehenge monument consisted, when entire, of two circles and two lines, the outer circle being composed of sixty stones, each from thirteen to twenty feet in height.

THE first sea-going vessel of aluminum is being constructed in the dockyards of the Loire. It is a cutter which would weigh, if made of the usual materials, 4,500 tons, instead of its actual weight of 2,500 tons.

# ROBBING THE GOVERNMENT.

A device frequently practiced by persons who wish to defraud the Government is called "sweating" gold coins. The trick is an old one, and was once so commonly practiced in England that it was made a capital offense, and many a poor fellow has paid for his greed with his life. The custom there was to shake a large number of gold coins in a bag for some time, letting them thus wear each other away. The bag would then be burned and a nugget of gold found in the ashes.

At present cheaters of the government employ a swifter and more modern method for removing gold. By means of an electric battery a very small amount of gold is transferred from a coin to a piece of platinum. Of course, the amount thus removed must not be enough to alter the appearance of the coin, and it takes many coins and much work before the fraud can be made profitable to the perpetrator. In those parts of the country where banks do not have the intricate machinery necessary to detect this fraud the sweating of gold is quite commonly practiced.

# THE ENGLISHMAN AGREED.

Landlord Summer Hotel—There's one thing you'll find, your lordship. We Americans like pluck wherever we see it.

Lord Chumley (with his thoughts on the figures of the bill he has just paid)—A—yes; I believe you, sir, I believe you.

# KEYSTONE STATE COLLINGS.

MADE AN AWFUL ATONEMENT.

A WATCHMAN CAUSES A COLLISION AND THEN KILLS HIMSELF.

ALLENTOWN—Becoming excited over the problem of handling two freight trains over a grade crossing, Watchman Thomas Baer gave the wrong signal this morning at Catasquas, which resulted in a collision between a Lehigh Valley coal train and the Crane Iron Company's shunting engine, with 20 oil and coal cars. The Lehigh crew jumped and saved their lives. Joseph Ray, engineer of the Crane freight, was instantly killed, and Herbert James, engineer of the Lehigh Valley train, was fatally injured. Watchman Baer, realizing his responsibility, walked home, secured his revolver and shot himself dead.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD ENDED.

RELEASING—At Monday's session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod a committee was appointed to make arrangements and devise means for the erection of a home for aged and worn-out ministers. The report of the statistical secretary shows that in Central Pennsylvania Synod there are 46 ministers, 87 churches, with a valuation of \$419,320. The membership is 8,784, a net gain of 244. Last year there were 690 accessions. There are 71 Lutheran and 22 Union Sunday Schools, with 1,297 officers and 10,870 scholars. During the year there were raised for pastoral support and local expenses \$42,840; for benevolence, \$8,320; by the Sunday Schools \$7,391. The Synod then adjourned after a 10 days' session to meet at Lewistown next September.

DOUBLE DROWNING.

MONONGAHELA CITY—By the capsizing of a skiff in the Monongahela river at this point, Neal Roy and Louis Nirohr, glass workers were drowned. In company with a number of young men, some of whom were under the influence of liquor, they were crossing the river and attempted to change seats, thereby upsetting the craft. Roy leaves a wife and two children.

ARBOR DAY OCTOBER 20.

HARRISBURG—Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer has issued a circular naming Friday, October 20, as autumnal Arbor day.

JOHN TUNNER, a tramp, discovered a kettle filled with gold pieces buried under a tree on Six Mile Run, Beaver county. He took the money to industry. There he bought a flat boat and when last seen was drifting down the river with his treasure.

WILLIAM CUMMINS, of Westmoreland City, while working in the mines was killed by a fall of slate. About the same hour his son James fell from a tree, and it is feared sustained fatal injuries.

HENRY DYBLE, of Pittsburgh, climbed a chestnut tree near New Bedford. He fell, and his clothing catching on a limb, held him fast, head downward. He was nearly dead when found.

THOMAS and John Ackleson undertook to drive across the Panhandle road's tracks near Hutter in advance of a train. John and both horses were killed.

A TRACT of 800 acres, near Franklin, has been selected as the site for the State Home for Feeble-Minded Children. The ground will cost \$24,000.

The commissioners of Fayette county are objecting to the size of the sheriff's wash bills for the jail inmates.

BENJAMIN TENNIS, the murderer of 3-year-old Agnes Cooper Wright, was sentenced at Harrisburg to be hanged.

The advance of the toll rate on the bridges at Beaver Falls from 1 to 2 cents has excited much opposition.

BEAVER COUNTY coal operators have reduced their miners' wages 2 cents per car of 20 bushels.

The Shenango Valley Steel mill at New Castle started up with a force of 300 men.

HENRY FLAGLE was fatally injured by a fall of slate at Greensburg.

Two inches of snow fell in Wayne county, on Saturday.

# WIVES OF FAMOUS MEN.

GARRICK married an Austrian dancer named Veigel. During his whole married life the twain were never separated for a single day, and when he died she retained an idolatrous affection for his memory.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR courted Matilda by pulling her off her horse in sight of her father's castle and thrashing her with his horsewhip. She married him, convinced that he must be a very brave man.

PASQUIER had a scolding wife, but remembering that "a scold's speech is nearly the exercise of her lungs," he scolded back again with great success, and, as he humorously says, "had peace by constant war."

The married life of Mars, the soprano, was embittered by the conduct of her husband, a violinist, who was said to be in a state of intoxication partial or intoxication complete for over twenty years.

JOHN WESLEY, after publishing a treatise advising celibacy for the clergy, married a widow named Vizzello, who, after years of unhappiness, left him, carrying off his manuscripts. He never recalled her.

THE typical case of marital confidence, contrasted with infidelity, is that of Bellarius and Antonina. Her infidelities were innumerable; his confidence was unbending, and as with a spell she ruled him to the last.

THE famous Rev. Andrew Bell had a virago who left him and then devoted her time to abusing him by mail. She once addressed a letter to him: "To that Supreme of Rogues, who looks the Hangdog that he is, Doctor Andrew Bell."

SIR THOMAS MORE undertook to educate his wife and obliged her to practice music. She hated music, but for some time complied with his wishes, then rebelled, and upon his death hanged him so successfully that he found the Tower a comfortable refuge from her tongue.

A Book Bound in Gold.

In the jewel house of the Tower of London there is a book bound throughout in gold, even to the wires of the hinges. Its clasp is two rubies set as opposite ends of four golden links.

The King of Tobacco States.

Kentucky produces the most tobacco—253,900,000 pounds. The total product of this country last year was 658,795,000 pounds, valued at \$43,000,000. About the same amount was produced in Europe.

# LATEST LEGAL LORE.

ENACTMENTS OF THE LATEST LEGISLATURE IN FOUR FORMS.

Interesting Pointers For Corporations, Criminals and People.

The pamphlet laws of 1893, containing the acts of the last legislature, have just been issued. It is only now that a general knowledge of the new laws can be gained, as until the books are printed there is no collection of the legislative acts.

Now the lawyers can examine the laws at their leisure and begin to discuss how much the course of legal procedure in various lines will change on account of recent acts.

The newly bound volume of 1893 is a trifle larger than those of the past few years. It contains many important enactments, some that are not so important, and then there are others which will not have any apparent effect in any way on the public. So far as public interest goes the acts range from the Baker's tailor law which notoriously affects every citizen of the state, down to the modest little enactment which prescribes what kind of butter jail birds shall eat.

An attorney examined the new law for the benefit of the "Lumber Leader" and pointed out a few of the more interesting acts. First among them is the Baker's ballot law, which, however, has been so well straddled all through the State that repetition of the amended law is unnecessary.

A law that has not drawn much attention to itself as yet, but which will have far-reaching results of an important nature, was that which permits the increase of the capital stock of all corporations to \$30,000,000. This applies to all corporations for profit and the increase is to be allowed in spite of limitations in earlier acts, either special or general.

Verdicts of second-degree murder mean something more serious now than before. The maximum penalty has been increased from twelve years to twenty. This may not dispense the criminal class, as juries may feel less disposed to find first degree verdicts when second degree will put a man away for so long a time. The maximum penalty for manslaughter remains at two years.

Another interesting criminal enactment relates to children. It provides that no child under 16 shall be placed with adults in any cell or courtroom, nor in any vehicle for the transportation of prisoners. It is also provided that trials must take place in a room separated from that where adults are tried, and a separate docket of the proceedings must be kept.

What may be classed as a supplement to the oleomargarine law is the enactment forbidding any charitable or penal institution from furnishing anything but genuine butter to its inmates. If any warden or steward shall knowingly violate the law he shall become liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. Anyone who sells or offers to sell is liable for the same penalty.

A law that makes the progress of woman's rights movement is the new married woman's property act. It provides that married women may make contracts the same as when single, and their rights are in all respects the same, except that they may not become accommodation maker or indorser, and may not sign a deed without their husband's consent. They may sue and be sued in their own name.

The law relating to the board of assessors in second class cities has been altered and may work a change in the next triennial assessment.

The downfall of the turnpike road is suggested by an act forbidding the establishment of toll gates in boroughs.

An echo of the Home Reading is found in the appropriation for the benefit of Albert M. Luther Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, who was afflicted with typhoid at Homestead and was paid for the time he was sick.

A law that will interest secret society men is that which provides for the incorporation of secret fraternal societies. Heretofore the organizations might have been incorporated as beneficial societies, but now they can be organized from the start as secret societies.

Young men about to get married ought to know that the price is higher than it was before the legislature met. The new fee bill allows the squire a fee of \$5—an increase of \$2.

A cursory glance through this latest acquisition to legal libraries failed to develop much more of interest, and the examination was given up until some of the points arise in suits.



WHERE THE TREASURY NOTES ARE KEPT.