

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY

HOW HE MAKES, ISSUES AND CANCELS CURRENCY.

Over \$900,000,000 of His Paper Always Outstanding—Its Manufacture, Checks and Safeguards, and Final Destruction.

Maurice L. Muhleman, cashier of the Sub-Treasury, is an expert on Uncle Sam and his money matters. Mr. Muhleman has been the chief, next below the Assistant Treasurers, in New York for years, and a Sun reporter asked him the other day for an interview as to all the wrinkles as to how our money is made, how much has been issued in a given time, and all of the details of the money-making machine of the United States Government. Mr. Muhleman replied: "I observe an article going the rounds of the papers relative to the issue and redemption of Bank of England notes. The number of notes cancelled daily is given at 50,000, and it is regarded as quite a large figure. But Uncle Sam, in the management of his paper money, cancels a good many more notes daily. It is quite probable that the number of notes destroyed daily has reached 200,000, since the average during 1893 was over 190,000, estimating 300 working days to the year. Our office here in New York alone has sent to Washington as high as 170,000 notes in one day. Of course these notes are replaced by a like or larger number, and so the issue department handles an equal volume of notes.

"During the fiscal year 1894 the number of notes of all kinds issued amounted to over 56,000,000, of an aggregate value of \$41,000,000. To accomplish this tremendous issue of paper and its redemption when it has done its work among the people requires the labor of many hands and the exercise of great care. First the paper, like that of the Bank of England note, is of a special kind, and made only for the Government, at the mills of Crane & Co., Pittsfield, Mass. Only clean linen rags are used, and the distinctive fibre is put in as it is made. For a while this fibre was not used, but it was found advisable to have it restored. A Government representative is stationed at the mill and sees that no paper of this kind is made except for the United States; to do this he has, of course, full supervision. The paper is turned out in sheets of a size to permit the printing of four notes on each. About 14,000,000 sheets were, therefore, required in the past fiscal year. These are forwarded after count from the mill to the Treasury Department, where they are counted and from time to time delivered to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the notes are printed from plates kept in the vaults.

"The Treasurer of the United States estimates from time to time what denominations and amounts of notes he needs, and the Comptroller of the Currency does the same for the notes of national banks. The paper is then issued to the printers, who receipt for the number of sheets and the plates they are to use.

"From this point onward the sheet begins to be treated somewhat as if it were actually money. The printing press contains an automatic numerical register recording the number of notes printed. A strict count is kept as the sheets pass through the various stages of wetting down, back printing, drying, face printing, pressing, numbering, and delivery to the Treasurer's office, where finally the seal of the Treasury is placed upon the notes, and the four notes are separated, arranged numerically, and put up in packets of 100 notes, these in bundles of 1000, and shipping packages of 4000 notes.

"A general record by the numbers of the notes is kept, showing to which Treasury office or bank they are first issued; but no record of redemptions by numbers is kept, excepting in the case of redemption of fragments.

"The Bureau of Engraving and Printing employs about 1350 people, but a large part of this force is employed on the work of printing internal revenue stamps. It is estimated that the cost of printing notes and stamps is \$25 per 1000 sheets, say two and one-half cents a sheet; for notes the expense is considerably above this, as stamps are printed on only one side. Probably notes cost from four to five cents a sheet, or about one cent apiece.

"The national bank notes are delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency, who turns them over to the banks for signature by the officers and issue. The Government notes when shipped to a Sub-Treasury are paid out in exchange for larger ones or for

Government payments; and, when they have become defaced or torn they generally find their way into banks from which the great bulk of old notes are received for redemption.

"As might be inferred, the handling of such a large volume of money is circumscribed by a great many checks and safeguards. The notes when finished are packed and placed in a large vault and held 'in reserve,' each kind and denomination being stored separately and packages properly labeled and arranged according to the numbers of the notes. It is desirable that the notes be 'seasoned' six or eight weeks to permit the ink to dry thoroughly. Well-seasoned notes last longer under the same amount of wear and tear than those issued at once. Of course an accurate record is continually kept of the stock on hand. The daily deliveries by the Printing Bureau and the withdrawals for issue are supervised by the officers representing the several offices interested. The Register of the Treasury, whose name appears on the notes, is as much interested as is the Treasurer to see that not more than the proper number of notes is issued; and the Secretary of the Treasury is equally interested to see that the laws limiting the issues are properly observed.

"To illustrate this especially, the law provides that there shall be no more than \$346,681,016 of United States notes (or greenbacks) outstanding, so that the officers are permitted to issue daily only the exact amount which is cancelled and destroyed each day. Therefore the same officers must be satisfied as to the amount redeemed daily. When the Treasurer's force of counters has concluded the count and assortment of a day's receipts of notes, these are put in half longitudinally—after cancellation—one-half going to the office of the Secretary, the other half to the office of the Register, where the notes are recounted, then a proper certificate is made out by representatives of the several offices, and destruction follows and is again certified to. Notes are now destroyed by being macerated or ground into pulp with certain chemicals.

"Unlike the notes of the Bank of England, our notes which come back to the Treasury in a condition fit for further use are again issued. Thus it is estimated that the average life of notes is about three years. The ones and twos have shorter, but the hundreds, five hundreds, and one thousands much longer, lives.

"The Government issues at present three kinds of paper money: United States notes, or greenbacks; silver certificates, representing silver dollars on deposit, and Treasury notes, authorized by the law of 1890. No new issues are really made now; only reissues; substituting new for old notes, and small for large denominations, or vice versa. Gold certificates were issued up to April 15, 1893; since that date, under the law of July 12, 1882, none are issued, nor reissued, the gold reserve having fallen below one hundred millions, at which point the limit under the law was reached. These gold certificates represent gold actually on deposit and payable on demand. There are now about \$66,000,000 of these outstanding.

"Uncle Sam treats his many relatives quite fairly as to mutilated paper money. If three-fifths or more of the note is presented, he will pay full value for it; on less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, he pays one-half the face value; if by chance a portion of the note is totally destroyed by fire or otherwise, he will pay the full value, if, with the remnants, the unlucky nephew will send him an affidavit showing the facts and containing a certificate of good character."

An Old Boundary Stone.

The old marble monument which has stood on the sea coast near Tia Juna since 1849, marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, is in the city undergoing a redressing, to remove the evidence of the work of the relic-hunters, who have chipped the monument until it is almost unrecognizable, says the San Diego (Cal.) Union. After being cut down about two inches all around, it will be relettered and set up again, with a fence of steel pickets around it. The pickets will have sharp points sticking in like a shark's teeth, and the relic-hunter getting in will be likely to stay until some officer can catch him and send him to the penitentiary, as the new statutes provide.

The German newspapers are severely criticising the Kaiser for dining with ex-Empress Eugenie. They say that it was not showing a proper respect for the French republic.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

BEEES AND FRUIT.

Because honey bees sting, people who don't like them and are disliked by them often accuse them of sundry misdoings. Among these it is claimed that bees will sometimes injure ripe fruit. To determine whether this accusation is deserved or not an experiment was tried. A quantity of damaged fruit was placed on a table in the open air, and many bees from neighboring hives were quickly attracted to it. After they had gotten fairly to work upon it the damaged fruit was removed and sound fruit put in its place. In a few minutes the bees had all abandoned the table. Most of the damage charged to bees is done by birds, ants, wasps and hornets, but the honey bee is not able to injure sound fruit.—Courier-Journal.

COLOR OF HORSES.

"A great deal of importance is attached by expert horse buyers to the color of horses, particularly with regard to their legs," said a Western stockman. "The best horses I have ever known had their feet and legs marked with white. It is proverbial that sorrel and chestnut horses with white upon their legs are good natured, while horses of the same color without a dash of white are often found to be unsafe animals. Many people think that the parti-colored horses belonging to circuses are selected for their oddity, but they are really chosen on account of their gentleness and docility. It is said that a black horse cannot stand the heat, and white horses have been pronounced as unsuited to cold. The physiognomy of horses is also much regarded. If he is full and broad between the eyes, he is supposed to have superior sense and to be easily trained, but if he has a sharp, narrow face, be careful how much you trust him."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

COLORING BUTTER.

There is no deceit or dishonesty in coloring butter, any more than in dyeing silks or woolen cloths to suit the fancy or taste of the purchaser. If people like yellow butter, and they seem to do so, it is a perfectly proper act to supply them with the "painted" butter, as it is sometimes called. It is a mistake to think that the butter of a Jersey cow is always of the high color believed to be a special attribute of these cows. The butter made on fresh grass is the standard color of the best quality, but most of the Jersey butter is colored, even in the summer. A really good cow, however, will yield yellow butter in the winter, when fed on clover hay and corn meal, while corn fodder and bran or oats will give a lighter shade. The best dairymen color their butter, and that at the Chicago test was colored, but it seems a farce that the color of the butter made was counted at ten points in the scale of excellence, when it was artificial. The true test should have been butter uncolored, and this would have been really a test of the animals. The Guernsey cows notably made the best colored butter at Chicago.—New York Times.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Wax beans may be planted even as late as this month, and will give a supply, if frost does not appear too early in the fall.

Cut back the young raspberry canes when they are three feet high and they will have stronger branches than if cut back when full grown.

For the squash vine borer there is no certain remedy, but for the squash bug use Scotch snuff three parts and insect powder one part, well mixed, and dust the mixture on and around the vines.

The advice of a practical dairyman is to milk a cow with her first and second calves until, at least, within two months of when she is expected to calve; this is the surest and best way of making a persistent milker.

Here is a well tried fly remedy: Mix three quarts of train oil, one quart crude petroleum and one ounce carbolic acid. Apply to the animal with a sponge. An application once in five days will give very satisfactory results.

One dairyman has reached the conclusion that no self-respecting cow will pay more for her feed and care than it is worth. Her milk is her capital, and if you get it you must pay for it, and you get what you pay for and no more.

If short of pasturage or fodder or both, sow some rye or oats for fall feed. If an open winter a good field of rye will furnish much feed all winter. If not desired for a grain crop it may be turned under in the spring and corn planted.

Many farmers in the drouth-stricken regions are cutting the ruined corn with their harvesters. This is expected to make better feed than ordinary wild hay. The bundles should be well cured in the shock, then stacked in narrow ricks near the feeding place.

RECIPES.

Salsify Salad—Boil the salsify until perfectly tender, drain it and cut it into lengths. Put it on a dish, and pour over it any simple salad dressing, or toss it up lightly with oil, vinegar, salt, pepper and chopped ravigote. Garnish as fancy dictates. Time to boil the salsify, one hour.

Frangipangi Tart—Pound eight macaroons fine; pour sufficient boiling milk over them to form a light batter; add six well-beaten eggs, sweeten a little, pour into a saucepan and stir over the fire until it thickens; add a quarter of a cupful of butter and one teaspoonful of orange extract; or the juice of one orange; line a dish with pastry, add the mixture and bake twenty minutes; just before serving sift powdered sugar over it.

Rhubarb Pudding—Butter a baking dish thickly and cover the bottom with slices of butter bread. Cover with rhubarb cut in short pieces. Sprinkle freely with sugar, and then put on another layer of bread and butter and proceed thus until the dish is full. Cover closely and bake an hour and a half. Remove cover and brown. Serve with sweet sauce.

Egg Lemonade—Separate the whites and yolks of four eggs. Beat the whites and yolks separately until light. Dissolve one cup of sugar in one pint of boiling water and add to it the juice of four good-sized lemons. Now turn into about one quart of grated ice, enough to chill it quickly. Stir the yolks of the eggs into the whites, turn them into a pitcher and pour in, at a good height, the lemonade. Pour the mixture from one pitcher to another for a moment, then serve.

Curiosities of Glycerine.

One of the great advantages of glycerine in its chemical employment is the fact that it neither freezes nor evaporates under any ordinary temperature. No perceptible loss by evaporation has been detected at a temperature less than 200 degrees F., but if heated intensely it decomposes with a small that few persons find themselves able to endure. It burns with a pale flame, similar to that from alcohol, if heated to about 300 degrees, and then ignited. Its non-evaporative qualities make the compound of much use as a vehicle for holding pigments and colors, as in stamping and typewriter ribbons, carbon papers and the like.

If the pure glycerine be exposed for a long time to a freezing temperature, it crystallizes with the appearance of sugar candy, but these crystals being once melted it is almost an impossibility to get them again into the congealed state. If a little water be added to the glycerine no crystallization will take place, though under a sufficient degree of cold the water will separate and form crystals, amid which the glycerine will remain in its natural state of fluidity. If suddenly subjected to intense cold, pure glycerine will form a gummy mass which cannot be entirely hardened or crystallized. Altogether it is quite a peculiar substance.—New York Telegram.

A Mound Builder's Skeleton.

Workmen under Professor Morehead, who is making archeological researches into the Ambos mound near Columbus, Ohio, have discovered a skeleton in a fair state of preservation. The skull and teeth are intact, and their formation indicates the ancient Indian or mound builder. It is one of the oldest skeletons yet found. The skeleton frame was doubled up, with the head toward the south. Mr. Morehead covered the skull with shelling to harden the bone. The bones when found were covered with bowlders from the river bed. A number of flints and spear heads were found near by. Some of the flints were said to be from Licking County and others from Western Kentucky.—New York Press.

A Natural Refuge.

Hostess (at evening party)—"How dull everybody seems. I think I had better ask Miss Poundaway to play something."

Host—"Oh, Matilda? She's such an execrable performer, you know."

Hostess—"What difference does that make? It will start the conversation all the same."—Truth.

The orphan and founding refuges of France have accommodations for 16,700 children, the asylums for 79,500 aged and infirm persons.

DAINTY DRESSES.

AESTHETIC CONCEPTIONS IN AUTUMNAL COSTUMES.

Summer's Daintiness Reflected in Fall Gowns—Prevailing Colors in Dress—The Norfolk Jacket's Return.

If proof is needed to show that the fall styles will be characterized by summer's daintiness, a glance at the accompanying sketch should be convincing. No pains have been spared to have these two gowns highly wrought, at least in their upper halves. The left one of these two dresses is of dull green woolen suiting, having a moderately wide bell skirt entirely plain. Its jacket bodice has a vest of gathered white mulle, which is finished with a turndown collar and a pleated frill that extends about fashion down the front. A short circular basque finishes the jacket, and is trimmed with a double cape and two velvet straps, ornamented with steel buckles, which keep the loose fronts in place. The moderately wide gigot sleeves are finished with mull ruffles at the wrists. The jacket is not lined. Pink silk, pink silk gauze and white lace insertion compose the other dress of the same picture. Its bell skirt is covered with gauze and is finished with a lace frill inside. The outside remains untrimmed. The blouse requires a fitted pink foundation, over

jacket, which was so popular ten years ago, that, when well made, sets off a slim figure better than almost any



other garment, and is universally becoming, unless a woman is fleshy to exaggeration. This particular jacket is cut on graceful lines and ought to be taken up by many slender women.

THE RIGHT THINGS TO WEAR.

In looking upon the array of smart novelties designed for autumn and winter wear, one is bound to admit that the black and white craze has in



TWO FALL AND WINTER COSTUMES.

No. 1, says the Mail and Express, shows a dress of the popular black and white checked silk, with the skirt trimmed with two gathered frills. The full bodice is drawn into a deep belt of black silk buttoned with fanciful silver buttons, and bearing from the neck to the waist a cravat of embroidered muslin, with an applique lace edge. The sleeves, which reach only to the elbow, are tied there with black ribbons, while the costume is crowned with a French hat, with soft lace falling over the brim.

No. 2 represents a gown with a skirt of flowered chine, trimmed round the hem with two kiltings put on in vandykes of accordion-pleated chiffon. The bodice, which is made of a plain heliotrope poult de soie, shows double revers, one of the chine silk, the other of the plain, turning back to display an accordion-pleated vest, which is tied up to the neck with a band of ribbon set into a bow at the back.

which the tulle and lace insertion are laid, and gathered at neck and waist. It is alike in back and front and fastens at the side. A pink ribbon belt is ornamented with two bows, like ones decorate the puffed elbow sleeves, and a white tulle bow is placed at the neck.

Cambric, which is stiff, starching and crinkling, is quite the right thing for a morning gown. Let it be made with a gored skirt, finished with a deep stitched hem. The bodice will have a high standing collar of moire or piquet, and there will be flared cuffs to match and a folded belt with a rosette at either side of the back, from which fall long stole ends. For colors white is always pretty, and pink with white moire has an established vogue. White with a tiny pale green line is elaborated with lilac moire, the

no way diminished, its most careful manipulation having been productive of better results, which are largely responsible for its sustained popularity. The unique idea in connection with this blending of opposites is to bring in a veritable outsider in the way of some colored or flowered silk utterly antagonistic to the general color scheme adopted in the black and white mixtures. Thus a striped gown will have a turquoise blue or geranium pink collar and belt or a black satin skirt will have a white chiffon bodice trimmed with bands of black lace insertion laid over magenta or green satin ribbon the same width.

Alpaca has come to the fore as a serviceable fabric, and poplin has been made popular by the boom given it in England through Her Majesty, the Queen's preference for it and lavish selection of it in the gift of a trousseau to Princess Alix, the future Czarina.

The plain undraped skirt will be the favorite this winter, as the overskirt has not proved as popular as was expected, there being very few modistes who could manage the double arrangement as gracefully as the less complicated form. Flat folds and bands are used in preference to fluffier trimmings, but what the skirt lacks in beruffled fullness, the bodice amply makes up in its extra dressiness, as there is no ornamentation missing so far as that is concerned. The sleeves are not quite as large as formerly, but make up for width in the matter of greater length, coming over the knuckles frequently, and they are therefore a little larger at the wrists than formerly. The double puff has been introduced instead of the large single one, and is really a very pretty style if managed well.

NEW STYLE SHOES. No woman is going to buy an old style shoe, if she wants to feel that she is as well dressed as other women. The fashionable boot and shoe is now made on a pointed last, with a straight tip. Common sense and round toe lasts are out of date, and so are the diamond tips. It doesn't cost much more to be in than to be out of fashion. The new style shoes are not uncomfortable; because of the narrowness of the toes; all shoes are worn at least one size larger than usual.

Colonel Casey is called the corn king of Henry County, Kentucky. He owns 1560 acres in corn, and has been figuring on 82,400 bushels.

THE NORFOLK JACKET'S RETURN. There seems to be a tendency to a return of that old style, the Norfolk



TWO AUTUMN MAIDS.