THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

#### TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

## FIFTIETH YEAR

## SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

#### NUMBER 161

SOLOMON SPAULDING MANUSCRIPT.

IWRITTEN FOR THE "NEWS" BY LE ROI C. SNOW.]

After months ago, while traveling on min I entered into conversation haprofessed minister of the Gospel, test only general topics were the nets of our conversation, but it was ing until we were talking about ith of the Latter-day Saints. He ex sek me my religious, bellef, the faith of the other. The genan referred to the Book of Mormon, at he knew of that book? He then ine the following story:

THE SPAULDING NOVEL. man by the name of Solomon fing wrote a novel concerning the et and history of the Americans. sknewn as the Spaulding writings spaulding Manuscript. He was spanishs and the story published, fel into the hands of Sidney Rig-heb became acquainted with Jo-smith, and they conceived the t passing this story off onto the as a sacred record that had been d unto them in a heavenly visabsequently they had the book ed, and called it the Book of a Naturally, to conceal from ble this gross deception, they stroyed the original Spaulding respit, or else it is still carefully the away by the Mormon people, it has never been heard of since on by Joseph Smith and Rigdon.

#### THE MINISTER'S STORY.

minister told his story so nicely must admit I was somewhat con-to know just how to answer him. new about the Spaulding writ-res what y had learned from is what y had learned from I had heard that these writings und several years ago in Honoad had been deposited in the college, but I had no positive and I made a firm resolution to te the matter at once,

nit this article to the readers of art News with the hope that y bendit some young man who abrought to face this lie that has cunningly devised and resorted me who oppose the sacred Mormon

or wish to say that the minister inted the above to me is dis-for he may be ignorant con-the subject, but I do say, and and emphatically, that his well-

His manuscript passed through the hands of several publishers, none of them deeming it worth the printing. About the year 1830 Mr. L. L. Rice and Mr. Winchester bought the publishing establishment of Mr. E. B. Howe, in Painesville, Ohio. The Spaulding Manu-script was among the books and papers and with them was taken by Mr. Rice to Honolula where it law lost to the ath of the Latter-day Saints. He at and with them was taken by Mr. Rice to Honolulu, where it lay lost to the world until the year 1885, when Mr. and a lask him what church he sted: so each of us was ignorant | presented it to James H. Fairchild, then presented it to James H. Fairchild, then president of the Oberlin college, to be kept in the library of that institution, spon I immediately isked him vestigation of the public.

THE CITY OF OBERLIN.

Oberlin, the county seat of Lorain county, Ohio, is a beautiful village with a population of about five thousand inhabitants. Very few towns in the East so much resermble our beautiful garden cities in Utah as does Oberlin. The streets are wide, cross at right an-gles, and are well shaded by trees. The town is clean and quiet and it is an ideal students' home. Many retired business people have taken up their homes in this town of handsome resi-dences. The college authorities are somewhat opposed to the students liv-ing together in large boarding bouses, they are therefore distributed among Oberlin, the county seat of Lorain dences. The college authorities are somewhat opposed to the students liv-ing together in large boarding houses, they are therefore distributed among the residents of the town, which makes their surroundings more like those of real home life. There is a very good railway and street car service between Cleveland and Oberlin, a distance of about thirty-five miles. Trains on the lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway make very quick time, but the electric railway has an hour service between Cleveland and Oberlin, and is

His manuscript passed through the much more convenient. The cars go tion of the land they had chosen for their colony and college, and soon retheir colony and college, and soon re-turned with a few hardy New England-OBERLIN COLLEGE.

> The college campus is a fifteen acre The college campus is a fitteen acre square immediately in the center of the town. Grass plots, flower beds, and well shaded walks make the grounds indeed beautiful. Most of the college buildings, about fifteen in number, are buildings, about fitteen in humber, are located here. Oberlin college is now one of the leading educational institutions in the country. It has a membership of over fourteen hundred students. I do not know of another school that has such an interesting history connected with its founding as has this one. In the year 1832 two young men, Philo P. Stewart and John J. Shipard, neither

of them having any money, determined to unite their efforts in doing some-thing to benefit the world. They were not satisfied with the prospect of spending their lives for their own welfare alone, but desired to do something for the benefit of others. One day they went out several miles into the dense forest that then covered almost entire northern Ohio; they knelt down under the historic elm that still stands on the college grounds, and in humility prayed

turned with a few hardy New England-ers as colonists who cleared the ground, built a small log cabin, and there, April 19, 1835, founded the Oberlin College. The college grew with remarkable ra-pidity. In 1855, through a somewhat peculiar circumstance, the theological department of the Lane Seminary in Cincinnati left that institution in a body and joined the Oberlin College which had alrendy grown to large pro-portions, and was now attracting atportions, and was now attracting at-tention from all the surrounding country. It was during this and the fol-lowing year that my father, President Lorenzo Snow, was a student at the Oberlin College, his studies being tha-ology and the dead languages. FIRST TWO PRESIDENTS.

FIRST TWO PRESIDENTS. Rev. Asa Mahan and Rev. Chas. G. Finney were the first two presidents of Oberlin College, and then, in the yoar 1866, Prof. Jas. H. Fairchild became president, which office he held until his resignation in 1859. However, he is still closely connected with the col-lege. It is President Fairchild to whom the world is partially indebted for the discovery of the Spaulding Manuscript, and into whose charge it was given by Mr. Rice, Wm. G. Ballanding, next and into whose charge it was given by Mr. Rice, Wm. G. Bailandine, next filled the high office, and just last year Rev. John Lienty Barrows, D.D., whose picture accompanies this article, winade president. After a rehearsal WHS made president. After a renears of these names it is not surprising that the Oberlin College has had such a wonder-ful growth. Not only is the college dis-ting sished because of the high entrance ingefished because of the high entrance requirements and the thoroughness of the instruction given in its several de-partments, but also because of the broad scope of its courses. There are ninetry members, both men and wo-men, in the general faculty. The insti-tution comprises: The college, the theological seminary, the college, the conservatory of music, the normal tution comprises: The college, the This, as might be supposed, afforded theological seminary, the academy, the me much satisfaction. It is as strong conservatory of music, the normal course in physical training for women, and it came from an honest man, and and the school of drawing and paint-

The buildings and equipment are very e. There are two large buildings now course of erection that are to bein course of erection that are to be used for the chemical and physical lab-oratories. The museum space is en-tirely inadequate for the large collec-tion of rare specimens. A large build-ing will soon be erected for that pur-pose. No college possesses a more beautiful concert hall. But one of the most handsome edifices connected with the college is the library building. The library has about fifty thousand bound volumes and over half as many pamphvolumes and over half as many pamph-lets. As can be seen from the accom-panying cut, it is an imposing stone panying building.

OBERLIN COLLEGE LIBRARY.

While in the East a few weeks ago

"This is the Spaulding Manuscript. I "This is the Spaulding Manuscript. I "blue a great deal of it, and as some of the leaves were pretty badly worn, I have lately had it carefully bound to preserve it, and these leaves as you see," continued the professor, turning to the first pages of the book, "I have had pasted between silk and the entire book is now in very good condition."

#### BEAUTIFULLY BOUND.

Professor Root then handed me the book and told me I might sit down and spend as much time look-ing it over as I might wish. It is now beautifully bound in red morocco, the title is in gilt lettering. Inside this beautiful cover is the faded old manu-script of less than two hundred pages. I turned over the leaves one after the other, reading a little here and there as I glanced over the pages. There is hardly a line without a missoelled

#### PROF. ROOT'S STATEMENT.

"Mr. Snow, it is all humbug to say that the Book of Mormon has any con-nection whatever with the Spaulding Manuscript. I have read and compared them both very carefully and am fully convinced that they are not in any way connected with each other. There way connected with each other. There is not a proper name or an incident in one that resembles a name or incident in the other, and not only is there no resemblance in the reading matter, but the styles used in the two books are also entirely different."

and it came from an honest man, and that too from one who is not in any way in sympathy with our people or our faith. Yet it is not at all surprising that he should make such a statement. We have an exact copy of the Manu-script, it is known as the Manuscript Storm and can be head at the Descript script, it is known as the Manuscript Story and can be had at the Descript News, Anyone who will read the beau-tiful teachings and interesting history in the Book of Mormon and compare the same with the silly contents of the Spaulding Story will not hesitate to make a like statement Labarmack and Rambock; Kings Erombal, Hadokam, Bambo Sambal, Chiango, Ulipoon, Numapon and Ram-uck; Princes Moonrod and Elseon; make a like statement.

#### LETTERS OF INQUIRY.

uck: Princes Moonrod and Elseon; Princess Lamesz and her friend, Hell-con: Drefolick, a prophet, Hamack, the seer; High Priests Lambon Kato, and Lakoon: the wise man, Baska, or, Lo-baska, the emperor's counselors, Hamul and Taboon. There are also the names Ramoff, Thelford, Hamklen, Boakim, and Labanko. Professor Root told me that he re-ceived several letters every week in-guiring about the manuscript. In fact, he read two letters to me that he had just received. The writer of one of them asked about the owner of the manuscript and how much the writ-ings could be purchased for. In the



#### THE OBERLIN LIBRARY.

The Cross Between the Front Corner Windows Indicates the Office of Librarian A. S. Root, in Whose Safe Reposes the Spaulding Manuscript,

ever. My object, therefore, in refer-ring directly to the contents of the manuscript, is to point out more clear-ly the subject with which it deals, the names that are used, and a few of the incidents therein contained, that those who do not read the subject there. VERY LITTLE RELIGION. VERY LITTLE RELIGION. who do not read the manuscript them-selves may not be entirely ignorant as to the matter it contains, and thus bet-ter understand the endless difference between the Spaulding writings and the

VERY LITTLE RELIGION. Very little is said of their religion; chough, however, to confuse the reader, for it would be difficult to understand how the natives could be so far ad-vanced in some Mnes and yet so un-reasonable in their religious belief. One instance will suffice: The remission of sins was obtained by gazing intent-ity upon the carcasses of the black dogs while they were being sacrificed by burning. The eighth day 'was held sacred for rest and worship. Baska, afterwards spelled Lobiska, was their wise man. He introduced the system of writing. Is seems that he taught dishelef in miracles. We have now finished one-half of the

We have now finished one-half of the book. The remainder deals with an interesting love affair.

#### TWO GREAT NATIONS.

There were two great nations, the Kentucks, with Hamboon as their em-peror and the Sciotans, their emperor was Rambock, who had a beautiful daughter, Lamesa. According to the



between Cleveland and Oberlin, and is | in making arrangements to buy a por



wil wish to say a few words conthe latter part of his story. the spring of the year 1830, and at until the December following Rigdon became acquainted seph Smith, hence the utter imand shifty for Sidney Rigdon and st Smith to have "conceived the passing the Sapulding writings the public as a sacred record," I Mr. Rigdon had gained posses these writings, which, however, irue. Before he met Joseph we thousand copies of the Book in had been already distributed mg the people.

the history of the Spaulding the disappearance from the and its unexpected discovery I me persuade every one who wed me this far, to carefully eddent Joseph F. Smith's ex-ricies on the subject that have ppeared in the Mutual Improve-En. (See "The Manuscript "Era Nos. 4. 5 and 6 of the cur-

Il not here attempt to give a de history of the manuscript, but few important points, and then speak more fully concerning its at condition and whereabouts: SPAULDING'S DEATH.

the first decade of 1809 Solomon ing endeavored to have his published. He died be-accomplishing this desire.

REV. JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D., President of Operlin College, the Posi tion Formerly Filled by President James H. Fairchild.

## companied by my Most companied by my sister, most of this time was devoted to the college. After visiting a coral of the buildings I went to the library. The librarian's office is on the second floor. On entering the room I was received with a hearty welcome—he had already been informed by the secretary of the college that I was to visit the library. The man who occupies the important position of librarian of the Oberlin col-area library is Professor Agazia Smith ege library is Professor Azariah Smith Root, he is also professor of bibli-Root, he is also professor of bibli-ography. He has a fine presence and is one of the most congenial gentle-men I have ever met. As soon as I entered his office he put aside his work and kindly offered to spend as much time with me as I desired. He at once asked about my father and said he had read and heard so much of him that he was deeply interested in the present President of the "Mormon" Church.

#### "AN OLD MANUSCRIPT."

After taking me through the building After taking me through the bundling and showing me the extent of the large library, several well equipped private offices, and the commodious reading room, Professor Root took me back to his office. 'I have an old manuscript here," said

Mr. Root, "which will, no doubt, in-

He then stepped to the library safe and took out a book which was care-fully wrapped up in tissue paper. As he unwrapped it he said: 

CANNOT BE RENOMINATED.

other letter was an inquiry as to the genuineness of the manuscript. To such questions the professor said he always answered emphatically that no price would buy the manuscript, that there was no doubt whatever about it being the original Spaulding writings, and that it bears no resemblance to the Book of Mormon. He said to me further

'Now, Mr. Snow, I don't suppose you people would care to possess this man-uscript, for it certainly will do you more good where it is now than if one of your institutions or any institution connected with your people possessed And he is right, for where would be a

And he is right, for where would be a more proper place for it than the great educational institution in Oberlin, and whose statement would be accepted more readily or with more confidence than that of the librariem of that insti-tution? This is surely the best place for it. And then Professor Root is so pleasant that it is a pleasant to table pleasant that it is a pleasure to talk with him, and I know he would only be too glad to show the manuscript to anyone who might be interested in seeing it.

MANUSCRIPT PECULIARITIES.

In conclusion, I wish to give just a very brief synopsis of the contents of the Spaulding writings; this is not done in the spirit of ridicule, for simple and ridiculous as the story is, I do not wish to make light of it in any way what-

and Labunko. The following rivers are mentioned: Suscowah: Deliwah. Sciota and the Ohio. Three large cities are given the names: Owhahon. Tolonga and Gamba. The principal nations of American na-tives are: The Deliwarcs, or Delewans, the Michegans, the Slotans, or Sciotans, and the Kentucks. HAS THREE PARTS.

Book of Mormon. I here give all the important proper names that occur in the manuscript: Fabius, a Roman, Captain Lulan Sail-ors Tom Crito and Trojanus, Emperors

Book of Mormon

The manuscript contains 172 pages and the narrative, though in no wise a continued story, may divided into three parts. First, an account of the arrival in America of a crew of twenty in America of a crew of twenty Roman citizens. This account occupies the first half dozen pages of the Manuscript. Second, an amusing and ridic-ulous description of the rites ceremonies, manners and customs, and amusements of the natives of America and This completes the first half of the Manuscript, or about eighty-five pages. The third part, which occupies the en-tire second half of the manuscript, relates a romantic love affair, with which

the story ends. After giving an account of himself, the writer tells of one Fabius, a learned Roman, who was on his way to Eng-land. The vessel was lost at sea, and after several weeks landed in America. The passengers and crew, about twenty in number, were kindly received by the in number, were know received by the natives, who are described as having a brown complexion, with one half of the fact painted red and the other half black. Their traditions told that their ancestors had come from the west. They used as a domestic animal the mammoon, or mommouth, a huge crea-ture much larger than an elephant. It gave milk, and was covered with thick, | hood.

daughter, Lamesa. According to the constitution of the government, the princess could not marry outside her father's empire. Her father's house was visited by Prince Elseon, son of the emperor of the Kentucks. It was Emperor Rambock's wish that his daughter should marry King Sambal, against whom she entertained the most resultive feelines and further a deep repulsive feelings, and further, a deep love had grown up between her and the visiting prince. Elseon, who, not being able to obtain from Lamesa's father the able to obtain from Lamesa's father the permission of marriage, eloped with her to his father's empire. Here they wers happily wedded. Emperor Rambock and his subjects became so angry that nothing but bloodshed would satisfy their revenge. Great preparations were made on both sides, a terrible conflict followed, known as the "great battle of Geheno," in which over three hun-dred thousand soldiers took part, nearly one-half of whom were killed. During the battle young Prince Elseon met his savage opponent, King Sambal. A ter-rible hand to hand combat followed, the savage opponent, King Sambal. A ter-rible hand to hand combat followed, the king was slain, the happy prince re-turned to his young wife, and peace was declared. Thus ends the story of the Spaulding Manuscript. What same person would believe that the beautiful teachings in the Book of Mormon could have found their origin in this idiminant story? I accurate

In this ridiculous story? I answer, no one. It is only those who are ignorant who will continue to spread this false

### keep track of things. It would seem, | cept those laws passed by a two-thirds t LECTIONS IN UTAH THIS FALL. too, that with so many officers to be filled and so many tickets in the field, there ought to be a chance for nearly all the aspiring politicians to get some sort of a nomination at least,

Wy Two Thousand Five Hundred Candidates to Be Voted For on All Tickets-Range in Importance From President to Constable-Some Interesting Facts.

the State, but will be absolutely see in the vast number of officers to oted for, ranging in importance all may from President of the United is to justices of the peace. AN ENORMOUS TOTAL.

total, including county school es and superintendent, to be voted a July, makes over 1,200 officers to

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED. bigh with, there are three presi-Electors.

a comes the full State ticket, the survey and the legislature, 9 State ors and 45 representatives. COUNTY TICKETS.

a there is the full county ticket to ted in each of the 27 counties. imprising the county clerk, re-treasurer, assessor, auditor, minischers, surveyor, attorney THE JUDICIARY.

The judiciary election is to be for one ap of the Supreme court, nine dis-it judges and seven prosecuting at-

The Utah elections this fall will not cincts, the people will have to elect to be the most important ever held some 600 of these officers.

There will be more lickets in the field than ever before, too, if present ap-pearances count for anything. Of course the Republicans and Democrats will have full lickets in the field every-where, while the Populists and Social-ists will have national tickets, and probably State tickets.

PROHIBITIONISTS ARE IN IT.

PROHIBITIONISTS ARE IN IT. An entirely new element in the com-ing campaigr will be the Prohibition-lets. They are organizing to make a fight on the national ticket, and in all probability will nominate a full State ticket, and may put county tickets in the field. The Prohibitionists are very active. Judge Boreman, of Ogden, is now making a tour of the State in be-half of the national organization, and arrangements have been perfected for a State convention to be held in this city next month. Should the Prohibi-tionists and Populists put complete tickets in the field, it would bring the total number of candidates to be voted for throughout the State, including pretotal number of candidates to be voted for throughout the State, including pre-cinct officers, up to the enormous total of 5,000. As it is, with just the two great national parties in the field for the precinct officers, the number of candidates to be voted for will easily

#### run up to 2,500. IN THIS COUNTY.

SCHOOL ELECTIONS. School ELECTIONS. Salt Lake county, of course, will choose a larger number of officers than any other. Besidea voting for the presidential electors, congressman, su-presidential electors, congressman, su-presidential electors, congressman, su-presidential electors to precinct of the school ticket, etc., it will elect a full county ticket, about 100 precinct of-ficers, practically three district judges and thirteen members of the legisla-ture, about 125 officers in all.

ELECTION OF A SENATOR. Another very important result of this election is that it will determine the election of a United States senator next winter. The State senators hold-

MULTIPLICITY OF TICKETS. There will be more tickets in the field

next winter. The State senators hold-ing over from the last session are nine in number, as follows: Joseph Howell, Republican, Cache county; Fred J. Kiesel, Democrat, Ogden; Orson F. Whitnev Democrat Salt Lake; R. K. Thomas, Democrat, Salt Lake; R. K. Thomas, Democrat, Proyo; Abel John Evans, Democrat, Proyo; Abel John Evans, Democrat Lehi; Ferdinand, Al-der Derublican Sannets, P. D. Tan-

der, Republican, Sanpete: R. R. Tan-ner, Democrat, Beaver; Harden Benner. nion, Democrat, Twelfth district. The senators to whom this county will elect successors this fall are D. O. Rideout, Martha Hughes Cannon and D. H. Peery, Jr., all Democrats. In addition, the voters of Salt Lake The election is going to be a very costly one. In estimating the num-ber of precincts electing officers, no ac-

count has been taken in the foregoing of the subdivision of precincts into voting districts. The increase along this line may be estimated from the fact that while there are but five municipal precincts, electing officers, in this city, they have been subdivided into fifty-two voting districts, and for each voting district in the State there must be appointed a full set of elec-tion officers.

#### EXPENSE OF THE PARTIES.

The party organizations, too, will be under unusual expense. Two conven-tions have already been held, but there will yet be the conventions to nominate candidates for Congress; the judiciary conventions; the conventions to nominate county and legislative tickets and the district school conventions.

With such a multiplicity of conven-tions, tickets and officers to be chosen,

CANNOT BE RENOMINATED. Under the law, the State treasurer and State auditor are prohibited from re-election this fall, so that in all the uncertainties of political strife, it is certain that Treasurer Chipman and Auditor Richards will retire to private life, however much their records may entitle them to further political honors. EFFECT UPON BUSINESS. It is everywhere recognized that a national election has a demoralizing effect upon business, for the reason that mens' attention and interests are for a time diverted from the ordinary channels; and further, because adher-ents of either party hold in check cerents of either party hold in check cer-tain enterprises pending the result. This, the usual result, will, authorities say, follow in the east in a more marked degree, even, than in former years. The effect of these conditions will probably be felt here, and as the time for the election draws near, so many men will be directly interested in Utah in the result that it is certain to effect business to a greater, or less

to effect business to a greater or less extent in the State,

#### PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Three proposed amendments to the State Constitution will be submitted to the voters this fall. Secretary Hammond is requested to cause them to be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State for two months immediately preceeding the general

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. The most important of the propositions is that referring to direct legislation, which is as follows:

That section 1 of article 6 of the Con-stitution of the State of Utah be amend.

ed to read as follows: Section 1. That the Legislative pow-er of the State shall be vested (1) in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be designated the Legisla ture of the State of Utah. (2) In the ture of the State of Utah. (2) In the people of the State of Utah as herein-after stated. The legal voters or such fractional part thereof, of the State of Utah, as may be provided by daw, un-der such conditions and in such mau-ner, and within such time as may be received by here was thinke our day the voter will have his hands full to | any law passed by the Legislature (ex- | which said cities are located,

vote of the members elected to each house of the Legislature) to be submitted to the voters of the State before such law shall take effect. The legal voters, or such fractional part thereof as may be provided by law, of any legal subdivision of the State, under such conditions and in such man-

ner and within such time as may be provided by law, may initiate any desired legislation and cause the same to be submitted to a vote of the people of said legal subdivision for approval or rejection, or may require any law or ordinance passed by the law-making body of said legal subdivision to be submitted to the voters thereof before such law or ordinances shall take effect

Sec. 6. Also that section 22 of article 6 of the Constitution be amended as follows: Section 22. The enacting clause of every law shall be "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah," except such laws as may be passed by the vote of the electors as provided in subdivision 2, section 1, of this article, and such laws shall begin as follows: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Utah." No bill or joint resolution shall be passed except with the as. sent of the majority of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature, and after it has been read three times, The vote upon the final passage of all bills shall be by ayes and nays and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only; but the act as

a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money. and shall preacribe by general law such regulations as shall secure a just valua-tion for taxation of all property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in propertion to the value of his, her or its property, provided that a deduction of debits from credits may be

There is the usual provision exempting mational, state county and city property and that of school districts and that used exclusively for religious or charitable purposes, from taxation. PUBLIC SCHOOL.

To amend section 6 or article 10 of the Constliution, by providing that in cities provided by law, may initiate any de- of the first and second class the public sized legislation and cause the same to school system shall be controlled by the be submitted to a vote of the people for approval or objection, or may require arate and apart from the counties in

**NO REST FOR LINCOLN'S BONES** 

an www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.

The remains of Abraham Lincoln | attempt of vandals to steal the body have been five times removed from their resting places, and will soon be moved once more. Since the time of the buri-al in Springfield, Ill., on May 4, 1865, and feet beneath the surface of the ground. the placing of the casket of the martyred President in the public receiving tomb of Oak Ridge Cemetery, circumstances have made several removals necessary previous to the one on March 10 last.

During the summer of 1865 a temporary tomb was built on the hillside a few rods from the site of the proposed monument, and the remains of the President were moved there on Decem-ber 21 of that year. The construc-tion of the monument was so far advanced that on September 19, 1871, there was a second removal of the casket to the catacomb in it, which was intended for its permanent resting place.

for the permanent resting place. On October, 1874, the monument, hav-ing been completed, was dedicated, and from that time on the casket was, as it had been since 1871, contained in a white marble sarcophagus within the catacomb, through the iron grating door of which it was in full view of visitors. Then, on November 7, 1876, came the place.-N. Y. Herald.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Thousands of people go every year to the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington to see Uncle Sam make money . Several young women are as-signed by the bureau to act as guides signed by the bureau to act as guides for these visitors, who are taken about in groups of six. They are first shown the slik-threaded paper, as it comes from Dalton, Mass., where it is made expressly for the government and under close supervision. Much of the protec-tion against counterfeiting fles in the paper. It comes in where that increase paper. It comes in sheets just large enough for four bills.

The back of the note is printed first, then the face, while the third time the notes are run through the presses the serial numbers are stamped upon them. and the fourth time the government scal. This last process is carried on at the treasury department-proper, a half-mile away, in order to make a

and hold it for a reward. After that it was deemed prudent that the remains That was the third removal.

After the lapse of several years another, and presumably final, removal was deemed fitting, and accordingly the earth beneath the marble floor of the catacomb to the depth of six feet, was removed, a large vault walled up and overarched with brick, was constructed, the carkets of the President and Mrs. Lincoln placed in it, and the whole cov-erred to the depth of four feet, with solid concrete, upon which the marble floor of the catacomb was relaid. That

was the fourth removal. From then until the tenth day of last March the remains lay undisturbed, when the fifth remaval became necessary, as the earth beneath the structure to the depth of twenty-live feet, down to the solid rock, will be removed, and the monument rebuilt upon firm foun-dations. When this shall have been dations. When this shall have been done, the martyred President, his wife three children, and the grandson who bore his name will be consigned to what

check on the bureau of engraving and printing. Besides paper money, postage stamps, bonds and various government securities are turned out at the burcau, Although the employes number nearly two thousand, not one of them is al-lowed to leave the building at night unlowed to jeave the building at night un-til every sheet of paper that has been given out, is turned in and accounted for. The nominal value of the contents of the huge safe in which this work is stored oversight is often four hundred million dollars, although little of it has received the last impress, or seal, which gives it actual worth. Basedes this hureau, the government

gives it actual worth. Besides this bureau, the government maintains a printing office, said to be the largest in the world, at which the ordinary government publications are furned out. The propertions of its are seldom realized. The agricultural department alone printed last year nearly two and a half million farmers' bulletina

# AS TO TAXATION. Amendment proposed to article 13, ection 8, of the Constition:

The legislature shall provide by law

revised or section as amended shall be re-enacted and published at length,