

OVER THE STATE.

LEASING OF STATE LAND.

Lincoln special to the Omaha Herald: One of the unforeseen contingencies which frequently arise in the management of business dependent upon legislative appropriations has come up to clog somewhat the appraising and leasing of the state's school lands. Under the present law the appraisement is made by the county commissioners, and they are paid out of a special school fund appropriation from the general fund. They are allowed \$3 a day and their expenses. The appraisement of lands in the new counties, many of which are very large and have no railroad facilities, is quite expensive, and the fund has been exhausted. A few days ago the commissioners of Dawes county finished their work in that county and brought in their bills with an itemized account, showing where the work had actually cost them \$800 each. They of course expected to be paid that sum as soon as the work was completed, but they were so long about it that the fund which was on hand when they began was exhausted by the time they finished. There is no way of forcing the county commissioners to this work, and if they feel so disposed they can put it off indefinitely. It would be a very unsafe thing for them to do, however, if they value their standing in their respective communities. The commissioners of Cheyenne county were notified several months ago that they were expected to proceed at once to the appraisement of the lands in that county, and were given the list of lands to be appraised, but as yet nothing whatever has been done by them. Cheyenne county is a large county, it is true, but that furnished only a stronger reason for beginning the appraisement promptly. There is a good deal of complaint about the remissness of the commissioners of that county. The commissioners of Cherry county have sent in their returns on the appraisement of the school lands in that county, but they have not yet been approved by the board. The sale of school land in Dawes and Box Butte counties will be ordered when the new county of Box Butte shall have been organized.

THE SPOTTER SPOTTED.

"The weather getting a bit cold reminds me of a story I heard out west the other day," said a drummer. "For a long time the conductors, both passenger and freight, running between Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., have been bothered by spotters. A favorite method with the spotter was to climb aboard a freight train on a cold, stormy night and beg to be carried free to a certain station, telling tales of hard luck, sickness and so on, to play on the conductor's sympathies. Of course, if a conductor happened to be kind enough to do the man a favor he was promptly reported and bounced. The boys had so much trouble in this way that they swore vengeance, and one cold night last winter, when a spotter, disguised as a tramp, got aboard a freight train at Ashland and begged for a ride to Plattsmouth, the conductor told him he might ride. So the tramp smuggled down into a seat near the stove in the caboose, while the conductor and brakeman were putting their heads together, concocting a scheme for revenge. Down between Oreapolis and Plattsmouth, where there are some very deep gulches by the side of the track, the conductor gave the tramp a lively punch in the ribs and told him that he would have to go on top of the cars for the rest of the journey, as he would get the conductor into trouble by remaining in the caboose when the train entered Plattsmouth. The tramp had no sooner climbed to the top of the cars than the conductor and his men seized him and threw him from the train, flinging him into a gulch about thirty feet deep. In the gulch was about fifteen feet of snow, and the unfortunate man was buried out of sight in the mass, but not for long. The trainmen knew the fellow wouldn't be injured, and they supposed that he would in some way manage to climb out of the gulch and walk to shelter. Imagine their surprise on returning next day to see the spotter still there, securely imprisoned by the great walls of snow rising on all sides of him, and through which he had vainly attempted to force his way. The train boys threw him a couple of old blankets and the remains of their lunches, but they didn't help him out. In fact the story was told by a reliable man who was then running a freight train, the luckless spotter was kept in that prison for ten days, feeding all that time on scraps of lunches thrown him by the train men as they whizzed by, howling and dancing with delight. At the end of ten days the fellow narrowly escaped drowning in a sudden thaw, and came out of the sea of snow about fifty pounds less than when he involuntarily began it. I'll wager that he never again hired out as a railroad spotter." - [Lincoln Journal.]

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

Mr. Brown, postmaster of Iola, has notified the department of his resignation. The Harlan County Democrat says there are more buildings in process of erection in Republican City than in any town in the valley. The Falls City canning factory people will make arrangements to secure enough labor in the spring so that they will not have to shut down so early next season, and so that they can take care of all the stuff that is brought in to them. LATE reports are to the effect that the iron will be laid this fall and winter on the Grand Island & Wyoming Central railroad as far as the grade is completed. WHILE sinking a tubular well on Blodgett & Co.'s ranch, twelve miles east of this place, says a Madison dispatch, the drill got fast in rock at the depth of 24 feet, and on withdrawing it gas began to escape with a loud noise, equal to that made by the escape of steam from a safety valve, and with force enough to throw coarse gravel upwards of twenty feet in the air. The escaping gas smells like coal tar but will not ignite. A FREMONT barber who was running a leased shop skipped out the other day, taking tools and cash to the amount of \$50 belonging to the owner of the plant. A SMALL wreck occurred last week on the Omaha & Republican Valley road, near Courtland, in which one man was killed. It seems that a delayed passenger train had been released from its prison of snow and was trying to get somewhere. The engine either struck a broken rail or an obstruction near Courtland and went into the ditch. The fireman was killed outright and the engineer badly injured.

Abstract of the Vote of the State of Nebraska, Cast for State Officers at the Election Held Tuesday, November 2, 1886.

Table with columns for GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCT., TREASURER, SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ATTORNEY GENERAL, COM. PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS, PRESIDENT U. S. SENATOR, LEGISLATIVE AMBASSADOR. Rows list candidates and their vote counts across various counties.

*No legal vote cast.

A SCHOOL BUILDING.

A school building, conducted on the graded plan and to cost \$5,000, is among the possibilities of Platte Center.

A lot of cattle which Charles Reinke, of Shell Creek, was feeding for market escaped from their corral and crowding upon one of the bridges near his place broke it down, precipitating them into the creek below. Two were killed outright and a number of them considerably crippled.

The Wesleyan University commission will meet in Lincoln on the 15th of December. It is not known what inducements that city will be able to offer, but the committee soliciting subscriptions reports satisfactory progress.

The board of educational lands and funds has decided to put no school lands on the market until after April 1. This order has been made because it is matter of much difficulty for the commissioner of public lands and buildings to attend sales in the new counties in the winter, and because the sales themselves are so poorly attended in that season as to work seriously against the interests of the state. Besides these reasons is the fact that the appropriation for paying the county commissioners for appraising the lands is exhausted.

The appraisement of the Cheyenne county school lands has been approved by the board. The average price fixed upon the land by the appraisers is about \$2 per acre.

The school lands of Cherry county have been appraised for the purpose of leasing, the appraisement averaging about \$2 per acre.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Bronson Marble Finish company have been filed with the secretary of state. The articles locate the place of business of the corporation at Wynore, Gage county.

The jury in the United States court at Omaha returned a verdict of \$25,337.25 in favor of John L. Blair, who brought suit against Cuming county to recover the value of certain bonds issued by the county and purchased by him.

CHARLES S. STEWART, of Lincoln, has filed suit to recover \$50,000 damages from Francis, August, W. H. Beidler, B. Frank Ferguson, John A. Buckstaff, all of the South Branch Lumber company. The plaintiff complains of the defendants that on October 21, 1886, he had been falsely and maliciously and without probable cause charged with forgery and indicted for said crime. Unable to secure the high bail the plaintiff was compelled to remain in jail a period of twenty-six days. All this is alleged by plaintiff to have been done for the purpose of injuring him and of extorting money and securities from him.

BRIDGET O'REILLY has sued Julius Seizer, of Fremont, for \$5,000 for damages by a breach of promise.

The law and order league is after the saloon men of Lincoln. Several arrests for selling without license have been made.

A VERY rare story will appear in the December HARPER'S of most delicate texture, and fully equal to anything by Saxo Holme. It is called "The White Garden," and will excite wide attention from admirers of poetic prose. In spite of its mystic, indefinable quality, the illustrations, by Alfred Fredericks, do not jar on one's appreciation of the text, but rather aid one's imagination in enjoying the dainty mystery. Curiously, the author, Miss Harriet Lewis Bradley, has never been heard of before, the story having come to HARPER'S MAGAZINE as a chance contribution.

JACK HANLEY, ex-prize fighter, recently released from the penitentiary, has started on the road giving pugilistic exhibitions. His first act was to kill a Lincoln.

HOLDREGE'S city council is disposed to spend \$3,000 for a fire engine and cisterns.

SEVEN thousand people assembled to hear Sam Jones on the occasion of his first night in Omaha.

The October report of the Columbus schools shows an enrollment of 403 and an average daily attendance of 370.

JOSEPH CLARY, a printer, was buried under the auspices of the Omaha Typographical union last week. The remains were the first deposited in the union's plot at Forest Lawn cemetery. He was 28 years old.

WALNUT HILL wants a postoffice, but the department at Washington will only grant the request on condition that a more suitable name can be found for the promised office.

The high school building at Hastings was burned last week. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building cost \$12,000 and was partly insured.

The Missouri Pacific branch to Nebraska City is nearing completion and will be put in operation before the close of the year.

MATERIAL for the Rock Island construction is arriving daily at Beatrice.

NEBRASKA CITY is said to have a half a dozen opium eaters, all of whom are women.

The travelling men of Lincoln have established a club room and handsomely equipped it.

LINCOLN Special: A gentleman who came in from Liberty this morning tells of a clever arrest which was made there Saturday night. Some months ago a Mr. J. P. Sheldon, living about a mile from Liberty, had several stacks of grain burned. The fire was incendiary beyond a doubt, but it seemed impossible to fix the crime upon anyone. A detective who figures under the name of Williams was finally induced to take hold of it and he soon fixed upon a man named Joe Palmer as the guilty party. He succeeded in working himself into Palmer's confidence, and finally, so our informant says, employed him at \$150 a month to steal horses for the James gang. He told him, however, that as a kind of certificate of character he would have to do something that would show his nerve, if he had never done anything of the kind. Palmer then poured into the detective's ear, and allowed it to slop over into the ears of two confederates of the detective, a confession of how he had gratified his thirst for revenge against Sheldon by setting his grain stacks on fire. As soon as his confession was completed he was arrested and put into duress via.

A HASTINGS special says that during Saturday night and presumably while the high school building was burning, the store and office of E. Finister, a pawn broker and dealer in second-hand goods, was entered, the safe blown open and money and jewelry to the amount of \$700 stolen. Up to this writing no clue has been obtained and the chances are that the thieves will get away with their plunder.

The newspaper men of Lincoln held a meeting lately to take steps for organizing a press club.

A VIGILANCE committee has been organized at Hastings, and evildoers, if caught, will wish they had never seen that city.

J. E. HUNT & Co.'s feeding barns at Papillion burned last week, with 200 hogs and considerable feed. The engine house, office and one crib were saved. The loss will be between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The fire was started by some unknown person.

It was decided at the recent election that the Gage county agricultural association be allowed to dispose of the present fair grounds and purchase other grounds more commodious and convenient.

LINCOLN will not illuminate her streets with the electric light. The mayor considers it too expensive.

The report spread abroad that the mayor of Hastings had tendered his resignation is entirely without foundation.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR DEAD.

Cerebral Apoplexy the Malady Which Finally Carried Him Off.

New York, Nov. 18.—Ex-President Arthur died at 5 o'clock this morning. The news of the death came as a great surprise, notwithstanding the alarming rumors as to his health during the summer months. The supposed improvement in his condition noted during his stay in New London, Conn., and the apparent confidence expressed by friends who remained close to him, created the impression that his health had been radically improved, giving him a promise of a renewed lease of life. His disease was one affecting the kidneys, and those nearest him had no faith in his permanent recovery, but his sudden demise was not spoken of. He began to sink rapidly shortly after midnight, and by 3 o'clock it was known that death was approaching. He passed away without apparent pain. His death was unexpected, it not being supposed outside of his house that he was in an immediate danger.

As soon as the news of Arthur's death was made public many flags on public and private buildings were placed at half mast. Arthur had lived at 123 Lexington avenue for twenty years or more. A stroke of cerebral apoplexy, sudden, and not wholly unexpected by attending physicians, terminated his life. The stroke came in his sleep between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and he did not rally thereafter. His death was painless, and for hours before the end came he was unconscious.

His son and daughter, his sister, his former law partner, Sherman W. Knevals, and Surrogate Rollins were at his bedside. On his return from New London six months ago his health was no better than when he left the city. As time passed no permanent improvement came, and the physicians feared some such sudden stroke as the one to which he succumbed. With the beginning of the present week a marked change for the better set in. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning his attendant found Arthur lying on his side, breathing heavily, and could not arouse him. Dr. George Peters, his physician, who was summoned at once, said he was suffering from a stroke of cerebral apoplexy. A small blood vessel in the brain had been burst and paralysis of the right side ensued. No efforts were made to bring the patient back to consciousness. They were all failures. Arthur lay motionless and speechless all day, and last night at 6 o'clock the enfeebled pulse, more difficult respiration and other signs of physical failure indicated to the physicians that the end was drawing near. The change for the worse came so rapidly, and his sisters and children gathered at his bedside. Dr. William A. Valentine and Surrogate Rollins stayed with him during the night.

Arthur's strength ebbed out slowly and left his life at 5 o'clock when the end came. He had been entirely senseless for hours and died without a struggle. He was 56 years old.

HIGH PERSONAL ESTEEM.

Washington dispatch: Attorney General Garland said he had known ex-President Arthur intimately, and had every reason to esteem him both as a statesman and as a public official. Arthur occupied a very high position as he did during the political excitement which followed the death of President Garfield, and his administration was marked by ability of a high order. The change for the worse came on Arthur's death will touch the hearts of many people with grief. Called to the presidency under the most painful and trying circumstances, he bore his honors with dignity and administered the executive department of the government in a manner that was just to all sections. He was highly esteemed and especially liked by the southern senators and representatives.

Postmaster-General Vilas said that Arthur's administration of the government had commended him very strongly to the respect of the people, and that he was considering the very trying circumstances under which he took office. His administration might be called remarkably successful. No instance of the manner in which he performed the duties of the office of president in the previous history of the country offers a more commendatory record.

Secretary Whitney said: "I knew and esteemed President Arthur very highly long before he became president. I deemed him a much able man than was his reputation when he was placed upon the ticket. I regret his death personally, for he was the most genial of gentlemen, and leaves a large circle of friends who will be filled with regret."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

In his proclamation the president says: "Mr. Arthur was called to the chair of the chief magistracy of the union by a tragedy which cast a shadow over the entire government. His assumption of the grave duties was marked by an evident and conscientious sense of his responsibilities, and an earnest desire to meet them in a patriotic and benevolent spirit. With dignity and ability he sustained the important duties of his station and reputation."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

[Chester A. Arthur was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vt., Oct. 5, 1829. After the troubles of his infancy were over he was taught the rudiments of his education by his father, who was a Protestant-Irishman from Ballymena, County Antrim. From his home studies he went to the schools of Schenectady. He entered Union college at the age of 15 (1845) and graduated high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out a slender income by teaching a country school. After his graduation from college he entered the law school at Ballston Springs, where he became a graduate at the age of 18 (1845) and graduated at high in his class in 1848. During this time he eked out