THE DAILY BEE.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nobraska, | S. S. County of Douglas, | S. S. Geo. B. Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week enting Dec. 10th, 1880, was as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 5... alonday, Dec. 6... Tuesday, Dec. 7... Wednesday, Dec. 8...

18.208

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of December, A.D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, ISEAL:

Notary Public. [SEAL] Notary Public.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing comrany, that the actual average duly circulation of the Duity Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10.378 copies, for Fobruary, 1886, 10,363 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,238 copies; for April, 1886, 12,238 copies; for June, 1886, 12,238 copies; for July, 1886, 12,334 copies; for August, 1886, 12,438 copies; for Cotober, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,438 copies.

copies; for November, 1886, 13,318 copies,
Geo. B. Tzschuck.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th November, A. D. 1886, L. J. N. P. FETL, Notary Public. (SEAL.)

REAL estate still continues the upward flight on strong pinions in Omaha. But it does not increase any faster than the bank clearings or the population. Therein lies the secret of its strength.

His anxious enemies are already easting lots for Van Wyck's raiment. The senator still wears his mastle and the prospect is that he will continue to do so. Second hand senatorial togas from Nebraska are not yet in the market.

Since Tennyson was made a peer his poetry has declined to balderdash in rhyme. Association with the British aristocracy seems to be death to all kind of creative genius except in new and gross kinds of criminal sensuality.

SEVERAL weeks still remain before the session of the legislature. Some of our contemporaries who are hotly arguing the question of caucus or no caucus seem to lose sight of this fact. There is ample time to cross a bridge after one reaches it.

REPEATED complaints are made of the failure of property owners to lay sidewalks on the newly graded streets. Some of our thoroughfares, especially on the hills, are almost impassable to pedestrians from this cause. The chairman of the board of public works should promptly investigate the matter.

NEW YORKERS are discussing ways and means to make it more easy to reach Grant's tomb. Such a discussion is cheaper than one which has for its object ways and means to erect Grant's monument. The last contribution noted for this purpose was one of 50 cents from a liberal citizen of the great metropolis.

THERE has been another conviction of a Nebraska ranchman for illegally fencing the public domain. As the attorney general has directed his subordinates in the department of justice to push all such cases where fences are not at once removed, there is likely to be an immediate fall in barb wire on the ranges.

A THOUSAND city lots in Omaha formerly subject to city taxation are now exempt under the construction placed by the railroads upon the state revenue law. There is food for very sober reflection in this interesting fact. If other cities in Nebraska would publish the statement of tax shirking by the corporations the showing would be still more startling.

LET us stimulate public improvements by all means. They have been a prime factor in the growth of Omaha, and will still play a leading part in her development. But public improvements should be for the public benefit, called out by public necessity. They should invariably be begun and carried out so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number at the minimum of private damage.

OMAHA will show a large building record this year but it will be nothing like as large as stated in the columns of one our contemporaries. If buildings not begun at all, half completed, duplicated and triplicated in the reports and over estimated in a hundred instances are deducted from the total, the footings of actual construction will be materially lessened. Statistics to be worth anything must be reliable.

THE senatorial election will take up several days if not as many weeks of the legislature's time, and it will be hard work to push through the needed legislation if measures demanded by the people are not well digested before the session opens. After the legislature has begun its session their time is likely to be fully occupied. Omaha's charter fight if there is to be any should be concluded between now and the new year.

Accouning to the decision of the United States supreme court a criminal cannot be extradited for one offcuse and then tried for another. This is important, but the trouble lies in the fact that it has a very limited application. At present eriminals can be extradited for so few offenses that our extradition laws are infrequently brought into active operation. Canada has become the asylum for are as safe from molestation in Quebec or Montreal as if they had never committed offenses against the laws of the needed is an extension of the extradition political nature, common to the criminal codes of all civilized nations.

Educated Public Sentiment. The St. Paul Pioncer Press joins the advocates of Judge Gresham's presidential candidacy. There is no doubt that the judge's bold challenge to the monopoly wreckers in his Chicago decision has increased his popularity and brought his name into greater prominence. That this is a fact evidences the strong hold ing on the minds of intelligent men. It has been a steady though a slow growth. The editor of the BEE remembers only too well when this paper fought, almost single handed and alone in the west, in advocating state and national regulation time when its editor was denounced as of the country as well as the bond and stockholders of the companies were being robbed by reckless speculators. It took forced by the advance of public sentiment to notice the aggressions of corporate power, incorporated anti-monopoly | in executive office who has not the conplanks in their platforms. It took a still longer time before congress, responsive to a swelling tide of popular indignation, saw the necessity of considering seriously an interstate commerce bill. To-

safety. There is a suggestive warning in the ers from the corporations to do their from the statute books. dirty work can no longer be counted on as steps to political preferment. The tide has turned. Public sentiment, slow to be educated, has learned the lesson of experience.

would have been denounced by the

Looking to the West. The stringency of the eastern money market, which so nearly precipitated a panie on Wednesday, is largely due as the stock exchange. The revelations of the last few years have shown conservative investors the instability of all speculative railroad securities. The jobbers and ringsters who have wrecked the bondholders by the thousands are now receiving their reward in the general distrust applying to all railway investments, however sound they may be prenounced by the men who revise the books and doctor up the annual reports. One effect of the growing disfavor

which railway securities are meeting with from investing capitalists is an increasing interest in western real estate. Many of the heaviest banks in the east are largely engaged in loaning their money through western banking houses on botes secured by western mortgages. hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in rediscounting notes of Nebraska. and recently made the boast that it had never lost a dollar in the business in the | first trial, and the prosecution was forstate. Insurance and trust companies | tunate in producing a most valuable witare following suit, and almost all of the rge insurance corporations unrestricted centers are largely interested in western city and farm loans. The same eagerness is shown in the competition for western municipal and county securities. Our city and county bonds are readily disposed of to eastern financial institutions at a steadily increasing rate of interest. There is a general feeling that with the rapid growth and improvement of this great section of our country all securities based on credit and anchored to realty liens are safe investments for the most cautious capital.

The result of the rush for western loans has been a noticeable decrease in the rate of interest. There are more bidders for loans and borrowers reap the usual benefit of competition in obtaining better prices for their paper through lower interest taxes on the principal. A few years ago 12 per cent was a common interest charge on gilt-edged real estate security. To-day in Omaha loans are continually made at a trifle over 6 per cent and under the most favorable circumstances at 6 per cent flat. . The east has long looked to the west for its food supply. It is now searching it from border to border for secure investment for

its surplus capital. The Tenure of Office Law

Efforts to repeal the tenure of office law, which has been in force since 1867, though for the last seventeen years practically inoperative, have always met with stout resistance in the senate. The law was enacted to check the political machinations of President Johnson, which until this curb was provided were being carried on to an extent most detrimental to the public service, as well as unjust to individuals. The constitutionality of the law has been questioned by others than the executive to restrain whom it was enacted, but Johnson submitted to it. Owing to the demoralization which his methods were causing it was popularly regarded as a proper and necessary measure. After the administration of Grant came in the law fell into disregard, and he recommended its repeal. So far as we remember no effort has since been made to enforce it. The republican presidents since Johnson have made removals without reference to this law, and the senate has in no instance that we recall interposed the law to prevent such removals. So far as can be judged it was not regarded by any one of these presidents as "a guide and restraint," as Mr. Edmunds claims it to have been. There were cases, as those of the removals of Arthur and Cornell during the administration of Hayes, when the tenure of office act was sought to be invoked by individual senators, but even Mr. Conkling was unable to get the support of the senate for the enforcement of the law. To all intents and purposes therefore, it has been since 1869 a dead

letter. A bill for the repeal of the law was inembezziers, defaulters and swindlers who | troduced in the senate at the last session and came over to the present session as unfinished business. It was called up last Tuesday and debated by Mr. Hoar, its aucountry from which they fled. What is ther, and Mr. Edmunds, who opposed it. The latter senator is an uncompromising laws to cover all offenses, except those of stickler for senatorial power in every possible direction, and this law strengthens the authority of the senate over the exa- at once

cutive in the matter of removals from office. The question of the constitutionality of the law is not one of great importance to Mr. Edmunds when that of senatorial supremacy is involved, nor as be concerned with the fact that during four administrations this net had been a dead letter. He is nearly always able to frame a plausible, if not an entirely just which anti-monopoly principles are gain- and fational argament, and he easily found reasons for apprehending serious danger to the public service if the tenure of office law should be repealed. Such action would open the way to a sweeping expulsion from office of all officers who are within of corporate monopolies. He recalls the | the purview of the statute, and invite the president to make short work of the whole a socialist and shunned as a dangerous civil service business, from which it must firebrand for daring to assail the abuses | not be wrongly inferred that the Vermont of corporate power and to expose the senator is an ardent friend of that busiwicked iffethods by which the producers | ness. In his advocacy of the bill Mr. Hoar said he was sustained by the recommendation of President Grant, which ha thought pretty substantial republican years before the two political parties, authority, and furthermore he believed the people of the country expected and demanded that no one should be retained

fidence of the executive. Mr. Hoar has the correct view of the question. No reasonable man will ask or expect that a public officer shall be kept in position when he no longer has day a decision from the bench, which, if the confidence of the appointing power handed down fifteen years ago, responsible for the administration of publie afficirs, and the great majority of inorgans of speculative capital as a telligent men in this country have no dangerous attack on vested rights, is sympathy with any different view. The commended from east to west as a brave | constitution gives the senate all the reand honest rebuke to professional swind- straining power necessary with respect to lers and dangerous invaders of the public executive appointments, and whatever goes beyond this is usurpation. The tenure of office law is of this nature, and popularity which has accrued to Judge | while it may have had some justification Gresham from his Chicago decision. It at the time of its ensetment, it is no is evidence to bench and bar that retain- | longer necessary and ought to be stricken

The Bootler Convicted.

The second trial of ex-Alderman McQuade, of New York, resulted in his conviction, the jury agreeing upon a verdiet of guilty after being out only half an Lour. The disagreement on the first trial was due mainly to a lack of confidence on the part of the jury in the testimony of the informers who were noted to the continued refusal of the participants with the defendant in the banks to loan funds on the shaky railroad | crime, and perhaps to some extent also sscurities which are bartered and sold on | to a natural aversion to convicting a man upon the evidence of men equally guilty who turned upon him to protect themselves. Unquestionably a great deal of crime would go undetected and unpunished but for such informers, yet it is hardly possible not to feel a degree of contempt for men who take this method of shielding themselves, either by securing complete immunity or a mitigation of punishment. Fullgraff and Duffy professed to have been urged to their exposure by the prickings of conscience, but men who had so little conscience as to enter into and assist in planning and carrying out a deliberate scheme of robbery, taking and retaining their share of the plunder, will not get much credit for their professed conversion after they had been identified in the public mind with The Chemical bank of New York invests | the theft and felt the coils steadily and surely tightening around them

There was more precision and force in the conduct of the second than of the ness in the person of a servant girl, Katle Metz, whose evidence the recorder by law to their own states as investment | referred to in his charge as "direct, unshaken and worthy of having much weight." The testimony of the girl was largely corroborative of the evidence of Fullgraff and Duffy, and its value was chiefly in the fact that it came from a source entirely outside of the interests at stake in the trial. The girl lived next door to the residence of McLoughlin, where the "combine" met during the months of 1884 when the conspiracy was formed, and she testified that the door bell of the house in which she lived was rung by men who came in groups of four and five and inquired if McLoughlin lived there. Subsequently she saw the same men going mto McLoughlin's house, and from a list of published pic tures she identified McQuade, Fullgraff, Cleary and O'Neill as among the men she had seen. Her testimony was not shaken in the slightest degree by the cross examination. This very important link in the evidence was supplemented by other corroborative facts which made the chain so complete and strong that no jury of honest men could have failed to agree or could have reached a different verdict from that rendered. It was evident from the conduct of the defendant that

he expected no other result. The outcome of the first trial was so generally regarded as a mockery of justice, likely to be widely detrimental as an example, that it seems proper to refer to the result of the second trial as a mutter for general congratulation. It is to be regarded, perhaps, as not only important to New York, but valuable as a warning to men everywhere in public position who may be subjected to the temptation, of which there is more or less in every large and growing cummunity, to make money by corrupt practices.

JUDGE GRESHAM vesterday appointed Judge Cooley, of Michigan, to succeed Solon Rumphreys as receiver of the Wabash railroad. The appointment will be heartrly commended by all who have any knowledge of the eminent ability of Judge Cooley as a jurist and of his high standing as a man of unimpeachable and fearless integrity. For two or more terms be was on the bench of the supreme court of Michigan, and among contemporary jurists there are few who have contributed more largely to judicial knowledge and exposition while there is none whose opinions are held in higher regard. Under the control of Judge Cooley it may be safely predicted that the affairs of the Wabash road will be managed with signal ability and with the most scrupulous honesty It is an excellent appointment, which ought to usfuse confidence into all who are concerned for the lawful and honest management of the affairs of the Wabash corporation.

CONGRESSMAN DORSEY has interviewed Secretary Lamar on the subject of the new land offices in this state which are still unopened. Mr. Dorsey urged on the secretary the necessity of prompt inominations for the vacant desks. Both offices have been located and nothing is neces sary to afford the people of the new district the facilities for entry and proof but the nomination and confirmation of the two registers and receivers. It is due to the settlers of the Sidney and Chadron districts that the offices should be opened

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Mrs. Claveland is deeply attached to her cousin, Ben Folsom Historian Bancrott's daughter, Miss Susan, is one of the expert drivers in Washing-

Sanator Hoar, of Massachuseets, keeps his lips tightly closed when reporters are Preparations are being made in Dublin to

give a royal welcome to Michael Davitt and It is reported that Justice Woods, of the

United States supreme court, is rapidly falling. He is now in California, Warren Green, ex-consul to Kanagawa, says that the wife of the Mikado is a charming woman, and a graduate of Vassar.

Miss Fortesone, the relaning English sensation on the New York boards, is reported to be engaged to Mr. Fred Terry, her leading

Mme. Christine Nillson has received almost unprecedented social and official attention during her artistic tour through Holland and Belgium.

A rumor that General Von Molike had been stricken with apoplexy caused a great

authoritatively denied. Attorney-General Garland admits that he reads the New York Herald and the Washington Post. No other newspapers are allowed to enter his house.

sensation in Berlin, but it was quickly and

Kate Field is to lecture in Washington on Mormonism in a few days, S. S. Cex will introduce her. Miss Field will lecture all winter for the benefit of the G. A. R. It is reported in Washington that Presi-

dent Cleveland recently applied for a life

policy of \$109,000, but was refused on the

ground that he is liable to die suddenly of

apoplexy. Mess Anna Dickinson has for several months been watching at the bedside of her infirm Quaker mother, in West Pittston, Pa. Her pecuniary resources are said to be nearly exhausted, and it is announced that she will

An Alarm of Fire.

take to the lecture field again.

Philadelphia North American. The president is practicing the proper method to fire the democratic breast. It is to fire the republican official.

A Flat Failure.

New York Tribune, "Sam" Jones has just tried an interesting experiment. He preached a sermon without a word of slang in it, and it proved to be a flat failure. The sinners who came to hear him were very much disappointed and de

clared that he was "off his nut."

A Pointer to Objector Holman.

Mr. Holman evidently thinks that the flowers that blosom in midwinter, tra la have nothing to do with a congressman's stern duty to keep down expenditures and to cut down the taxes. The great objector's objections to "floral tributes" will be par doned if he will put the pruning knife where it will do the most good.

Gresham and Gould.

The courage shown by Judge Gresham in dealing with the swindling Wabash receivership has been the occasion of unstinted praise in all parts of the country so far as heard from. It has given him a fine start for the presidential nomination. The people delight in honesty. But if ever he runs for president he cannot rely on a \$50,000 subscription to his campaign fund from Mr. Jay Gould.

> The World. Ella Wheeler-Willow.

The world is a queer old fellow,
As you lowrney along by his side,
You had better conceal any trouble you fee! If you want to tickle his pride matter how heavy your burden Don't tell him about it, pray, He will only grow colder and shring his

And hurriedly walk away.

But carefully cover your sorrow,

And the world will be your friend, It only you'll bury your woes and be merry He'll cling to you close to the end. Don't ask him to lift one finger

To lighten your burden because
He never will share it, but sliently bear it
And he will be loud with applause.

The world is a vain old fellow No matter how brutal, remonstrance is futile And frowns will not change him one whit.

And since you must journey together

Down paths where all mortal feet go.
Why life holds more savor to keep in his

For he's an unmerciful foe.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Platte Center pays out \$2,000 a day for The Catholics of Hebron will build a parochial school.

The Nebraska City distilling company wants 100,000 bushels of corn. Eighteen of the seventy-seven counties

of the state are under township government. The American savings bank, capital \$100,000, is the latest institution in

Some heartless farmer turned loose three bushels of cats, all colors and sizes, in Schuyler. Every backyard is now

provided with a double back action or chestra. Mrs. Elizabeth Titus has sued Beatrice for \$5,500 damages for permanent injuries to her person. While out riding last summer a cobble stone rose up in all its might and struck the buggy who ing the horse to run away. Mrs. Titus

was thrown out and one of her limbs Within a radius of ten miles of Fre mont, taking the Herald's word for it 10,000 sheep are being fed for market They represent an investment of \$160,000 It is further calculated that they will

nunch 200,000 bushels of corn, worth \$41,000; 7,000 tons of hay, worth \$21,000; 250 barrels of sait, worth \$6,000. A few days ago the thirsty boys of Clarkson secured a keg of beer from Schuyler and laid it carefully away in a patch of weeds until the shades of night would shelter the prospective hilarity

Just at dusk the procession headed for the patch, only to find the keg and its contents had disappeared. No tongue or pen could point the lamentations of that crowd or the aching void that re turned unfilled. "Truthful Jeems" McDonagh, of the O'Neill Tribune, reached Omalia by spe-cial train Wednesday, and at once en-tered the active list of candidates for the

Bulgarian throne. His only rival in these parts is Dick Thompson, of McCook. Unfortunately the royal antecedent of the Duke of Driftwood creek are envel-oped in a fog, while the "Red Hand of O'Neili" can trace his geneological tree through a mista of Macs and O's to princely stock that spilled some blood with Brian Born on the plains of Clantorf Mac Donagh how soon he will doff his derby hat and don the jeweled top-knot of royalty. It is important, however, that the belles and would be queens of Hol keep their eyes peeled and ears unfurled and water developments on the banks of the "blue Missou."

The Nebraska State Bee keepers wil old their next annual convention at the Red Ribbon hall, in Lincotn, commencing January 12, 1887, at 1.30 p. m. and continues three days. All persons interested in the culture of bees and sale of honey are requested to be present. These meetare designed to be both instructive and interesting, and have heretofore been

well attended by both ladies and gentlemen. The interest that is being manifested throughout the state in honey production, and the low rates offered by the different times of railroads to all parties who desire to altend, should cause a full attenuance of at least all the members.
Mr. E. Kretchmer, of Coburg. Ia., will
be present and deliver an address on
"Modern Apiculture." E. M. Hayhurst,
of Kansas City, and a number of others m abroad are expected to be in at tendance. Members can return on one-third fare over the B. & M. and Missouri Pacific lines by securing a certificate of payment of fare to Lincoln from the agent of their station. In order to secure the reduced rates on return trip members olding such certificates must present them to the secretary of the Bee Keepers

Iowa Items.

association at Lincoln for enderscruent

A canning company has been organized in Davenport. The Savery House Hotel company, capi-\$300,000, has been organized in Des

The Knights of Labor of Boone are making it lively for the saloon men. They are prosecuting them to the wall.

The widow of Lee Pigott, of Keokuk the brakenan who was killed by the de-railment of a freight train on the Keokuk Louis line near West Quincy last September, has received \$1,000 from the ailway company.

Swindlers have daped a number of wealthy farmers in Union and neighboring counties, by pretending to self dress goods at remarkably low prices in order o advertise a new store. Several farmers paid \$75 each for goods worth \$10 to \$15. Lother Adams, a boy aged ten, who lives near Webster City, in a boys quarrel on the 10th inst., struck his cousin, Walter S. Dick aged nin c, on the temple with his dinner pail. The blow did not seem very severe at the time, but in two hours the boy became blind, and the next morning he died, despite all medical aid that could be had.

The Neal tin claims at Harney Peak ave been sold for \$16,000. In the railroad yards at Fargo one day ast week 454 cars were received and 336

Dakota.

forwarded. It is claimed that a cloth peddler recently made \$2,700 out of the farmers of

Barnes county. Developments at the Etta tin mine continue to show the most satisfactory re-sults. The company designs sinking

1,000 feet, and drifting on each level. The horse, with saddle and bridle on, of Chris Hausen, of Dendwood, lost in the late blizzard, has been found. taken as conclusive evidence that the fate of Hanson is settled, and that the melting of the snow in the spring will reveal

the whereabouts of the body. Six years ago there were but six regular trains, one mixed train daily each way between Pierre and Huron, and one passenger and one freight train each way between Huron and Tracy, now there are forty-four regular trains on all the lines. At that time but thirteen locomotives were in use, now there are forty-five

Wyoming.

Reports show that the ranges are cleaof snow and stock in good condition. The twenty-four hour time system has been put in operation on the Cheyenne & Northern road.

The report of the public schools of Chevenne for 1885 6 shows an enrollment of 913 pupils. Expenses for the coming year are estimated at \$22,105. The author of the phrase "I am something of a liar myself," is employed on

the Laranne Boomerang, and his diurnal yarns are wild, wierd and wooly. The expenses of Laramie county is 1885 were \$98,000 in round numbers while this year they will show a decrease from those tigures of about \$16,000. Cheyenne's expenses last year were

\$60,000 and will amount to about the same this year. Ttah and Idaho.

Eleven cars of choice cattle have been shipped to Nebraska from Salt Lake, to be winter fed. A coal vem of promising dimensions

has been discovered fifteen miles from Salt Lake City. The Sanset lode at the head of Beaver creek in the Cour d'Alenc country has been sold to Butte capitalists for \$17,500. The Peacock, White Mountain and Helena mines in Washington county, have been sold to Montana men Idaho. for \$80,000.

Last week's shipments of ores and bullion out from Salt Lake, were twenty ears of bullion, 507,005 lbs; nine ears silver ore, 282,560 lbs; twenty ears lead 582,320 lbs; nine cars copper ore, 249,800 lbs; total, fifty-eight ears, 1,621,

The Pacific Coast

There are 276 saloons in Oakland. The wine cellar now being built on the Stanford ranch in Tehama county, is said to be the largest one in the world.

A new oil well has just been discovered at Puente at a depth of 500 feet. Present prospects promise a large yield of oil. Washington territory built 291 miles of railroad upon three lines during the year, and has now in hand under course of construction about 100 miles more

The San Diego Young Men's Christian association has now over \$20,000 pledged for a building, a fine corner lot worth \$10,000 peing given to them in addition.

W. P. Russell, of Riverside, has sold his erop of oranges on six acres of land at \$500 per acre, the buyer to take the fruit on the trees. That is very good farming and is far ahead of any grain farming in the other states of the Union

BLUE BLOOD AND A GRINDSTONE

Wandering Scissor-Sharpener Proves to Be a Russian Count. In 1874 Count Lacousky was compelled to flee from Russia on account of politi-cal crimes. He found an exited home in France, where he was in receipt of monthly money remutances from his father. Lacousky led a very fast life in the gay Parisan capital, and among the vicious habits contracted there was of gambling. The remittances sent him were insufficient to meet his, wants, and he was driven to desperation, writes a correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal. First he borrowed and then forged. To save himself from imprisonment he left France ten years later and migrated to America. He arrived in New York almost

niless. In the new country he found more hardships and troubles than he bargained for. His father in Russia failed in business, and also incurred the ill-will of the government authorities. He too, was compelled to seek a home in a foreign country, and with his family he went to England. Poor in tortune, he could no attempt to commit snielde, which resulted longer send remittances to his son, and so very queerly. He had been despendent notified him. The young count had now

choice of two things—work or starve.

He set out to find the first, but was not successful. He was well educated and possessed good talent, but New York was overcrowded with talented beggars, and Lacousky's search for a position as teacher of languages was in vaiu. Discourage and disheartened he returned to his cheap odging house. He was unable to sleep He couldn't see where his breakfast was to come from, as the last farthing was Should be committ suicide? Death under the circumstances would certainly be a relief. These were the boughts of the count in his moments of desperation

No. He would battle with the world ansearn a livelihood, even if he had to work as a street seavinger. But he found and resched searly send.

In the evening, when he was and four others with a habes and four others with a habe and four others.

out the next morning that even the position of street scavinger was not to be had for the mere asking. Suicide again ran through the desperate man's mind. But he took renewed courage, and that night, together with four tramps, he a freight train on the New York and Hudson River railroad, and two days later Lacousky found himself in

Here he succeeded in getting work as a laborer in a railroad yard, but on the third day he had the misfortune to break his leg, and was laid up in the hospital for three months. When he had recovered he went back to work, but did not remain long in Albany. The work was too hard for him. From Albany he went to Builalo, and from the latter place he

went to Scranton, Penn.

He worked in the rollingmill at Scranton for three months and then came to Wilkesbarre. Here he purchased a seissor's grinder and can now be seen on our streets daily turning the lever of his machine as regularly as clock work and accepting all jobs that come along, from a butcher's cleaver down to the timest pair of seissors. He is doing a good ousiness and seems satisfied with his position. The count's Identity was only recently

of nobler origin than the seissor grinder's. This nettled the Russian, and throwing off the garb of a merchant, as it were, he went to his room and returned with a handful of papers, which were the worse for pocket wear. An examination of the papers established Lacousky's "blue-blood" relationship beyond a doubt.

The fact that there is a real, live, gen line count in town has excited the curisity of the curions, and Laconsky is : target for all eyes, especially the eyes of the ladies. The count will not grind seissors much longer. Several wealthy and influential citizens will take his ease in hand. They are convinced from conversations had with him that he is no fraud, but a finely educated gentleman in the guise of a beggarman. He will be given a clerkship of some kind to start with. He is aged about thirty-eight.

LINCOLN'S QUEER STORY.

He Answers Secretary Chase by Telling a Tale of a Leaky Ship.

Amasa Walker, a distinguished finan-tier of New England, had a thought that was new. He suggested that the notes issued directly from the government to the people as currency should bear in-terest. This for the purpose not only of making the notes popular, but for the purpose of preventing inflation by inducing the people to hold the notes as an investment when the demands of trade failed to call them into circulation as currency. This idea, says Don Piatt in the North American Review, struck Mr. David Taylor, of Ohio, with such force that he sought Mr. Lincoln and urged him to but the project into immediate execution. The president listened patiently, and at the end said: That is a good idea.

Taylor, but you must go to Chase. He is running that end of the machine, and has time to consider your proposition." Tay lor sought the secretary of the treasury ord laid before him Amasa Walker's plan. Chase heard him through in a cold, unoleasant manner, and then said: "That is all very well, Mr. Taylor, but there i one little obstacle in the way that makes the plan impracticable, and that is the constitution." Saying this be turned to is desk as if dismissing both Mr. Taylor and his proposition at the moment. poor enthusiast felt rebuked and humilited. He returned to the president, however, and reported his defeat. Mr. Liu-coln looked at the would-be financier, with the expression at times so peculiar to his homely face, that left one in doubt as to whether he was jesting or in

earnest. "Taylor," he exclaimed, "go back to Chase and tell him no: 45 bother himself about the constitution. I have that sacred instrument here at the white house, and I am guarding it with great care." Mr. David Taytor murred to this on the ground that Mr. Chase showed by his manner that he knew all about it, and he didn't wish to be bored by any suggestion. "We'll see about that," exclaimed the president, and, taking a card from the table, he wrote upon it: "The secretary

greenbacks again sought the secretary. He was received more politely than before, but was cut short in his advocacy of the measure by a proposition for both of them to sea the president. They did so, and Mr. Chase made a long and elabor-ate constitutional argument against the proposed measure. "Clase," said Mr. Lincoln, after the secretary had con-cluded, "down in Illinois I was held to be a pretty good lawyer, and I believe I could answer every point you have made, but I don't feel called upon to do it. This thing reminds me of a story I read in a

newspaper the other day. It was of an Italian captain who ran his vessel on a rock and knocked a hole in her bottom. He set ond class cabin passengers and the other to carry the emigrants. All the first prayers before a figure of the Virgin in class steamers of the present day will the bow of the ship. The leak gained on them. It looked at last as if the vessel would go down with all on board. The captain, at length, in a fit of rage at not having his prayers answered, seized the figure of the Virgin and threw it overboard. Suddenly the leak stopped, the water was pumped out, and the vessel got safely into port. When docked for repairs the statue of the Virgin Mary was found stuck head foremost in the

"I don't see, Mr. President, the precise application of your story," said Mr.

Thase. Why, Chase, I don't intend precisely to throw the Virgin Mary overboard, and and by that I mean the constitution, but I will stick it in the hold if I can. These rebels are violating the constitution to destroy the union; I will violate the contitution, if necessary, to save the union and I suspect. Chase, that our constituion is a going to have a rough time of it before we get done with this row. Now, what I want to know is whether, constituion aside, this project of issuing interest-

pearing notes is a good one."
"I must say," responded Mr. Chase, that, with the exception you make, it s not only a good one, but the only way pen to us to raise money. If you say o, I will do my best to put it into immediate and practical operation, and you will never hear from me any opposition

New York Times: John Schmailing, r., of Port Chester, is a farmer about gbty years old. On Friday he made an of late, and that morning told his family that he was going to kill blussif. He had made the same threat before, so they placed tittle reliance on what he said He was in carnest, however, and going to a small piece of woods, hear where Theodore Hoffman killed the Hebrew

Hauging by One Foot All Day.

peddler. Marks, he bent down a sapting and tied a piece of rope to it. other end of the rope he tied a noose and waite pulting down on the rope the noise cangut about his right foot. Just at that moment the rope slipped through his hands and he went skyward, hanging by his right foot. When he rebounded his hands just touched the ground, but he could not liberate himself. In this

PEOPLE'S OTHER

Uncle Rufus Hatch Talks of the Tendency of the Times.

Consolidation and Contralization and the Result-A Glowing Picture of the Immediate Future of America.

The first consolidation of corporations in this country of any magnitude says Unele Rufus Hatch in the New York Star-was that of nine corporations ereating the New York Central railroad from Albany, Troy, Syracuse and Rochester to Buffalo and Ningavi Falls. This does not include the Hudson river and the Harlem, which took place in 1968. The consolidation took place in June, 1858, and the first meeting was held at Niagara Falls. They had a special train to gather the stockholders together. The switches were spiked to prevent accident. They went with such rapidityrevealed. He boards at a public house kept by a Polander, and in a discussion with a fellow-boarder the question of pedegree was broached. The count's antagonist boasted that his family was prescribed. The count's appropriate the people was broached. The count's appropriate the people was broached. The count's appropriate the people was broached. The count's prescribed. The propriate propriate the people was proposed to the propriate propriat presided. One of our greatest men, William H. Seward, made the speech to the proprietors of the different interests on this occasion. There is but one man alive of the directors or trustees to-day, and one who has been identified with the great growth of the railroad and the prosperity of this country. His name as a imancier has been used as often in financial transactions as any man in tals country. He has never repudiated on an obligation-even a put or a call, which, according to law, could not be collected when there were milions and millions against him. Many a joke has been printed at his expense. Russell Sage is the only trustee alive of that first consolidation of railroad inter-

> Nothing more in this line transpired. until a little before, a little after, or per-haps about the same time that they atattempted to break up the consolidation of the states. The first to consolidate were the railroad companies. Shore & Michigan Southern, the Galena & Northwest, Pennsylvania & Fort Wayne, St. Paul & Prairie du Chien, and so on the consolidation has continued. Then came the Standard Oil company and the coal companies. Without going into detail, we will jump at a few of the recent ones. There is the American Coltonseed Oil company and the steel rolling mills. Now comes the consoli dated floar interest of Mannesota, which has been talked about for two years in what is known as the Millers' association They guess what the price of flour will be, and thus fix the price of the farmer's wheat. This will uftimately be carried out, and every flour mill in the United States will belong to one association To-day we find ourselves in the midst of a consolidation of laboring men.

One hundred and sixty-nine fire insur-nuce companies in this city have entered nto a compact arranging for the rates of insurance on risks, and later on we may expect all these fire insurance companies to consolidate into one, with a capital of \$169,000,000, more or less. This would enable a man who wants to be insured against fire to get a reduction in the rates. There will be 158 presidents, vice-presitents, secretaries, and all their et ceteras, looking for another situation, which they probably can find in Honduras, digging dirt at Pat Donan's interoceanic railroad at twenty-five cents a day and board with stewed lizards for breakfast and monkey triensse for supper. Besides the above named officers, there will be the directors, who are now getting \$5 for every meeting

We may presently expect to hear of the consolidation of the print factories. The calico, the gingham mitts, and, in fact, everything that is made of cotton, will be under one management. The woolen and knit factories will also consolidate.

The pork packers of Chicago have en-tered into a compact to pack their hogs into merchandise and to hire their men under certain conditions, which means nothing more no less than this: There will table, he wrote upon it: "The secretary of the treasury will please consider Mr. Taylor's proposition. We must have money, and I think this is a good way to get it. A. Lincoln."

Armed with this the real father of the Armed with this the real father of the pork-packers will be the vice-presidents and the assistant vice presidents. dents. The only difficulty is to fix the price of the hogs and the number that are willing to come to the market per annum. By changing the constitution of the United States, some special legislation at Washing will be necessary to settle this hog question. How many should be raised per annum, and how

many should be sent to the market. This consolidation will continue. We will have but one club and one hairpin manufactory; one banking house and one steamship campany, with three steamers. One to go by electricity and carry the mails. The two others are to go by and | steam, the one carrying the first and see then be known as "tramps," under some

other name. There will be but one importer, who will supply us with hash and curled hair; one Chinese laundry and one member of congress; one antique furniture establishment; one sawdust mill and one buzzsaw manufactory; one museum of art and grand peanut stand; one axte grease manufactory and one judge. The more you think of it the happier you be-

There will be but one newspaper editor and one onion patch. That would dum-tound the Irishman. There will be but one sailor, one soldier and one custom house officer. This would sternise the Frencaman. There would be but one jewshare, one hand organ, one negro minstrel and one great steel yacht. That would astorish the Englishman. All the telegraph companies would be boiled down with the Western Union and everybody would be supremely happy. All the telephone companies and the meane asy-lums will eventually consolidate. In fact, all trade, commerce, manufactu morals and manners will be boiled down

into one great consolutation. There will be but one wheat buyer, one cotton buyer and one flour buyer. There will be a man to buy tailow and one to sell elemangarine. One life insurance company and one agent and the commissions to be related to the premium payers. There will be but one sheep randi and one lager beer saloon. The more you think of this the drier you become. There will be one church, one minister, and one great sermon, that will be telegraphed to all by the inhabitants of this world by the Western Union Telegraph Company The board of directors to be made up of the different denominations, to make a compromise on theology, so we know where we are when we go to sleep.

Cantain Shaw of the London fire department, who figures to prominently in the Campbell divorce case, is not popular with the tiremen of America. He has made several visits to this country, but his egotistical manners and offensive comparisons have left a bad impression,

A lot of about fifty so-called "moon-shine" distitlers have just bean brought into Covington. By , from Whitney and knox counties by United States deputy marshals, among whom are ten or twelve