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THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Dec. 11; Sunday, Dec. 12; Monday, Dec. 13; Tuesday, Dec. 14; Wednesday, Dec. 15; Thursday, Dec. 16; Friday, Dec. 17.

Average: 13,930. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, A. D., 1886, N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual circulation of the Bee for the week ending Dec. 17th, 1886, was as follows: Saturday, Dec. 11, 13,213; Sunday, Dec. 12, 10,050; Monday, Dec. 13, 13,800; Tuesday, Dec. 14, 13,093; Wednesday, Dec. 15, 10,200; Thursday, Dec. 16, 13,019; Friday, Dec. 17, 13,045.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of November, A. D., 1886, N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

A new poem is in print by an eastern poetess entitled "Only a Wing." The blushing damsel evidently got left on the carving of the Christmas turkey.

The political history of Nebraska bears witness to the truth that men who violate their pledges to their constituents dig their own political graves. Treachery has never yet been a paying business to traitors and it never will be.

The Reading railroad, which has been appraised at \$80,000,000, is to be capitalized upon reorganization for \$200,000,000. In other words the public is to be called upon to pay interest on \$120,000,000 of water. This is inland navigation with a vengeance.

CONDOLENCES and sympathy are flowing in upon Mrs. Logan from all parts of the country. They are timely and grateful no doubt, but they must be followed by something more substantial. The widow of John A. Logan must not be permitted to want.

Mr. POPPLETON has had himself requested by the charter committee to draft a section of the new charter with regard to viaducts. Mr. Poppleton will, of course, draft the charter so as to throw the burden of building viaducts entirely upon the people.

The charter committee which started out with a great flourish of trumpets will end up as a farce. A committee packed with railroad lawyers, corporation managers and contractors is not likely to agree upon anything that relieves the average tax payer from burdens which should be borne by all property alike and is less likely to provide safeguards against abuses from which the great mass of citizens suffer at the hands of monopolies of every description.

OBJECTION was made in the charter committee to a change in the charter which would compel railroad companies to bear the entire expense of making their crossings safe through viaducts. This objection can have no application to the contract which the city holds with the Burlington road for the construction of an iron viaduct over lower Farnam street.

If the paving contractors have secured petitions for more paving than there is money in the city treasury to pay for, that is their own look out. The city has no right to contract for expenditures which it has no funds to meet. The council is specifically prohibited by law from creating an overlap. There is no occasion for letting paving contracts to be done next spring.

A curious commentary on the general public opinion of the senate is found in the many eulogues upon John A. Logan which fill the press. In each one all, strong stress is laid upon the unflinching integrity of the dead soldier-statesman, and on the strange fact that amid a body of millionaire representatives of the people "he died a poor man." When the roll of the senate is called the reason for the comparison will be at once apparent. Few of the members of that body count their wealth under the hundred thousand dollar figure. Many are from four to twenty times millionaires. It is doubtful if another instance could be pointed out in senatorial circles where the pangs of grief of a bereaved wife could be made keener and more bitter by the fear of impending want, as was the case at General Logan's death.

In public life for nearly thirty years, honored with the highest civil and military commands, a man of wide influence in the councils of the nation, it will ever stand a monument to the memory of John A. Logan that his unbending honesty and spotless integrity were conceded by his bitterest political foe and used as a text from which moralists over his bier preached a sermon of purity in offices of representative trust.

Can the Republican Party Afford It? Can the republican members of the present congress afford to place their party in the position of defending our monstrous tariff laws? Can western members, particularly, defend their recent action in uniting with eastern monopolist democrats, under Mr. Randall, to defend even a proposition to consider these abuses? Are their constituents to understand from their votes, that our Nebraska members are in favor of admitting the importation of diamonds for the rich with but ten per cent duty, while potatoes for the poor are charged fifteen per cent? Attar of roses to perfume the rich, free of all duty, while castor oil for the sick poor must pay 150 per cent? Raw silk, to make fabrics for clothing the rich, free of all duty, while bleached cotton cloth for the poor must pay 40 per cent? These are the questions that are being asked by the common window glass for the poor man's house, must pay 87 per cent? The finest Amsterdams carpets for the rich man's house, at but 48 per cent, while cheap druggery for the poor man's dwelling pays 86 per cent? The finest India shawls, for the rich, 49 per cent; common woolen shawls, for the poor, paying 86 per cent? Pate de foie gras, for the rich man's table, only 25 per cent; and rice, for the poor man's, 106 per cent? Curry, curry powder, olives, and spices of all kinds, free of charge for the rich, with corn starch and table salt, each at 85 per cent for the poor? Can our republican members from Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas defend their votes when intelligent men, their constituents, know that the people, democrats and republicans, pay directly into the pockets of the rich tariff monopolists \$1,000,000,000 per year in securing one-fifth of this vast sum as revenue for the government? Do they realize that this vast sum paid to these tariff monopolists is equal to the amount exacted by the German empire from France at the close of the Franco-German war? A sum it was at that time thought impossible for France, with all her accumulated wealth, to pay? Do they realize that the American people have been paying this vast sum every year for years?

Reforming these monstrous tariff laws is not, nor should it be, a party question. If our republican members of congress are wise in their day and generation, and if they wish to perpetuate the republican party as the party of the people and not a rich man's party they will make haste to reconsider their votes, and endeavor to revise and correct the abuses of the tariff laws. We do not believe there is a single dollar of Nebraska capital nor an individual laboring man among all our laboring population in Nebraska who derives one cent of advantage from the vast bonuses paid tariff protected capital. All our interests, both of capital and labor, are on the side of tariff reform. It would be much wiser for them and more true to the interests they intend to represent, if our western members of congress would unite with democrats to correct these abuses rather than with other democrats to prevent its being done.

Extra Session Talk. Until the death of General Logan overshadowed all other topics in public attention, the question of an extra session of congress and the probability of the president calling one, in the event of nothing being done to provide for the surplus at the present session, was seriously discussed at Washington. It is said that the antagonism between the Morrison and Randall wings has deepened rather than lessened since the defeat of the former in his effort to have his tariff bill considered, and this is by no means improbable. While Mr. Morrison has stated to the republican members of the ways and means committee that he will attempt nothing further at this session in the direction of tariff revision, it is most natural to expect that he will do all he can to obstruct and defeat any efforts for a reduction of taxes on the part of those who have opposed him. Mr. Morrison is the last man who would yield anything to the Randall wing, and there is certainly no good reason why he should. On the other hand, Randall will not only spare no effort to hold his advantage, but if possible to increase it. Neither, of course, would give any support to a plan of reduction emanating from the republicans. This is the evident situation at present, and if it shall be maintained it forbids all idea of legislation for tax reduction at the present session.

The suggestion of an extra session is said to have received some consideration from the president, who indeed is credited with having first hinted, by way of warning, at such a possibility. A high officer of the treasury was a few days ago reported to have said that he had no doubt of an extra session, unless this congress shall deal with the surplus question. Speaking apparently by authority he said the president would not permit the people's money to go on accumulating in the treasury without any way of putting it into general circulation until the subject could be reached by the next congress at the regular session. The idea is also urged in support of an extra session that it would be a shrewd political move on the part of the president. The surplus, if provision is not made for disposing of it or revenue cut down, will have reached alarming proportions by the beginning of next summer, and the accumulation will continue at the rate of seven or eight millions a month drawn from the channels of trade. This will very likely cause some apprehension among the financial and business men of the country. An extra session, it is thought, would be approved by these classes. The labor representatives are strongly in favor of an extra session, in order that they may get some desired legislation, and this element would be pleased. It is quite possible that these views may have some weight with Mr. Cleveland if it shall become necessary for him to decide with regard to the expediency of an extra session.

But the practical question for first consideration is whether there is any more probability of obtaining the desired legislation from the next than from the present congress. The democrats in favor of reducing revenue by a revision of the tariff, which is the policy of the administration, will be less numerous in the next than they are in this congress, while those opposed to this policy will be increased. Neither will be strong enough to carry through legislation in furtherance of their own policy. A republican measure could succeed with some democratic support, but this cannot be safely

counted on, and in any event it would most certainly not be satisfactory to the administration. Mr. Cleveland would hesitate to convene congress if there was danger of action contravening the views and policy of the administration. It is possible, however, that the president may determine, should the contingency be presented to him, to do what seemed to be his duty and leave the consequences with the people's representatives. It is not apparent, however, that any good could be expected from an extra session of the new congress.

Sound Conclusions. Professor Hadley, the chief of the Connecticut bureau of labor and statistics, is one of the ablest men in the country connected with this sort of work. He has given to it careful and conscientious study, from the standpoint of a scientific investigator, and though still a young man is an accepted authority. His second annual report, just published, is a comprehensive exhibit of facts relating to labor in Connecticut, from which those interested in this subject may gain valuable information. Among the interesting facts is the statement that the factories of Connecticut employ about 20,000 women and about 5,000 children under fifteen years of age. Returns of the wages of 3,000 women in New Haven show an average weekly wage of a trifle over \$6.50. Returns from other portions of the state show a scale of wages running down from \$1.90 a day for hands over eighteen years of age to thirty-five cents for young children, while there are cash girls in dry goods stores who get only \$1.75 a week.

There will be a more general interest, however, in the conclusions of Professor Hadley than in the statistics of his report, though these are all of value. He argues that monthly payments, long hours and child labor go hand in hand, and when these are found together it means that the society is on a low industrial level, and is at once an indication and a result of the character of the community. The prevalence of child labor means that the community is more anxious to increase the quantity of its products than the quality of its citizens. The good workman is better able to work efficiently in shorter hours, to work hard for a moderate time, instead of working inefficiently for a longer time. Down to a certain point the nations who work shorter hours not merely do better work, but more work than their competitors. In a majority of instances, long hours are due to less efficiency instead of greater. Monthly payments mean less independence instead of more. Child labor means a sacrifice of the future to the present. And where the three things prevail together—where women and children work long hours and are paid monthly—the special causes which may justify any one of these things are conspicuous by their absence. "We are therefore," says Professor Hadley, "warranted in saying that while one of the three things by itself may not be an evil, the three things together are unquestionably bad. We may go a step farther than this. We may say without hesitation that the state is justified in attempting to meet these evils by legislation, provided such legislation can be made effective."

These conclusions are of general application. They are not derived from a condition of things peculiar to Connecticut alone, but one which exists in most of the states, and in some of them upon a more extensive scale than in Connecticut. They are worthy of consideration as the carefully formed convictions of a man who performs his work conscientiously and with a high purpose. It is worth noting that Professor Hadley thinks labor organizations may serve a most useful purpose in standing up for rights which the individual workman would fear to defend, and favors an explicit declaration of the rights of labor unions to sue employers. He holds that anything which will be a benefit to the community which will make the workmen understand that they have the right to insist on the enforcement of the law and the responsibility for its own enforcement.

The Delegation and the Charter. Now that the committee of citizens has finished its advisory work on the new charter the legislative delegation from Douglas county should take the matter in hand and improve on what has been suggested. The draft of the citizens' committee will doubtless do very well for a framework. It lays, so to speak, a good foundation for subsequent operations. Covering many points well and fully, it leaves many others quite untouched. Several problems which it attempts to solve would not be properly accomplished under its provisions. These should be changed. It will be the duty and the business of the Douglas county delegation to draft the new charter. The members elect from this city and county will be held responsible for the bill as introduced and put on its passage. Lincoln and Omaha will each be permitted their own charters without outside interference. The responsibility for legislation affecting these municipalities must be borne by the respective delegations from Lincoln and Douglas.

The peculiar composition of our citizens' committee in Omaha made it impossible for the committee itself to agree upon a number of reforms in the city government which are earnestly demanded by the people of Omaha. Private interests within the committee antagonized public interests without. For this reason a number of important questions at issue were not raised at all. Others were skinned over in a half-way manner and solutions proposed which failed to strike at the root of the matter of great municipal moment. On the whole the work of the committee was good. It will be of material assistance to the Douglas delegation. But it will not save them from a great deal of hard work on their own part.

The Business Situation. The past week has been a dull and featureless period in most of the wholesale markets. Holiday trade has monopolized attention as was to be expected and retailers have been busy in assisting to reduce stocks by passing them over into the hands of customers. For the next fortnight stock inventories, book settlements, and other matters incident to the annual readjustment of commercial affairs, will occupy the attention of merchants to the partial exclusion of new business, and very moderate trading is likely to be the rule in all departments. The situation in leading industrial and distributing branches presents many encouraging features, and there is a general

disposition to indulge hopeful anticipations of the future of trade. The failures for last week throughout the United States and Canada were 268, against 288 the previous week. Wool has been selling very slowly, but while there is, as usual in a dull market, a slight tendency in buyers' favor, prices as a general thing have been very well maintained. Stocks are said to be comparatively small in all markets, and are known to be exceptionally well sold up in the interior, particularly in the wool-growing districts east of the Mississippi river. Receipts of domestic wool at Boston and Philadelphia show a decrease of over 33,000,000 pounds for the calendar year, and this is popularly believed to be about the extent of the shortage in the 1886 United States clip. There is comparatively little activity in any branch of the dry goods trade at wholesale, but the market for cotton goods is very strong, and there is no weakness in prices of woolen goods, although the latter failed to advance in sympathy with the recent rise in the cost of production. The iron trade situation continues strong, with a general tendency toward higher prices and a favorable outlook for future business in all departments.

The grain markets have ruled quiet. The new demand for wheat for export has been comparatively light, but a large amount is under contract for shipment during the next five or six weeks, and this fact, coupled with favorable reports from English and Continental markets and Wall street influences in favor of higher prices, has kept the market in a pretty strong position in spite of a further increase of 1,470,000 bushels in the domestic visible supply and the continued tendency to an accumulation of stocks in western markets. After the recent advance in prices, and in view of the steady growth of stocks that goes on unchecked notwithstanding the large exports, the average exporter is inclined to invest cautiously on the long side of the market, and expectation is set for some reaction from present figures in the near future unless receipts should materially increase during the next few weeks. The promise of legitimate trade is, however, very encouraging. Corn is attracting little attention either from exporters or speculators, and the price fluctuations for the week have been small.

It is to be a free and fair fight in open session with no quarter asked or received. Caucus conspiracies will play a small part in the decision of the senatorial issue.

PROMINENT PERSONS. Senator Fair's seat in the senate cost him \$750,000 six years ago. Austin Corbin, president of the Reading railroad, is worth \$35,000,000. Senators Butler, Hampton and Berry are the three one-legged members of the senate. Editor Pulitzer, of the New York World, gave six hundred poor children a Christmas dinner.

Congressman-elect Charles E. Hogg, of West Virginia, will be the youngest member of the next house. Mrs. Speaker Carlisle has a parrot which cries "Hurrah for Carlisle," and calls for a cocktail with all the ardor and enthusiasm of the average Kentucky democrat.

One of the wealthiest San Francisco women is Mrs. James G. Fair. The courts gave her \$2,500,000 of her husband's estate, and it is estimated that she does not spend the interest on this sum.

Sir Lionel Sackville West and Miss West will give a grand ball at the British Legation early in January. The third daughter of the minister, Miss Amelia, will be formally introduced to society on that occasion.

Adelina Patti has the autograph craze in its most violent form, and for many years past no friend of any distinction has been permitted to pass the threshold of the prima donna until he or she has written a few words either upon Mme. Patti herself or upon some other subject of interest. The consequence has been that she has received every notability both in and outside the auspicious world are to be found in her albums.

Easy to Do. The mazzinows are holding their own in politics; which is easy to do since they have nothing to lose.

Will Soon Have An Organ. Henry George keeps a lively monkey in his house as a pet, and in a few weeks he will have an organ.

It Lies Still. The New York Times is right when it says the democratic party cannot stand still. But we notice it lies still.

Popular in Boston. Mind-reading continues to be the craze in Boston. It is popular there because it tends to impress the country with the theory that Boston people have minds.

Science and Faith. Science in sounding phrase can tell us just what we live and why; but never yet hath scoring science told how 'tis we die.

Life in Sing Sing Prison. There are at present over 1,600 convicts at Sing Sing, says a correspondent of the New York Times. Twenty-one barrels of flour are consumed per day in supplying them with bread. Nine barrels of potatoes are necessary to furnish them with food. Three barrels of liquid coffee are consumed at each meal. The meat is beef, either boiled or roasted or corned. Whenever the food is not satisfactory the convicts are employed in the tobacco factory. The convicts are assigned a certain amount of work, and if they finish it sooner than the time allowed they have to remain in their cells until supper time. The convicts are not allowed to read, and evidently seek in close occupation diversion for their thoughts.

STORIES OF LINCOLN. Reminiscences Missed by His Biographers Gathered in the "Old Salem" Region.

Uncle Henry Sears, Aunt Vashie, and other "old settlers" of the Old Salem region, delight in giving their personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln, while that "rather gawky and awkward youth" was keeping store on the banks of the Sangamon, and relate some recollections that have failed to reach the biographers Hay and Nicolay.

The late Jesse Baker said: "The new clerk in the Salem store drew much attention from the very first. His striking, awkward, peculiarly peculiar appearance advertised the store round about, and drew many customers, who never quit trading there as long as young Abe Lincoln clerked in the establishment. He got good weight; he was a cheek full of accommodation, and he was a 'smart Aleck.' A large majority of the people, after making his acquaintance said: 'He has a heart big as a flour barrel and a head full of the best kind of brains.' All liked him excepting the few rowdies of Clark's Grove and the boss bully, Hickey. Hickey was attracted to the store about four days after the new clerk's arrival. Hickey took his measure and forthwith battered him for a wrestle. Lincoln pleasantly informed the intruding ruffian that he would rather be excused, as he did not like crying matches. Hickey, however, harped away on his single-tined lyre until young Abe consented to 'wrestle in a playful way.' Mr. Baker watched the store and viewed the conflict. The performers were on hands, clinched and fell among a luxuriant growth of dog fennel and smart weeds. Hickey foamed and tried to choke Lincoln, who repelled that threat by rubbing the ruffian's face with a bunch of smart-weeds. It made him howl; the smarting quack vanquished him; he cried 'enough,' and Lincoln calmly arose from his game, and that was the last fight he had with Hickey in the Sangamon country. Hickey quit drinking, joined the church, and solemnly confessed his many sins at the prayer meeting. Uncle Henry said that he subsequently, when Lincoln had become a surveyor, sometimes carried the chain for him, and distinctly remembered being along with him off Quiver creek in Mason county during the presidential race between Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. Lincoln was a strong whig while the other surveyor was a fierce democrat. Each owned a dog. Young Abe's dog was named Clay, while the other's title was Jackson. While out on a job near Simmons' mill the dogs treed a coon. The surveyors bet \$5 on their respective curs. Lincoln hastily climbed the tree as a rule, and Indian dicker, and crawling on the coon limb he shook it with such force that it broke, throwing the varmint and himself among the dogs. Young Abe sprained his ankle, but Clay nipped the ground with the coon and rejected all over with his tail, for his master had won the \$5.

Uncle Henry Sears and his wife, Aunt Vashie, say that they were well acquainted with storekeeper Lincoln and his lady-love, Ann Rutledge. They attended her funeral and think that such a nice girl as Ann was deserves a handsome tombstone. "Young Lincoln took the remark as a compliment," they say, and strolled moodily around the neighborhood for the next three or four weeks humming sad songs and writing them with chalk on fences and barns. It was noticed that the death of Ann Rutledge would drive him insane.

About six of the distressed youth's sympathizing friends coaxed him to accompany them to Springfield, where other events chased away much of his grief and turned him towards the study and practice of law. There was one "dressy" man among the six jovial gentlemen. He purchased a broad-brimmed hat, which was the first coat of that cloth seen in Old Salem. While fooling with a group around the creek he called the dandy's broad-brimmed coat came in contact with the flame, burning quite a hole in the much-talked-about garment. The belligerent apple-jack and other aggravating circumstances had to be passed, and a lively fight then and there if young Lincoln hadn't effected a satisfactory compromise.

It was agreed to run the dispute through the Salem justice mill, that the defendant plead the coat-owners' and coat-burners' sides of the case, and that the winner should pay the costs and drinks for all present in court. The mock court opened twenty minutes after the trial began, and the jury returned. The mill was crowded with eager spectators before the case was prosecuted and defended by the lawyer for each side. The rusticity manifested much at Lincoln's knowledge of law, his common sense, his unimpeachable logic, and his serio-comic stories. He gained the case for both his clients; apple-jack was supplied the lot, and everybody went home with a good deal of money. "Why don't you become a lawyer?" He answered their question by becoming one.

The Romance of Crime. Philadelphia Times: One of the most startling and romantic chapters of crime is given in the career of James Young, alias James H. Horton, alias F. A. A. Horton, alias Philip Drayton Hayward, who has lately figured, under his last named alias, as a welcome contributor to the Century Magazine, and as a successful author, with the prominent publishing houses of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., as his publishers. His literary imposture upon the Century in an elegantly written article purporting to describe the memorable battle between the Roanoke and the confederate cruiser Alabama, and writing as one of the crew first cast suspicion upon him. Some of his statements, especially as to the character of the crew, failed out positive contradictions from the widow of Semmes, the Alabama commander, and others, and various circumstances developed little by little, finally led to the suspicion in the minds of some citizens of Lancaster county that Philip Drayton Hayward was the James Young, alias James H. Horton, whose criminal history is yet well remembered in that community.

The Young, or Mr. Hayward, the only name by which he is known in this city, is an expert graver and forger, and possesses talents which would have made a fortune for him in various fields, forgeries and confidence games, but there is little doubt that he is now without fortune and with no friends outside of the few who have pressing reasons for the maintenance of his recent literary imposture upon the Century and the publishers of his book, evidence the reckless

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Lincoln's Spelling Decision. A Famous Commissioner of Agriculture Who Wrote It "Shoogur." Washington Letter to Philadelphia Record: "I was one of the senators," said a venerable republican statesman the other day, "who favored the resolution of President Lincoln when that was a debatable question. I remember that one of the points they made against Lincoln was that he had appointed an 'ignoramus' commissioner of agriculture. That gentleman's name, you may remember, was Isaac Newton, and I think he was from Philadelphia. The gravestones of the charge brought against him was that he could not spell.

"The opposition had gotten hold in some way of one of his note-books, in which, among other ludicrous mistakes, was the word 'sugar' spelled 'shoogur.' The general indignation of the senators was so great that a committee of senators waited on President Lincoln and demanded the removal of Newton. Whether he was removed or not, they were going to spring the Newtonian spelling on the world at the convenient opportunity. But they thought it only fair to give the president a chance to remove him first. So up to the white house they went.

"When they came back I asked the chairman, a distinguished New England senator, what had occurred. 'Well, sir,' said he, 'Lincoln is no better than Newton. Would you believe it, when I showed him that word spelled 'shoogur,' he said: 'Well, I'm not sure but what that's right. Sugar spells shoogur—shoogur spells just what it says and what we all know it is. But whether it's right or wrong, gentlemen, is neither here nor there. I didn't appoint Newton, and therefore I can't remove him. Mrs. Lincoln appointed him. She has a right to remove him, and I don't think she will remove him.'"

He Got Only Half Full. Philadelphia North American: "I'd like to make a bargain with you. I have a fine lot of land, the proprietor of a low-priced eating house on Market street about 7 o'clock last evening. The proprietor, who also acted as cashier, looked up and saw standing before him a slender, well-dressed man, with a little grip-sack in his hand. "What kind of a bargain?" "One that will get me my supper, give you the worth of it and save you three times the price of it every day. That's a bargain. You just prove to me first that what you propose will do that."

"Well, see there; that gas-jot of yours is burning three times the amount of gas that it ought to to furnish the light it now gives. This burner (and the grip-sack was opened and a burner taken out) will reduce your gas bill two-thirds for every jet that it is put on. I sell them for the unprecedentedly low price of ten cents. You give me twenty-five cents' worth of supper, and I'll put on two burners, and they are worth the price of the supper, and you save more than that in gas every day."

"Well, go ahead. I don't know that I think your burners are any better than the old burners, but I'll give you a chance. "Half a dozen fried cysters and a cup of coffee," said the man to the waiter. These were dispatched at a rate which seemed to indicate that supper at any price were scarce with the gas-burner man. When he had finished he put on the two burners, while the proprietor stood and watched him. "See here," he said, when he had finished, "there are two more jets that ought to have these burners on, even if the rest don't need them. It would pay you to have them on every jet in the house, but I'll take an oyster stew and a piece of mince pie. Come, what do you say?"

"N-n-o, not this time, I guess," said the eating-house keeper slowly. "I think I've invested enough for to-night. You come around a year from now, and if my gas bill have been any smaller I'll have you put on a dozen?" "But I may starve before that," said the burner man, laying his hand plaintively on his stomach. Then seeing no signs of compliance on the part of the eating-house keeper, he walked up and down the double row of men in a most importuning each one to buy a burner for three cents apiece.

Electrical Welding. Boston Globe: The society of Arts for the second time has witnessed the first public presentation of an electrical invention of great importance. Ten years ago the first public exhibition of the telephone, then called out, was given before the society by Prof. Bell. Last evening Prof. Thomson, of the Thomson-Houston Electric Lighting company, presented his apparatus for the welding of metal by electricity. The method consists simply in forcibly pressing together the pieces and passing a heavy electrical current through them. The resistance to the passage of the current, offered by the extensive inquiry by correspondence in various parts of the country. It was first conclusively ascertained that Hayward was not on the Alabama at all, nor any one who could be mistaken for him; and the result of a patient investigation established the fact beyond reasonable doubt, that the Philip Drayton Hayward, now of Philadelphia, is none other than James Young, alias James H. Horton, alias F. A. A. Horton, alias Philip Drayton Hayward, who has lately figured, under his last named alias, as a welcome contributor to the Century Magazine, and as a successful author, with the prominent publishing houses of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., as his publishers. His literary imposture upon the Century in an elegantly written article purporting to describe the memorable battle between the Roanoke and the confederate cruiser Alabama, and writing as one of the crew first cast suspicion upon him. Some of his statements, especially as to the character of the crew, failed out positive contradictions from the widow of Semmes, the Alabama commander, and others, and various circumstances developed little by little, finally led to the suspicion in the minds of some citizens of Lancaster county that Philip Drayton Hayward was the James Young, alias James H. Horton, whose criminal history is yet well remembered in that community.

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A Sacreligious Thief. One of the most audacious and impudent robberies on record was reported at police headquarters yesterday. One of the contribution boxes on the outside of the St. Philomena cathedral was pried open at the Sunday night. The box contained \$5 worth of goods. The act was committed while the sexton was in the building ringing the vesper bells.