

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, N. E. CORNER FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, 101 N. THIRDEEN AVENUE. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 512 FIFTH STREET.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only money morning paper published in the state.

TERMS BY MAIL: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Single Copies, 10 Cents.

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID: One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$2.00; Three Months, \$1.25; Single Copies, 5 Cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, s. s. County of Douglas, ss. Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Aug. 6th, 1886, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, 31,541; Monday, 2nd, 32,975; Tuesday, 3rd, 32,175; Wednesday, 4th, 32,175; Thursday, 5th, 32,975; Friday, 6th, 32,175; Saturday, 1st, 32,175. Average, 32,175.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1886. N. P. FEEL, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,395 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 13,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,430 copies; for June, 1886, 12,238 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21 day of August, A. D. 1886. N. P. FEEL, Notary Public.

MANITOBA reports a failure of the wheat crop. Nebraska wheat will harvest close to a fair average.

SENATOR EDWARDS believes that the west should furnish the next nominee for president. Aha, Mr. Blaine. There is blood on the face of the Vermont moon.

A PLACEON a New Mexico grand jury is not a sinecure. Santa Fe's last grand jury returned 201 indictments last week and then hurried out of town to escape vengeance from infuriated "hustlers" and enraged cowboys.

We fail to see what object Senator Manderson has in inspiring or countenancing underhanded assaults on his congressional colleagues. What can he hope to gain from such a course? Who will be benefitted and who hurt? These are pertinent questions.

PLEDGES to deliver this delegation or that delegation to candidates in return for their support is a little previous just now. Delegates are yet to be elected and some may be selected who will not deliver. There is such a thing as too much hurry in politics. Counting chickens before the hen is off the nest is mighty uncertain work.

The congress of 1881-2 was the worst one of the late republican sessions and the people showed their disgust by soundly whipping the party in the fall elections. But the long session of '82 was a marker in inefficiency to that just closed. If voters will apply the same remedy once more we shall have a republican majority in the next congress.

CONGRESSMAN DORSEY returns home with the adjournment of the session, bringing with him a record of which he need not be ashamed. He has made a hard working and respectable representative, who has had the interest of his constituency at heart, and has labored faithfully in their behalf. The voters of the third district, with the state at large, have good reason to be satisfied with Mr. Dorsey's work.

SAM RANDALL didn't get a chance to deliver that speech on his apple jack tariff bill which died a-borning. It will, however, appear in the Congressional Record free of cost to its distinguished author. Randall is a great howler for economy in others, but is quite willing that the government shall pay for publishing speeches which he has not made and which have therefore no right to a place in the record of the proceedings of congress.

PAVING on North Sixteenth street is advancing very slowly; much too slowly if that thoroughfare is to be done by fair time. The contractors claim that the failure of the railroads to deliver material is the cause of the delay, and the railroads deny the allegation and defy the alibi. Whatever the trouble may be it ought to be removed at once. If Sixteenth street is blocked up during fair week, there is grave doubt whether rain or shine will make much difference in the receipts.

This movement among the labor organizations in favor of separate political action would seem to be advancing. In New York the labor leaders more decidedly than ever assert their determination to put forward candidates of their own and rally to them the support of the organizations, and similar movements are developing in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is not to be doubted that the contagion will in due time spread to the west, so that all along the labor line, where it is organized, there will be candidates for congress and the legislatures nominated and supported by this organized labor, or selected by the party conventions in compliance with the demands of this power. This is a promise of the immediate future which the old party managers will find it expedient to take into account, and it will be a waste of time, it is to be apprehended, to urge upon the promoters of this movement that it is contrary to the spirit and professed purpose of labor organizations. Even Mr. Weyer, if that gentleman is not misrepresented, does not advocate the policy of keeping organized labor out of politics as earnestly as he did a few months ago, as shown by the fact that prominent knights in the East who are up to their eyes in political work have not been subjected to any discipline at the hands of the chief of the order.

**That Mexican Row.** Mexico bids defiance to Mr. Bayard and his government and announces that she thinks she knows her own laws and stands ready to enforce them in the Cutting case. Cutting has been tried, convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and \$500 fine, and Chihuahua proposes to a man to see that the sentence is carried into effect. There may be serious doubt as to Cutting's character, and no doubt that he unwarrantably assailed a Mexican citizen by publishing a libel in an American paper. These are matters however with which the United States has no concern. The government cares nothing for Cutting, but they are and they must stand firmly for the principle of international law which he represents. The point made by the United States is that the arrest of an American citizen in Mexico for an offense committed in the United States cannot be tolerated under any circumstances, and the point is without question a sound one. If worst comes to worst it must be enforced.

Mr. Bayard and the administration will not appear in a very favorable light in the matter, however it may be settled. They turned tail in the dispute over the fisheries question after it was clearly proved that the dominion authorities were acting without warrant in harassing American fishermen. The only talk of fight in that little difficulty came from Portland sailors. The war and navy officers in Washington did not feel called upon to suggest the possibility of conflict with English arms and British ships. The secretary of state is as brave as a lion now that little Mexico gets impudent, and we hear loud threats of what Uncle Sam will do in thrashing the Greasers if they do not recede from their position in the Cutting case.

A war with Mexico would not be a popular one. There would be a general feeling that the fight would be like an assault by a strong man on a cripple, which always casts reflections on the courage of the assailant. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bayard will succeed in inducing the Mexican government to yield assent to the position of our government in the controversy. A resort to arms in settlement of the dispute would certainly result in a re-adjustment of the boundary between Mexico and this country and the acquisition of another big slice of Mexican territory. Just at present we don't need it at the expense of human lives.

**The Business Situation.** The closing month of summer is always dull in general trade circles, and August of the present year is no exception to the rule. Dullness continues in several branches of trade, but has given place to moderate activity in other lines, and the tendency is to a steady and healthful expansion of business as the month advances. There is sustained firmness in values in the iron and steel and textile markets, and exceptional steadiness in prices in nearly all lines of trade. Reports from most sections indicate continued hopefulness as to the business outlook. Crop conditions in the corn belt and in some parts of the south are not entirely favorable, but the frequency of rains this week has modified previous estimates of the damage to corn, and there is still time for improvement in cotton. With favorable weather during the balance of the season the yield of both staples is likely to be abundant. The quality of the grain already harvested is exceptionally good. Wool is comparatively quiet but prices remain stiff. The movement of dry goods continues large. The iron trade situation shows gradual and healthful improvement through a widening demand for small lots for near requirements. Consumers generally buy as they need supplies and there are consequently few large transactions. Steel rails continue in good demand, and difficulty is experienced in placing orders for a fixed period of delivery. Contracts have been placed for upward of 40,000 tons within a few days past.

Prices of wheat and corn have fluctuated within narrow limits, and at the close of the week were generally the same as a week ago, except in Chicago, where wheat quotations were 1 cent per bushel lower. The steadiness of wheat values is due to continued buying by exporters. Clearances from Atlantic ports last week during the first four days amounted to 1,500,000 bushels, and additional business has been done in all markets that will keep up a steady flow of shipments for several weeks to come. Exports are relatively larger from Philadelphia and Baltimore than from New York. Receipts of wheat at the seaboard continue large, but in the west they are falling off a little. Stocks afloat from all parts of the world in transit to Europe showed a decrease of 1,500,000 bushels in spite of the larger shipments from American Atlantic ports. The increased demand has not advanced rates for ocean freights, as the offerings of tonnage have been excessive. A good many vessels were attracted to United States ports by the prospect of higher rates earlier in the season. The strength of corn is caused mainly by the manipulation of speculators in Chicago and by the restraint of short selling from the continued uncertainty as to the extent of the damage by dry weather in the corn belt. The interior movement of corn is a little larger, as the comparatively high prices have attracted shipments from the hands of farmers.

**A Band of Happy Optimists.** There is no class or body of men, who have taken upon themselves the duty of removing from our political system methods which they regard as abuses, so interesting in their character as exemplars of supreme self-satisfaction and superlative optimism, as are the civil service reformers. These people—very worthy and excellent citizens—are so entirely contented with what they fancy they have already accomplished, and so wholly certain of the future, that their annual meetings, the last of which was held a few days ago at Newport, are for the most part jubilation gatherings, where the exchange of congratulations, the outpouring of mutual admiration, and the mental exercise of picturing a time when the political spolieman will be unknown, make a brief season of unmix pleasure. At the recent meeting of the league, Mr. George William Curtis, the president, was more than ordinarily enthusiastic over the present situation of civil service reform and eloquently prophetic of its future. "Never," said the high priest of reform, "were the skies so bright, never was the future so fair." He was not un-

mindful of the other view, but no matter about that. Public opinion was never so aroused, so enlightened, so determined. There is a rattling of the dry bones of party politics, political assessments and in great part suppressed, arbitrary removals are instantly challenged and exposed. Such is the cheering condition of the reform as Mr. Curtis sees it, and he assured his hearers that it is to be the one commanding question in the fall campaign upon which the fate of congressional aspirants will hang. It is of minor consequence what views a candidate shall have regarding the tariff, the gold standard, or any other of the great questions of public policy, but he must be right and be outspoken respecting the reform of the civil service. To be thus is to have the one virtue which will cover a multitude of faults and defects in other directions; not to be thus is to invalidate all other merit.

No one could be so heartless as to wish to deprive these good people, the civil service reformers, of a privilege from which they derive so much enjoyment, but those persons who are influenced only by hard facts cannot but wonder how it is that men of quite average intelligence in most other directions should show so little judicious apprehension in respect to this matter, and give themselves up to a rhapsody of congratulation and expectation for which there is the least possible warrant in the facts. Civil service reform is a year older than it was when the league which is "the only authentic national representative of the reform movement" held its annual meeting preceding the last one, but in what other respect it has advanced even the ingenious fancy of Mr. Curtis would find it difficult to show. That it still survives is readily explained by the circumstance that the party which would kill it if it had the power is in control of only a portion of the government. There was ample evidence given that the disposition exists, but the means and machinery are not at command. So long as the relations of parties in congress remain as at present the civil service law is secure, even without the precise legal support of that policy, but nobody can seriously doubt what the result would be under different circumstances. What democratic leader is there—the leadership of Mr. Cleveland being in question—who is committed fully to the support of civil service reform? We are unable to think of one. There are some whom a sense of expediency has deterred from pronouncing against it, but who in the list of democratic leaders in the senate or the house has frankly and unqualifiedly put himself on record as a supporter of this policy? Senator Vance is a representative democrat who had the courage to bring forward a bill for the repeal of the law, and the undisputed leader of the house, Mr. Randall, arrayed himself in opposition to the system. Governor Hill of New York, the man most likely to have the support of that state in the next national democratic convention, cannot be regarded as a friend without reservation of civil service reform, and there are several members of the administration whose affection for this policy is not popularly believed to be very broad or deep.

The president, it is true, has continued his firm adhesion to the reform and his determination to carry it out, but those people who are satisfied with the practical results are certainly not hard to please. Until the reorganization of the commission, the law was continually disregarded or evaded, and it is not questionable that there are scores of clerks in the departments at Washington who got there in violation of the law. But they are allowed to remain, just as the clerks in the Baltimore postoffice whom Veasey put in remain there, and just as employees of the government in every city of the country, who have been put into office in utter disregard of the requirements of the civil service reform act, are permitted to hold their positions. Surely there is very little in all this to warrant congratulations and to inspire flights of rhetoric.

It is possible that the present commission may be able to accomplish more in behalf of a thorough enforcement of the law than did its predecessor, but in this matter faith must come after works. As to the confidence of Mr. Curtis and his associates of the league in the great solicitude of the people respecting this policy, we have no hesitatingly saying that it is to a very considerable extent mistaken. It probably is not so as to the circle which includes the gentlemen of the league, but as to the masses of the people they are much more deeply concerned regarding what ought to be done to reform the tariff, to adjust the monetary question, to advance the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and in a general way to promote the material welfare of the people, than they are respecting the question whether public offices shall be occupied by persons who have passed a competitive examination in answering a score of questions that have no relation to the duties that will be required of them, or by some other class. They acknowledge that civil service reform has an importance, but it is very far from being the most important issue demanding popular attention.

There is a feeling of uneasiness in Massachusetts regarding what may be the future course of General Butler in the political affairs of the commonwealth. Very little doubt exists that the "old man" will take a hand, but just how he will play it is the puzzling problem. The understanding is that he wants to go to congress, and it was recently announced that he would be a candidate in the Lowell district, but he had promised the representative of that balliwick not to run against him, and he will keep his word. Still, he did not surrender his determination to return to the forum, whose history was enriched by his former presence, and it is thought he will stand for another district. Meanwhile, it is conjectured that the motive impelling General Butler goes deeper than the simple wish to resume the cares and labors of a congressional term, and has reference to placing himself on a better vantage ground from which to strike the administration of President Cleveland. At all events the general has again become an object of interest.

**STATE AND TERRITORY.** Nebraska Jottings. There is no longer a doubt in the minds of local sports that Hastings can play ball.

Two prisoners in the county jail in Broken Bow kicked a hole in the roof and escaped.

A house caved in on the Catlin family at Endell, Custer county, crushing a little child to death.

One thousand Butler county people

against the leading republican candidate for United States senator. Their friends, too, have restrained any enthusiasm in this direction. With a lively fight in prospect, it has occurred to some that even in politics "Discretion is the better part of valor."

The senatorial issue is a living issue. It will be a burning one before the campaign is over. But there is danger in store for the men who imagine that a bushwhacking canvass against Van Wyck will help to straighten out the skirmish line of the succeeding campaign.

The council should without fail at the next meeting order a sidewalk around the court house square, and especially on Farnam street. The unsightly and wretched surroundings have caused great inconvenience to the public, and been a disgrace to the city for more than three years. The commissioners promised last year to lay a substantial walk as soon as the front was completed. They allowed the contractors to dilly-dally along with their work until mid-winter, and since then nothing has been done. They have had money enough and time enough to grade roadways where they are not needed, but the county property in the very heart of the city is shamefully neglected.

The BEE has had considerable trouble in the last two weeks, owing to its large edition, in making postoffice connections on Sunday morning. Subscribers who have failed to receive their papers where their addresses can be reached by rail on Sunday, will not be annoyed in this way much longer. We are making arrangements which we believe will prevent any more failures to "make" the mail.

It was very appropriate for Dr. Miller to act as pall bearer for the late Samuel J. Tilden, but it is hardly in keeping with the proprieties of the Tilden memorial meeting for Dr. Miller's paper to hammer and scarp leading democrats who are making preparations to shed tears over the bier of their departed leader.

Who will be the successor to Butler as chief of the fire department is the next question with which the mayor and council will wrestle. It is important that the city shall be a man who is always sober, has never been crooked, and who has ability that springs from experience.

**KINGS AND QUEENS.** Princess Victoria of Germany is an ugly girl, blonde with a sanesitic smile.

Kaiser Wilhelm has become godfather to the eleventh son of a butcher at Bremen.

Emperor William has to take stimulants to keep him awake in tedious audiences.

The princess of Wales has \$50,000 a year spending money, while the wife of the crown prince of Russia has only \$25,000.

Queen Margherita of Italy has chosen a woman physician, Signora Margarita Ferne, one of the first Italian women to study medicine.

The Emperor of Germany's health has been somewhat improved by his stay at Ems, but the aged monarch is exceedingly irritable at times and grunts at everybody who approaches him without special permission.

"Queen Elizabeth of Bannania," says the London Graphic, "has just brought out two novels—'Astra' and 'Des Deux Mondes.' Instead of her usual non de guerre 'Carmen Sylva,' the queen signs her new works respectfully as 'Ditto' and 'Item,' in order to disguise her authorship."

The late king of Bavaria's beverage was a mixture of white wine and champagne, prepared in a bowl with a thick layer of fresh, strong-scented violets floating on top. The violets gave a delicious perfume to the mixture, much to the king's taste, as Ludwig was so fond of scents that the air around him was generally redolent of perfume. This fancy cost him quite £10 daily.

**A Growing Conviction.** *Paris Transcript.* Every day we become more and more impressed with the fact that Secretary Bayard is a catnip philosopher and a great old granny.

**He Never Will be Missed.** *Chicago Telegram.* There is an election near at hand, but the mugwump seems to be nowhere. He has probably proved open to conviction, and, in obedience to the proprieties, gracefully died.

**The Surplus.** *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* The biggest surplus in Washington is that composed of bills and resolutions which the democratic house foolishly brings a period of almost eight months and finally failed to dispose of in any sensible or practical manner.

**One Hour of Courtesy.** *London Telegraph.* Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire iron-maker, thinks that "one hour of courtesy from employers would prevent many strikes." There is humanity and reason in this. Employers are too apt to forget that their employees are men, and that the difference in stations is due to chance or opportunity.

**Rather Severe on Chicago.** *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* With a dozen of her best citizens on trial for bomb throwing, with not a dollar in her county treasury, with her racing season a disastrous failure, with the Canal trade in full bloom in all her streets, and the Hennepin canal defeated in the house, poor old Chicago is in a very bad way indeed.

**Great Nayib.** *St. Louis Republic.* A hand book of Mexico, published in 1884 gives the following interesting and complete account of the Mexican navy: The Mexican navy consists of four gunboats.

Until very recently, a companion history of the American navy could have been condensed into the statement that it consists of John Roach.

**August.** *Sophie L. Schenk's Golden Rule Magazine.* The corn is standing in golden rows. The gardens are rich in things to eat; Melons are ripe and each man knows how to enjoy them; the grapes are full; Luscious and mellow and passing sweet. The sky above us is still most blue. And the sun glazes down the living day; But work all done and labor through. We will see sleep the night away!

For breezes rise at set of sun. To cool the earth and revive the flowers; As the evening veil above us hangs, We watch the stars from this world of ours, And smile at the pleasant August hours.

**Increased Production of Iron and Steel.** *Philadelphia Record.* It is evident from the figures published yesterday by the American Iron and Steel association that more pig-iron than was made in the United States in 1886 than was made in any previous year in the country's history, and that more steel rails, more steel nuggets and more open-hearth steel will also be made than was ever before manufactured in a single year.

There are many gratifying points brought out in the report. The total production of pig-iron in the six months ended June 30, 1886, was 2,554,300 tons, which is an increase of nearly 800,000 tons compared with the corresponding period of last year. Never before did the country produce so much pig-iron in half a year, and prior to 1879 so

much pig-iron was not made in a whole year as has been made in the last six months.

Pennsylvania looms up at the head of the list in this compilation with a production of 1,541,788 net tons, and with a considerable reduction in the amount of stock on hand. The greatest absolute gain has been made by Pennsylvania, but the greatest relative gain has been made by Ohio and Alabama. Only four states—Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Georgia—report a decrease.

The increase is not confined, as it was a few years ago, to pig-iron made from bituminous coal but extends as well to anthracite pig-iron, the returns showing an output of 1,011,577 net tons of anthracite pig-iron in the first six months of 1886, as compared with 812,317 tons during the first six months of 1885. Charcoal iron shows a decline.

The Lehigh valley district, which had the lead for many years in the production of pig-iron, was not surpassed by Allegheny county, but the latest semi-annual returns put the Lehigh valley again at the front, the production of that district having been 320,538 tons, or 31.04 per cent of the total. The circular of the association notes the interesting fact that each of these districts makes more pig-iron than does any state in the union excepting Ohio.

**A Poem in Greystone.** *New York Journal.* Greystone, which Mr. Tilden bought in September, 1879, for \$150,000, furnished, is on the Hudson's bank, and is a two mile out from the city from the Yonkers railway station. The work of nature upon the ground, has not been improved much by man. From its central tower and its various angles of rock, the Catskills, Staten Island, miles of the Hudson and all of Yonkers may be seen.

Natural terraces rise from the river to a broad plateau on which the castle-like gray stone structure stands, the work of the great architect John T. Waring, Yonkers, expended \$200,000, and was from 1887 to 1871 in building. With its original thirty acres of land, which cost \$20,000 an acre, twenty-five acres added on the east side of the river, a similar lot and the elaborate furnishings it cost a round half million.

When Mr. Tilden bought it he at once spent \$20,000 for new plumbing. Then he had an army of engineers for any reason and made the grounds what his artistic taste saw could be made. He increased the water front to 300 feet and swelled the estate to 110 acres. Then his wooden stable burned down, and he had another of gray stone, finished in cherry, and paid \$40,000 for that.

He became a farmer and turned out to grass his noted saddle horse Telesque, that he had bought the Fourth ward in December, 1876.

He built cattle barns on the east side of Broadway that cost \$10,000 and bought a \$14,000 Jersey cow and some Guernsey cattle to the value of \$10,000. He also had a \$6,000 chicken house and purchased a rooster for which he paid \$300 and lots of blooded fowls. He also had several Cotswold sheep.

His second greenhouses were completed. Even Jay Gould cannot boast so great. John Miller, his farmer, has charged them. He was a very sad man yesterday.

There are sixteen buildings in all, covering 222 feet of ground. Thirteen are of the equestrian form. The main greenhouse, just back of the stables, has a reception room that opens into the palm house. There are palm trees there that have been kept for many years.

Several are worth \$1,000 each. The buildings altogether cost \$25,000, exclusive of steam heating appliances. They swell the cost to about \$100,000.

The city is famous for fruit, four for vines, four for peaches, four for grapes, a storehouse for tender tropical plants, an aquatic plant house, a house for sea and another for hydroponics.

The house on the east side of the west side of Broadway. On the east side are two propagating houses and a cool house.

Mr. Tilden's intention was, Mr. Miller said, "to have fruit all the year around. We should have been able to supply him with grapes and peaches, of which he was very fond, ten months in the year. We had a fine collection of orchids, but this was just in its infancy. There was a little of everything in the greenhouses. I was going to see if Mr. Tilden did not want a peach or some grapes when I was told of his death. I can't get over it."

There are in a beautiful farm house that Mr. Tilden built on the east side of the Greystone's estate. Altogether probably \$1,000,000 have been expended by Mr. Waring and Mr. Tilden in making this wonderful place what it is.

Horses used to be Mr. Tilden's principal delight. He paid \$14,000 for one team, one horse of which stood with ten others in the Greystone stalls yesterday. That of late years his yacht has taken more of his attention.

It was built by John Ronch, is 105 feet long and cost \$65,000. It is not fast, but luxurious and safe. It was fitted up last spring by Capt. W. G. Mearns, and it makes it. Mr. Tilden bought a new steam launch for the yacht in the spring and two brass cannon.

**Chicago Bank Presidents.** *Chicago Mail.* Nearly all the bank presidents in Chicago now are men who learned the business first as big customers of banks. From being merchants who used the facilities of other banks, they finally started banks of their own for the profit of giving facilities to other people. Nickerson, the head of the First National, the third largest banking institution in the country, made his money in the whisky business. Half the original crowd in the First National were partners together in the successful whisky pool that became rich at the breaking out of the war. Columbus R. Huntington, Jr., became the head of the Union after he had become a millionaire in railroading. John E. Walsh, of the Chicago National, was at the head of the Western News company, and had made a fortune out of that before he ever thought of starting a bank. George Sturges is one of the few bank presidents who was trained as a banker. His father was a banker before him, and his brothers were all bankers, too. The successful ones. Hutchinson of the Corn Exchange, started it probably because he had made so much money out of packing and grain speculation that he did not know what else to do with his money. President Grant made a moderate fortune in the wholesale grocery business before he ever began banking. John W. Deane, like John R. Walsh, not only was a millionaire before he became a banker, but he did not even abandon his mercantile business when he did become one. D. W. Irwin, like "old Hutch," had a million before he started the American exchange, and went into it so much for the reason of investment as for any other reason. President Keith, of the Metropolitan, had probably the same kind of money. It seems to be one of the latter day ambitions of successful Chicago merchants to become bank presidents, or at least to have personal banks. Chauncey Blair is so old at the business that, like Sturges, it may be said that he belongs to it and nothing else.

much pig-iron was not made in a whole year as has been made in the last six months.

Pennsylvania looms up at the head of the list in this compilation with a production of 1,541,788 net tons, and with a considerable reduction in the amount of stock on hand. The greatest absolute gain has been made by Pennsylvania, but the greatest relative gain has been made by Ohio and Alabama. Only four states—Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Georgia—report a decrease.

The increase is not confined, as it was a few years ago, to pig-iron made from bituminous coal but extends as well to anthracite pig-iron, the returns showing an output of 1,011,577 net tons of anthracite pig-iron in the first six months of 1886, as compared with 812,317 tons during the first six months of 1885. Charcoal iron shows a decline.

The Lehigh valley district, which had the lead for many years in the production of pig-iron, was not surpassed by Allegheny county, but the latest semi-annual returns put the Lehigh valley again at the front, the production of that district having been 320,538 tons, or 31.04 per cent of the total. The circular of the association notes the interesting fact that each of these districts makes more pig-iron than does any state in the union excepting Ohio.

**A Poem in Greystone.** *New York Journal.* Greystone, which Mr. Tilden bought in September, 1879, for \$150,000, furnished, is on the Hudson's bank, and is a two mile out from the city from the Yonkers railway station. The work of nature upon the ground, has not been improved much by man. From its central tower and its various angles of rock, the Catskills, Staten Island, miles of the Hudson and all of Yonkers may be seen.

Natural terraces rise from the river to a broad plateau on which the castle-like gray stone structure stands, the work of the great architect John T. Waring, Yonkers, expended \$200,000, and was from 1887 to 1871 in building. With its original thirty acres of land, which cost \$20,000 an acre, twenty-five acres added on the east side of the river, a similar lot and the elaborate furnishings it cost a round half million.

When Mr. Tilden bought it he at once spent \$20,000 for new plumbing. Then he had an army of engineers for any reason and made the grounds what his artistic taste saw could be made. He increased the water front to 300 feet and swelled the estate to 110 acres. Then his wooden stable burned down, and he had another of gray stone, finished in cherry, and paid \$40,000 for that.

He became a farmer and turned out to grass his noted saddle horse Telesque, that he had bought the Fourth ward in December, 1876.

He built cattle barns on the east side of Broadway that cost \$10,000 and bought a \$14,000 Jersey cow and some Guernsey cattle to the value of \$10,000. He also had a \$6,000 chicken house and purchased a rooster for which he paid \$300 and lots of blooded fowls. He also had several Cotswold sheep.

His second greenhouses were completed. Even Jay Gould cannot boast so great. John Miller, his farmer, has charged them. He was a very sad man yesterday.

There are sixteen buildings in all, covering 222 feet of ground. Thirteen are of the equestrian form. The main greenhouse, just back of the stables, has a reception room that opens into the palm house. There are palm trees there that have been kept for many years.

Several are worth \$1,000 each. The buildings altogether cost \$25,000, exclusive of steam heating appliances. They swell the cost to about \$100,000.

The city is famous for fruit, four for vines, four for peaches, four for grapes, a storehouse for tender tropical plants, an aquatic plant house, a house for sea and another for hydroponics.

The house on the east side of the west side of Broadway. On the east side are two propagating houses and a cool house.

Mr. Tilden's intention was, Mr. Miller said, "to have fruit all the year around. We should have been able to supply him with grapes and peaches, of which he was very fond, ten months in the year. We had a fine collection of orchids, but this was just in its infancy. There was a little of everything in the greenhouses. I was going to see if Mr. Tilden did not want a peach or some grapes when I was told of his death. I can't get over it."

There are in a beautiful farm house that Mr. Tilden built on the east side of the Greystone's estate. Altogether probably \$1,000,000 have been expended by Mr. Waring and Mr. Tilden in making this wonderful place what it is.

Horses used to be Mr. Tilden's principal delight. He paid \$14,000 for one team, one horse of which stood with ten others in the Greystone stalls yesterday. That of late years his yacht has taken more of his attention.

It was built by John Ronch, is 105 feet long and cost \$65,000. It is not fast, but luxurious and safe. It was fitted up last spring by Capt. W. G. Mearns, and it makes it. Mr. Tilden bought a new steam launch for the yacht in the spring and two brass cannon.

**Chicago Bank Presidents.** *Chicago Mail.* Nearly all the bank presidents in Chicago now are men who learned the business first as big customers of banks. From being merchants who used the facilities of other banks, they finally started banks of their own for the profit of giving facilities to other people. Nickerson, the head of the First National, the third largest banking institution in the country, made his money in the whisky business. Half the original crowd in the First National were partners together in the successful whisky pool that became rich at the breaking out of the war. Columbus R. Huntington, Jr., became the head of the Union after he had become a millionaire in railroading. John E. Walsh, of the Chicago National, was at the head of the Western News company, and had made a fortune out of that before he ever thought of starting a bank. George Sturges is one of the few bank presidents who was trained as a banker. His father was a banker before him, and his brothers were all bankers, too. The successful ones. Hutchinson of the Corn Exchange, started it probably because he had made so much money out of packing and grain speculation that he did not know what else to do with his money. President Grant made a moderate fortune in the wholesale grocery business before he ever began banking. John W. Deane, like John R. Walsh, not only was a millionaire before he became a banker, but he did not even abandon his mercantile business when he did become one. D. W. Irwin, like "old Hutch," had a million before he started the American exchange, and went into it so much for the reason of investment as for any other reason. President Keith, of the Metropolitan, had probably the same kind of money. It seems to be one of the latter day ambitions of successful Chicago merchants to become bank presidents, or at least to have personal banks. Chauncey Blair is so old at the business that, like Sturges, it may be said that he belongs to it and nothing else.