HE GOT $150,000.

the Forger, Makes a Very Big Haul.

Banks, Not Before Mentioned, Have Been Victimized.

YORK, Aug. 29.—"If it's mad-there's method in it," was the nt of the merchants and bank-regard to the conduct of Joseph ce, the forger, some of the fea-of whose case have been men-d before. This case is becoming ereting as that of Scovil, or any other revelations of commercial nesty that precede it. It is now n that the amount of forged paper issued, instead of being $5000, as ed the first day, will reach the of $100,000 and perhaps $150,000 day it was ascertained that, addition to the three west merchants whose names were the names of three Philadel-houses, namely, H. Hellings & Thos. Roberts & Co., and S. El-Brothers, all fruit dealers, had forged. This was common re-n the trade, and it was also as-that the names of Mills & Ev-produce merchants on Warren , in this city, were attached to negotiated by Pease. Under Stewart & Schott, and Chas. & Sons, had several other presented to them for identifica-and they pronounced them forge-Besides the Mechanics' bank

TWO OTHER BANKS

reported as having suffered h Pease's operations. One of the City bank; the name of er could not be ascertained, but es are said to be small. The of the City bank are reported to $35,000. President R. Percy admitted yesterday that the held a quantity of Pease's paper lateral, some of which had been ed to be forged. An investi-had been begun, and until that concluded Mr. Pyne couldn't state the loss would be. It was also ed yesterday that the loss of the hanics' bank, instead of being , would reach $38,000. President of the bank was spoken to in re-d to the matter. He finally said it was true that the band holds a ity of Pease's paper in addition that discovered as forged Monday. Cox had not yet determined whether this has been forged or not. If so bank would lose the amount in-ed. He had started an investiga-. Some of the paper was on Phil-phia houses."

"Is the amount of the loss $38,000?"

"Where did you get that figure?"

"Is the trade that is the amount ed. Well, I will not give the nt until I am sure the paper is ed. The capital and deposits of bank are not a particle impaired, the surplus will not suffer much." The losses of both the City and Me-hanics' bank are not large enough in the least affect their credit, as are both strong institutions. The porters' and Traders' bank was also orted as holding

SOME OF THE FORGED PAPERS.

this President Perkins emphati-y denied. It was reported that Pease operations with Drexel, Morgan & and another large banking house th foreign connections. At Drexel, gan & Co.'s it was said that they advanced 40,000 francs to Pease on rations, but were fully secured the cargo yet to arrive. It is be-ed now that Pease had been carry-t on his operations for several nths, that he has been obtaining rgeries forged notes and has taken up as they came due by loans ned on other forgeries, and has ed this operation till driven to wall by his recent heavy es. It is said that he paid for the business of Quintan , in Chicago, which has turned to be worth only $10,000. The er was arraigned at the Tombs erday, but his case was adjourned Saturday on account of the ath of the wife of Mr. Isaac L. Eg-, counsel for the defendant. Mr. ace asked Justice White to allow m

TO HAVE A GUARD

d go around town, instead of being carcerated. His request was denied, d a few minutes later he threw up hands and fell in a fit. He soon vered and was driven in a carriage the old slip police station. Previous the adjournment, President Cox of e Mechanics' National bank talked Mr. Pease about the case. The ter said he expected to borrow the ney and settle on the all

TO THE PEOPLE.

Statue of Liberty.

ut resolut on authorizing the president to negotiate and set apart a site for the co-ment statue of "Liberty enlightening the World," and to provide for the permanent maintenance and preservation thereof.

"Whereas, the president has com-unicated to congress the information st citizens of the French republic pose to commemmorate the one ndredth anniversary of our inde-pendence by erecting, at their own , a colossal bronze statue of 'Lib-y Enlightening the World,' upon a estal of suitable proportions, to be ed by private subscription, upon e of the islands belonging to the ited States in the harbor of New York; and

"Whereas, It is proper to provide for its care and preservation of this grand monument of art, and of the abiding friendship of our ancient ally; there-re, be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and di-rected to accept the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," when presented by citizens of the French republic, and to designate and set apart for the erection thereof a suit-ble site upon either Governor's or Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York; and upon the completion there-of shall cause the same to be inaugurat-ed with such ceremonies as will serve to testify the gratitude of our people for this expressive and felicitous memo-rial of the sympathy of the citizens of our sister republic; and he is hereby authorized to cause suitable regulations to be made for its future maintenance as a beacon, and for the permanent care and preservation thereof as a monument of art, and of the continued good-will of the great nation which aided us in our struggle for freedom."

The foregoing resolution of congress setting apart Fort Wood and Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, for the Statue of Liberty, and covenanting to provide for its permanent preserva-tion and maintenance as a beacon and memorial of the ancient and continued good-will of the great nation which so materially aided us in our struggle for freedom, is an equivalent on the part of our government to a donation (including the maintenance of a powerful electric light in the hand of the statue) of more than one and a half million dollars, leaving it to the people of the United States to provide about one-fifth of that sum for the foundation and pedestal.

The whole structure when completed will exceed a height of 300 feet and become a fitting monument to the grandeur of free government.

The cost of the statue—more than $250,000—was contributed by 181 cities, towns and precincts in the republic of France, in appreciation of the blessings of a government—"by the people, for the people"—such as exists in the United States of America, with a liberty that enlightens the world!—gracefully reminding us of the sympathy and help of their ancestors in our struggle to obtain it.

The American committee having in charge the raising of funds for the completion of the pedestal are unable, from the very nature of the case, to organize sub-committees throughout the country for that purpose; therefore they appeal to influential and patriotic citizens of every locality, to chambers of commerce, boards of trade, exchanges and societies, to aid them in this national monument by forming sub-committees for the purpose of gathering the remainder of the needed funds.

The statue is finished, and has recently been formally presented to Mr. Morton, our minister to France, and will be ready for transportation to our shores in a French national vessel as soon as the pedestal shall be ready to receive it. More than half of the sum required for its completion has been contributed—chiefly by New York and its immediate vicinity. The work is well under way, and ought not to be stopped by the indifference or apathy of the people. The committee feel confident that it will not be, when the object of this international sentiment of friendship and love of liberty is fully comprehended.

Hitherto it has been misrepresented and misunderstood. It is in no way a private enterprise for personal or sectional glorification; it is the gift of the people of France to the people of the United States—the grandest monument ever dreamed of as a recognition of the blessings of liberty. It is fitting that its pedestal should be constructed by the contributions of many and not of few. No North, no South, no East, no West; but throughout this glorious land. More than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars will be required to complete the pedestal of the statue preparatory to its inauguration, as set forth in the resolution of congress.

The funds of the committee are nearly exhausted; the work must stop within thirty days unless public spirit and patriotism is widely aroused to finish it. Indifference to it is tantamount to national ingratitude and humiliation.

All checks should be drawn to the order of H. F. Spaulding, treasurer.

Your fellow-countrymen,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, President.
RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
Executive committee:
JOSEPH W. DREXEL,
PARKE GODWIN,
J. W. PINCHOT,
V. MUMFORD MOORE,
FREDERICK A. POTTS.

55 Liberty St., New York, Aug. 14, 1884.

The American of the Future.

Joseph Edgar Chamberlin contributes an important paper to the September Century on "The Foreign Elements in our Population," in which he shows the tendency of immigrants of the same race to mass in particular states, giving to those sections a special foreign character. But in conclusion he says: "Supposing the entire mass to be fused, the Celtic and Teutonic blood, the Latin and the Norman would be mingled in much the same proportions as they were in the veins of the original English settlers. The American of the future, supposing present forces to continue, and all white elements to fuse equally, would be almost as much an 'Anglo-Saxon' as the American of 1830. We have seen, however, that the races are not distributed evenly, and that certain types are likely to be locally predominant, at least until a long process of intermigration shall have welded the mass into a substantial likeness. The Wisconsin man of the future, for instance, is likely to be almost a German, while the New Englander (still supposing all elements to combine) will be at least half an Irishman. But in the meantime all come to speak a single dialect; all wear the same costume; all come under the assimilating influence of an intensely active internal commerce; and all continue to accustom themselves to diversity of views and organizations in religion without strife growing out of such diversity or a thought of social separation on its account. May we not assume that such a state of affairs will tend to make the people a single and homogeneous nation, in spite of local diversity of origin?

"I believe that no one now accuses any large or influential portion of the foreign element of a set purpose to spread ideas subversive of our political institutions. It can hardly be denied that such tendencies and ideas as are most deprecated in the foreigners in the United States relate to manners, to mere habits of life and social practice. In these things we have undergone great changes, and would have undergone them, in a great degree, independent of foreign influence.

"So long as all elements blend, and the people remain free to seek their own happiness in their own way, it would seem to make but little difference with coming generations whether their family tree shall have had its roots in Plymouth or Boston or New Amsterdam, or in Castle Garden. So long as this freedom to seek a common happiness remains, it is of little consequence whether the new inhabitants are lost in the old or the old in the new. The greatest danger would seem to be that the mingling of all elements, with a resulting evolution of a single nationality, will not proceed without interruption. No greater danger can threaten than that the population will split into two or more castes, with caste hatreds and conflicts. Whenever in any place a tendency to such a condition seems to be arising, all the proper influence of the state and of society should be brought to bear against it."

Sherman W. Platt, known as the "Newtown Sleeper," from his habit of remaining in a comatose condition for months at a time, wandered away from his home in Connecticut. A gentleman passing a pond in Redding saw Platt's nude body standing upright in the water. Dr. Wakeman, the medical examiner, decided that the young man had been drowned while bathing.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

IN pursuance of the order of the District Court of Victoria county, made on the first day of July, 1884, in cause No. 1838 on the docket of said court, wherein Ayers & Cannon and others are plaintiffs and The Texas Continental Meat Company are defendants, I will sell the following property of defendants, to-wit: Their SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND ICE FACTORY, at Fort Worth, Texas, and all the machinery, tools, appliances and appurtenances to the same belonging, together with the land upon which the same stands, the same being fully described in the order aforesaid. Also, their Slaughter House and Ice Factory, at Victoria, Texas, and all the machinery, tools, appliances and appurtenances to the same belonging, together with the land upon which the same stands, also fully described in the order above referred to. Said property is offered at private sale until the first day of October, 1884, and proposals for the purchase of the same will be received until that day, and if not sold at private sale on or before said first day of October, 1884, the same will be sold at public auction, within the hours prescribed by law, by the undersigned, on the first Tuesday in November, 1884, it being the 4th day of said month, to-wit: The property in Fort Worth, at the door of the Court House of Tarrant county, in the city of Fort Worth, Texas, and the property in Victoria at the door of the Court House of Victoria county, in the city of Victoria, Texas.

The terms of sale, whether private or public, are cash, and in both cases said sale is made subject to the approval of the District Court of Victoria county, and will be reported to said court at the next term commencing November 4th, 1884, and no title will be made to the purchaser until the said sale is confirmed by the court.

The undersigned will give full information and particulars to all applicants.

T. H. FRIEDMAN,
Receiver T. C. M. Co., Victoria, Texas

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