

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

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Average... 14,079. Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 6th day of August, A. D. 1887. N. P. Fritz, Notary Public.

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The Kansas City base ball club, it is true, can play a little ball. They could do better were they not so possessed of the Kansas City spirit of hog.

SOME of our able local contemporaries are very much wrought up regarding the question of "associate editor." From a careful review of the columns of the able journals discussing this very important subject, it would appear that both the editor and the associate perform their duties with a second school.

FARMER HOLLOWAY, the owner and captain of the craft Manawa, which by courtesy was termed a steam boat, admitted yesterday before the corner's jury that he knew nothing about steam navigation, but had a fair knowledge of the science of baling hay. Mr. Holloway should apply for a captaincy in the American navy.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has published the first of a series of letters called "Canadian Rights," in the United Ireland. In these he will detail his experiences in his recent crusade against the general of the dominion. Mr. O'Brien first won fame as a racy correspondent, and he will no doubt pen an entertaining chapter in the story of the contest for home rule.

The sugar industry of Louisiana is declining. A New Orleans paper, reviewing the business of sugar-raising for the past five years, admits that it has been steadily diminishing, and that the sugar crop is barely half what it was at the highest point. As Louisiana sugar is protected against foreign competition by a duty of 75 per cent, the facts reported by the New Orleans paper conclusively show that in this case tariff protection has not proved to be a stimulant to development.

SAN FRANCISCO takes the first rank as a divorce court. According to the Call of that city, it is doubtful if so large a proportion of marriages prove failures in any other part of the world. That journal says that in San Francisco in 1886-87, there were 430 judgments rendered granting divorces, which is 40 above the average for the past five years. As there were 2,977 licenses issued it may be said roughly that there was one marriage dissolved for every seven that were contracted. This is about the average for the past five years.

WASHINGTON will have next month the most important gathering of medical men ever brought together on this continent. This will be the international medical congress, composed of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of all nations, of which the session in Washington will be the ninth. These gatherings, which have year by year increased in importance until now they have enlisted the active co-operation of leading medical scientists the world over, are usually held in the capital city of the selected country. It is expected that the attendance at the coming congress will number five hundred, and among those who will be sent as the representatives of European governments are a number who enjoy world-wide fame. A considerable part of the proceedings will be in the French language, and the congress will at its sessions, so to speak, be being of course no half large enough to accommodate the entire body. The session will last a week.

Give the Boys a Chance. What shall be done with the boys is an extremely important question alike to parents, society and the boys themselves, and becomes graver and more urgent every year. Nearly half of the last annual report of the bureau of statistics of labor of the state of New York is devoted to boys and girl labor. The apparent object of the commissioner was to show that the widespread employment of this kind of labor is an obstruction and a hindrance to the material progress of the country, and in a measure at least to justify the anti-apprenticeship policy quite general among workmen. He explains that he was led to examine this subject by the fact that mechanics and artisans are moved to put restrictions on apprentices by the fear that if they do not limit the number of boys at trades they will soon be compelled to work at lower wages or perhaps be thrown out of work altogether. The inquiries and investigations of the commissioner resulted in bringing together a large array of statistics which show that boy labor is always in large supply and that there is also much of the time a good demand for it. The natural conclusion is that in many branches of employment this labor is brought into competition with adult labor to the disadvantage of the latter, and this appears to be borne out by the great number of advertisements for situations regularly appearing in the newspapers, in which nearly all departments of industry are represented. While the New York commissioner makes plain his inability to see the pernicious employment of boy and girl labor and his partial sympathy at least with the restrictive policy regarding apprentices, he is still forced to make the following admission: "We may as well look the fact square in the face that there is a rising generation, and that it cannot be allowed to grow up without industry and self-sustaining ability."

This pointedly presents the situation so that the least intelligent can comprehend it. The boys are here, and it is not only a duty to maintain them as boys, but to permit them to acquire the practical knowledge and ability necessary to their self-maintenance when they grow to be men, and to enable them to provide for the boys who will fall to their care. We should not act upon the selfish and narrow principle that each generation must take care of itself, for we can only repay what we ourselves owe to the past by making just and generous provisions for enabling those who succeed us to secure whatever advantages their ability and labor shall entitle them to. It is the unfortunate tendency of the youth of this generation to avoid mechanical occupations, so that instead of putting obstructions in the way of the boys of to-day learning trades they need to be encouraged to do so. There is a great excess of young men in all of the large cities who are willing to be clerks, salesmen, or anything else that does not involve manual labor, even though the service be more exacting in other respects and less profitable. The professions are full to overflowing, with thousands engaged in them who can never hope to rise above mediocrity, and scores of schools and colleges are adding to the number every year. The American youth has learned to regard manual labor as unworthy of him, view for which the folly and pride of parents are largely and perhaps primarily responsible, and it is getting to be more and more the fact that this country must depend for its skilled labor upon foreigners. If the prevailing tendency is permitted to go on unchecked it must inevitably happen in time that the great majority of native-born Americans will be lawyers, doctors, clerks and salesmen, while the vast mechanical industries will be operated by artisans from other lands. Such a prospect is not one to be looked upon with complacency, whether regarded from the material or patriotic standpoint, or both, for the skill and muscle that manage the industrial power of the nation will most surely control it financially and politically.

A movement has recently been started by two organizations, the master plumbers and master painters, which have held conventions in Chicago and New York, with the object of restoring the apprenticeship system to what they regard as a fair and just basis. The view of the matter taken by the master painters was expressed in a resolution, unanimously adopted, asserting it to be the duty of each master painter to have as many apprentices as the state or his business would warrant. The resolution contained a further provision that an apprentice who served his full term and proved himself proficient should be given a certificate setting forth his capabilities. There was manifested a unanimous determination on the part of the members to return to the old system. A similar spirit was shown in the convention of master plumbers. The results of the movement will be regarded with a great deal of interest. That it will encounter a vigorous opposition is to be expected, but if pursued judiciously, and with just regard for all interests and not solely with reference to advantages to be derived by the employers, it is more than likely to be successful. A restoration of the old system in its entirety is probably out of the question, and it is perhaps not to be desired. But it is possible to establish a fair basis on which all parties in interest can meet without disadvantage to either, but rather to the benefit of all. The selfishness of one party or the other will be the chief obstacle to reaching such a basis. It is clear, however, that something must be done to give the boys a chance.

The Fate of the Bootlers. The penalties awarded the Chicago bootlers by the jury are said to have greatly surprised and disappointed the prosecution, as doubtless they also did a very large majority of the public. It is to be expected that the twelve citizens who endured the hardships of the jury box during the hottest weather Chicago had known in a dozen years, patiently listening to the wrangling of the lawyers and unflinchingly taking the peltings of the closing arguments, with other privations such as only a jurymans knows, all for a consideration as much above the wages of a day laborer as the ordeal of being ruthlessly impaled on numerous editorial pens and held up to public scorn and ridicule as men unworthy to have been entrusted with the sacred duty of administering justice, or as fellows incapable of understanding

the character of the crime for which the bootlers were tried. This is the sort of treatment usually accorded to juries that come short of public expectation, and it will doubtless not be omitted in this case. We are disposed to think, however, that the jury reached its conclusions conscientiously, and with careful and in the main just discrimination. Every one of the conspirators had the stain of guilt fixed upon him, but it ought not to be surprising to any one who followed the evidence that there should have been a difference made as to degrees of guilt in order to justly apportion the penalties. The law contemplates that a conspiracy to defraud, the most aggravated form of which it makes punishable with imprisonment of only three years and a fine of \$1,000. Differences among jurymen are often adjusted by compromise, and this doubtless explains why no one of the bootlers received the full penalty. That the penalties are lighter than they should be is the fault of the law, which should have prescribed a three years' term of imprisonment as the minimum instead of the maximum punishment, with the addition of a much larger fine. The bootler can hardly be dealt with too severely.

The conviction of the Chicago conspirators ought to serve as a wholesome warning. There are men elsewhere whose official garments are as badly soiled as those of the Cook county bootlers who should wisely determine to at once mend their ways, lest at an unexpected moment the lightning bolt descend on them. The popular demand everywhere is that the bootlers shall be hunted down and punished, and those who persist in conspiring against the public for their personal gain are certain to be overtaken sooner or later and brought to an accounting. Varnell, Van Pelt, McCarthy, and the rest of the Chicago conspirators have their antetypes in nearly every considerable city in the country, and some of them are pretty certain to reach a similar fate.

The Value of College Education. The newly-fledged college graduate has now been flitting about the country for about a month. The old question as to the value of a college education in the actual affairs of the world will begin to assume a personal interest for him. He has hitherto treated it lightly, called it an old "chestnut" with the complacency of youthful inexperience, and considered it too absurd for serious consideration. That anyone should doubt the efficacy of a college education, only showed to him that there is still much ignorance in the world which it will be his task, perhaps, to dispel. But during the past months his eyes have begun to open in some astonishment. He has run against snags that jarred his brains into an unwonted train of thought.

The value of a college education to any man must depend almost altogether upon his character and the calling he means to pursue; upon the object he has in life. If this is mainly to make a living, to take a definite place in the business enterprises or the political evolutions that surround his daily life, the education he has acquired in college will be of no material benefit to him. On the other hand, if he has the capacity to become a prominent figure in affairs either national or local, a college education, every kind of education will aid him. Many sneer at a college learning on general principles, but this is no wiser than to form unreasonable expectations or make unreasonable claims because of college training. Lincoln might perhaps have been stronger than he was in some respects had his earlier advantages been better. There was nothing to indicate that Clay was weakened because he was a college man.

The main thing is the character that dominates a man. It is well known that you cannot make a wise man of a fool by shooting him through a college institution from a financial catapult. The strong nature will force its way forward to recognition and a definite place in life, be it through college or through the rude surroundings of a pioneer life. A college education will aid such a nature. The instruction and experience a man gains at our educational institutions are not calculated in these times to aid him to an immediate hold upon the active affairs of life. The time seems even to have come when the possession of a college sheepskin is a detriment to him. It has been proved that the graduate must go through a course of special training to be fit for any special position, just as any one else must. Hence his expectation to step right into the prominent places at once is treated with contempt. It is a sign of the times when advertisements appear announcing that the college graduate need not apply.

The fact is that American college education leaves a man, in most cases, half educated but wholly disqualified for trapping with the stern problems of existence. But perhaps our institutions of learning, and those who attend them, are not wholly to blame for this. The tendency of the times is to look upon life as an affair for which we are in no way responsible, which in reality is not worth the exertions required to maintain it, and which it is well to pass through as easily as possible. Our ancestors looked upon existence here on earth as a matter of supreme importance. Whatever exists seemed to them fixed by the decrees of heaven. A man born in the humbler ranks of life considered himself placed there by the ruler of the universe and he accepted the lot, the privations of his life, as an allotment to him from all eternity, from which he had no business to try to escape. Life was real, earnest, of infinite importance.

The sentiment now is that life is not worth living. Let us get rich as soon as we can, by any means, and pass through it as comfortably as possible. So none now becomes an apprentice, or takes years of pains to make himself qualified for the calling he wishes to follow. The world is full of young men hunting about for a "soft snap," and existence has become a universal scramble, without dignity, repose or comfort.

In this scramble college education is of little avail as a means to attain most of the ends of life. In itself, as a source of intellectual enjoyment or satisfaction, it is indispensable, but in summing up the question it must be admitted that a college education at the present day affords little aid in making a living and little time is left to enjoy it as an accomplishment.

A CONVENTION which is likely to create some commotion in Catholic circles has been called to meet in Chicago on the 6th of September. It is to be a convention of German Catholics, and the object is stated to be to consider the differences existing between the German and Irish Catholics. The complaint of the former appears to be that they do not get equal recognition, and they desire to enforce their claim by demonstrating the strength of the German Catholics in the United States, who are said to number about two millions. The favor shown to Irishmen in their appointment to distinguished positions in the church in this country seems to be a chief cause of complaint on the part of the Germans, but there are other causes of displeasure which they think justify them in calling the convention. The feeling that prevails was expressed by a German priest, who after reviewing the causes of complaint, said: "I tell you these things must be remedied, or you may count the next generation of Germans out of the Catholic church. We have already borne the considerations of the church authorities, and the time is now ripe for an energetic and persistent endeavor to right our wrongs. Rome will be called on to apply the proper remedies, and if she fails to act then I dread to think what will become of our German people in this country." There would seem to be in this matter the conditions and the spirit for serious conflict.

If the bullet-headed editors of Kansas City will devote more space to mortgages and unpaid judgments in their courts, and refrain from misrepresenting the commercial prosperity of Omaha, they will supply a long-felt want and at the same time show a disposition to deal fairly with their readers. Omaha is not jealous because Kansas City presented to the president a "plush covered" invitation to help out the boom. Omaha did not have to send an invitation to Mr. Cleveland. As another year ago the president and his charming wife said they were coming to Omaha, this fall. It is only the obscure, and unknown villages that find it necessary to solicit subscriptions with which to pay for a gilt-edged invitation to induce the president of the United States to come within their boundaries. Upon this question, as upon all others, this growing metropolis is able to take care of itself, and in doing so it sacrifices none of its dignity. President Cleveland is glad to come here, without being coaxed and the people of Omaha will be equally glad to welcome him.

some people believe a college training isn't a help to a young man.

GRAMMAR NOT A SPECIALTY. Chicago Tribune. Some sarcastic comment has been caused by the fact that the Missouri delegation that went to Washington recently had a banner on the car chanted for the trip containing the inscription: "The people of St. Louis invite the president to visit St. Louis. It should be remembered, however, that Missouri's specialty is not grammar, but colonels."

LIFE'S JOURNEY. Ella Wheeler Welles. As we speed out of youth's sunny station The train opens its doors in the night, But it suddenly shuts over our heads, Or sinks into tunnels of night, And the hearts that were brave in the morning Are filled with repining and fears As they pause at the city of sorrow Or pass thro' the Valley of Tears.

But the road of this perilous journey The hand of the Master has made; We need not be sad or afraid. Paths leading from light into darkness, And winding thro' the tunnels of night, Wind out thro' the tunnels of night To fields that are blooming and fair. Tho' the rocks and the shadows surround us, Tho' we catch not one gleam of the day Above us, fair cities are laughing And dipping white teeth in some bay, And always, eternal, forever, Down over the hills in the west, The sunset gleams with its new beauty, There lies the Great Station of Rest.

"Is the Grand Central point of all railways, All roads center here when they end; 'Tis the final resort of all tourists, All rival lines meet here and blend. All the world's traffic is here to be met, All the world's commerce is here to be met, On whatever road or division, Will bring you at last to this spot.

If you pause at the City of Trouble Be not afraid, for the train will move onward, And rush down the track of the years, Whatever the place you seek for, You shall come at the last with rejoicing To the beautiful City of Rest. You shall store all your baggage and worries, You shall feel perfect peace in this realm, You shall sail with old friends on fair waves of delight and the helm. You shall wander in cool, fragrant gardens And the hopes that were lost in life's journey You shall find in the City of Rest.

SUNDAY GOSSIP. FRANK J. RANGE has reason to feel proud of his new building, in which he has placed over \$100,000. It is one of the handsomest structures in the west, and is an ornament to the city. The architecture is both beautiful and striking, and at once commands attention. The interior is elegantly finished, and is supplied with every convenience. There are two passenger elevators, in the same shaft, for the use of the tenants and the public. Every floor and room is well lighted and ventilated owing to a spacious rotunda which extends from the ground floor to the top story. The building is completely wired for electric light and electric power. The waterworks system in this structure is admirably arranged, while the plumbing is the best and handsomest that could be obtained. The circumstances under which Mr. Range erected this building are proof of his public enterprise as well as of his unbounded faith in the future of Omaha. It was largely due to Mr. Range's enterprise that Mr. Joseph Bismarck concluded to put up a somewhat similar building on his lot at the northeast corner of Howard and Fifteenth.

The Omaha telephone exchange, now located in the top story of the Range building, is claimed by Manager Drake to be the finest and most perfect exchange in the country. The operating room is a new machine with switch-boards, is equipped for the service of 1,200 subscribers. The capacity can be readily increased to 3,000. Eighteen young ladies are employed as operators. The few improvements have done away with the continual shouting of "hello," consequently the work is less fatiguing to the operators. There is no noise or confusion, and the work of an operator has been made a very pleasant task to what it was under the old "hello" arrangement. Under the old system subscribers always did their own calling. This was not convenient with a multiple board, as ordinarily operated. The new system is a special clearing-out drop which only signals by the action of a straight or direct current, alternating currents not affecting it. A commutator placed in the subscriber's bell enables him, by pressing a button on the side of the bell while turning the crank, to cut the clearing-out drop. Without pressing the button, he cannot cut a line a signal to the central office. This system enables the operators to work very rapidly, while at the same time they can attend to double the number of subscribers. The switch-board is of mahogany and the office is furnished throughout very tastefully. At one end of the operating room are the switch-boards, and at the other end are the operators. At the opposite end is a large bay window in the corner of the room affording a magnificent view up and down the streets and over the buildings opposite to the valley of the river and the hills beyond. Adjoining the operating room is the manager's office, next the stenographer's room, then the general manager's room, and further on the book-keeping department. The woodwork is of hard pine finished in oil, with ground glass partitions between the various departments. The whole arrangement is exceedingly convenient and comfortable beyond the usual. There are two well-lighted rooms for directors' meetings. In the basement of the building are the store room, battery room and the linenmen's room. There are twenty-nine linenmen employed. In the rear of the building is the repair shop, in which the instruments and machinery are repaired. Some six or seven mechanics being constantly employed on the work. The telephone company employs over one hundred persons in Omaha.

At the south end of the third story of Range's building is a beautiful hall, about sixty-six feet square, well ventilated and lighted on three sides. The public library board are negotiating for the hall to be their other adjoining rooms for the new home of the library. The location is central, access is convenient, and probably no better place could be secured for the library until the completion of the city hall, in which permanent library rooms are to be provided. The probability is that the board will rent the rooms in the Range building.

FRED NIX is very anxious to find the whereabouts of the soul of David Hoffman. If he will only advertise in the want columns of the Bee, he will no doubt receive an answer to his inquiry.

STANLEY still lives. His obituaries, which have been read with a good deal of interest, especially by his old Omaha friends, have been filed away for future use.

PAT O. KEWES has been heard from. He is in Kansas, the accounts for the day's eye received by the democrats of that state. Here is another pleasant piece of news for Omaha. The West Davenport Furniture company, which established a branch office here some months ago, has found Omaha and its tributary territory to be a splendid field, and it has determined to move its entire plant to this city sometime during this month. The company will purchase grounds and put up a large factory. It employs over a hundred mechanics, and proposes to increase its force.

KATON, the pioneer photographer, who has been out of business for some little time, finally regained possession of his gallery

yesterday, after a long ejection litigation. While he was looking over his fifty thousand negatives, a representative of the Bee asked him whether he had any specimens of the nude art, after the Boston style. Mr. Eaton replied in the negative; he had never taken any such photographs. He was then asked if he had ever had any applications from women to be photographed in the latest Boston style. He answered in the affirmative; he had had hundreds of such requests.

COLONEL FRANK E. MOORES has erected a liberty pole in front of his new residence, from which he daily flies the stars and stripes. Colonel Moore's patriotism is only equalled by his mania for playing with his garden hose and watering his premises. From 9 o'clock till midnight the chances are that he can be found with any pleasant evening throwing water. One of his great enjoyments is to throw a stream over his liberty pole. The neighbors say that the pole has begun to sprout in consequence of this constant sprinkling.

ONE of the most romantic and picturesque spots in this part of the west is located just south of the southern city limits, a short distance from the extension of Ninth street. It is within the limits of the property owned by the South Omaha land syndicate. On either side of the deep canyon are tall and majestic forest trees. The little stream running down the canyon is formed by numerous springs which gush forth from the hillsides. The stream has been dammed up and a lake or reservoir of clear spring water has also been formed. It is from this lake that the South Omaha stock yards are supplied with water, the pumping house being located at the lake. Several picnics have been held in this delightful place, and all who have visited the spot have been charmed with its surroundings. The South Omaha land syndicate, at the suggestion of Mr. P. E. Her, proposes to make this canyon and the immediate vicinity into one of the most beautiful parks in the country. Three lakes will be constructed, and the grounds laid out in the most artistic and picturesque manner by a landscape artist who has already been engaged for that purpose. Nothing will be left undone to make this park a most attractive resort.

THE BEE has received a letter from a Haverhill crank, who styles himself King of England and proposes to regulate railway affairs. It is to be hoped that he will carry out his level-headed intentions as expressed in his letter, which is as follows: "A. D. 1887, Ezra, 37-8-1.—I have decided to reduce the fare on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads to the rate of one mile between Omaha and Sacramento on all through and local rates. Also freight shall be limited at the rate of \$1 per hundred between Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis. I am determined that the road built at my expense shall be used for the development of the country through which it runs and for the enrichment of the directors. I am also determined that California shall have opportunity to produce on an even footing with the other states such crops which do not grow one-half the fruit and vegetables that she does. I shall make the running time of passenger and freight trains 35 miles an hour. (United States, King of England.)

Upon the envelope Ezra, King of England, writes this axiom: "The theory that the majority rule is the best is wrong, and heaven wrong, for you all know that the majority go to the former place."

HON. JOHN W. BOOKWALTER, of Ohio, is an extensive land owner in Nebraska. He had intended to go to Europe this summer, but owing to the fact that the railroads are pushing through his lands and the country in the vicinity of his large possessions is being rapidly settled up, he remained here and sold his land into farms of 160 acres each. He has about 25 of these farms, and has turned the leaseholds over in price according to location. The farms near the railroad are, of course, more valuable than those remote from the line of transportation. The rentals average about \$300 per year for each farm. "This is much better," says Mr. Bookwater, "than farming on a leasehold, for several reasons. In the first place, it develops the country and makes the property more valuable. In the next place it makes each farmer an eventual settler, who will want to buy the farm that he has been improving and making valuable. Then it is more remunerative."

BY THE BATH-TUB ROUTE. Written for the Sunday Bee by J. F. RICE. The recent escape of McFarlane, in which he sustained the character of the lightning-change artist, as the theatrical people say, transferring himself from the American continent in Chicago to the American freeman in Canada, affords a theme for comment to the average every-day mind, and the theme becomes more puzzling in its solution by the recollection that the king-bee bootlers of Tweed, of New York, to McFarlane, of Chicago, made their escape while in constructive, not in actual imprisonment. Complicity on the part of the decamping bootlers' custodian must be entertained only to be scouted, for in each individual case of bootler's escape from the clutches of the law, a full investigation has shown the characters of the jailers as spotless as the record of Sheriff Matson. Imposition of misplaced confidence on the sheriff's part must be accepted as the verdict exonerating him.

And this verdict is all of grim humor in the reflection that confidence should be placed in the honor (?) of a thief. That the man who could betray public trusts, corrupt the integrity of public officials, and plunder his taxpaying fellow-citizens with the audacity of a highway robber, should have heroism enough to prefer the penalty of his crime more puzzling in its solution by the freedom in escape, is so ridiculously dull that a man in the throes of cholera morbus would forget his misery a moment to smile at the thought. Yet the fact is that sheriffs and court officers have ever placed implicit confidence in the honor of big bootlers, charmed, as it were, by the nerve, the dash and the ability of the swagman, and the man who could steal like kings and spend like princes. Thus petty larceny is abhorred, bootlegism apostrophized.

Funnier than all is the method of McFarlane's escape, repeating faithfully the history of boodle thefts all over the country. His imposition upon a law officer at the late date, suggests the formation of a library filled with books called "chestnut" escapes, wherein young officials may read as they run. The bath-tub, as a channel for escape, is like the drop game, three-card monte, and thimble-rickets, threadbare, and should be abandoned by jailers and constables that the mere suggestion of the adage, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," should be sufficient to cause them to "turn in" a general alarm. The only wonder is that a man of Mr. McFarlane's inventive mind should resort to such an antiquated method of obtaining freedom.

It will be remembered that Prince Henry Gettel of the Tweed ring, while enjoying the comforts of his own home one day with a special officer, suggested an allusion as a finale before returning to the prison cell. His imposition upon a law officer at the late date, suggests the formation of a library filled with books called "chestnut" escapes, wherein young officials may read as they run. The bath-tub, as a channel for escape, is like the drop game, three-card monte, and thimble-rickets, threadbare, and should be abandoned by jailers and constables that the mere suggestion of the adage, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," should be sufficient to cause them to "turn in" a general alarm. The only wonder is that a man of Mr. McFarlane's inventive mind should resort to such an antiquated method of obtaining freedom.

WHAT is claimed to be the oldest document in the state of New York is in the possession of Stephen Wornum, of Fultonville. It is the original Kennedy patent, a grant of land from King George I., comprising 775 acres in Albany county, on the south side of the Mohawk. The document is dated April 15, 1827. The Indians were to receive two shillings and six pence per acre as rent for this tract. But though the rental was small the wax seal on the manuscript was large, measuring over one foot in circumference. The agreement is written on parchment, and the geography is small, cramped and irregular. The whole is said to have the appearance of a Zulu wax map, and it would make a real estate agent's map.

A FRENCHMAN named Molinari has a novel scheme for keeping the peace of nations. He wants the powers that have the most to lose by the wars of men to associate themselves into an alliance for the purpose of offering armed assistance to any country that should be wantonly threatened with war from another. He puts England first, the others being Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland. These nations could pay a million men into the field and have by far the preponderance of naval power in case of war. Mr. Molinari claims that the knowledge that such a tremendous force was ready to be thrown into the scale against any nation, would ultimately render war in Europe impossible and bring about a general disarmament. But who would settle the war that might arise among the members of the alliance? A fair question cannot be brought about by any such act. It will have to be accomplished through the growth of universal sentiment in that direction. That such a sentiment is growing up and spreading is unmistakable.

legal formality and the presence of an officer on such occasions was but a custom of legal precedent. The captives took a refreshing bath one day, and when the officer awoke from his sleep, superintended by the captain's drugged wine and in a dazed way inquired for her father from the captain's daughter, who carefully ingored the keys of a piano, he received as an artless reply, "Oh, pa's just stepped around the block." From that "walk around the block," after the refreshing feeling of the bath the captain has never returned. And now McFarlane by the safe same way has sought flight, thus proving himself a base imitator. Keally if America bootlers cannot seek a more original method of escape from sheriffs who confide in their honor (?) than the bathtub medium, they need never expect pardon for their stupidity, however much their pecuniations may be forgotten.

THE swindling fraternity never allow an y rust to gather on their faculties. As soon as one method of fraud is exposed they must devise a new one. Their latest dodge in New York city is to sell their knawer watches on cheap watches and sell them at high prices.

THE sea serpent which gained such newspaper notoriety last year by his frequent appearance on the Atlantic coast, is turning up in his old haunts again. If the wily old serpent would only give some newspaper man an interview at close quarters, we might be able to form some reasonable opinion regarding him, but he evidently believes in the enchantment of distance and indistinctness.

THEY put their convicts to strange uses in the Sandwich islands. A murderer was given his choice of a sentence of death or becoming a subject of leprosy, about two years ago. He chose the latter, and was inclosed and subjected to the closest personal contact with lepers. After sixteen months of such exposure he betrayed no symptoms of the disease. But his life could not have been a happy one.

THE London Telegraph is the richest newspaper in the world. It has a revenue fund of \$3,000,000 and its yearly income is about \$1,500,000. Its circulation is about 275,000. The London Times has fallen off in circulation, as it keeps up its high price of 60 cents per copy. Its circulation is about 60,000 and its annual income about \$700,000. The lowest priced newspaper that can get a foothold in London is successful on account of the great size of the city.

JOHN WANAMAKER, of Philadelphia, is erecting a building in that city which is to be used as a home for working girls. The cost to each dweller will be \$3.25 per week to begin with. It is a most practicable thing, this price will be reduced later on. The same rules which proved fatal to Stewart's woman's hotel in New York will be omitted.

THE youngest and wealthiest race horse owner in the world hails from California. He comes from San Francisco and his name is D. J. McHenry. He has bought him a span of ponies two years ago. Last week he traded this team for the racer C. H. Todd which won the derby in Chicago last month. Young McHenry made \$14,000. He took \$10,000 of this sum and purchased Todd's brother which gives promise of becoming fast also. The boy is twelve years old. Very young men are making rapid time in this day and generation.

A MAN in Buffalo, N. Y., was last week brought to life again after having been dead for several hours, to all intents and purposes, from the effects of an over dose of morphine. Artificial respiration was resorted to by a professor of medicine, who had been experimenting with the success above noted. Thus medical science advances. Hereafter people apparently dead from similar causes may be restored to life and usefulness. There is no question but that countless numbers have in the past been put beyond the reach of life, who might have been saved had their friends or physicians known more of the laws of life.

Mrs. JOHN A. LOGAN is another and a striking instance of the fickleness of fortune. It is but a short time since she was a happy, ambitious and successful woman with a fair fortune, who was negotiating the white house and taking rank as the first lady of the land in social position as well as in ability. To-day she is broken in spirit and injured in body to an extent that may make her a cripple for life. All the color has been taken out of her life and before the accident which injured her arm and shoulder she was a listless, joyless creature with the affairs of life that alarmed her friends. Misfortune when it begins to haunt a person is slow to release its hold.

Not only does our Buffalo Bill play older with ducness and such like, over in Old England, but a number of his admirers are penetrating into the higher circles. An English paper, which has evidently been left, grows about their popularity in this way: "The presence of these men would not be tolerated in the salons of New York or Boston, yet in England these adventurers are welcomed with open arms, flattered, as though they were lords or dukes, permitted to flirt with the prettiest girls and married women, and readily excused if, perchance, they have to be sent home in a state of semi-intoxication. Some women, who ought to know better, have even begun to call upon them in their tents and sip after tea with these rough fellows." What a lot of time these "rough fellows" must have to be sure, and how jealous this newspaper man seems to be.

WHAT is claimed to be the oldest document in the state of New York is in the possession of Stephen Wornum, of Fultonville. It is the original Kennedy patent, a grant of land from King George I., comprising 775 acres in Albany county, on the south side of the Mohawk. The document is dated April 15, 1827. The Indians were to receive two shillings and six pence per acre as rent for this tract. But though the rental was small the wax seal on the manuscript was large, measuring over one foot in circumference. The agreement is written on parchment, and the geography is small, cramped and irregular. The whole is said to have the appearance of a Zulu wax map, and it would make a real estate agent's map.

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