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October, 1883	1,362,060 Copies
October, 1884	3,504,201 Copies
October, 1885	4,907,476 Copies
October, 1886	6,327,150 Copies
October, 1887	3,479,330 Copies

ADVERTISING RATES.

(Agate Measurement.)

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INDORSE NICOLL.

NICOLL has done in office all that the Labor people say their candidate would do. NICOLL has been tried and found faithful. POST is untried.

This is no time for experiments.

Neither is there room for side issues. The one question is, Shall the prosecution of public thieves be continued in the hands that have directed it? Shall fidelity to duty be recognized? Shall Bossism be overthrown and corruption rebuked?

On this issue, Labor should array itself on the right side. It should vote as it talks. It could apply its doctrines. When thieves combine, it is the duty of all honest men to take common cause.

Let the GEORGE party indorse NICOLL.

THAT LETTER CONDENSED.

Mayor HEWITT's Epistle to the Bosses can be boiled down into a very few words.

He is relentlessly opposed to the Bosses when the Bosses are opposed to him. He is religiously against the Ringsters when he is outside of the Ring.

But when the Boss is of his own creation, when he himself is a big segment of the ring—why, that is quite another matter.

But the People are more consistent. They are against all manner of Bosses and against all sorts of Rings.

QUITE TOO ABSURD.

When Mayor HEWITT presents JOHN R. FELLOWS as a champion of reform he reaches a climax of the absurd.

Does he think the people have no memories? They remember full well that this John FELLOWS devoted his "silver-tongued eloquence" to promoting the re-election of boss TWEED to the Senate after the revelation of his colossal robberies—the most disgraceful episode in the history of New York politics. They remember that the Mayor's "model reformer" assailed TILDEN, O'CONOR and SEYMOUR in the Democratic State Convention in 1871, when heading the TWEED delegation. They remember that FELLOWS was foisted into the public service by PETER B. SWENNY, and know that he has since been in turn the subservient tool of every succeeding boss down to POWER.

Has Mr. HEWITT lost his senses?

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

That able and fearless exponent of true Democracy, the *Staats-Zeitung*, recognizes the danger to the State ticket in the "anti" FELLOWS wave of popular feeling. And it fixes the responsibility by saying:

The stiffnecked leaders of the County Democracy are alone responsible for the consequences, and for them the day of reckoning will not fail to come.

Yes, and it will come next Tuesday, if not averted in the only possible way—by the withdrawal of FELLOWS.

THE NEWSPAPER "BOSS."

What has been the record of this terrible newspaper bossism, which Mayor HEWITT pretends to regard as so dangerous to the public welfare?

Was the *Times* a "Boss" when it exposed and put to rout the infamous TWEED Ring?

Was the *Herald* a "Boss" when in its vigorous prime it fought the public thieves?

What of THE WORLD as a "Boss" in its exposure and relentless pursuit of the Broadway Boodlers, of Sergt. CROWLEY, BUDDENSIEK, DE LEON, the Pacific Railroad thieves, the Castle Garden satraps, and all manner of wrongdoers and corruptionists in places high and low?

The newspaper works in the light. It pulls no wires. It holds no office. It is after no public boodle. The only power behind it is the power of the People. It voices their sentiments. It is the champion of the People, and when it fails in that duty it has no influence.

The *Herald* never spoke truer words than when, in this very canvass, it said that the press is "the multiform voice of the people," and that "when it is gagged, Devilry will appoint a day of thanksgiving."

NO BOSSES!

Mayor HEWITT says that he does not know of any bosses in this city, save the newspapers.

Mr. HEWITT is an honest man, and the admission therefore impeaches his intelligence. A political boss is a man who dictates to his party, and through it to the people. Did not MAURICE J. POWER—with Mr. HEWITT back of him, as it appears—say to the Tammany Committee that one man alone, of all those in the District-Attorney's office, *should not be nominated?* He would agree to MARTINE, to FITZGERALD, to FELLOWS, but to NICOLL never. Was not this the essence of bossism?

If NICOLL had expressed a preference not to run, so had MARTINE and FELLOWS. Why was the latter taken and NICOLL left? Because NICOLL had "made New York too hot for Boodlers." Because the people wanted him. Because the Bosses *didn't* want him.

Was it really necessary for Mr. HEWITT to render himself ridiculous in the eyes of the public?

HE IS ADVERTISED.

Three weeks ago every reputable newspaper in this city, and every honest citizen who expressed an opinion, was for NICOLL for District-Attorney. And yet Mayor HEWITT has the gall to say that "the NICOLL movement is, in its inception, an advertising dodge."

It has certainly given ABRAM S. HEWITT, in his advocacy of JOHN R. FELLOWS as a Christian statesman and exemplar of "stern integrity," an amount and kind of advertising that will last him for the rest of his life.

TAXING INHERITANCES.

The threatened suit against the GIRARD estate by collateral heirs revives an important question.

The arguments for a legal limitation of great fortunes apply with especial force to inherited fortunes, and particularly to inheritances out of the descending line. STUART MILL, BENTHAM and other high authorities have declared that there is no reason why collateral inheritances should exist at all.

New York has already recognized this principle by a small tax upon such inheritances. Why may it not be carried further, and a fair proportion of all bequests exceeding a certain sum escheat to the State?

Aside from the matter of self-protection, society has an equity interest in great fortunes not yet amply embodied in our statutes. Why should not big incomes and big bequests of all kinds return adequate compensation for the protection that has rendered them possible?

THAT PERSONAL PRONOUN.

NICOLL told "Me," says Mayor HEWITT that he did not desire the nomination for District-Attorney. Otherwise, he continues, "I should have done what I could for him." Col. FELLOWS, further observes the Mayor, had also "given Me" to understand that he did not want the office.

Unwittingly the Mayor lets the cat out of the bag. So he was the power behind POWER? Then why did he not respect the unanimous wish of the people, emphatically expressed by every respectable newspaper, that NICOLL, a faithful public servant, should be encouraged in his faithfulness?

Mayor HEWITT has quite as much naïveté, as a politician, as Senator EVARTS. They are both great on a "give away."

The "natural nominee" for District-Attorney, in case neither NICOLL nor FELLOWS would ask for it from the Bosses, hat in hand, was FITZGERALD, according to Mayor HEWITT. And FITZGERALD was the one assistant who had taken no part whatever in the Boodle prosecutions!

The Standard Oil Company has ordered a shut-down in production to force up the price of light. The coal barons have combined to force up the price of fuel. And the Western Union is increasing its rates. What a jolly smash the people will make of all these monopolies some day.

Gov. HILL gave a deserved and significant rebuke to the Jonah-saving Democratic Bosses in this city by devoting his Brooklyn speech exclusively to the State ticket and public issues which they neglect. And he had no word for FELLOWS.

How Boodler CLEARY, whose proxy voted for FELLOWS in the County Democracy Convention, will wink and chuckle, when he hears that the redoubtable Colonel is vowing that he "will try them." Have the Hot Springs cooled?

So the Mormons are to colonize in Turkey. This is a happy solution of the problem. Mormonism is indigenous to the Turkish soil. The Sultan is said to be embarrassed—doubtless through fear of competition.

Whiskey and ginger ale were recently used in this city to revive a runaway horse. The danger of this treatment lies in the temptation it offers the animal to run away again.

Every man on the juries that have convicted Boodlers or Bribers can be depended on to vote for NICOLL. They admire oratory, but they respect a lawyer.

Over four hundred volunteers are already on the list to distribute NICOLL ballots without pay. This is distinctively a Volunteer race.

"Railroad of Love" is the name of a new play now running in this city. Naturally the ties of love form the basis of its construction.

Mr. GEORGE L. RIVES also declines the dubious honor of being a Vice-President at the FELLOWS ratification meeting. Next!

It seems to be a campaign of brotherly love in Brooklyn. The Mayoralty candidates intend to vote for each other.

Straws show the way of the wind, and the test-votes are for NICOLL.

The pen is mightier than a dagger for would-be political suicides.

The dignity of the Mayoralty cannot "make folly venerable."

The mission of the independent press is to give "unsought advice."

THE DESCENDING SCALE.

[From the New York Sun, Oct. 12.]

"GO UP HIGHER!" This is what the Democracy of New York should say to Randolph B. Martine and De Lancey Nicoll by nominating them respectively for Judge of the Court of General Sessions and District-Attorney.

[From the N. Y. Sun, Oct. 18.]

THE WORLD inquires as to the causes which have led the *Herald* and the *Sun* to reconsider their approval of the candidacy of Mr. De Lancey Nicoll for District-Attorney.

So far as the *Sun* is concerned they are very grave. **THEY RELATE TO "THE WORLD" ITSELF.**

So far as we have known Mr. Nicoll and so far as we have watched his course, we have **LEARNED TO ESTEEM HIM HIGHLY.** But the more we admire the attainments of so young and promising a lawyer, the more profoundly we deplore his association with THE WORLD.

[From the N. Y. Sun, Nov. 2.]

Mr. Martine found a young lawyer (Nicoll) of pleasing personal address, great self-confidence, and that sort of bumptiousness which is useful in certain lines of work. He also possessed muscular legs, and on that account was **VALUABLE AS A MESSENGER.** Mr. Martine took this young man into his office and gave him a start in life. The young gentleman's legs did excellent service for the District-Attorney, but the more he ran around the bigger his head grew.

The Wage Earners for Nicoll.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 5.]

No wonder the wage earners declare they have found a man who can talk the right kind of English and who will not say to a criminal millionaire, "Your most obedient, sir," and to a poor criminal simply "Git!" The citizens who belong to the County Democracy have their eyes wide open too. They like a **man of pluck, a square man** *and a* **fighter** *who would prosecute his own father-in-law's ghost if he were caught at some scurvy game and send him up the river. They are knocking at the doors of the committee rooms and saying,* **"Nominate Nicoll and let him break things for a couple of years."**

The "Only Objection to Nicoll."

[From the New York Herald, Sept. 30.]

That is the only objection made to Nicoll. **He is too smart and he is too honest.** *The politicians can't handle the city while he is prosecuting attorney.*

The people of New York say: **Give Martine his judgeship.** *During his term of office there have been rattling times among rascals. And the people say also:* **Give young Nicoll a chance.** *The more fearless he is the more we like him. If he hates boodlers, so do we. If he wants to clean up the city and give these fellows their deserts, so do we.*

By the way, if Mr. Nicoll's name should happen to appear on an independent ticket he would get a vote that would let daylight into the minds of some of these 'politicians.'

"The Newspaper Boss."

THE "DEADLY PARALLEL" DIDDLES MAYOR HEWITT AND THE FLOPPER.

[From the Herald, Nov. 2.]

The Mayor is not altogether felicitious in his rhetoric. The "newspaper boss" is not a "brooding Buddha" but more like a howling dervish. If he sat in his sanctum and simply brooded, as the saintlike Buddha did under his Indian tree over the sadness of life, the wickedness of men and especially politicians, the beauty of self-denial and silence and the rapture of ultimate eternal repose, there would be no harm. But to run about and howl, to give Mayors "unsought advice" and submit them to "unnecessary bulldozing," to attack private character and consider the whole world as an advertising expedient—this is not what a "brooding Buddha" would have done.

[From the Herald, Oct. 5.]

Just look at the situation for a minute. The whole press is the advocate of Nicoll for District-Attorney. That is significant because *the press is the multiform organ of the people.* It is *closer to the people's life; it knows more of their feelings, their hopes, their conscience, their demands than any other institution in the country.* When it is unanimous, as in the present instance, it is *almost dead sure to be right.* Say what you please, the *press has the welfare of the city* at heart, and when its advocacy is strong and emphatic it simply *voices that public sentiment which it is dangerous for the politician to resist.*

Mr. Curtis's Ringing Appeal.

THE OPPOSITION TO NICOLL THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE ARGUMENT FOR HIS ELECTION.

[Mr. Curtis in Harper's Weekly.]

Mr. Nicoll has been as plainly indicated as a candidate for the District-Attorneyship by the intelligent public sentiment of this community as Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1864 by the patriotic sentiment of the country. He is known to the public wholly by his faithful and effective performance of a most important public duty under signally difficult circumstances. He has successfully prosecuted one of the most dangerous of public offenders, and the instinct of the community was to call to a still higher responsibility an officer who had done so well. Happily, also, he was unknown as a politician, and he was sought and supported for the higher position solely upon public grounds. Moreover, *the opposition which the suggestion of his name aroused was the strongest possible argument for his nomination.* There are opponents whose opposition is the highest credential of good character, and candidates may often be safely supported because of their opponents. Mr. Nicoll's unwillingness to allow his candidacy to injure Mr. Martine's chances was natural and honorable, and his consequent refusal to accept the Republican nomination unless Mr. Martine was also nominated has greatly increased the probability of Mr. Martine's election. The Democratic threats of future political disaster to Mr. Nicoll if he should accept the nomination were very properly despised by him. He is nominated by the most intelligent and patriotic sentiment in the city. He is opposed and denounced by the whole "boodle" interest and influence. The "pals" of the bribed Aldermen and the whole force of political corruptionists will vote against him. *The citizens who are resolved to relieve the city of the foul stigma and peril of a vast system of robbery will vote for him.*

Chairman MURPHY, of the Democratic State Committee, is called a shrewd political manager. He will lose his reputation in this line if he loses the State after five years of successive Democratic victories. A firm demand from him would avert the danger by inducing the withdrawal of FELLOWS from the canvass. Why does he not make it?

DAN LAMONT keeps his eyes and ears open in the interest of his chief. Why does he not open his mouth as well and demand the withdrawal of JONAH R. FELLOWS from the County ticket? If he spoke the word authoritatively it would be done.

THE CASE OF JARVIS, JR.

(Continued from first page.)

having the sole power of calling Jarvis to account and removing him from office. Yesterday one of the Common Pleas Judges was appointed a committee to investigate the charges.

It remains to be seen whether this latest evidence of Jarvis's unworthiness will be disregarded and whether his friends and relatives will still be able to give him immunity from punishment.

HEWITT SAYS HE HAS NO POWER IN THE MATTER.

When Mayor Hewitt was asked by an EVENING WORLD reporter what would be the result of the charges against Jarvis, he said:

"Unfortunately I have no power in the matter. If I had it would not take me long to decide what the punishment should be and on whom it should fall. The Court of Common Pleas Judges alone can act in the matter and I have laid all the facts before them."

Judges Larremore, Van Hoesen, Beach, Allen and Bookstaver were found together in their private room in the Court House, just before the opening of the court.

WHAT THE COMMON PLEAS JUDGES SAY.

"What cognizance have you taken of the charges brought by the Commissioners of Accounts against Jarvis, the Clerk of the Court?" the reporter asked.

"When the Mayor sent us the documents we held a meeting and appointed Judge Van Hoesen a committee of one to investigate."

"But the report of the Commissioners of Accounts was printed in full in the *City Record* more than a month ago."

"That is true, but we could not take official cognizance of it then. We shall undoubtedly investigate the charges."

"How was it that Jarvis escaped after the disclosures in the Colah case, and also when charges were made against him twenty years ago?"

"As soon as judgment in the Colah case was rendered against Jarvis," Chief Judge Larremore replied, "we appointed Judges Bookstaver and Beach a sub-committee to investigate. They are awaiting the decision of the General Term and the printing of the volume of testimony taken on the trial."

WAITING FOR SOME ONE TO MAKE CHARGES.

"I may say, however," continued Judge Larremore, "that no charges were ever made in this court affecting Mr. Jarvis's integrity. We heard, of course, that in the proceedings before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court many damaging statements were made against him, but no one took the trouble to bring the matter into this court officially."

"How long has the sub-committee had the matter in hand?"

"I suppose it is about nine or ten months."

"Has Mr. Jarvis been asked to make any statement?"

"No, we have not got as far as that yet."

"WHAT'S THE USE OF RAKING UP THESE THINGS?"

After half a dozen unsuccessful visits made during business hours, Clerk Jarvis was found in his office with his hat and overcoat on, just ready to leave.

He was quite cheerful at first and professed his willingness to answer all questions. When the matter of the irregularities in his office was broached, however, he lapsed into a very feeble state, and at the mention of the Colah matter he collapsed utterly, and had to support himself against the table.

"What's the use of raking up these things against me?" he asked, plaintively, "I'm willing to go if they want my place."

The reporter asked him a score of questions with the view of finding out whether any injustice had been done Jarvis in the printed records, but the clerk practically conceded the truth of every statement printed here.

WILLING TO MAKE UP THE SHORTAGE.

"If there is any shortage in my accounts I am willing to pay the money," was all he could say.

"Are you willing to pay the $76,000 judgment in the Colah case?"

"I am willing to pay all I can that is right."

Mr. Jarvis admitted that all his real estate had been transferred to his wife, but said it was not done to avoid execution in the Colah case. He said that if his clerks had made mistakes in not returning all fees collected it was not his fault, but he would pay. He could give no reason why he disobeyed the order of the Court, and invested the Colah money in rotten mortgages on Flushing real estate.

MR. DUGGETT'S INVESTIGATION.

No Vouchers on File and a Deficit in Jarvis's Accounts Discovered.

William J. Duggett, who is an occasional assistant in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts, made his examination of the books in the office of Clerk Jarvis in September, his researches extending back to Jan. 1, 1886. His report was submitted to Mayor Hewitt, Oct. 4, and the mildest remark to be made about it is that it shows a chaotic state of things in the bookkeeping of Clerk Jarvis and his assistants.

There are two distinct departments under supervision of Mr. Jarvis—the Naturalization Bureau and the general office for the transaction of ordinary business with the Court of Common Pleas. In the former department many glaring irregularities were found.

WHAT BECAME OF THE FEES?

The report shows that in hundreds of cases of naturalization the fees had not been entered on the books, or only a part of the sum prescribed by law had been credited.

In no month between January, 1886, and July, 1887, did the money returned to the Comptroller tally with the fees collectible according to the certificates filed in the office. In every month but November last there was a deficiency. There was an excess in that month, caused, as Mr. Jarvis says, by the fact that the various political organizations, which establish naturalization bureaus each year and pay for the naturalization of all persons who apply to them had deposited $150 each, to which fees were to be charged. Mr. Duggett thinks, however, that the political organizations do this work on credit, paying the bill presented after election, although the clerk has no authority to give credit to any one.

HOW THE MONEY COMES IN.

The fee for naturalizing a person who came to this country prior to his eighteenth birthday, and who may be naturalized without his making the declaration of intention required of the first class, is 70 cents. The issuing of "second papers" to persons who have two years previously made the formal declaration of intention entitles the city to a fee of 50 cents, and the fee for naturalizing persons who have served the United States as soldiers and been honorably discharged (in which case a year's residence only is required) is 50 cents. Another class of business is the making of duplicates of the declaration for persons who have lost the original, and for this the law prescribes a fee of 25 cents.

All moneys received as fees for this variety of services should be paid over, together with a detailed statement of the sources from whence it was derived, to the City Chamberlain.

A DEFICIT DISCOVERED.

Mr. Duggett found an apparent deficit of $421.04 in 1886, and of $71 for the first half of 1887.

"But," he adds, "this is to be increased by the amounts received for duplication of naturalizations and declarations which are used in other courts and for which there are no vouchers."

It is subject to a decrease, however, by the number of declarations and naturalizations for which Mr. Jarvis alleges no fee was charged, although the law says that the fees should be charged and the clerk has no right to perform the work without pay.

NO VOUCHERS ON FILE.

Mr. Duggett says, "I think Mr. Jarvis is chargeable for the whole deficit. He has no right to perform official services, for which a fee is lawfully collectible for the benefit of the city, and fail to collect the fee."

No vouchers are on file in the clerk's office whereby his return of fees for transcripts, certificates, returns to Court of Appeals, &c., can be verified, and consequently there is no way of determining whether the city receives all the fees receivable for such services or not.

Mr. Duggett was satisfied, however, that many more duplicates of papers were issued from Clerk Jarvis's office than were accounted for. In February, 1886, there were six duplicates issued and yet there was no entry on the books of fees received therefor. In March, five were issued and in the cash book is entered: "Search and certificate, 50 cents." What has become of the $3.60 received for the other four, is a problem which the Commissioners of Accounts seek to solve. And so it runs all through the books of the Bureau.

ILLEGAL CHARGES.

A charge of 50 cents for a duplicate certificate is found recorded. This is illegal, the law prescribing five cents a folio for any court record. In another place, Sept. 3, 1886, is a charge, "three searches, $6." There is no law authorizing such a charge.

WHAT ARE THESE CLERKS FOR?

Another queer thing discovered by the examiner was that although Charles Underwood O'Connell and John H. Loos were drawing $2,500 per annum as salary for service as clerks in charge of the bureau, another young man, Joseph H. Brown, though not on the pay-roll of the office, performed a large part of the clerical work of the bureau. Mr. Brown derives his income from the sale of fancy lithographed or engraved certificates of naturalization to such of the newly made citizens as possess an artistic taste or who desire "something suitable for framing" in place of the plain, legal-looking certificate issued by the bureau.

NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS YEARLY PROFIT.

The prices of these "chromos" range from $1 to $3.50, and Mr. Brown's profit averages about $1.50 each. Fully three-fourths of the new citizens buy these certificates of Mr. Brown, and, as there were 7,500 certificates issued last year, he must have "salted" fully $9,000 for his gratuitous services. It is questionable, however, if the acts of such an unpaid and unsworn clerk are legal.

THE WORK OF THE OFFICE BEHINDHAND.

The work of the office is behindhand; the declarations are not indexed since September, 1886, and Mr. Duggett was obliged to open and examine every paper made since then.

QUEER WORK ALL AROUND.

As to the conduct of the general office, Mr. Duggett found that there was a deputy clerk in each of the five parts of the Court of Common Pleas, and they report the amounts of fees collected by them to Chief Jarvis. It was found that since December, 1886, the amount computed from their minute books in four of the five cases are larger than the amounts returned by the clerks to Chief Jarvis. No trial fees whatever are returned by the clerks in January, 1886, and no accounts are kept of the fees collected for making extracts from the minute books, and no amounts of such fees have ever been returned, though the law directs a collection of a fee of ten cents each.

MONEY FOR CHANGE OF NAME.

In the cases of a change of name of a person by the Court sometimes no fee seems to have been charged, while in some cases $2 has been charged, entered and returned, and it immediately becomes a pertinent question, thinks Mayor Hewitt, what has become of the $2 fees paid by others who had their names charged, or if one was charged, why not all.

A fact that is considered significant is that the return of court fees for certifying returns to the Court of Appeals in 1886 was only $110.25, whereas the Superior Court, with less jurisdiction and presumably less business, returned $899.75.

WHERE HAS IT GONE?

The examination by Mr. Duggett shows an apparent deficiency in Clerk Jarvis's accounts of $650, and there are indications that there has been lost to the city through the careless methods of the management of the office, many times that amount.

THE PARSEE MERCHANT'S FORTUNE.

Jarvis's Mismanagement of it and the Judgment Found Against Him.

Jarvis's administration of the estate of Bomanjee Byramjee Colah is interesting. In the execution of that trust Judge Donohue, on last Dec. 13, judicially held that:

"*The defendant, Jarvis, has, on the proof, been guilty not only of keeping the funds of the estate with private bankers; not only with mingling other funds of the estate with his own; not only of gross waste, neglect and mismanagement; not only with making improper and improvident investments of the money; not only with a total failure to make any investment whatever for over ten years, but also he confesses himself wholly unable to give any account whatsoever of the disposition of the property.*"

THE HISTORY OF COLAH.

Bomanjee Byramjee Colah was a wealthy Parsee merchant, and he created a big sensation in this town in 1870. He was then twenty-six years of age, and had a wife and two small children in Bombay. Becoming insane he left his home in India secretly, taking with him all he possessed. He arrived in this city in the course of a tour round the world with several hundred thousand dollars in gold.

He put up at the Hoffman House, where he left in the hands of the clerk some $60,000, retaining from $70,000 to $100,000 for pocket money.

The Eastern merchant prince had a high old time in New York. He went on a terrific spree, which lasted five weeks, and in which he spent money lavishly. His insanity passed for eccentricity until one night he hurried recklessly about the streets, acting in a most outrageous manner. He was arrested and locked up, and in course of time was duly examined, adjudged a lunatic and declared unfit to care for his property.

JARVIS APPOINTED COMMITTEE OF HIS ESTATE.

The Court of Common Pleas cast about for some one more fit to manage his estate, and found that man in the Chief Clerk of the Court, Nathaniel Jarvis, jr. By decree of the Court, Jarvis was appointed "committee" of the estate, William C. Traphagen and E. N. Dickerson becoming his bondsmen in the sum of $4,000.

Jarvis was at once put in possession of the remnant of Colah's fortune. He received $48,525.93 from Vermilye & Co., in whose hands it had been placed by the clerk at the Hoffman House; $56,078.75 from the United States Trust Company, and about $6,000 loose coin and bills found on Colah's person when arrested—$105,000 in round figures.

Jarvis was strictly enjoined by the court to invest Colah's money either in bond and mortgage on New York City real estate, in United States bonds, or in bonds of the city or State of New York. With the interest accruing from these investments Jarvis was directed to remit to Heerabai, wife of Colah, $1,800 a year, and to devote $1,500 a year to the maintenance of the lunatic Colah.

COLAH SENT BACK TO BOMBAY.

In the course of a few months Colah was sent to Bombay in charge of Major A. G. Constable, another friend of Jarvis, who was lavishly paid for his trouble. Jarvis charged $25,000 for expenses in returning the Indian stranger to his native home.

As to this extraordinary charge Mr. Jarvis testified in the Supreme Court under cross-examination as follows:

Q. Do you know of any principle of business or law which could make it fairly cost $25,000 to take a lunatic from here to Bombay? A. I do not. I don't know now and I did not know then.

Q. Why didn't you contest the payment of this sum? A. It was not for me to do so.

Q. Why not? A. I don't know. I did not make any contest about it.

Q. Whose business was it to take care of this estate? A. Mine.

Q. Why didn't you contest these items? A. I don't know. I can't tell now.

Q. Did you allow Mr. Constable or anybody for him to collect sums amounting to $25,000 for taking this lunatic to Bombay and set up no protest as committee of the estate against it? A. Yes.

Then the wife asked for the property. The High Court of Judicature in Bombay, at her request, appointed Henry Gamble, of Bombay, committee of Colah's person and property. But the Court of Common Pleas here refused to grant the widow's request on the ground that they had no jurisdiction to send the property out of the country, and Jarvis was retained as committee of the property. At this theory lawyers in high standing smile.

A STRANGE STATEMENT.

In December, 1875, acting on information received from Jarvis, Chief-Justice Daly made the following statement from the bench:

The estate has all been carefully invested upon real estate security in this city by bond and mortgages yielding an annual income of 7 per cent., as large an amount as can probably be obtained for it in any country with a view to the undoubted security and safety of the principal; all this we are asked to disturb. * * * Courts of equitable cognizance, upon whom the duty is imposed of taking charge of the estates of lunatics or other helpless persons, exercise a very sacred trust which they ought not and will not relinquish by transferring it to another tribunal or body, except upon the fullest and most satisfactory assurance that they can do so with entire safety and with the confidence that the trust will be in all respects as well, carefully and economically administered as they could administer it.

This statement was in ludicrous contrast to the real state of affairs. The Chief Justice assumed and was told by Jarvis that the Court's order as to the investment of Colah's estate had been obeyed, whereas that order had been wilfully set at naught.

JARVIS LENT THE MONEY TO PERSONAL FRIENDS.

It came out afterwards that Jarvis, instead of investing in United States or city bonds or New York City real estate, as expressly ordered, has loaned the money to personal friends in Flushing and in Rockaway. The mortgages never paid more than one or two payments of the interest, and when the arrears had accumulated for many years and foreclosure was necessary, it was found that the property would not yield anything near the amount loaned. In one case the mortgagor was found to have no title to the property on which the loan was secured, and the whole amount was lost.

HALF THE ESTATE GONE.

Everything went on swimmingly, however, with Jarvis until January, 1882, when Colah died. During these twelve years the sums received by Colah and his family did not amount to what the estate would yield at 4 per cent. interest. The principal ought therefore to have been still intact, but Jarvis claimed that in the first four years of his trust the estate had dwindled to about $55,000.

A FRIENDLY SUIT INSTITUTED.

Prescott Hall Butler was appointed administrator of Colah's property in this city, and his first step was to institute a friendly suit asking for an accounting of the property from Jarvis. But Jarvis was then a poor hand at accounts, and the Commissioners of Accounts think there has since been no improvement in this branch of his education. He did not account for his stewardship, and delays followed each other in the Court of Common Pleas until Mr. Butler concluded that that Court had no intention of seeing the matter set right, and he discontinued his friendly suit to begin one not so friendly in the Supreme Court.

JARVIS'S FORETHOUGHT.

The attorneys for Colah entered the fight under a great disadvantage. Jarvis had had the foresight and audacity, only three years after his instalment as committee of the estate, to have himself investigated in a friendly way by order of the Common Pleas Court and secured an official declaration by a referee of the amount of Colah's fortune, then in his hands.

The referee appointed to conduct this investigation was none other than William C. Traphagen, a close friend of Jarvis and one of his bondsmen. Referee Traphagen reported that on Oct. 31, 1874, the funds in Jarvis's hands amounted to only $55,081.72, and that the other $50,000 and interest had been swallowed up in the expenses of the trust.

THE COMMON PLEAS DECISION STANDS.

Mr. Butler offered to prove that the reference was a sham, and said that if allowed to go behind this fictitious accounting he could fix Jarvis's liability to Colah's estate as high as $160,000. Still the Special Term of the Supreme Court decided that the report of the referee, whether right or wrong, was made under authority of the Court of Common Pleas, and must stand.

In 1883 the Common Pleas Court again stepped in and ordered an accounting. After more delay Jarvis submitted to Mr. Butler a statement made up entirely of figures which, unaccompanied with a diagram as they were, were perfectly unintelligible. Not a voucher was submitted, and much of the statement Mr. Jarvis was unable to explain himself.

BOOKKEEPER'S SALARY, BUT NO BOOKS.

The jumble of figures ended with "Balance in hand, $15,000." Mr. Jarvis acknowledging that he still held that amount in trust for Colah's heirs. Among the expenses noted in his "accounts" was $360 a year for a bookkeeper, yet there were no books forthcoming.

MR. BUTLER SUES ONCE MORE.

Mr. Butler sued in Supreme Court for a further accounting, and Judge Donohue heard the trial. Jarvis, through his counsel, A. M. Kelley, of Ministerial fame, and Henry Thompson, of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, set up, prior to the trial, in an argument before Judge Donohue in Special Term, a lack of jurisdiction of the Court. But Judge Donohue overruled this demurrer, and Jarvis then offered to confess judgment for $50,000, saying, it is alleged, that he would give security for the payment of that amount. This was rejected, and Judge Donohue rendered judgment for $76,000.

THE FUNDS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

In the decision of the Court were the following stinging passages:

The defendant, Jarvis, failed to account for the moneys received by him, or for the income received or which should have been received upon investments thereof.

He improperly kept a large portion of the funds in deposit with banks and other companies, employed a large portion of such funds wastefully for his own private purposes, mingled another large portion with his own funds, and is now wholly unable to account for the same.

In the course of the trial Jarvis swore positively that he had paid Major Constable the whole $25,000 allowed by the Court for accompanying Colah to his home.

Major Constable could not be produced in rebuttal of this extraordinary statement, as he had died in the meantime. Joseph H. Choate, of counsel for Butler, raised quite a laugh as he held up a small account book and asked if it was the work of the bookkeeper who got $360 a year. Mr. Jarvis said it was, but he could not remember who he had employed as bookkeeper, and Mr. Choate twirled the leaves and suggested that that was at the rate of about $1 a line for the entries in the book.

MR. WALKER ARRAIGNS THE COMMON PLEAS.

This was in February, 1886, and in the course of his argument before Judge Donohue, U. S. District-Attorney Stephen A. Walker, who had been joined as counsel for Butler, said that the accusations implied in the suit were as much against the Court of Common Pleas as against Jarvis. It was also found that Jarvis had lost $6,000 on a mortgage investment, the mortgage being on property in Flushing, and there were a number of other mortgages in which Jarvis claimed to have invested the property, of which he had forgotten the names of mortgagees and mortgagors; and had forgotten the location of the property. He only knew that the investments had been losing ones.

ANOTHER STAY GRANTED.

Fate and the courts still decreed that Colah's relations should not obtain control of the property apparently, for almost the last act of the judicial career of Judge Noah Davis last December was to grant a stay of the execution of the judgment of $76,000 obtained against Jarvis by Butler. But this did not stay a levy of an attachment, and an attempt was made in that direction by Mr. Butler on the last day of December. He could find no property of Jarvis on which to levy, however, and Jarvis appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court for a reversal of judgment. Argument was heard on this appeal by Judges Van Brunt, Daniels and Barlett in May last, and although five months have elapsed since the hearing, no decision has a yet been handed down.

The destitute widow and children of Colah, who relied on the fact that the highest court in this city exercised a protecting care over their inheritance, and that the clerk of that court (Jarvis) had been appointed guardian of the funds, have found themselves sadly victimized. They are asked to believe that an estate of $105,000 was reduced by fair means, in the course of three years, to $53,000, and in the course of five more years to $14,000, although only the interest was paid them in the mean time. It remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court will not still vindicate their rights.

THE ARTISTS' AUTUMN SHOW.

The Academy Committee of Selection Have Passed on Nearly 1,000 Pictures.

IN a day or two the work of examining the canvases which the New York artists have sent in for the Sixth Autumn Exhibition at the Academy of Designs will be completed. Nearly a thousand pictures have been sent, and the Committee of Selection approached them yesterday, as they stood stacked against the walls, had them held before them, and voted the Yea or Nay which meant satisfaction or disappointment to the artist whose work was under consideration.

The Exhibition in the fall is not the principal one of the year. That takes place in April. But it is sort of a "send off" for the artists, who are starting in on their winter work with vigor and fresh impulse their summer outing has given them.

There are thirteen (ominous number!) on the Jury of Admission and seven of them also serve on the Hanging Committee. The wall space of the Academy gives room for seven or eight hundred paintings of reasonable size. Fortunately, our American painters do not send in the huge canvases which contributors to the French *Salon* feel to be a necessity; so there will be more room.

The Exhibition opens Nov. 21 and continues till the 18th of December. Nov. 17 is Varnishing day, Nov. 18, from noon, Press day, and Saturday, Nov. 19, is the Private View. This is the opportunity for buyers. They have a chance to examine the pictures quietly, without being jostled and there is time for questions about prices.

Invitations for the Private View will be extended to the art patrons and connoisseurs, but there will be no evening reception. This is the social feature of the April exhibition, as there is always a crush of elegant people present.

Mr. T. Addison Richards, the Secretary of the Academy, when speaking of the coming exhibition, expressed the belief that it would be a very creditable one this year, the majority of the artists having sent contributions.

"Of course, I do not know what its particular merits may be, as I have not seen the pictures and will not till they are hung. The sale of works through these two exhibitions of the Academy amounts to fifty or sixty thousand dollars every year. Messrs. Thomas Clarke, William T. Evans, Benjamin Altman, the dry-goods merchant; Walter Watson, who represents the Bank of Montreal in its New York branch, and Mr. Bramhall are some of the most conspicus patrons of American art. Mr. Watson has also brought about the sale of many American canvases in Montreal. I think the exhibition will be very creditable."

In a few days the Hanging Committee will begin their work.

FIGS AND THISTLES.

The *Record* Publishing Company, of Alma, Mich., have issued a Volapük grammar, the first school book in the new language to be published in America.

Capt. Joirs, of Brussels, Belgium, who had been deaf for fifteen years, accompanied an aeronaut in a balloon ascension a few weeks ago and when he reached the earth found that he had been entirely cured.

Perhaps the most lucrative office in the National Government, next to the Presidency itself, is the clerkship of the Supreme Court at Washington. It yields an annual income in fees of from $25,000 to $40,000.

A pair of healthy human lungs inhale 24,000 gallons of air a day. For that reason, it is just as well to see that the windows of sleeping rooms are not hermetically sealed on winter nights, even when the weather is coldest.

A Greensburg, Pa., woman accompanied her intended husband to the Clerk's office last Monday to take out a marriage license, and from her answers to the customary questions it transpired that her first husband had been dead less than forty-eight hours.

Two years ago Alexander Hansen, of Chicago, offered his sweetheart $1,000 in cash if she would marry him. She accepted the offer, but he has since refused to pay either the money or the interest on it, and she has brought suit against him for $1,500 damages.

Black Hawk, a prince of the Winnebago Indians, rode to the Sioux City corn carnival in state astride a mule, but somebody stole the animal and all efforts to secure it were futile. The Prince has now gone his pale-face brothers one better and sued the city for $50 damages.

The oldest inhabitant of Vincennes, Ind., has a goose-bone that has never been known to fail in prognosticating the weather. During the past week it has turned very dark, and the old inhabitant believes that the approaching winter will be unusually severe.

The *Daily Dinner Horn* is the name of a new