

The Sun

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1890.

London office of THE SUN, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

All communications should be addressed to FRANK N. WHITE, Editor, London W. C.

A Grateful Change.

We note with sincere pleasure a decided novelty in the tone with which a considerable part of the Democratic press now speak of Mr. SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL.

Only the other day a number of the from trade Democrats were loud and vehement in their demands that Mr. RANDALL should not merely be driven out of their party, but out of public life altogether.

But lately, ever since it has been known that he was lying seriously ill in Washington and unable to take part in the great contest of politics and legislation, they have refrained from the vituperation they used to indulge in; and now we have the Kansas City Times, expressing itself with the generous appreciation which men of value always feel for others of kindred quality.

Mr. RANDALL's address to the Democrats is to fight it out. But what a pity that the gallant Pennsylvania is unable to be in the midst of the fray.

This is, it is true; and when RANDALL comes back (God grant it may be an early day) to the arena he has so often made glorious, he will be welcomed, not merely by the Democrats, but by the manly and the vigorous of every school.

Presidents Who Were Not Lawyers.

What does OUR OWN EVARTS mean when he publicly asserts that "every President of the United States has been a trained lawyer, with the exception of the victorious hero that had been promoted to the Presidency under that authority and concurrence of the country that belongs to those who have saved the nation?"

The clause stating the exception to the general proposition is a trifle vague and hazy, that is to say, EVARTS, when you examine it closely, does it refer to GEORGE WASHINGTON or does it refer to ULYSSES S. GRANT? Neither WASHINGTON nor GRANT was a trained lawyer.

JAMES MADISON was not a lawyer, as Mr. EVARTS understands the term. He was a statesman and a man of comprehensive intellectual power; and he was trained in the law just as we are trained in theology or in Hebrew.

ANDREW JACKSON rolled for a time in the law office of SPRUCE McCAY in Salisbury; and he went to Nashville in an emigrant train. That is the only sense in which JACKSON can be regarded as a "trained lawyer."

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON began to study medicine and went from the dissecting room into the army. Later in life he was clerk of a county court. He was quite as much of a trained lawyer as the great-grandfather of his who is now so important a personage in the White House. We are speaking of BABY MOKKE.

ZACHARY TAYLOR was a soldier and a man of action, first, last, and all the time. He was no more a lawyer than CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was. He served his country well, but he can hardly be included in Mr. EVARTS's category of victorious heroes promoted to the Presidency because they saved the nation.

Here are six exceptions to Mr. EVARTS's sweeping proposition: WASHINGTON, MADISON, JACKSON, HARRISON, TAYLOR, and GRANT.

Nevertheless, the useful and respectable profession of which our senior Senator is no distinguished an ornament, has been by no means neglected in the distribution of offices of high honor and profit.

A New Army for an Old Regiment.

The officers and members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment are agitating the demand for a new army, the present one in Tompkins Market being, it is claimed, entirely inadequate for the present and growing needs of the regiment, unsuited to the purposes of military drill, and devoid of the conveniences and improvements which an army in the city of New York should possess.

Two memorials have already been sent to the Legislature on the subject, and the intervention of the Department of Public Works and of the Health Department has been required to improve, temporarily at least, the conditions from which this regiment suffers in its present quarters.

regiments are supposed to be so distributed as to afford a representation to every portion of the city, in the event of any local disorder or foreign assault the advantage of having one or more regiments in the thickly populated and unprotected parts of the town is manifest.

Sixty Rogues' Galleries.

Mr. S. FREDERICK NIXON, who represents the First district of Chautauque county, has introduced in the Legislature an interesting bill, as follows:

The Sheriff's department of any county in the State may cause to be photographed all prisoners committed to their charge for the purpose of creating a Rogues' Gallery. The expense of establishing and maintaining the same shall be a county charge.

To begin with, what is the "Sheriff's department" of a county? The term is a new one to us, and has not up to the present time, been found in any place in the statute books of this State.

Assuming that the bill is intended to be operative upon the Sheriff, instead of upon an unknown entity described as his department, it authorizes that officer to have photographs taken of all prisoners committed to his charge. This includes those who are confined in prison before trial, and who are, therefore, legally presumed to be innocent, and who may, in fact, when they come to be tried, be declared not guilty by the verdict of a jury.

If our legislators at Albany spend much time on measures of this kind, a collection of their own portraits might not inappropiately be described as a Fools' Gallery.

Our Coastguard Navy.

The transfer of the revenue cutter service to the navy has often been urged, but never with such promise of success as now. Out of 230 Revenue Marine officers 192 favor Secretary CHANDLER's bill for this purpose.

It means simply that Europeans are in a measure solving the problem of how to live in a trying tropical climate. They have bought their experience dearly, but though they may never conquer all the dangers of tropical Africa, they are doing a great deal to mitigate them.

When STANLEY went to the Congo he thought by perching his stations on the hills, high above the river, to lessen the dangers from malaria. It was a fatal mistake, for the mosquitoes bred in the water, and the temperature bred fever; and rapid changes of temperature bred fever; and rapid changes of temperature bred fever; and rapid changes of temperature bred fever.

Miss KATE FIELD, in her popular weekly journal called Washington, speaks of the "L Roads" of New York. Miss FIELD seems to think that this appellation has been adopted, but it hasn't. The Herald sticks to it as its own invention, but it has no hold on the public mind, as she describes them as the Elevated Railroads. It is a difficult matter to bring a slang phrase into general use, unless it has in it some element of humor.

In the same way we read in the *Journalist's Magazine* that a lady in the West has recently written to ask that two "chemilettes" should be sent to her; and in another place she is instructed that "chemilions" are bought by ladies who wish to reform their underlinen. Mrs. JENKINS-MILLER perhaps imagines that she is going to force those horrible barbarisms into vogue, but we don't believe that they will obtain a place in classical literature. As we have said, slang is a hard road to travel unless there is some fun in it.

WILLIAM G. GRANT that the printer's business is called a "typewriter," and this, he thinks, is better than "typewriting," which somebody else has propounded. But we tell Mr. GRANT that it won't do. The public and the best rhetoricians will continue to speak of typewriting as "typewriting" in preference to his "typed word."

The standard of unadorned English must not be lowered.

The great disturbance and rebellion at Rutgers College arose over the theft of the clasp of the college bell—a truly brilliant performance, which shows, in the words of Col. Tom Sawyer's favorite quotation, that for a boy to have learned faithfully is superior to an excellent to the manners nor suffers 'em to be wankers. A Persian traveler, who visited various American seats of learning a few years ago, suggested, in his report to the Shah, that American boys are so vicious that it seems unwise to send them to college before they are sixty-five or ninety.

Mr. STANLEY is reported to have said the other day that he is a citizen of no country, but is a cosmopolitan. The capital that has backed STANLEY in his African enterprises has come from America, Belgium, and England. It is possible that these or other countries may support him in future undertakings, and in his naturally chary about identifying himself with any particular nation. STANLEY has, however, been more American than anything else throughout his public career. In his "Through the Dark Continent," speaking of the decorations and other honors with which all civilized nations recognized his great trip down the Congo, he said that what he had in mind more than anything else was the resolution of the Congress of the United States. English money paid the expenses of his last expedition, but when it started up the Congo an American flag was flying at the head of the column. It should be said, however, that it was the most convenient flag STANLEY could carry. While it

was necessary to carry a flag to properly impress the natives, our Stars and Stripes were the only emblem that could not arouse suspicion among the whites that possibly the expedition had political ends in view.

Mayor GRANT yesterday appointed Mr. THOMAS C. T. CHAIN, his private secretary, to the City Chamberlain, in the place of RICHARD CHAIN, private secretary to the Mayor. Mr. CHAIN is a respectable young gentleman, and we have no doubt that he will perform the duties of the post in a proper manner; but we suggest to Mayor GRANT that it would be a good thing to abolish the Chamberlain. The office is only a fifth wheel to the municipal coach. All that is required in its functions might just as well be performed by a clerk in the Comptroller's office.

The Mayor is now in fact the head of Tammany Hall, and the sort of reform which we suggest would not be a bad thing for a rising statesman to have in his house.

The age-long war between those thriving and rocky cities, Buffalo and Rochester, continues to be waged. The latest victory reported belongs to Rochester, which has locked Buffalo in a cooking man. Naturally Buffalo affects for the present a deep disdain for vulgar sports, and talks of taking up Buddhism. But her thirst for literature will not abate her interest in the Rochester market, and she waits with majestic confidence for the next man.

Speaking of leadership, the most enthusiastic free trader must admit that an intense sympathy for the protection of the tariff is not easily missed by the majority of the House during the session.

It is the difference between a statesman and a jurist.

Prince HENRY of Battenberg has started from Malta for England, and is probably at this moment en route to the Continent, and is to be met at Dover by the Duke of Devonshire, who is to accompany him to the Highlands. Prince Henry will receive him. Ever since the old lady made him don the Highland costume and wander disconsolately about Balmoral with the keen blasts biting and the cold, had critics jeering his pale and princely legs, Harry of Battenberg and Joy have loved each other.

A Kansas Justice has decided that corn is fuel, and therefore exempt from attachment. This may be pleasant news to distressed Kansas farmers who are using their granaries as woodsheds, but it seems a pretty sweeping sort of a judgment. If corn is fuel, why is not whiskey made of corn also? It is used over and over again for fuel, and it is not a very good one. Ever since Kansas dust got up steam with it, Kansas farmers have been exempt from attachment on the ground that they are farmers.

The Navajo Indians of New Mexico seem to be getting excited, and they have expressed a desire to drink the blood of the paleface. The Navajo Indians, however, are not in the habit of drinking blood, and they are not in the habit of drinking blood. The Navajo Indians, however, are not in the habit of drinking blood, and they are not in the habit of drinking blood.

The Brussels correspondent of the Paris *Matin* has just had an interesting interview with Major H. Girard, the officer of the engineering corps in the Belgian army who recently resigned his commission in order to be free to write his somewhat startling pamphlet, *La Belgique et l'Europe Centrale*.

When WISSMANN returned last fall from the island highlands, he reached the coast in eleven days, though caravans occupy twenty-five days in making that journey. All his Europeans were in good health when they reached the sea. Those who have read the fearful stories of BERTON and others have told of the miasmatic belt through which they passed, can hardly credit WISSMANN's report of the excellent condition of his men.

It means simply that Europeans are in a measure solving the problem of how to live in a trying tropical climate. They have bought their experience dearly, but though they may never conquer all the dangers of tropical Africa, they are doing a great deal to mitigate them.

When STANLEY went to the Congo he thought by perching his stations on the hills, high above the river, to lessen the dangers from malaria. It was a fatal mistake, for the mosquitoes bred in the water, and the temperature bred fever; and rapid changes of temperature bred fever; and rapid changes of temperature bred fever.

Miss KATE FIELD, in her popular weekly journal called Washington, speaks of the "L Roads" of New York. Miss FIELD seems to think that this appellation has been adopted, but it hasn't. The Herald sticks to it as its own invention, but it has no hold on the public mind, as she describes them as the Elevated Railroads. It is a difficult matter to bring a slang phrase into general use, unless it has in it some element of humor.

In the same way we read in the *Journalist's Magazine* that a lady in the West has recently written to ask that two "chemilettes" should be sent to her; and in another place she is instructed that "chemilions" are bought by ladies who wish to reform their underlinen. Mrs. JENKINS-MILLER perhaps imagines that she is going to force those horrible barbarisms into vogue, but we don't believe that they will obtain a place in classical literature. As we have said, slang is a hard road to travel unless there is some fun in it.

WILLIAM G. GRANT that the printer's business is called a "typewriter," and this, he thinks, is better than "typewriting," which somebody else has propounded. But we tell Mr. GRANT that it won't do. The public and the best rhetoricians will continue to speak of typewriting as "typewriting" in preference to his "typed word."

The standard of unadorned English must not be lowered.

The great disturbance and rebellion at Rutgers College arose over the theft of the clasp of the college bell—a truly brilliant performance, which shows, in the words of Col. Tom Sawyer's favorite quotation, that for a boy to have learned faithfully is superior to an excellent to the manners nor suffers 'em to be wankers. A Persian traveler, who visited various American seats of learning a few years ago, suggested, in his report to the Shah, that American boys are so vicious that it seems unwise to send them to college before they are sixty-five or ninety.

Mr. STANLEY is reported to have said the other day that he is a citizen of no country, but is a cosmopolitan. The capital that has backed STANLEY in his African enterprises has come from America, Belgium, and England. It is possible that these or other countries may support him in future undertakings, and in his naturally chary about identifying himself with any particular nation. STANLEY has, however, been more American than anything else throughout his public career. In his "Through the Dark Continent," speaking of the decorations and other honors with which all civilized nations recognized his great trip down the Congo, he said that what he had in mind more than anything else was the resolution of the Congress of the United States. English money paid the expenses of his last expedition, but when it started up the Congo an American flag was flying at the head of the column. It should be said, however, that it was the most convenient flag STANLEY could carry. While it

TAX ON BEQUESTS TO CHARITIES.

W. H. Vanderbilt's Executors Sued for \$55,000—Are Charged Altruistically—Comptroller Myers, as the collecting agent of the State Comptroller, began suit yesterday to collect from the executors of the will of William H. Vanderbilt the 5 per cent. tax on the bequest to the University of the City of New York.

Mr. Don Passos said, in addressing the Surrogate, that Mr. Vanderbilt's will bequeathed \$1,000,000 to charitable institutions, and made specific bequests to persons of a much larger amount. On January 15, before Mr. Vanderbilt's death, the law went into effect imposing a tax of 5 per cent. on all legacies passing under any will to collateral heirs, strangers to the blood, and to corporations, save such as were specially exempt.

The executors petitioned for the appointment of an appraiser to ascertain and fix the tax on the original legacy. The Surrogate was appointed by Surrogate Rollins. He fixed the tax at 5 per cent. on the personal legacies, and reported that none of the corporate legacies had been notified to appear. In order to collect 5 per cent. tax on their legacies, which were as follows:

- Protestant Episcopal Church, \$100,000
- Methodist Episcopal Church, \$100,000
- Young Men's Christian Association, \$100,000
- The General Hospital, \$100,000
- City of New York, \$100,000

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

Mr. Don Passos said that his chief relief from the payment of the tax on the original legacy was that he was not bound to pay it. He said that he was not bound to pay it, and that he was not bound to pay it.

THE GREAT PRESBYTERIAN PROBLEM.

These Presbyterians Who Want to Change from the Westminster Confession Will Have to Practically Become Methodists.

The Independent published a very able paper last week by Francis L. Patton of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City, in which he discussed the Presbyterian Confession as respects its apparent neglect of the divine love, and the ground that no one denied it, and therefore there was no need of setting it forth in any other way.

On the subject of infant baptism he tries to hold the interpreter to the language of the Confession, and will not allow that the Westminster divines, in their debates of the Westminster Assembly, should affect our interpretation of the Confession. He says that "the Confession teaches that only the elect will be saved; that those of the elect who are capable of faith are saved by faith; that those of the elect, such as sweet infants, are saved without faith."

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

Mr. Patton says that the Confession does not teach that the elect are saved without faith, but that it teaches that the elect are saved by faith, and that the elect are saved by faith.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

A man who has travelled pretty well over the face of the globe remarked yesterday that there was no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side of the circle is a beautiful double line of trees all around for about in the summer, and the Park will keep away the heat of the sun. There is no such well as any other that ran round the outside of Central Park.

The "circle," he said, "is about seven miles, and one can walk on the earth all the way. On either side