The Evening Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended October 27, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, October 21	19,723
Monday, October 22	39,236
Tuesday, October 23	39,660
Wednesday, October 24	39,686
Thursday, October 25	39,137
Friday, October 26	39,230
Saturday, October 27	39,419
Total	255,521
Daily average (Sunday, 19,723, excepted)	39,299

The Bryan Whirlwind Sweeps West.

The Democratic Presidential candidate has finished his second tour of New York and is carrying the political whirlwind he raised there out West with him. From beginning to end Mr. Bryan's campaign in the Empire State has been a monumental success. It was so to the very last, as the Port Jervis incident happily illustrates. When thousands of people in a Republican locality stand all night in the rain at a railway station to greet the Tribune of the People, stop his train, and go wild over him, it is a pretty fair wager that such conduct means something which will happen next Tuesday.

All the indications in New York appear to be favorable to Mr. Bryan. How far his majority may be cut down in Greater New York by Republican colonization and other frauds it would be hard to guess. There is strong evidence that a plot to change the result in Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs by the use of imported voters and repeaters has been thoroughly organized, and that it will tax the preventive and detective agencies of the local Democracy to prevent serious criminal inroads upon the legitimate vote from those sources. Still, the leaders of the people seem confident that the landslide will be great enough to overcome even a large fraudulent Republican vote, both in and outside of the metropolis. This belief is well supported by the manifestly sincere enthusiasm of the "up-State" populace for Mr. Bryan.

The Plot to Steal Kentucky.

On several occasions we have forewarned our readers of a deliberate intention on the part of the trust campaign managers to steal or throw out the electoral vote of Kentucky, in case the election should prove close enough to make one or the other course necessary to seat Mr. McKinley. The scheme decided upon and organized to carry this intention into effect has now been exposed. It is bold and desperate enough to astonish citizens who do not realize as yet the utterly lawless character of the men who are seeking to override the popular voice, and to defraud the American people of their right to elect their own President and Representatives.

We are not in the least surprised. Partisan leaders who honor and protect the murderers of Governor Goebel, who openly boast that while the popular vote of Indiana and Illinois is against them, they will secure majorities in both and other States by intimidation, bribery, and falsification of returns, need not be expected to stop at anything calculated to advance their purposes.

Information was received in New York yesterday to the effect that Judge Walter Evans, of the Federal Court in Louisville, had decided to authorize the United States Marshal for Kentucky to appoint deputy marshals to guard the polls on election day. His power to take such action being questioned, an opinion as to its legality was at once asked of the Hon. John G. Carlisle, than whom there is no higher authority on Federal law in the country. The gentleman making the request was Col. O. O. Stealey, Washington correspondent of the "Louisville Courier-Journal." To him Mr. Carlisle replied as follows:

"In response to your enquiry of today you are advised that sections 2005 and all the succeeding sections in chapter 26, Revised Statutes of the United States, which provide for the appointment of supervisors of election by the United States courts and which authorize the appointment of deputy marshals to attend at the voting places and guard the election, have been repealed, and all such supervisors and deputy marshals have been abolished by an act of Congress approved February 8, 1894. The repealing act will be found on page 171, volume 21 F, supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States. No court now has authority to appoint supervisors and no marshal now has authority to appoint deputies to attend elections."

To people who have followed the course of the Republican party in Kentucky during the past year, the story tells itself. It is highly improbable that even a purely political appointee to the bench like ex-Representative Evans, could be ignorant of the fact that the Federal courts have no longer power to determine the results of national elections by authorizing the use of force at the polls; or that, as Mr. Carlisle states, "no court now has authority to appoint supervisors and no marshal now has authority to appoint deputies to attend elections."

Considerations of this kind, however, will hardly affect the retainers of the trust combination in Kentucky. They, and the campaign managers behind them, are looking solely to the end. If it cannot be reached without open and flagrant defiance of the law, the law will not stop them. What do they care whether or not the old statute, under which Federal elections in the South were farcical, has been repealed? They will resort to it just the same; because they think it will furnish an excuse for flooding the State with armed bandits and murderers from the mountains, who, as deputy marshals, may be counted upon to do any vile or bloody work which may be required of them. Of course that mode of procedure would result in a general fight throughout the Commonwealth. The decent people of Kentucky would not tolerate so clear an outrage upon their rights and liberties, and the aim of the Hannaites would be accomplished. What they want is riot and bloodshed, to furnish ground upon which they can claim that no legal election has been held in the State, and so procure the rejection of its electoral vote when the count is made.

The exposure of this plot is significant of the desperate straits in which the trust campaign managers find themselves. While they claim everything, advertise "fake" bets, and shower their thirty million dollars of corruption money where they think it will do the most good, their contemplated assault upon the suffrage in the Blue Grass State is conclusive evidence that they are panic-stricken and quite ready to resort to violence and slaughter, in addition to fraud, in order to save thirteen electoral votes that they know will be cast against them if an honest ballot and a fair count are allowed.

We cannot believe that the Supreme Court of the United States, if applied to, would tolerate such a flat violation of law as it is alleged the Federal Judge in Louisville intends to commit. He has as much authority to surround the voting places with Taylor banditti as he would have to order Federal troops upon the same service. Perhaps, when he understands the consequences of the act he is reported to contemplate, he will refrain from assuming the responsibility. American liberty has disappeared, indeed, if any district judge is permitted to make such laws and to use such intimidation and brutal force to carry elections for his party masters as may happen to suit his humor or serve their interests. The Kentucky trick has been disclosed, and possibly may be defeated. It would be well for the decent voters of all close or doubtful States to be on the alert for others. Thirty million dollars will buy a great deal of fraud and crime if intelligently and shrewdly applied.

Bishop Spalding on Trusts.

There are few leaders of public opinion in Illinois, or in the whole central West, for that matter, who take rank in public respect or influence with the venerable Dr. J. L. Spalding, Catholic Bishop of Peoria. His popularity is by no means confined within the bounds of his own communion. He is known as an American of high culture, broad views, and, what is best, his heart is with the common people in the hard struggle of life, just as was Abraham Lincoln's. Words from the mouth of a man like Bishop Spalding are never without weight in Illinois, and, at the present juncture they have special power. In a speech delivered in Chicago night before last, in the presence of a large audience, this distinguished citizen and prelate gave his views on the trust issue. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The corporation that grows rich while it deprives the poor man of the rewards of his labor, is worse than a highway robber.

"A corporation has no soul, they say; but a trust has a soul, a devil's soul."

In this blighting epigram, Dr. Spalding stated a truth in language which few men in his high position dare to use. Fear of plutocratic vengeance is keeping many an honest thinker dumb in these days, but, here and there, we find great souls who know not fear, and the Bishop of Peoria is one of them. Speaking of the tendency of the time, to treat great criminal combinations with leniency, he declared that "we have come to where we do not call things by their right names. We have lost largely the power of moral indignation." Continuing, he asked:

"What is at the bottom of this dishonesty. Greed, greed. The belief that money is man's chief good is the root of the commercialism—that it is more important to have cheap goods and compete in all the markets of the world than to have free, honest, intelligent, self-respecting men and women. The time is bound to come when men, looking back fifty years or a hundred years from now, will consider us as ignorant and as barbarous and as cruel as savages.

"Why are these trusts such an evil? I know they say they make themselves necessary. They would cut one another's throats if they did not combine in a trust. They form a trust. They capitalize it at four or five times the value of their property, and then they have to pay dividends upon these fictitious values. To do it they grind the poor. They can't pay the teachers' salaries. They starve the children; they take the heart out of the mother, and drive the father to the saloon and to murder."

Yet we have a Hanna among us who swears that trusts do not exist in the United States, and a Burchard Scott who asserts that "trusts are a good thing," and that McKinley prosperity is due to the Standard Oil Company. Between such authorities, and a patriot and philanthropist like Bishop Spalding, American voters will take their choice.

It is evident that the result of the recent Parliamentary elections in Great Britain has satisfied Lord Salisbury that he is the Conservative party boss in the kingdom, in the sense that Marcus A. Hanna is boss of the trust party in America. The noble Marquis, while retaining the Premiership, has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to Lord Lansdowne, whose conduct of the War Department is regarded as the cause of many of the early blunders and disasters of the war in South Africa. Nevertheless, he is promoted. It reminds one of the protection of Eagan, and the whitewashing of Alger. Bossism works about in the same way, whether in Downing Street or on Lafayette Square.

The Hon. Lyman J. Gage, perhaps satisfied that writing letters is not his forte, is trying the stump. We consider him equally good at that. In a speech in Philadelphia last night, Stillman's best friend said, among other things, that "we need social unity; we need mutual confidence and good will among the classes." So we do; but it is questionable that it will ever come while a trust bank can use a hundred million dollars of the people's money without interest, and miners in the anthracite region have to strike to avoid starvation at the hands of the Coal Trust. "Mutual confidence and good will" are not products of trust tyranny and political intimidation of labor!

According to the news from New York today, there is ground for the belief that the terrible drug warehouse fire and explosions, which have cost so many lives and destroyed so much property, were the result of the storage of explosive material in great excess of the quantity permitted by law. It is understood that, should this responsibility be fastened upon the proprietors of the Tarrant concern, they will be prosecuted. The penalty is five years' imprisonment.

The criticisms of the "New York Herald" correspondent with the Pekin relief expedition on the inefficiency of the American staff in that campaign evidently are annoying our army authorities. They assert that it was impossible for the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to furnish the necessary supplies and facilities for the march in the time allowed. But Mr. Bass declares that other Governments not so near at hand equipped and fed their contingents properly. Some additional light on this subject would not be unwelcome.

Beveridge Leads Them All.

(From the Duluth Herald.)

While Mr. Hanna says that "there are no trusts," and while Governor Roosevelt says that there are good trusts and bad trusts, Senator Beveridge is praising trusts in general as about the best things ever developed for the delectation of mankind. In his Indianapolis speech the Indiana Senator, always bold in his utterances, set out to demonstrate that monoply actually creates the average young man's chances in life. And a New York Republican paper endorses him by referring to the speech as "an admirably timed deliverance" and a "young man's exhortation to young men" which every "first voter" should read.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

People who watch "the tape" in F Street consider the trust stocks an especially good barometer of the political situation on account of the opposite attitudes of the two parties on the trust question. The newly formed trusts, like the steel group, with capital watered to more than double the actual value of their assets, have been weak for many months past, but that was in harmony with a general weakness in the Stock Market. During the recent big boom in the market, however, these stocks refused to go up to any extent, and since that time they have been declining as no other securities have. This, say F Street people, is owing to the increasing belief that Mr. McKinley will not be elected, and his party cannot, therefore, extend protection to the trusts. If Mr. Bryan is elected, they say, the railway securities generally will not suffer, but it is quite probable that the Steel and Iron Trusts may be forced down to a price where they will represent something like their actual value. As a matter of fact, this has occurred already in many instances. The combined market price of the preferred and common stocks of these concerns is not now much, if any, more than the face value of the preferred stocks alone.

* * *

A merry Republican in Des Moines, Iowa, is to the fore with a novel proposition which he claims will be certain to carry every doubtful district in the State. This is nothing less than a Mckinlejohn nightshirt torchlight parade. The "Louisville Courier-Journal" does not approve of the scheme, stating blandly that "the man who is known to travel with a nightshirt in Iowa is a poor vote-catcher."

* * *

Representative Adamson of Georgia was at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning, after a campaign tour of West Virginia. He also made several speeches in Kentucky. Mr. Adamson said: "Of course it is the habit of partisans to make claims, whether they believe the results will bear them out or not. This is partly habit and partly business. I feel that Bryan will win, but I am sure that there is no doubt about Democratic success in West Virginia and, of course, in Kentucky. Why, Bryan sentiment in West Virginia is burning like wildfire. All the efforts and money of the Republicans have been unavailing against it. The speech of Senator Scott at the Roosevelt dinner clinched it. In West Virginia the sentiment of the people is with Bryan, just as it is throughout the country, but in addition to this, in West Virginia the Democrats have a practical, effective, and hard-working organization, which is determined to get out the full Democratic vote and, so far as lies within the power of mortals, to prevent Republican frauds. I have almost felt that the Republicans are about willing to give up the fight in that State. I have never seen Democrats so united, enthusiastic, and aggressive before. And then you should meet and listen to the converts! They have all the zeal which is peculiar to converts, and there are lots of them."

* * *

Travelers on railways in Virginia and North Carolina have been surprised at the number of colored men observed recently in taking trains leaving for the North. That they are not accompanied by their families is somewhat significant. The fact is, as careful observers note, the travelers are bound for West Viginia and are part of an importation ostensibly to work in the coal mines, but actually to swell the Republican vote in that State.

A Roanoke telegram to the "Richmond Despatch" says the travel northward is not so noticeable as it was a month ago when the front coaches of all trains were invariably crowded with colored men bound for the coal fields of West Virginia. It is probable that the black population of that State has been increased 5,000 at least in the past few months. It is gratifying to note that the Democratic political managers of the State have their eyes open to the meaning of this and are ready to break up the Republican game.

* * *

A big attempt was made in F Street yesterday to discover the men who have offered to make the bets of four and five to one on McKinley that have been talked about on the street corners and the hotel lobbies. The man who went around with the reporter for The Times and who really wished to place a little money on the Bryan side at these odds was disappointed. So was the reporter. They did nothing all the afternoon but chase elusive will-o'-the-wisps that looked like good stories at a distance but dwindled down always to "the day before yesterday," or "the fellow has just stepped out," or "I would if I could," or some such like ambiguous givings out, when an attempt was made to drive a nail into them. A gentleman in Mr. Hibbs' office came the nearest to gratifying the ardor of the Bryan man and the reporter. A few days ago he actually did have $1,000 to wager that McKinley would carry Maryland. Since Mr. Bryan spoke in Baltimore, however, he has taken his money down. In the office of Ffoulke there were no McKinley men that "make a habit of betting," but Mr. Barross kindly volunteered to wire Baltimore asking what the odds were there. One of Ffoulke's customers had quite a sum of Bryan money which he succeeded in getting out finally by dividing it up among half a dozen people and asking each to bet on his own State going Republican. He placed bets on Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. At Curley & Johnson's the Republicans were willing to bet even money on New York going Republican and had $1,000 for this purpose.

* * *

Although he has been repeatedly urged to make public his forecast on the vote in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Chairman Greene, of the Republican County Committee, persistently declines. The McKinley and Odell advocates of the metropolis are inclined to regard Mr. Greene's reticence as unpropitious. It is known that he has made a painstaking canvass, and the fact that he refuses to disclose the result even to Republican leaders, is taken as indicative of discouraging disclosures. This supports the Democratic claim that New York city will furnish a sufficient Bryan majority to swamp the Republican vote up the State.

A Republican who stands high in the councils of his party had a conference with Chairman Greene yesterday, and admitted afterward that the results of the canvass were not sufficiently encouraging to give out. He said that the very best that could be learned was a decrease of nearly 61,000 votes from the vote of 1896. In that year the Republicans gained the county by about 21,000. So, according to the Republican estimate, the Democrats will carry the county by 40,000.

Every one of the Republicans who knows anything about conditions in New York privately admits that the Republicans have small chance of doing much better than they did in 1898, when they were beaten by nearly 61,000 votes.

* * *

Down in Charlotte, N. C., the liberal-minded Democrats who are supporting F. M. Simmons in his candidacy for the senatorship, are not averse to hearing what a political opponent can say for himself. Senator Pritchard spoke the other night at Charlotte, on the same evening when the Simmons Club was in session. On motion the Simmons Club adjourned in a body to hear Republican doctrine expounded by Mr. Pritchard.

SCHEME OF BRIBERY.

Desperate Efforts of Hanna's Men to Carry Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—From every part of the city come reports to show that the big Republican barrel has been opened.

From this time on fraud, bribery, and coercion may be expected to run rampant, clothed in every disguise clever Republicans can invent.

Just as an illustration of the way some of the trust money will be handled in Baltimore, in the desperate effort to carry the State for Mr. Hanna's candidate, the following is given:

"Messrs. Editors: Here is a new trick. It is now in operation, and the Republicans will gather in a good many votes if the Democrats don't watch. Does it beat the election law on bribery?

'A bets B $2 to 5 cents that he (B) will vote on election day.

"B takes the bet and doesn't vote.

"The Republican challenger's books shows that B did not vote, and B wins the bet and the boodle, $2.05."

When shown the foregoing letter, Mr. Isaac Lobe Straus, counsel to the Board of Supervisors of Election, said:

"I should say, decidedly, that these facts make an undoubted case of bribery within the meaning of the Maryland statute providing penalties for that offence. Such a bet is a palpable trick, clearly intended to bribe a voter under the guise of a wager.

"Any person guilty of making a bet of that sort would be liable to indictment and in my judgment there would be little doubt as to his conviction. The law would avail practically nothing if it could be evaded by so flimsy a device, and I entertain no doubt whatever that the grand jury would promptly indict anyone guilty of such a thing and upon proof of the facts mentioned he would be convicted and sentenced.

"For my own part were such a transaction brought to my notice with the names of the parties I should immediately lay the case before the State's attorney or the grand jury."

Mr. Straus thus gives the hint to honest men approached by these bribery agents, namely: Cause their arrest without delay.

The trust money is said to be flowing in the Third ward and is in the hands of two experienced Republican workers, whose names have been sent to the police authorities.

Here the old game of offering men work in Philadelphia (or other points) is being played. It is said that a prominent railroad company is aiding the cause by furnishing the transportation free. The men enticed away are to be given a full week's pay. This shows how desperate the Republicans are and how lavishly they are willing to spend the bribery fund furnished by the trusts.

Arrests in connection with the Third ward crimes may be expected shortly.

Seven employes of the United Railways and Electric Company have made a signed statement that a certain superintendent has approached them with the information that they are expected to vote for McKinley next Tuesday. The men add:

"Thanks to the secrecy of the ballot the almost unanimous vote of the conductors and motormen will be cast for W. J. Bryan."

The greatest of all exhibitions of coercion will be that of Saturday, when the men employed by trust concerns will turn out, instructed to cheer the speakers at the Money League meeting in and about Music Hall.

Everything points to a demonstration of considerable magnitude. It will be the last chance of organized capital to make a display of voting strength, and a desperate effort will be made to have the parade and meetings as big as possible, in point of numbers.

But it will all mean nothing except that the workingmen are ordered out and that rather than give up their jobs they comply.

The Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio will send a big contingent to shout for McKinley and applaud Mr. Cowen when he again arises to address the free and uncoerced citizens of this free and glorious Republic. Here is the way the men are being "invited" to attend.

George Dockzon, son-in-law of ex-Police Magistrate Wood, appeared at the Mount Clare shops yesterday with a paper which he requested the men to sign. It is set forth in this document that the signers declare that Mr. Cowen has "never sought to coerce them." Of course they all signed. Then Mr. Dockzon informed the men there would be a half holiday Saturday "so that they could take part in the big wage-earners' meeting." Then he significantly asked, "Will you be there?"

Sparrows Point will do itself proud Saturday. Every workman there knows what is expected of him, and he'll be at the "Wage Earners" rally unless he is sick in bed. Special trains, bands of music, and free luncheons and beer are the programme.

It will be a grand object lesson of how the free and untrammeled American citizen stands on the political questions of the day. But the Sparrows Point men know that the ballot is secret and will retaliate when they get in the election places next Tuesday.

The South Baltimore Car Works will, it is given out, given its men a "half-holiday" Saturday. Every man, however, will be on duty at the Money League's demonstration.

Of all the workmen who are to be forced to cheer for the trust magnates it is safe to say 90 per cent will vote for William J. Bryan.

The ballot in Maryland is absolutely secret.

Losing Our Good Name.

(From the Pittsburg Post.)

McKinley imperialism has so hurt the American name abroad that the Danish West India islanders are sending up loud protests against any scheme to annex or sell them to the United States. "We, the islanders, do not wish to be sold," the protest reads. A few years ago they voted almost unanimously for annexation to the United States, but looking at what has taken place in Porto Rico and the Philippines is it any wonder the people of St. Thomas have changed their minds?

Young Men and the Trusts.

(From the St. Louis Republic.)

The situation confronting the people of the United States at present is grave indeed. It is especially momentous for the young men of the country. The party of the trusts should be opposed by these young men with all the vigor and aggressiveness demanded in desperate emergencies. Self-preservation is the first law of nature and individual opposition to trustism is imperatively necessary to the self-preservation of the individual.

Harrison Draws the Line.

(From the Dubuque Herald.)

The Republicans of Indiana are chagrined and angered because ex-President Harrison refuses to make speeches for McKinley. The Indiana member of the Republican National Committee solicited the ex-President to make only one speech in the State, but he persistently declines. For more than four decades General Harrison shared with other distinguished Republicans of the nation the admiration of all Indiana Republicans. He is now put into the list of "little Americans."

A Latter Day Dotheboys Hall.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

A Dotheboys Hall has been unearthed in a little English coast town, where conditions seem to be quite as bad as they were in that famous education institution where molasses and sulphur formed the chief article of diet. When one considers the care with which Americans examine schools for their young folk, it seems incredible that in a country like England such conditions could exist as are said to have been found in the school of one Benjamin Tompkins, LL. D. (a Philadelphia degree, by the way). The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had Tompkins arrested. It was shown in court that the pupils in the schools numbered seven, five boys and two girls. They were fearfully dirty when brought into court. The accusers of Tompkins said that they had a "foot-tub" for a bath, and one week they were allowed to wash their feet in it and the next their heads. Their beds were filthy and their food vile. In every respect they were most wretched specimens. The result of all this was that the children were sent to their respective homes and Mr. Tompkins was fined the enormous sum of $50 and costs. When he left the court house he said that he would go to another town and start another school. Justice often takes queer turns in England.

WORK OF THE CENSUS.

Director Merriam Tells of the Progress That Has Been Made.

In speaking of the work of the Census Bureau, Director Merriam said this morning:

"It has been the custom heretofore to make a rough count, using the names of the schedules as a basis; but in this decade it was determined to avoid the errors likely to arise from a preliminary count, and also the necessary expense and delay incident to such a proceeding. The plan was adopted of verifying the count at once by the use of the electrical tabulatory machines.

"The early completion of the tabulation of the population of the State enables the Census Office to submit the figures to Congress as soon as it convenes in December, thus giving that body the information necessary to dispose of the question of the reapportionment of the Representatives at the coming session.

"All the field work of the Twelfth Census, so far as it relates to the collection of the data relating to population, agriculture, vital statistics, and manufactures, is now complete.

"It is the aim of the officials in charge of the work to push the tabulation of the returns, so as to give the complete reports to the public in accordance with the law, which requires that they shall be issued by July 1, 1902. It is proper to state that the present Census act is such a vast improvement over any legislation heretofore enacted that the officials are able to proceed with the work with greater activity and certainty than in the past. Up to this date the number of schedules received relating to agriculture is about 5,800,000. The chief statistician in charge of the details relating to manufactures reports at this time that his work is practically finished, and that he has collected something over 621,000 schedules, as against 355,000 in the former decade, thus showing a very large increase in this part of the work.

"It may not be improper here to call attention to the fact that by means of the plan adopted in this census the office has been enabled to complete the field work concerning manufactures more than a year earlier than was done ten years ago. It required nearly eighteen months in the last census to collect the manufacturing schedules, but as the law requires that this report and the three others named above shall be published not later than July, 1902, it was absolutely necessary to expedite the collection of the information in every possible way. As a result of the efforts of those in charge, practially all of the data is now in control of the office.

"The enumerators' accounts, numbering something over 53,000, have all been paid, with the exception of fifty-five, whose accounts are held up for various technicalities. In the last census it took eight or ten months to pay all the enumerators. A new method of handling the enumerators' acounts was established by the act creating the Twelfth Census, which greatly aided the office in forwarding the compensation to those who had so well earned it in making the canvass. All the supervisors have been paid with the exception of a few, which have been delayed for various reasons.

"The cost of the administration of the bureau up to this date, including the expense incident to the preliminary work, as well as the cost of the enumeration and supervision, is $6,361,961, of which over $4,000,000 has been expended for supervision and enumeration.

"The field work having been completed, every effort will now be made to comply with the Census law regarding the publication of the reports concerning the four general topics named above. The bulletins thus far issued have been given to the public almost a year in advance of those given out during the last census."

CHARLES READE'S FAMOUS JAIL

The Prison Described in "Never Too Late to Mend."

(From the London Express.)

Rear Admiral Arthur Tinklar, R. N., has announced his intention of retiring from the Governorship of Her Majesty's prison at Winson Green, Birmingham, after holding the position for more than a quarter of a century. This jail was the scene of the awful prison atrocities related by Charles Reade in "It Is Never Too Late to Mend," and most of the incidents in that terrible story are taken from the report of the Royal Commission sent down to enquire into the matter.

"Josephs" was a fifteen-year-old boy named Andrews, who had been sent to jail for three months for stealing a piece of beef, and was so mercilessly treated and starved by Lieutenant Austin (Hawes), the Governor, that at length he hanged himself in despair. The Rev. Ambrose Sherwin was the prototype of Mr. Eden, the kind-hearted chaplain, who rebuked the Governor for his severity; and Warder Evans was based on Warder Brown, who recently retired, and is still living to tell the story of the atrocities.

The sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on Lieutenant Austin, and the popular indignation aroused by his cruelties, produced a much more humane regime within the walls of Winson Green, so that, when Captain Tinklar took office, some twenty-five years ago, he found the post much more agreeable than if he had entered upon his duties immediately after the exposure.

As a midshipman he had fought in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, and was rewarded with the Turkish and Crimean medals, with Sebastapol clasp. Subsequently he was engaged in many operations in the Chinese war of 1858-61, receiving the China medal and Canton clasps.

His methods were in singular contrast to those of the notorious Lieutenant Austin. Although the new system at Winson Green was based on humanitarian principles, Admiral Tinklar found many ways by which he could alleviate the lot of his charges. One of these was the abolition of the dark cell, to which a prisoner might be consigned for fourteen days at a time. It occurred to one of the Birmingham magistrates to try the effect of such confinement on himself.

Admiral Tinklar placed him in the cell, shut the door and left him in Cimmerian darkness. A few minutes sufficed to convince the magistrate of the awful horror of the place, and, acting on his representations, the Governor of the jail was only too ready to abolish the black hole, and to substitute for it one to which a little light is allowed to enter.

He would have been more than human, however, if, during his long period of prison rule, he had never fallen into the snares set by the old jailbird. Some time ago, a man who had spent the greater part of his life within prison walls, sought an interview with Admiral Tinklar, and so impressed him with his desire to reform that the Governor actually persuaded the Home Secretary to remit the term of imprisonment which he had to serve under broken ticket of leave. Further than that, he obtained a situation for the fellow and gave him a sovereign to set him on his feet, but all in vain—within six months he was again in the admiral's charge, serving a sentence for robbery.

One more curious instance may be given of how Admiral Tinklar was imposed upon, but this time unconsciously. One of the prisoners had been engaged to paint the Governor's house, and in the momentary absence of the warden he took the opportunity of bolting. With calm assurance he walked from the room where he was working into the entrance hall, donned the admiral's overcoat and silk hat, and, after completing his respectability by seizing an umbrella, stepped out of the front door as though he had just been engaged on a morning call. The man was considerably chagrined to find himself back in the jail at nightfall, and clothed in less fashionable raiment than he had worn during his temporary visit to the city.

Not a Success in the West.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

Mark Hanna has finished his Western speaking tour. He has not made as many "breaks" as he might have made, but he has made enough. Debates on the legal difference between a trust and a big corporation are not very convincing to the farmers of the prairie states.

POPE'S CHAMBERLAIN DEAD.

A Former American Author Expires in Rome.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—A cable despatch from Rome announces the death of Joseph C. Heywood, a private chamberlain to the Pope, and a former resident of New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Heywood had for years been leaders in the American colony at Rome. Mr. Heywood's death probably was due to paralysis. He was born in the South eighty-one years ago, and after being graduated from Harvard took up his residence in New York, where he wrote literary and dramatic criticisms for several journals. He published several poems, novels, and tragedies.

While visiting his aunt, Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin, in this city twenty-five years ago, Mr. Heywood met the widow of Charles Macalester, jr., who was Miss Julia Kissam, daughter of Dr. Richard Kissam, of New York, and they were subsequently married. Mrs. Heywood, who is the mother of Charles Macalester, of Baltimore, a widely-known wing shot, possessed a large fortune.

The Heywoods moved to Rome, where Mr. Heywood continued his literary work. At the time of his death he was writing a novel which had as a historical background the miracle at Lourdes. Their residence, the Palace Girard Torlonia, is one of the show places of the Eternal City.

Mr. Heywood's library, containing more than 30,000 volumes, is said to be the sixth largest private library in the world.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Heywood, who had been converted to the Roman Catholic faith, was appointed private chamberlain to the Pope. Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, since their residence abroad, visited America only twice. Mrs. Heywood is aunt of the Marquis and Marquise de Pedroso, of Spain, who are visiting in this city, the Marquise being a daughter of the late Mrs. Lilly Macalester Laughton.

MAN WHO LOST TWO FORTUNES.

William Eastman Cotter Dies in Poverty at Dover, Del.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 31.—The death of William Eastman Cotter yesterday closed a remarkably checkered career. Twice a rich man, occupying a high place in social and business circles, he became poor and dependent.

Cotter, who was sixty years old, had been gradually losing health for the past year, more noticeably during the past fortnight. He started life as an errand boy in the store of Flinn & Jackson, Wilmington, and his keen perception soon gave him a valuable insight into methods of business. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the First Delaware Battery, with which he served four years, being mustered out as its orderly. Having saved and inherited some money, he engaged in the stove business with Zachariah Pickles, in Wilmington, the style of the firm being Pickles & Cotter. Together they built up the largest stove and hardware business in Delaware. Cotter had a fortune when he retired, but lost the most of it in real estate transactions.

Next, trying the oil fields near Pittsburg, which were then promising, he again struck it rich and quit the business by selling his claims for $100,000. The oil industry at Marcus Hook is said to have been started by him. Real estate ventures were tried again in Lower Delaware, where he had married Miss Shakespeare.

These and the other transactions, however, had reduced his fortune and he became entangled in the First National Bank defalcation, for which he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Through the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic and other friends he was pardoned by the President when he had eight months to serve. He returned to Dover much broken in health.

EXCITEMENT TOO GREAT.

Baltimore Man Dies of Heart Disease at a Fire.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—The terminal car shed of the United Railways Company on Druid Hill Avenue was destroyed by fire yesterday and Mr. George M. Chambers died of an attack of heart disease with which he was stricken in the excitement. The property loss by the fire will aggregate about $10,000.

Mr. Chambers was one of a number of men who helped to carry property from the dwelling of Mrs. E. Lang, which adjoined the barn and was also destroyed. He had done his share of the work for ten minutes and had just carried a piece of furniture to the pavilion in Druid Hill Park when he was seen to totter against a bench and drop. When help reached him he was dead.

Some of the volunteers who did valiant service in helping to remove the household goods of Mrs. Lang could steal a red-hot stove if they wanted to. As they rushed into Mrs. Lang's kitchen the savory odor of boiling ham met their nostrils.

"Oh, I have a whole ham boiling there," cried Mrs. Lang, "save it; save it!"

Heroic work was necessary. Four men picked up the hot stove at different corners and carried it gently out across the street. The ham stayed in the pot; the pot stayed on the stove. By the time the fire was out the ham was nearly done, but it kept on boiling out in the street.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Not a Visitor.

(From the New York Weekly.)

Mrs. Gadd—That new minister ain't much on visitin', is he?

Mrs. Gabb—No, I guess may be his wife is a purty good cook herself.

Demand and Supply.

(From Harlem Life.)

Stout Beggar—Gimme a quarter, will yer?

Old Gentleman (nervously)—This sounds more like—er—a demand that—er—a request.

Stout Beggar—Is dat so? Well, all you've got ter do is ter see dat de supply is equal ter de demand. See?

Mutual Sorrows.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Mrs. Mann—Nora, I am awfully sorry you broke that fruit dish. I thought so much of it!

Nora—Yes, ma'am; and I was awfully sorry when Mr. Mann broke one of the commandments when he saw the thing drop.

Paradoxical.

(From Tit-Bits.)

The Manager—How came you to leave your last place?

Applicant—I was discharged for good behavior, sir.

The Manager—Discharged for good behavior! That's unusual, isn't it?

"Well, you see, good conduct took three months off my sentence."

So the Baby Thinks.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

The sympathy of a woman who can sit and cry over a novel while the baby in the next room is howling for its dinner is hardly worth having.

Insubordination.

(From Le Journal Amusant.)

Sergeant (during drill)—Private No. 2 will go to the guardhouse a month for neglect to observe the rule forbidding sneezing in the ranks.

A Halloween Risk.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"If I walk backward down the cellar stairs in the dark I'll see my future husband."

"Nonsense; you'll be more likely to see our family surgeon.

All Kinds of Bugs.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

"Papa," said Benny Bloobumper, with a rising inflection in his voice.

"I am busy now, Benny," replied Mr. Bloobumper. "I can't answer questions today."

"But, papa."

"What is it?"

"The people who favor sound money are called gold bugs, aren't they?"

"Yes."

"And are silver people silver bugs?"

"I suppose so."

"And are Prohibitionists water bugs?"

"Benny, go right in and tell your mother that she wants you."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

There is much alarm in the northwestern part of Iowa because of a threatened epidemic of smallpox.

It was only 100 years ago that we began exporting cotton in quantities adequate to the demands of England.

The largest hothouses in the country devoted exclusively to the cultivation of orchids are in New Jersey.

An apple tree in an orchard at Mount Haley, Maitland county, Mich., has blossomed three times since last winter.

A German brewer in Mexico obtained six gold medals at the Paris Exposition for six kinds of beer made by him.

The symbolical statues which are to ornament the new State capitol building at St. Paul, Minn., are the work of Daniel Chester French.

Stevedores put 22,782 bales of cotton on board ship at New Orleans the other day, thereby surpassing any single day's record in the history of that port.

By the end of the year coal will not be used on any of the locomotives in the State of California. All the engines are being converted into oil burners.

At the beginning of this century British shipping amounted to only 2,000,000 tons. A maximum of 10,000,000 tons marks the commencement of its decline.

Sir Charles Dilke, the famous radical and republican, sees only a gloomy outlook for English liberalism and thinks the conservatives will be in power for a long time to come.

Dairymen in Iowa are turning more to cheese and less to butter than in former years. The number of cows from which milk is furnished to creameries greatly increased last season.

After great labor, time, and expense, the newly-formed Paloutnotchnie Canal, situated at the mouth of the Danube and passing through Russian territory, is now officially declared open.

Horses have not yet been entirely banished from street railway service. Of the 20,000 miles of street railroads 500 miles are still operated by the noble equine member of the lower creation.

The Russian Government has decided to adopt the metric standard of weights and measures, and the Ministry of Finance is now engaged in considering the time and manner of introducing this reform.

A thousand men are at work on a barren sand beach near New York, which is to be turned into a summer resort, with a huge "amusement palace" and several hotels. The harbor will be created by dredging.

The Prince of Wales really served as a soldier in only one regiment. That was the Grenadier Guards. In its first battalion he served as a subaltern and was stationed at Curragh Camp, Kildare, in 1868.

The true valuation of all the tangible property in the United States, as given by the census of 1899, was in round numbers $65,000,000,000, against $43,000,000,000 in 1889, an increase of $22,000,000,000 in the ten-year period.

The religious denomination known as the Covenanters will not, it is said, vote at the coming election, giving as their reason the fact that the Constitution does not recognize God. There are about 10,000 of them in the country.

Mrs. Emma Anderson, a well-educated and refined woman, whose home is in Wisconsin, has gone to Minneapolis to be treated for a very unusual and peculiar disease known as ichthyosis, in other words, fish scales are growing all over her body.

President Patton, of Princeton University is not a citizen of the United States. He was born in Bermuda, and has retained his citizenship there to prevent forfeiting a large property which was bequeathed him on condition that he remain a British subject.

Until the time of Charles XII of Sweden the artillery was not considered a part of the army, the men serving in it were not soldiers, but regarded as mechanics, the officers had no army rank. Charles XII gave artillery officers a rank and regularly organized the artillery into companies.

The battle of Pavia demonstrated the superiority of the gun in the hands of the Spanish inf