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WEDNESDAY EVENING - AUGUST 20

FIGHTING WITHOUT HOPE.

From all that can be learned the prospects of Jerome B. Fisher securing the nomination for county judge are most brilliant, better than at any time during the canvass. It will be gratifying to Mr. Fisher's friends to know that in spite of the desperate daily bluster of the Bootey faction, which has become disgusting to every reader of their organ, their cause has not advanced, but on the contrary surely receded. If they ever did have a chance it may be considered lost now. From present indications Mr. Bootey will not carry a ward in Jamestown, his advices from the county are by no means encouraging, and the gloom in his camp is so thick that it can almost be cut like a bride's cake. This accounts for the feverishness that has lately characterized his canvass. Confronted by defeat the Booteyites have assumed the desperation of despair, and have adopted the Chinese method of warfare by beating tom toms.

There is a moral to this disastrous ending of the Bootey campaign and it is this: The Republicans of Chautauqua county refuse to pin their faith to a turncoat whose ability to fill the bench (except physically) is a matter of serious doubt. Alternately a lukewarm Republican and an active Democrat they do not know where they will find Bootey in case of election. He is not a man of the people but a soured sorehead aching to compass his revenges and heedless of all save his ambition and vanity. In this hour of his darkness and despair he can contemplate his checkered record and the penalty of having played false to his constituency. 'Tis a bitter dose, but the disease warranted it. We do not believe in daily slangwhanging which has reacted on the Bootey cause and which Mr. Fisher's candidacy has not demanded and trust this simple explanation of the exact situation of affairs will encourage the latter's followers to renewed efforts in order to make the victory still more glorious.

Those who have looked over the field carefully are of the opinion that Edward R. Bootey is beaten out of his boots, and that the pleasant autumn days will afford him unlimited opportunities to beard the woodchuck in his lair.

A little boy in Saratoga not long ago came rushing in from outdoors, crying because he had been stung by a bee. "Mamma," he sobbed, "I'd just as lief the bees'd walk on me; but I don't like to have them sit down." Martyn has been sat on.

The Auburn Dispatch has been added to the long list of morning paper failures, it having suspended publication. It made a hard struggle for existence but finally conceded that outside of large cities the morning paper that succeeds is a lone star amid clouds of disappointment.

It would be far better, in case the local police could not suppress disorder to call on the militia than to hire the reckless and savage Pinkertons who have much innocent blood charged up against them. These mercenaries are un-American and they must go, if public opinion can make them move on.

In the resignation of Officer Falldiu by reason of ill health the force lost a good policeman. Amid the shifting police force, which has been a fruitful source of charges, he has held his place and won respect by his integrity, accommodating spirit and attention to his duties without the display of unnecessary severity.

The council having reinstated the policemen who had been suspended by the mayor their case seems to be settled until they come before the court. It is hard to see where any good will accrue to the community by still denouncing them and appealing to popular prejudice. They have had a lesson they will not forget in a hurry, and the chances are, under the circumstances, that prisoners will be better treated than ever.

The project of connecting the United States by rail with Asia has again been brought up by Ex-Gov. Gilpin of Colorado. He says that the transcontinental lines now established and reaching into northern Oregon constitute the first American division of the proposed railroad. The plateaus and valleys along the base of the Rocky Mountains offer a natural route through Alaska to Behring Strait. Bridging the strait, the line would cross over into Siberia, and thence running into a southwesterly direction, connect with the lines of railway now under construction to give the Russian government an outlet to the sea at the mouth of the river Amoor. The passage of the strait presents engineering difficulties in the way of bridges twenty miles long and traversing the arctic latitudes in mid-winter might be also objectionable. But the greatest obstacle lies in the fact that such an enterprise is a long way ahead of population and demand.

The Union Veteran legion of Buffalo has rejected T. C. Platt as too tough and gamy for even those hardened veterans to eat at a political diet. The legion has determined that it will be taken to place in active [illegible] only such candidates for [illegible] member of assembly at the next coming election as are known to be against the selection of Thomas C. Platt for United States senator; that in Erie county all nominees for member of assembly be asked to promise not to vote in caucus or otherwise for Mr. Platt for United States senator; and that in case of the refusal of any such nominee or candidate in any district to make such promise that immediate steps be taken by this organization to place a candidate before the Republican electors of the district who can be relied on to oppose Mr. Platt's election. It will be seen that the league is quite in earnest.

Spies, Parsons and the rest of the bomb throwers have been judicially taken off or put behind the bars but their spirit still lives in the man who is constantly appealing to race prejudice by inflammatory communications. The ill-fated anarchists were sincere in their convictions and lost their lives in carrying them out. Our cheap Jamestown agitator, who lacks the courage to "chuck" a bomb, does not even believe what he writes, as his private life is opposed to his public utterances. He is neither benevolent nor just, and those who have labored for him are his bitterest critics. He is a fraud with an itching for notoriety, a walking exhibition of everything he sheds his crocodile tears over in the paper he puts up for Jamestown's anarchist will have to move on.

The Herald of that place tells of a novel scheme for booming Utica. It is proposed to send out an advertising car to touch all places reached by rail within fifty or sixty miles of the city. The plan is to place ten or twelve men in the car, equip it with posters, circulars and all kinds of advertising matter, setting forth the advantages of Utica and the inducements offered by her merchants and business men, and run it out on all the different railroads, with a view to thoroughly billing the various towns along the lines. If deemed advisable, excursions can be arranged and people taken there free or at greatly reduced rates. Another plan suggested is that for the first trip of this kind merchants advertise to give each patron who purchases goods to the amount of $5 or upwards a free railroad ticket. Usually any plan that tends to bring people to town pays in the long run.

WHERE THE MERIT SYSTEM PAYS.

From the Buffalo Courier.

For many years the employees of the British postal service were disfranchised to prevent their being used for partisan purposes. But they were enfranchised after the merit system (civil service reform) became fully established, as it was found that that protected the subordinates in the public service against political constraint by their superior officers. The British postal service is now entirely non-partisan.

PLATT'S POWER WANING.

From the New York Times.

According to the statements of Frederick S. Gibbs, the opening in the scrimmage in the fight between Thomas C. Platt and the Fish-Gibbs faction has resulted in a defeat for Platt. The administration, he says, has refused to obey Platt's whim in dictating the removal of Henry Hirsch, one of the gangers in Collector Michael Kerwin's division of the internal revenue department. Hirsch has been retained, and moreover, the Administration has given notice that it does not propose to interfere in any way with the factional fight in the party in this state. Gibbs is particularly delighted with the result. Aided by Mr. Fish and other friends, he made the fight against Platt right in the treasury department at Washington, and he believes that the result indicates clearly that Platt will not be able to secure the removal of any office holders simply because they are anti-Platt men.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A hollow stump, from which comes a noise similar to that of a boiling kettle, is one of the curiosities of Bradford county, Fla.

In the hundred years that have elapsed since the patent bureau was established, 433,432 patents have been granted. At present the average weekly issue is about 450.

An effort is being made to have plants registered, so as to avoid confusion in names, and to give originators of new varieties sole rights for a limited time to sell the variety they register. A circular upon this question has been sent forth by the California state board of horticulture.

The largest apple tree in Ohio is in Washington county and was planted in 1791 or 1792. The trunk where it is smallest girths 12 feet 2 inches and the largest branch girths 7 feet. It is a seedling, which bears a large yellow apple of excellent quality for cooking.

In Cowlitz county, Washington, which has been settled for forty years and has 7,000 inhabitants, is a section covering several townships that has never been trodden by the foot of a white man. It is a dense, unpenetrated wilderness.

To make lemon drops grate the rind from two lemons, and cut the middle very fine, discarding the thick white part. Add one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs, a good pinch of soda, and flour to make a stiff batter. Drop it in large balls on a buttered tin, and bake twenty minutes. Serve with lemon sauce.

The United States is by far the largest consumer of stamped envelopes of any nation in the world, upwards of 500,000,000 having been used during the past year. In England, Germany, France, Russia and Austria combined the number furnished in 1888 was only a little more than 70,000,000, or about one-seventh of the quantity used in this country.

In order to stimulate the window gardening enterprise the London Field Naturalists' society have offered a set of prizes to the value of $25 each, and a very interesting account on town gardening in France, by M. Jules Poisson, of the Museum of Paris, has been translated by P. J. Harrop of Owens college, Manchester.

Wireless tubes of steel are now made in Germany by the Mannesmann process out of solid bars. A pair of rolls revolve at the rate of 200 or 300 revolutions a minute. A bar of hot and therefore plastic steel is delivered to them, and by their action it is stretched and a hollow issues in the center. The tubes made by this process are peculiarly strong and light.

By an imperial edict recently published the use of the German language in the female schools and colleges of Courland is prohibited. Only German grammar and religious instruction may be given in that language, but for instruction in all other subjects, as well as for the official records and reports of the schools, no other but the Russian language may be used.

Profit on cheap literature in England is said to be about as follows: A shilling shocker" pays its expenses when it has sold 4,000 copies; a three shilling book, upon which grade and no other grades the price can be accounted for, becomes profitable after it has sold 1,500; a six shilling book when it has sold 1,000; a two volume library book when it has sold 600, and a three volume book when it has sold 300.

Recent investigations in Indian prisons have revealed a curious physiological condition induced by thieves for the purpose of secreting valuables. They allow a heavy lead bullet to slide down the throat, and keep it in position for half an hour at a time. In about a year a pouch is formed, into which anything small may be thrust without interfering with speech or breath. At present there are in Calcutta jail twenty prisoners with these throat pouches.

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THE CROWD GROWS LARGER.

Chautauqua Still Filling with People—Wonderful Exhibition by the Athletic Department—Saturday and Sunday Features of the Program.

CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 18.—[Correspondence.]—Another Sunday at Chautauqua has come and gone, and yet the big crowd and its interest in everything continues. The outgoing stream has been large during the past week, and yet not enough to keep pace with the one pouring in. The outlet does not equal the inlet, and so the crowd grows larger. It will probably reach its culmination on Recognition day, which will be Wednesday of this week. Enthusiastic C. L. S. C'ers are coming in daily by droves, by swarms, by multitudes. Meetings of the various classes are held almost every day, and excitement is fast reaching its height. It seems scarcely possible that in another week the Chautauqua season of 1890 will be closed and the exodus will be begun.

One of the great features of the program this year was the annual athletic exhibition last Friday afternoon. Beginning in almost nothing, or as an effort at novelty in one year's program, it has grown to be one of the greatest attractions and, perhaps, the most interesting of all the performances. It is really the "commencement day" of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education. This school has grown to be almost as large as the College of Liberal Arts. It embraces the Delsarte and Swedish systems of physical training. The program consisted of eighteen numbers, in all, of which excellent athletic skill was combined with grace and beauty of movement. The exhibition was in charge of the Anderson brothers, to whose instruction great credit was due for the success of the affair. The gymnastic drill and marching of a class of forty-five boys and girls, beautifully attired, was a charming feature. The club swinging by R. F. Nelligan deserves mention. A number of boys executed, in the most artistic manner, a series of difficult gymnastic movements, beating the anvil chorus with dumbells as they marched. Miss Anna Bishop delighted the great audience with her graceful exhibition of the Delsarte system. Following this, eighteen members of the Swedish department, under the direction of Dr. Claes Enebuske gave an exhibition of the famous Swedish movements. So unique and pleasing was this exhibition that hearty applause greeted its close. The broad sword contest between Dr. Anderson and his wife was of thrilling interest and loudly applauded. Mrs. F. A. Sherwood delineated the passions with marvelous skill in pantomime representations. Before the close of the exhibition which lasted about three hours, all sorts of athletic exercises, such as fencing, running, jumping, boxing and tumbling were indulged in. On the whole, an entertainment which kept a densely packed audience until about seven o'clock in the evening causing many to miss their suppers, may be voted a big success.

The tennis tournament is ended. Many a gaudy blazer has been laid away and many a brown arm will be allowed now to bleach out until next season opens. C. F. Kent won first prize. The second prize in gentlemen's singles was won by G. McKinney. The first prize in ladies' singles by Miss Roberts; second prize, Miss Laura Chess. The first prizes in gentlemen's doubles were captured by Kent and McKinney, and in mixed doubles by Mr. Kent and Miss Tomes. The tournament, although hardly as good as last year's, was quite successful. Plans are on foot for a croquet tournament here next year. The idea is a good one. There is an intense interest among middle-aged men in croquet, and it seems as though an exciting tournament could be gotten up. The conditions are all favorable.

Saturday night the little dramatic wonder of America called together an immense audience at an unusually early hour. Mr. Vincent said in introducing Leland Powers that to an audience which began to gather at six o'clock nothing need be said. The well worn but powerful comedy "North Carolina Ways" was presented in Mr. Power's inimitable way, and held an unflagging and breathless interest until the close. The piece, as Mr. Powers gives it, is a three-act arrangement of Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett's story, Esmeralda. The instantaneous changing of Mr. Powers from the hen-pecked old farmer to his "high spirited" wife and then to the villanous French marquis was almost magical. Every one of the eight characters was finely presented. Mr. Powers never scored a more successful night than he did Saturday on the Chautauqua platform. Some people at Chautauqua are old fogy enough to decry the management for putting on the platform such performances as those of Mr. Powers's and the Ben Hur tableaux. "They are theatrical," they say. Such people would do well to stay at home. They will receive a shock at Chautauqua yet which may prove fatal. Isn't it wonderful how such people like to be shocked? They will secure the best seats at the amphitheatre at 6:30 and wait patiently an hour and a half for the performance to begin, and then when they leave Chautauqua they will draw down their face and talk about the "awful" worldliness" of the place.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday morning before the class of '90 and an assembled multitude who packed the amphitheatre, by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut. The principal did himself proud. It was a great effort, probably the effort of his life. However, it was too long. This was the only criticism, I think, that even the most carping could have made. But the eloquent divine held his magnificent audience splendidly to the close. His text was Ephesians iv. 13, "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." Each one of us leads two lives. One is the outward life—the life we lead from day to day. The other is the life we hide within us—the ideal life. We are all living with an ideal within us and yet we are unable to realize it, for it is perfect manhood. The text suggests a realization of this ideal life—this perfect manhood; and declares three essentials to this realization. The first is faith; the second, knowledge; the third, example; "Till we all come into the unity of the faith." Faith is an essential to perfect manhood. It is absolutely essential. Columbus with eye, of faith saw a new continent long before the fronded palms of America rose before his actual vision. Robert Fulton saw the steamboat and Edison the powers of the electric current before either were practical realizations. Then knowledge is necessary to perfect manhood. "And of the knowledge of the Son of God," continues the text. Chautauquans need not be told of the essentiality of knowledge. In this expression, "Knowledge of the Son of God," I believe that Christ is not only the subject of knowledge, but is the center of knowledge. The Christian—the perfect man—needs nothing so much as wisdom, training of mind, training of the powers of thought. Lastly, the perfect man needs a perfect example. A pattern, a model is wanted. We have an ideal within us; we want an ideal outside of us, one that is real, one that we can model after. And so the closing words of the text convey this also and point us to a glorious example, "Unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

The speaker gave a number of practical hints and methods, showing how one could successfully model his life after that of the Nazarene, and closed by an appeal to the members of the class of '90 to follow in His footsteps and obey His glorious mandates.

A memorial service was held in the afternoon in honor of prominent Chautauquans who have died during the past year, Rev. G. R. Alden presided. Dr. D. H. Muller of Canton, O. spoke of the life and character of Jacob Miller brother of the honored president of Chautauqua. Prof. Louis Stewart delivered a feeling address in memory of his deceased colleague Prof. Edward Olson of Chicago, and Dr. A. D. Vail spoke of the great general and beloved statesman who was to have spoken from the Chautauqua platform this year, Clinton B. Fisk.

In the evening the rain kept the crowd from the amphitheatre and only a fair sized audience greeted Dr. J. B. Burkhead of Montgomery, Ala. All those who did brave the elements, however, were amply repaid by the unique and eloquent address of the great southern divine. It was his greatest compliment that he held most of his audience to the close in spite of the threatening weather. If he had seen audiences on previous similar occasions desert the amphitheatre as suddenly as an army put to flight he would have secretly rejoiced at his own power.

A ramble about the grounds just after the sermon even if it did rain well repaid the discomfort. Every cottage, every tent, every room in every cottage and tent, gleaming with lights through the dismal mist, presented a scene unprecedented and well worth seeing. The chimes rung out another Sunday at Chautauqua. F. B. L.

Convict Labor on the Roads.

I find an excellent suggestion in some arguments of a deputation of Troy laundry girls who appeared before a legislative committee to protest against convicts doing laundry work at prices ruinous to honest labor. A similar grievance has been presented by many different trades, but this deputation advised a good substitute and remedy, namely, that convicts should be set at work repairing the public roads. I doubt if any better thing could be suggested on this subject. The roads need improving, need it grievously, and there is unlimited work of that sort to be done. There is in this no competition with any trade.

Moreover, good public roads are a great public benefit. They bring people so much nearer to market, to church, to school, to railroad, to library. They cheapen the cost of production and marketing, enhance the value of property, popularize summer resorts with city visitors. Every one knows that a bad road of a mile is practically as long as a good road of five miles, and much less inviting. Let the convicts make good stone filled roads on the main line of travel, and while it will add to general prosperity, comfort and intelligence, it will give the convicts healthy out door work and a chance to profit by nature's silent preaching.—Christian Union.

Women Who Support Husbands.

It has been estimated by an employe of the United States bureau of labor that there are 27,000 married men in the city of New York who are supported by their wives, less than 7,000 of whom are in menial service. The modistes are in the majority. This includes dressmakers and milliners, many of whom own property, some being very wealthy and all well to do. The boarding house keepers rank next in number; the professional women, who embrace doctors, lawyers, dentists, aurists, writers, teachers, musicians, lecturers, designers, painters and embroiderers, come third. Then there are the shopkeepers, who, it is said, make the best providers.—New York Letter.

The Ancient Home of the Douglasses.

Tantallon Castle, the ancient home of the Douglasses, and celebrated in song by Sir Walter Scott, has long been a ruin. For some time past the present proprietor, Sir Walter Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., of Leuchie, has been engaged in operations with a view of making the old keep more accessible and disclosing several of its more characteristic features. He has reopened stairways leading to the battlements which James V. had built up; he has caused the old dungeon to be cleared out, and he has restored the shaft of the old garrison draw well, which is sunk through the solid rock on which the castle stands, to a depth of 106 feet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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