

and no ventilation. Needer is de rain stringuous. Nor de fellow what 'tends strickly to his own business. But for stringuosity, you keep your eye on de politician and de yaller dog.  
C. E. S. WOOD.

#### FREDERICK THE GREAT AND AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Both Emperor William and President Roosevelt seem to have gone off at half cock in the matter of the proposed erection of a statue to Frederick the Great at Washington. There is no ground for the tender or the acceptance of such a gift. As the published correspondence shows, Kaiser William assumes that there is some foundation for the vague allusions made during the reception of Prince Henry to an alleged exhibition of friendliness on the part of Frederick the Great toward the American colonists in general during their war for independence and toward Washington in particular. The story that the Prussian sovereign sent to the commander of the continental army a sword bearing the inscription: "From the oldest to the greatest general," or any sword whatever, has been shown by Mr. Moncure D. Conway to be entirely apocryphal. Neither is there an atom of evidence for the assertion that Frederick rendered any service to the American colonies during their struggle for liberation from the British yoke. He was repeatedly requested to recognize the independence of the United States, as France, Spain and Holland did, but he never complied with the request until Great Britain herself had acknowledged the independence of her colonies. It is true that Frederick ultimately refused to allow German troops, destined for service under the British flag in America, to traverse Prussian territory; but that was because he detested the practice of selling German blood for foreign gold. The veto was ineffectual, moreover, because the mercenaries could pass from the interior of Germany to the seacoast without traversing the Prussian dominions. It ought by this time to be evident to every American and German of common-sense that, if any European sovereign deserves the honor of a statue at Washington, it is not Frederick the Great, who did nothing, but Louis XVI., who did everything in his power to assure the independence of the United States. In his reply to the emperor's offer, President Roosevelt rashly promised to submit the proposal to congress. If he does, we are likely to hear an interesting debate upon the subject.—Collier's Weekly.

#### THE JUVENILE COURT IN CLEVELAND.

Judge Callaghan's juvenile court promises to produce results far beyond the most sanguine hopes of the people who have been active in its creation. With only three days' work much has been accomplished, and the revelations of this small insight into the great work of helping Cleveland's friendless boys to become honest and valuable citizens, have been very encouraging.

Of the three dozen boys who have already been brought into court, not one was there who was not susceptible to friendship and who was not anxious to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the court to become better boys. Some of them were boys with very bad police records and bright chances for soon being removed from society and confined at hard labor in the Lancaster reformatory.

In every case the boy's waywardness could be directly traced to his surroundings. They were from the very poorest and most congested portions of the city. They had no real home life. Some were orphans, many lived with stepparents, and nearly all were the children of people who are obliged to work so unceasingly that they have no time to look after their children.

Through neglect and evil associations the boys went wrong. In some instances the parents were worse than children, in others the parents were honest and affectionate, but forced by their poverty to be with their children but a very small portion of the time. The boys were anxious to reform and the parents seemed glad of the court's assistance.

Of the 36 boys who were taken to Judge Callaghan 20 were placed on probation in charge of one of the probation officers. A week ago these 20 boys were running the streets with no one to care for them, watched by the police and in constant peril of arrest. To-day every one of those boys possesses a new friend who is anxious to help him and who is in a position to do it. Most of them have been given positions and are earning money. They have been made to feel that there is good in them and that there is a place in the world for them. They have been assured every assistance in their struggle to become good men. If they had any preference for some particular line of work, they were found positions where they could learn that work. They were given a turn about in life and in every instance the change was accepted with enthusiasm.

The work with the boys has extend-

ed to the parents and families. In investigating the home lives of their charges the probation officers have in several instances found an opportunity of assisting the family. One family was found in a neighborhood where it seemed impossible for the boy to reform. The probation officer in this case has persuaded the family to move to a respectable locality, and thereby every member of the family, as well as the boy, has been benefited.

The police who at first were skeptical of the new system are becoming enthusiastic. One officer, who has done much duty in a section of the city frequented by the worst gang of boys, told Judge Callaghan yesterday that a marked change in the boys was already noticeable. Several of the gang had been taken to court and put on the reform road. They had returned to their companions and told them of the strange experience. They had been cleaned up, given new clothes, and were working. The unexpected treatment of these boys had its effect on the whole gang and there seemed to be less of a desire among the members to be troublesome.

Nor are the hopeful signs of the court confined to the boys. The interest of the probation officers has been most gratifying. Business men, who reluctantly consented to become probation officers are already enthusiastic over the work. They walk into the courtroom, take some hopeless looking urchin under their wing and depart. Soon after they call on Judge Callaghan, and sing the praises of their adopted boy. The utter friendlessness of these boys, and their desire to be somebody strikes a responsive chord in the big hearts of these busy men and they turn aside from pressing duties to devise means for the boys' assistance.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### AN OHIO NOVELTY—A HUMANE AND INTELLIGENT POLICE JUDGE.

If one were inclined to sentimentalism, "The Last Appeal" might be a fitting term to apply to the session in police court this morning. Mayor Jones, in all probability for the last time in his career, sat upon a police judge's bench and every prisoner who was brought in was dismissed. The mayor pleaded with all to become better men. Remarkable because of this, a still further interest was added to the session by the remarks and directions of the mayor.

The first case that was brought before the mayor was in connection with five men who were arrested last