# THE HERALD.

VOL. V., NO. 17. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR


Board of Works Jan 1 92


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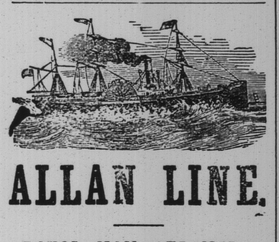

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3-10-83

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Fredericton, May 6th 1893.


## INCREASE IN INSANITY.

**Startling Report Laid Before the Ontario Legislature.**

The most alarming report laid before the Ontario legislature this year, says the Toronto News, is that containing statistics relative to the lunatic asylums in the province. The report shows that in ten years, the average daily number of patients confined in these institutions had jumped from 2,580 to 3,674. In other words, the insane population has increased by forty per cent. during a period within which the total population has only been added to by about ten per cent. The causes and means of controlling this gigantic mental octopus, is a matter of momentous personal importance to every thinking person. The mad rush and whirl of business competition, inducing men to concentrate all their powers, in the struggle for wealth and position, reckless of the fact they are risking not only health, but reason and even life itself, in the struggle. This is the true source of the increase in insanity. The constant strain of the mental faculties, irregularity of meals and sleep to which so many business men subject themselves, will break down even constitutions of iron. Be warned in time ere you, too, pay the penalty of these excesses. If you are run down and exhausted, sleepless, weary and depressed, take a course of that great nerve restorer and invigorator, Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic. This great remedy is a certain cure when faithfully used for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion, weakened or impaired digestion, or an impoverished or impure condition of the blood, such as nervousness, weakness nervous headache, sleeplessness, neuralgia, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hysteria, and the prostrating effects of la grippe, or any nerve weakness of heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body, or excesses of any nature. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic can be obtained from all druggists and dealers. Price fifty cents a bottle or six bottles for $2.50.


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MILL and Circular Saw Files, Taper saw, Cross-cut, Hand and Ripping saw Files. Double cut Bastard Files in round, square, half round, and oval. Double cut smooth Files. Pit saw and auger Files, Horse and wood rasps. Files for horses' teeth. Watchmakers' Files. And for sale by

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## SWEPT AWAY.

**Opposition Charges Met by Undoubted Figures**

**WHICH THEY DARE NOT DISPUTE.**

**Hon. Mr. Blair's Convincing Speech.**

In closing the debate on the budget Mr. Wells stated that it was not true, as the hon. member for York had declared, that this was a one man government. As far as he was concerned, the leader of the government had never approached him to tell him how he should vote on any question. The hon. member had taken the years 1884 and 1894 for the purposes of his financial comparison, being apparently ignorant of the fact that the old governmet was not in power in 1884, and then 1894 had not yet transpired. He had charged that the policy of the government to flood the country with inferior teachers. The report of the chief superintendent of education showed that there had been a gradual increase in the number of first and second class teachers, and a steady increase in the period of service, especially those of the male sex. The superintendent had also prepared a statement showing that third-class teachers were only licensed for one year; that they received a longer professional training than the same class of teachers in any other province; that only 27 per cent. of the teachers were third-class, while in Ontario the proportion was 35 per cent. Mr. Wells said he regretted that Mr. Pitts had thought fit to go out of his way to attack a gentleman who was not now in the house to defend himself (Mr. Wilson). Not only had Mr. Lipsett written a letter, but Mr. Wilson had also written a letter, which appeared in the Fredericton HERALD in January, 1893, in which he declared that the assertion of Mr. Lipsett that he had given or been asked to give $100 to secure the janitorship of the departmental building

WAS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE,

as was also his assertion that Mr. Inches had given $1,000 for his position. One letter was on the face of it just as good as the other, with this qualification: that Mr. Lipsett's letter seemed to be the irresponsible ravings of a disappointed office seeker. The hon. member had also made an attack upon the attorney general, but when Mr. Blair rose to defend himself he had shifted the charge upon somebody who was not here to speak on his own behalf. It was the right of the opposition to criticise, but in order for their remarks to have full force and effect the criticism should be a fair one; it should not be all blame and no praise. Mr. Wells stated if there had been extravagance in the outlay for printing he would be one that would say there must be a halt; but the opposition had not convinced him that such was the case. Great stress had been laid upon the fact that the public health report cost $596, yet in 1890 and 1891, when it was printed by Mr. Pitts, that gentleman had received $727 and $739 for the work. The provincial secretary had stated that all the public printing was done by scale under the supervision of the auditor general, and he did not think any gentleman opposite was prepared to deny that statement. It had been charged that no saving had been affected by the abolition of the legislative council, yet by reference to the accounts it would appear that legislation now cost $19,875, while in 1891 it cost over $25,000. It was also charged that there was a large deficit on current account for 1893, and at the same time a large increase in the bonded debt. This result had been reached by unfairly including in the public debt amounts that were also charged to current account. The current account showed an actual surplus of $19,204.49, and if unforseen and extraordinary services were thrown out, the surplus would be $53,185.72.

AGRICULTURE WAS THE ONE INTEREST

to which special attention should be given, and it has been given by the present government. The stock importation was not a financial speculation, but an enterprise by which the farmers of the country were to be benefitted.

Referring to the lunatic asylum bill, Mr. Wells said that while he did not wish to see madman made a charge upon the municipalities, but it did seem reasonable that some of the harmless insane should be made a charge upon the parishes where they belonged. The hon. member for York had said that he would like to see the public printing wiped out altogether and the money given to the farmers. Surely that was a most extreme statement. If the government reports were not printed and distributed what a howl would be raised by the opposition. With reference to the warrant of $163,000 issued to the board of works, as to which the leader of the opposition had sought to befog the house, on page 23 of the report, every dollar of the amount had been accounted for. It did not make any special difference just where that particular $5,000 had gone, as long as all the payments were shown. The war-cry of the opposition was the same as that upon which they had been routed from the field in the general election. They had not convinced the country that the government was corrupt, nor that they themselves were animated by a desire for better government. Mr. Wells told a story of a conductor who told a passenger that the car platform was not to stand on but to go in upon. The electors had not even allowed the opposition to go in on their platform, but had told them to get out on it.

**Hon. Mr. Blair**

said he wished mainly to address the house with regard to the financial strictures of the hon. member for Westmorland (Powell.) Many of that gentleman's points had been treated with more than ordinary lucidity and clearness by the last speaker. The financial critic of the opposition must have experienced a woeful want of materials, or he would not have devoted so much attention to the minutes of the auditor's report. He had charged that the government's policy in cutting down the grants to agricultural societies was a most pernicious one If there was one particular more than another in which the government had responded to the intelligent opinion of the country it was in their treatment of those grants which had utterly failed to accomplish anything for the advancement of the farming interest. He had also severely criticized the government for the cost of the board of health report. The hon. gentleman had scarcely done himself justice in that statement, for he had dwelt upon the cost of the report for the present year, which did not appear in the accounts at all. He condemned the government for paying so large a sum for a report of 110 pages, when the report for which they had paid contained 164 pages. He (Blair) proposed to discuss the question of public printing somewhat thoroughly, to show that the government was not open to the charge of extravagance, and that it would be impossible for the opposition, if they were in power, to conduct that branch of the public service with any more economy. He entirely repudiated the statement of their leader that the government were paying two or three times the value of the work that had been done. Mr. Powell had denied the accuracy of the statement of the provincial secretary that the excessive printing of 1893 more than made up the difference in the cost of that year as compared with 1892. In 1892 the public printing cost $12,492.09; in 1893, $14,002. He was going to show

HOW THE INCREASE HAD ARISEN.

In the first place the laws of 1893 were much more numerous than in the previous year and had cost $417 more. Then the school manual was printed at a cost of $927. It cost $626 for the judicature act; for crown land hand-book, $292; and for extra printing in connection with timber sales, $300, making in all $2,822.78 outside of the printing that was done in 1892. From this should fairly be deducted the cost of legislative council printing ($816.80) which did not now have to be borne. Thus the additional printing cost $2,006, or in other words on the ordinary printing of 1893 as compared with that of 1892, a saving had been affected of $500, and the case of the opposition, as respects public printing on that score falls absolutely to the ground.

The government had always been fully sensible of the importance of keeping the cost of public printing within bounds, and in 1891 they took steps to see whether a saving could not be effected. They had asked the Moncton Transcript, the St. John Telegraph, Progress, the Farmer, the HERALD, the St. Croix Courier, and the Fredericton Reporter to tender for the printing of the various reports. He held those tenders in his hand. They had been laid before the auditor general, who had been asked to compare them carefully with the schedule upon which the government had always acted, and he had reported that on the whole the tenders of these various publishers were higher than the rates which were now being paid. The tender of the publisher of the Reporter

WAS SLIGHTLY OVER THE COST

of the report of the board of health, for which he had criticized the government to-day. He had asked $23 for a form of eight pages, which was more than the government were now paying or had ever paid. Ellis, Robertson & Co. offered to do the educational report for $29 a form; the board of works report for $30 a form, while the government are only paying $27 for the former and $22.05 for the latter. (Applause.) They had asked $24 for printing the agricultural report, while the government were paying $22.50.

He thought it about time that the last was heard of these unfounded statements as to excessive prices being paid for public printing. The matter of compensation was entirely in the hands of the auditor general; his decision was absolute and final, and if he were put on oath to-morrow by the public accounts committee he could not name a member of the government who had ever requested him to allow an extra or excessive amount to any printer. When a comparison was instituted between the cost of public printing under this government and under its predecessors, it should be borne in mind that they were printing the board of health report which was never published by the late government, and which cost, with the circulars, from $800 to $1000 a year, and that almost all of the departmental reports contained more matter than formerly. The agricultural report contained 192 pages in 1881, now it contained 256; the board of works report contained 104 pages as compared with 152; the educational report 156 pages as compared with 233. Besides this every government measure introduced to the house was now printed. While he made this statement, he would not deny that it would be gratifying to the government

IF THEY COULD REDUCE THE COST

of public printing. Some years ago they had introduced a bill in order to abolish the office of Queen's printer and place all the printing under the control of one of the departments. It was thought that by saving the cost of 1800 Gazettes, and by securing the advertising that went to the Gazette, the government could make a substantial saving in the cost of public printing, even if they gave Mr. Fenety a substantial annuity. But they had not felt like pressing unduly for the resignation of that gentleman, who was a most worthy citizen and well advanced in years.

The hon. member (Powell) had charged that the government should not have charged to capital account the cost of such structures as the Fredericton and Woodstock bridges; that they should have paid for it from current revenue. That statement was its own refutation. It would take the whole appropriation for great roads for one year to build the Fredericton bridge. If the government had in the past laid down the rule that they would only build such structures out of current revenue, such bridges as those at St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, Grand Falls and Moncton would never have been constructed at all. Mr. Powell had also claimed that the government were running the province into debt, and that the ultimate result must be financial wreck and ruin. He had placed upon the government a large measure of responsibility for the railway debt. The house well knew that in 1874, and again in 1882 and in 1886 there was a demand all over the country for railway legislation. The lobster act of 1886 was demanded on all sides by the representatives of the people. For some years before a determined effort had been put forth, on the part of the friends of the government, and from an opposition standpoint, to force the government

TO PASS THAT ACT.

The opposition canvassed the government supporters to induce them to join them in order that these subsidies might be secured. A very strong pressure was brought to bear upon the government, and they were prevailed upon, as it was their right and duty, to yield to the demand of the people's representatives. Who was responsible for that legislation? Was it the four or five members composing the government, or was it the representatives of the people who made their united demand? Did the government misinterpret the wishes of the representatives of the people in 1874, and in 1882, and in 1886? Did they place this legislation upon the statute book merely of their own will, or in obedience to the will of the people? Was it not idle for members of the present opposition who had suported that legislation to charge upon the government the increase of the public debt? He (Blair) had not been as enthusiastic as some with regard to the beneficial effects to be expected from these subsidies, and if his voice in the councils of the country had prevailed less money would have been spent than has been spent upon railways He had never concealed his feeling in that regard. He had declared his views in caucus year after year, and they had been caught by the opposition and used to alienate his supporters from their allegiance. He was convinced that more railway legislation had been passed than was in the public interest. He could name roads that should never have been built, but that was not the question which, as practical men, the house had to solve. They had to face things as they were, and it argued either a poverty of good sense or a wealth of hypocrisy on the part of hon. members opposite to find them crying out against the policy

WHICH THEY HELPED TO BRING

into existence instead of trying to lend a hand as patriotic citizens to work out a remedy for the ills, if such exist, of which they complain. It does not help the people of this country to say that this government or that is responsible—it does not relieve the weight of this obligation. He would urge the opposition to rise above the narrow and untenable position of mere critics and scolds in regard to the past, and to name the remedy which should or might be applied to the present. (Applause.) The hon. member for Westmorland (Powell) had brought us to the brink of the chasm. He did not think the hon. member was justified in the lamentations he had uttered. The country was not in such a desperate condition as he had described.

The hon. member had claimed that the government was receiving a larger income than his predecessors. This was true, but there was also a large increase in the expenditures. The interest charge alone, independent of agricultural bonds or temporary loans, was $67,000 more than was paid for by the old government. But, Mr. Powell claimed that the balance was still against this administration. He said that the additional income was $104,000, composed of increased subsidy upon the population of $29,000, $26,000 by way of interest upon readjustment of the debt between the provinces, $21,800 from corporation taxes and succession duties, and $22,000 additional stumpage. Those items

WERE PRACTICALLY CORRECT

with the exception of the stumpage. It was not true that $22,000 additional stumpage was being received. In the last three years of the old government they received from territorial revenue, $45,000, or an average of $148,000 per year, while in all the years of the present government the amount received had been $1,549,000, or $140,000 per year, $8,000 less than was received by the former administration.

Dr. Stockton—You should not include 1883 either for or against.

Hon. Mr. Blair—If I leave it out the result will be more in favor of this government. And when I tell the house that I have included in this statement the abnormal receipts of 1893, by reason of the 25 year sales, it must be admitted that I have been perfectly fair and candid.

Dr. Stockton—Do you think it right that you should include the abnormal amount you received in 1893?

Hon. Mr. Blair—I think the hon. member's mind must be somewhat befogged. If I leave out that year it will lower the average in our favor by thousands of dollars. The result was that instead of the government having $104,000 more money to spend they only had $74,000, and the case could be put somewhat stronger than this, for the old government in 1882 had really received the increased subsidy upon population.

He would now take the other side of the account and see what had been done with the revenue, and he thought he could smash to atoms the whole case the opposition had sought to build up against the financial management of the government. In public works the expenditure was $196,000 in 1882; in 1893 it was $225,000; or taking the last three years of the old government the average was $193,000, while in the last three years of this government the average was $210,000. On schools the present administration spent $19,000 more; on interest $67,000 more; on hospitals $2,900 more; on lunatic asylum $19,000 more, and there were besides items of expenditure which the old government

DID NOT HAVE TO MEET AT ALL,

such as the Boys' Industrial Home, fishery protection and mining. The result of the whole was that upon necessary and additional public services the government were spending $129,800 more than their predecessors, while they held only an additional income of $74,000. (Applause.) Did any of these gentlemen say that the grants for these public services should be reduced? What remedy did the opposition propose for the financial difficulties of the government? They were simply beating the air. The entire extent of their suggestions was that they could save $8,000 on public printing and criminal prosecutions. Upon the latter head, Mr. Blair said it was absurd to expect the two crown officers to attend to all the criminal business in the province. It was beyond their power, and if it was in their power he recognized no obligation resting upon him to render any more public service than at present. He distinctly and absolutely declined to undertake any more work than he had been doing all these years on the public behalf. Before the appointment of the law clerk he had prepared, with the assistance of the solicitor general, every government measure that had been introduced, and had carefully attended to all private legislation.

The hon. member for York (Howe) had stated that the government had rendered no detailed expenditures for the horse importation in 1887. The fact was that not only did a statement of the

ENTIRE COST OF THAT IMPORTATION

and its maintenance appear in the auditor's report and the agricultural report for 1888, but every item in connexion with that purchase had been submitted and reported upon by the public accounts committee of that year, of which Mr. Stockton was a member.

Mr. Howe—Didn't the Fraser government give the price of each horse in the agricultural report?

Hon. Mr. Blair—No, they gave precisely the same kind of information in the public reports as we gave of our importation. No man with any experience of public affairs would contend that all these multitudinous items should have been printed. What would have been the use of doing so? What was the public accounts committee for? What were the representatives of the people here for? It could not be expected that the entire population should have access to every petty account rendered to the government. Vouchers had been submitted for all these items and the committee in 1888 had reported that they were satisfactory, and yet the cry was being raised that the government had been concealing from the country a knowledge of the transactions connected with the purchase of those horses. Why had not the accounts been asked for since if they were wanted? Mr. Stockton had said that Dr. Atkinson had asked for them and it had been denied him, but the fact was that no such request had been made or refused.

Mr. Blair apologized for taking up so much of the time of the house. He had desired before the close of the debate to throw some light on the question of public printing, and he hoped that his observations upon the financial position of the province might not altogether fail to reach the people — our masters behind us. He had shown that though the government had received an increased income yet they had devoted every cent of it and more to the great necessary services that were demanded by the country, and with respect to which the opposition had not been crying for a decrease, but rather for an increase in the appropriations. There was a reasonable probability of a shortage on current revenue account this year, but the government had reason to believe that in another year their income from territorial sources would be much greater than the receipts this year, and more than sufficient to meet the deficiency. (Applause).

## BREAKING OUT OF PRISON.

**A State Prison Official Tells How Several Convicts Regained Their Liberty.**

Charles B. Lewis, writing in the New York Sun, says: Escapes from prison are not so numerous as they were fifteen or twenty years ago, and many people reason that it is because of the greater vigilance exercised by keepers and the improvements made in the construction of such institution. This is a wrong conclusion. The fact that less vigilance is required with the average prisoner than ever before, and the prison of to-day is no stronger than those of a quarter of a century ago. It is entirely due to a different line of reasoning with the convict himself. In former days, every man landed in prison began at once to plot and plan an escape. A man sent up for a year was as apt to make a break as one sentenced for twenty years. The idea was to get out, and every thought and move was in that direction. The man sent to prison in these days for five, eight, or ten years does not bother with thoughts of escape. He realizes that he does not stand one chance in twenty of being at liberty for a month. His description will be telegraphed and mailed to officers

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

and he will be looked for in every public place. The convict who is docile and obedient will not only secure special favors, but the "good time" allowed him by law will materially shorten his sentence. The boldest burglar and the most desperate robber take on a new character when they enter prison and do not give the trouble experienced with some cowardly fellow sent up for a year for firing a haystack or stealing a cow. In other days, when I was assistant warden of the State prison at J——, no "good time" was allowed, and the popular idea was that prisoners should be restrained by fear alone. It was expected that every convict would escape if he could. If opportunity occurred and was not taken advantage of, the man received no credit. It was argued that fear of the whip, if retaken, alone restrained him. The first escape after I was appointed assistant was one of the slickest in the prison records. We had a man about 25 years old, named Williams, serving a seven-year sentence for forgery. He was beardless and had

THE FACE AND VOICE OF A WOMAN.

He was employed in the broom shop, and had been with us about four months when he was suddenly taken ill one forenoon. The doctor gave him some medicine and sent him to his cell to rest for the day. This cell was on the ground tier of the east corridor, and three cells beyond was the first of three dark cells where prisoners were locked up for slight infractions of the standing rules. The door of Williams' cell was not locked on him, as escape from the corridor was considered impossible. There was an excursion of some sort in town that day, and in the afternoon visitors were numerous. A party of fifteen were going the rounds when I started out with as many more. All were entire strangers to me, and I did not particularly observe any one individual. When we came to the dark cells there was great curiosity to see how dark they really were, and I was detained there ten minutes while one after another stepped in and had the door shut on them. We then made the usual round, and the visitors passed out. Three hours later I was informed that Williams could not be found. It took me some time to figure it out, but I got at the facts at last. No one had been allowed to carry any bundles or parcels beyond the warden's office. One of the women must have put on extra clothing and had a hat concealed under her dress or cloak. While I was busy at the dark cells she was

HELPING WILLIAMS TO DRESS

and he had accompanied us on our round and passed out with the crowd. I spent $600 in seeking his recapture, but never got trace of him. The woman who had assisted him must have had it planned beforehand, so that he should leave his work and be in his cell. After that occurrence the number of visitors in a party was counted as they went in and out.

For nerve, dash and coolness the escape of a convict named Henry Savage was never excelled in any prison. He was a man of 50, with the look of an honest old farmer, and was serving a long sentence for robbing a village store. On account of his age and humble demeanor he was one of the convicts employed to keep the west corridor in a state of cleanliness. There were two tiers of cells, a hundred in each, and his cell was about the centre and on the north side. His wife had sent him a clock, a mirror, two or three pictures, and other articles of adornment, and the old man always kept everything in apple pie order. In passing down the corridor with a party of visitors we used always to stop and point out this cell, and nearly everybody wanted to enter it and look around. One afternoon I had a party of eight people, five men and three women. One of the men was an old farmer who wore spectacles and who

EXPRESSED HIS SURPRISE

in such exclamations as "By gosh!" "Gosh durn it!" and "Waal, I'll be hanged!" He was at my elbow all the time as we went through the east corridor, and he was loudest in his surprise and admiration of the cell I have named when we came to it. Savage was scrubbing the floor not ten feet away when we stopped to inspect. Now this is what happened as we started on: Some men were whitewashing the beams and rafters of the roof, and the visitors asked a number of questions and we moved on slowly. The old farmer waited for a minute to look at something in the cell, and Savage slipped in, seized him by the throat, and threw him on the bed. Inside of two minutes he gagged, bound, and stripped the old man of his clothing, made a change of apparel, and was with us and saying:

"Waal, by gum, but that feller seems right at home in here!"

You will say that I ought to have detected the change of voice. So ought the others in the party, but no one did. Savage had heard the old man talking and was a good mimic. We finished the usual round, passed the lodge keepers, and went out through the front office. Standing right there in the presence of the warden, a guard, and myself Savage got off some quaint and original remark which caused everybody to laugh, and he insisted on shaking hands before he took his departure. He had been gone an hour when the other scrubman discovered what had happened and gave the alarm. We had a regular circus with the old farmer, who

DEMANDED $1,000,000 DAMAGES,

and wasn't going to leave until he got his cash. Savage rode out of town with a windmill man, and though a detective traced him for hundreds of miles he made good his escape. I do not think that any officer of the prison to which I was attached had been furnished with a ground plan or could guess the number of sewers under the floor or in which direction they ran. So long as the tiers were set at least ten cells were of flagstones there was no fear of a prisoner digging his way out. However, it was one of the standing rules that a daily inspection of each cell should be made. Like many other things, this was neglected after a while. An officer simply passed along and glanced into each and reported everything all right. Exactly under cell No. 50 in the lower tier of the east corridor ran a sewer, as we one day ascertained. It did not run lengthwise of the wing or corridor, but across it. In the yard it emptied into the main prison sewer, and that sewer was connected with the city system. The occupant of cell No. 50 was a man named James Dailey, and when I came to the prison he was forty years old and had served ten years on a life sentence for murder. His prison record was good. He was in the blacksmith shop by choice, that being his trade. How Dailey ever discovered that the sewer

RAN BENEATH HIS CELL

was a puzzle. Perhaps he did not know it and began his work as an experiment. The flagstones forming the cell floors were of uneven lengths and widths and laid in cement. Dailey secured a piece of iron in the shop and used it to dig out all the cement in the cracks around a stone three feet long by two wide in the centre of his cell and right in front of the door. The cement he carried out in his pockets and got rid of around the blacksmith shop. Two guards were on duty in his corridor all night and were supposed to patrol all the time. The idea was to make a full round every fifteen minutes. No doubt the guards contented themselves with doing the round once in half an hour or longer and then did not take the trouble to look into the cells. It took Dailey fourteen months simply to clean the crevices of cement. The material he took out was replaced with crumbs of bread. The cement was almost as hard as the stone, and he had to work so cautiously and was interrupted so often that it seemed a never ending job. The bottom of the stone was embedded in cement and must be pried loose. To do this he had to get a short but heavy bar of iron with a sharpened end. This bar had to be cut, sharpened, and secreted on his person under the eyes of the guard and half a dozen convicts, but he managed it. It was a prison rule that every cell

SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY SEARCHED

every Sunday morning. Had this been carried out the bar would have been discovered in Dailey's cell. It was under his mattress for months without any of us being the wiser for it. With such a short lever as he had he was obliged to loosen the stone from its bed of cement more by jarring than by prying. It was months before he could lift it out, and then he found a bed of cement two feet thick. On each side of him was a prisoner who would have given him away. Dailey therefore had to look out for these men as well as for the guards. Some nights he worked two hours, and again he could not touch the work at all. He could get rid of only a few handfuls each day without running a great risk, and it was 300 days from the time he lifted the stone before he dug out the last of the cement and struck the top of the brick sewer. One night a guard just missed catching Dailey at work, and the convict was so frightened that he did not do another stroke of work for two months. During the first fortnight the guard crept softly to his door three or four times a night, and had he been working discovery would have been assured. It was two years and a half from the time Dailey began at the stone before he

BROKE INTO THE SEWER

and was ready to see where it led to. If anything more was needed to prove his patience and perseverance, it was furnished in his waiting two weeks for a heavy rain to come and clean out the sewers. What he had struck was a lateral or branch leading from the kitchen but he realized that the main sewer might be in such an offensive state as to cause his death. He was ready the 15th of August, but he waited until the 5th of September. Then it rained heavily all day and flushed the sewers, and at 12 o'clock at night he raised the stone, dropped into the sewer, and then let the flag fall back in place. The sewer was so small that he had to go into it without even a shirt. Lying at full length he drew himself along inch by inch to the main sewer. Here there was room to creep on hands and knees. It ran a distance of 250 feet before striking the street, and at its mouth he discovered just what he had expected to, a heavy iron grating, but it did not stop him more than half an hour. When he passed out he was in a city sewer in which he could stand upright. The first idea of the average man would have been to get above ground as soon as possible. Not so with Dailey. He knew that

A KEEN AND VIGOROUS HUNT

would be made for him. He was under a city of 150,000 inhabitants. He passed up the big sewer until he found a lateral into which he could easily crawl, and he followed it until he debouched into another main. He travelled in this way for several miles and until daylight came, and then he lay by for a rest. When the prisoners were turned out in the morning Dailey was missed and his escape discovered. No one could be found to follow his trail, but about noon men got into the street sewer and found that he had come out that way. A heavy reward was offered for his capture, and for a week four or five men were hunting the sewers in search of him. Dogs were called into use, but the search was finally given up in disgust. During the same week there were two hundred men looking for him above ground, and at least a dozen strangers were spotted and arrested. He was a man without friends, and we looked for him to head for the country when he left the city. Fortune strangely favored him. He got into a lateral sewer leading from a slaughter house, passed up into the house and into a loft above in the night, and he lived on raw meat alone for three days. Then one night he slipped out and had the luck to find a shirt and a pair of trousers on a clothesline. Next day a butcher left his coat, with $100 in a pocket, hanging up while he stepped out and Dailey sneaked it. That evening he got out of the place, bought a pair of shoes at a second hand store, and went to the depot and took a train out of town. Dailey was again heard of in St. Louis, but he led the officers a wild goose chase and finally escaped to South America. The particulars I have given you I got from a pal of his who came under my charge about a year after the escape.