ARE NOW LAWS.

Measures Passed by the 108th Legislature of Pennsylvania.

WORK OF THE PROPLE'S MEN.

ow the Farmers, the Insurance Compaios, the Office Seekers, the Schools, the idlers, the Sportsmen and all Other

This paper herewith presents a classified latement of bills made laws by the One Hunred and Eighth legislature of Pennsylvania, agether with the aggregate of the appropriators passed:

Three hundred and seventy seven bills were

Three hundred and seventy seven bills were meaninged to the governor. This is twenty-nine more bills than were sent to the governor by the legislature of 1887, and seventy-three more than the legislature of 1885 messaged to the chief executive.

Following is a comparative statement of the work of the three last houses, prepared by Chief Clerk John W. Morrison, which speaks for itself:

Number of house tills messaged to governor governor 100 105 112 number of senate tills passed house and seat to governor 100 105 112 number of tills negatived in com-mittee 133 154 210 mittee 133 154 210 fumber of bills defeated and left on 274 254 251 calendar 274 254 251 Length of session, number of days 158 156 129

It will be observed that with one week less time than the last legislature, and nearly a month less than the session of 1885, the month less than the session of 1885, the "model legislature" passed more bills to the governor, negatived more bills in committee, and left a smaller number of bills on the calendar time either of its predecessors.

The two joint resolutions to submit to the

voters of the state amendments to the consti-lution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and abolishing the poll tax as out of the qualifications of a voter were signed early in the session.

There was no liquor license legislation

whatever. The Quigley bill, regulating the revocation of licenses, and the Fow bill, authorizing the transfer of licenses, came very near passing, failing on the last night of the session, and each by only a few votes.

The grangers lost their anti-dressed beef bill and local tax bill, which they wanted to tax.

pass. Provision was made, however, for a pas. Provision was made, however, for a revenue commission to revise the revenue laws of the state, and report to the next session of the legislature a bill having for its object the regulation of taxation. There will be three grangers on this commission.

Among the other bills that were lost may be mentioned the ballot reform bill, advocated so zealously by the Philadelphia Civil

Service Reform association; the employers' liability bill, which failed in the house on Tuesday preceding the adjournment; the several compulsory education bills, and the act to repeal the anti-eleomargarine bill, which was fought by the Philadelphia Produce Exchange and the farmers.

The ampropriation bills passed accrecate

The appropriation bills passed aggregate for the two years \$11,187,508. The executive, legislative and judiciary receive \$6,135,506, the institutions under state control are given \$2,801,910, and the charitable, correctional institutions not under state control are given \$2,230,362. It is fully expected that the governor will make a cut of at least half a mill-ion in the appropriations. The increase of \$1,000,000 for the next two years in the appropriation for the public schools, it is claimed, makes it imperative for the governor to reduce the appropriations.

GENERAL BILLS.

These bills of general interest have been approved by the governor:

Of this pranter the most important is the general passenger railway act. It provides for the incorporation and regulation of passenger railway companies in all cities, boroughs and townships in the state. The bill was passed to validate the charters of the railway companies in many of the smaller cities. The most important feature of this act is the fact that it does not give councils any control over them so far an paving and keepany control over them so far as paving and keep-ing the streets on which their tracks run, in re-pair. This applies to Philadelphia as well as to other parts of the state, and any company ac cepting the provisions of this act is entitled to all

of its privileges.

Authorizing the printing at the expense of the state and the distribution through the senate and house and the state departments of an edition of 18,000 copies of Warren's "Book of the Birds of Departments."

ing that when an action for ejectment is pending for the recovery of real estate the plaint iff or any other person having such right of ac-tion may begin an action for meane profits before the termination of such action. As the law was previously, such persons could not bring such ac-tion for messe profits until after the termination of the suit of ejectment. The actions begun under this act cannot, however, be proceeded unto trial until the plaintiffs shall have secured

unto trial until the plaintiffs shall have secured possession of the real estate in dispute.

Authorizing the election of constables in boroughs and townships for a three years' term; also authorizing the election of assessors for three years in townships and boroughs. Directing the clerks of the orphans' courts to keep a partition docket. Authorizing the county commissioners outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties to offer and tay rewards for the detection asset. Ger and pay rewards for the detection, arrest ad conviction of home thieves.

Providing that hereafter when judgment has

een obtained for board for four weeks or less the

person against whom the judgment has been ob-tained cannot exempt any property from levy

tained cannot exempt any property from levy and sale to satisfy the judgment.

Repealing the fence law of 1700 which provided that a fence should be maintained against the depredation of stock. With this law repealed the depredation of stock. With this law repeated farmers of the western counties, except Bradfor are compelled to comply with the act of 17 which provided for a fence four and a half to which provided for a fence four and a half to which provided for a fence four and a half to which provided for a fence four and a half to which provided for a fence four and the L which provided for a fence four and a half feet high. All the other counties are under the Low fence law of 1845. Each farmer in the state is now compelled to keep his stock from his neighbor's field, or, in other words, he must fence his cattle in. Prior to the repeal of the act of 1700 a farmer was compelled to build a fence around his field to keep his neighbor's cattle out. Authorizing boroughs to erect and lease wharves ad to collect wharf rent for the use of the same.

Granting the privilege of appeals from assessment of taxes by assessors to the court of common pleas. This does not apply to Philadelphia. Empowering corporate authorities of boroughs to key and collect a liceuse tax on carriages and

Bepealing the provision of the law giving counties the right to acquire bridges erected over rivers and creeks and for the abolition of tolls, limiting the amount of damages that any county shall pay for such bridge to \$15,000.

or such bridge to \$15,000.

borizing the appointment of a committee of nembers of the house and three members of mate to investigate the charitable and coronal system of the state and all other instituions supported in whole or in part by the state Providing that the courts may authorize the prothonotary to enter judgment upon precipe for want of an appearance, for want of a declaration of a plea, or for want of an affidavit of defense; to enter judgment thereon with the same effect in if the said motions had been made in open

Limiting the time within which indictments for embezzlement by administrators, executors, guardians and trustees may be brought to two rears from the final decree adjudicating the final accounts of the said trustees.

To provide for the payment of fees and purchase due to the state on the issuing of warrants.

due to the state on the issuing of warrauts to survey racant lands.

Authorizing the judges in counties where there

col wholy or is part by how and forfel near point a hararen and he has been presented in the fitting that if any person or persons under the fitters, he or she so effecting shall be in the fitting that the pay a fine of nor what he is pay a fine of nor which the fitting that the sentenced to pay a fine of nor which fitting the fitting that the sentenced to pay a fine of nor which fitting the fitting

Authorizing the publication of the Pennsylvania

rehives.
Placing the number of roadjand bridge viewers

Pacing the identification of habitual criminals. The law directs the keepers of the pentientiaries to keep a minute record of the his tory and antecedents of convicts in its walls, a full description of such criminal the adoption of the persistent method of measurement and identifications. the Dertillion method of measurement and iden-dication and registration, and generally an elab-rate system by which the law officers of the last may trace up the history of an habitual riminal.

eviminal.

Permitting property owners to build sikewalks along their land on public highways when not as than thirty three feet wide and the sidewalk is not over four feet wide.

Making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day.

Authorizing write to be issued for the collection of cost for work done or material furnished by the board of bealth or any municipal corporation.

Authorizing councils of incorporated boroughs to require that the streets shall be curbed, paved or macadamized, and providing for the assessment and collection of the cost of the self-the streets and to collection of the cost of the self-the streets and to collection of the cost of the self-the streets and to collection of the cost of the self-the self-the

period than two years from the time of such levy, unless it be entered in the prothonotary's office; and no lien so entered therefor or for any musicipal improvement claim, shall remain a lien thereon for any longer period than five years unless it has been revived by writ.

Making provision' for the recording of exemplification of wills relating to real estate in the office of the register of wills for any county in which said real estate is situate.

Providing for the election of constables in cities of the second and third classes for three years.

To allow exceptions to be filed to referees' reports, and authorizing the courts to hear such exceptions and to alter and amend or reverus such reports, or to refer them back for final judgment.

Providing that execution processes be issued for payment of all orders of court, final or interlocutory, for costs made in any courts, the same as on a judgment in courts of common pleas.

Directing the governor to issue certificates of election to any person who appears upon the returns to be elected to the office of prothonotary, elerk of the court or recorder of deeds or register of wills, although the election of such personamy be contested; the certificate to remain valid until the contest has been decided against such person.

To prevent stallions and jackasses from running at large and compelling their owners to keep them away from the stock of others.

Authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to make the boundary line between this state and other states by the county commissioners of the counties upon the lines of which such menuments are located every fiftieth year.

Providing for the licensing of transient retall merchants in cities and boroughs, directing that every person not engaged in a permanent business in any city or borough but entering into a transient retail business in such city or borough for the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise, shall take out a license.

Requiring that in every sale of green, salted, pickled or snoked meats, lard and ot

Requiring that in every sale of green, salted, pickled or smoked meats, lard and other articles pickied or smoked meats, lard and other articles of merchandise used wholly or in part for food, each article shall correspond in kind and quality with the description given by the vender, and unless the parties agree otherwise it shall be implied that the goods or merchandise are sound and fit for household consumption.

To simplify the present expensive and tedious proceedings in eacheat cases.

Authorizing county commissioners to furnish fuel and supplies for county offices.

Reducing the amount of compensation to be

fuel and supplies for county offices.

Reducing the amount of compensation to be paid by the counties for patients in the insane asylums of the state from \$2 to \$1.75 per week, and providing who shall be liable for the same, and the cost of proceeding for their admission.

Extending the jurisdiction of the orphans' courts to all cases of testacy, without respect to minority of parties, their relationship to the testator or the fact of a widow's election not to take under the will.

Giving law judges full power to grant citations

and rules to show cause in vacation and during vacation as well as during sessions.

Creating a commission to investigate the waste of coal mining, having a view to utilizing coal waste, such as coal dust and the small pieces of coal that are now lost.

Probibiting the refilling, dealing or trafficking in registered bottles by persons other than the owners thereof without the written permission of

the owners. Also a bill providing for the registr

tion of such bottles.

Authorizing the election of county assessors for three years. To pay to counties the extra expenses of the assessments of 1887 and 1888. Providing for the incorporation of companies for the manufacture of and supply of light, heat and power by electricity. Any company incorporated under this act must first obtain the consent of the councils of city or borough before entering upon the streets of such city or borough. Providing that in cases of homicide indictmenta, where the victim dies in another county, the trial shall be in the county where the blow was struck

or the cause of death given Authorizing county and city officers to make quarterly returns of moneys received by them for quarterly returns of moneys received by them for the use of the state.

Prohibiting the printing or circulation of coun-

terfeit money or coin, or offering the same for sale; rigid penalties of fine and imprisonment are fixed for the violation of this act, which is known

as the "green goods" act.

Providing that the courts of quarter sessions Providing that the courts of quarter sessions may compel owners or lessees of coal mines to recover the bodies of entombed miners; also that any surface owner or lessee of coal land shall have a right to inspect coal hears.

Providing that when a street, lane or alley, laid

out by persons in villages or towns and placed on a town lot that has not been used for twenty-one years, it shall not be opened without consent of the owners of the land on which it has been laid Providing that the equity of redemption for

land purchased by the county commissioners shall expire at the end of two years upon real estate purchased by such comp rearages in taxes.

Making it a misdemeanor for any person to bribe or offer any inducement, to a voter at the special

prohibitory election on June 18.

Regulating the form of writs of error and an

Setting forth the conditions under which a male person can be adopted as an heir.

Amending the act requiring a license for ped

ods in the state, so it shall apply to hawkers and peddlers of domestic goods. Authorizing appeals to the supreme court from decrees of quarter sessions courts incorporating boroughs. To validate private sales of roal estate erctofore made under authority of the orphani courts upon petition of executors or adm tors for payment of debts of record

Providing for the appointment of officers to en-force order in and about county buildings, and authorizing them to enforce rules made by the authorizing them to enforce rules made by the county commissioners against smoking and spit-ting in and about such buildings.

Directing orphans' courts to approve private sales of property of decedents if a better price may be obtained in this way.

Authorizing the isasing of executions upon judgments obtained from a justice of the peace to the amount of \$100 and upward, in the court of common pleas of the proper county without the isasing of an execution by the justice and a return of Gulla bona. Giving the president judges of common pleas courts of counties not forming separate districts authority to hold quarter sessions court in the absence of associate judges.

To enable fire commissioners to accept other To enable fire commissioners to accept other means of fire escape than the tope and chain, providing such other appliances are deemed better and more safe.

Providing that in all actions commenced by foreign attachment, judgment may be taken for want of an appearance against the defendant at and after the third term after the execution of the writ, and permitting a declaration to be filled after return day.

THE SCHOOLS.

Here are the bills which relate to educational, religious and charitable institutions. They are number, and four have been approved by governor and are now laws. These are the

have:
Amending the law providing for free evening
public schools, so that children of the state who
are from any cause unable to attend the day public schools shall be taught at free evening schools, and that the restriction of a teacher for each fifts such children in the act of May 22, 1833, shall be repealed, and providing in its place that as the average daily attendance increases additional cachers shall be employed at the discretion of the school directors.

Authorizing the controllers or directors of any school district to enter upon land held or owned by any county, but not used or occupied for pubhe purposes: take such property for school pur-poses, and to erect school buildings upon it. Pay ment to the county must be made by the scho-boards for the land taken in this way. Philade phia is excluded from the provisions of this act. To allow religious, charitable and eleemosynary orporations of other states to convey the

real estate which would fail into their possession but for the law of escheat. Limiting the extent to which any literary, religious, charitable or beneficial association, con gregation or corporation having capacity to hold real and personal property in the state to the ag-gregate yearly value of \$9.00.

Providing for the incorporation and regulation

of Young Men's Christian associations. This bill provides that each member of the board of trus-tees shall be a member of one of the Protestant evangelical denominations, but a majority of such members, exclusive of the president of the association, shall not be members of any one denomination; that the officers and members of corporations created or amending their charters under the provisions of this act shall not be individually liable for the debts of said corporation. The provisions of this act shall not be individually liable for the debts of said corporation. vision requiring trustees to be Protest vigorously opposed in the house as teing in con-flict with the bill of rights.

Authorizing the court upon petition to increase the number of councilmen and school directors in boroughs.

Repealing the instruction act, which provides that Scranton shall constitute more than one school district. These are the bills awaiting the governor's approval at adjournment: Supplementing the act of 1854 to enable school districts having high schools to establish instruction in the industrial arts. To make each city of third class a single school district, and providing for the levying and collection of its taxes. Continuing the education and main-tenance of the soldiers' orphans now in the schools until 1895, and placing the children under the care until 1995, and placing the children under the care and management of a commission. This bill, together with the appropriation bill, wipes out the syndicate at the end of six months. The commission is instructed to take absolute control of the schools, and is prohibited from making contracts with any individual firm or syndicate. Permission is given the commissioners to place the children in the state normal schools or orphanages of a charitable nature. If they do not choose to do this they may rent schools and employ teachers and all other necessary help to conduct the institution.

In addition to those bills there were about thirty or forty bills of an educational character killed Many of them had for their object the prepara-tion of uniform text books for all the counties of instale. Others related to the manner of electing action directors, and directing how they should manage the schools

The most important among the bills of this character that failed were those providing for compulsory education and for the establishing of manual training in the public schools. The compulsory education bill provided that all parents and those who have the care of children avail instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English, grammar, arithmetic, geography and physiology and bygiene. And every person having under his control a child between the ages of 8 and 14 years shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least sixteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, and for every neglect of such duty the person offending shall forfield a sum not

year, eight weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, and for every neglect of such duty the person oftending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$25 to the treasurer of the school district in which the offense occurs, to be recovered in a summary proceeding before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace.

The manual training bill directed that sum not exceeding one-sixth of the amount of school tax levied and collected in any year in any school district of this commonwalth may be appropriated and expended by the directors, controllers or exceeding one sixth of the amount of school tax levied and collected in any year in any school dis-trict of this commonwealth may be appropriated and expended by the directors, controllers or other proper authorities of said district for the establishment and maintenance of a school of manual training, including industrial drawing and designing, in the public schools of said district or in any department thereof.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION. The following bills, relating to different locali-ies throughout this state, were passed and have.

ties throughout this state, were passed and have been approved by the governor:
Directing the Pennsylvania Canal company to abandon the public use of the canal between the dam west of Huntingdon and the first lock west of Newton Hamilton.
Giving permission to creek a pier bridge across

the Delaware river near Trenton, and allowing the present bridge to be used as a railroad bridge as soon as the new bridge is completed. Authorizing the Norristown insane asylum to Authorizing the Norristown insane asylum to release a lien upon a lot owned by the church of the United Brethren of Lebanon.

Repealing the act of 1862 in relation to the appointment of collectors of state and county taxes in Leckardon.

n Lackawanna. To repeal the act extending the road laws of Bradford county to McIntyre and Lewis rows

Bradford county to McIntyre and Lewis town-ships, Lycoming county, so far as it relates to Lewis township.

To repeal the supplement of the act incorporat-ing the borough of Tamaqua, which provides for the election of a supervisor by the people at a sal-ary of \$25 per month.

Repealing the provisions of the act of 1972, re-quiring that the tax collector of the borough of Chambersburg shall be elected by the borough council.

Repealing the special act of 1868 for the supervision, management and construction of roads and highways in Fulton and Salisbury townships, Lancaster county; also an act repealing the act which extends the provisions of the act of 1968 to

Peach Bottom township in York county.

To repeal that part of the act "designating the several judicial districts of the state," which provides that after the expiration of the term of the present additional law judge in Northampton county, there shall be but one law judge for that

to the State Agricultural society which existed before the repeal of that part of the act incorpo-rating the society so far as it related to that county.

To incorporate the Equipment Bridge company and allow it to build a toll bridge across the Delaware river a mile west of Equimink, Wayne coun-

ware river a mile west of Equimink, Wayne county; also to incorporate the Little Equimink Bridge company and to allow it to build a bridge across the Delaware river in the same county.

Repealing the provise of the law authorizing the council of the borough of Wilkesbarre to horrow money to purchase a public cemetery. It was necessary to pass this set to enable the proceeds of the sale to be used for whose currows.

of the sale to be used for school purposes.

Repealing the special act of 1859 relating to compensation of auditors of Northampton county.

Authorizing the removal of the iron feace around

the capitol grounds.

Repealing the act of 1969 relative to the collection of state and county taxes in Wayne township, Schuyikill county.

These local bills were awaiting approval at adournment. Relating to streets and sewers it

journment. Relating to streets and sewers in Pittaburg, correcting the unconstitutional features in the law now governing the same, also repealing all laws in cooffict with this law. Placing a tax on dogs in Fayette county. Repealing the special act relating to roads in West Whiteland township, Chester county. To repeal the act imposing upon burgees and councils and road commissioners of Warren township the duties of overseers of the year. Recessing the series of the year. Recessing the series of the year. ties of overseers of the poor. Repealing the act which confers power upon the supervisors and road commissioners to lay out roads in Sullivan county which pass from one township to another.

INTERESTING TO CORPORATIONS.

A number of the bils are of special interest to corporations and to the people of the financial world. These are those that have been signed by the governor and are now laws: Providing tha all corporations bereafter incorporated shall, up increasing their capital stock, pay to the state one-fourth of 1 per cent upon th amount of the increase Exceptions are made in favor of the railroad companies, bridge and come tery companies canal or turnpike companies, building or foun associations, agricultural socie tion and corporations for library, charitable or re-

ligious purposes, all of which are free from the payment of the bonus. The new revenue act is largely the work of Auditor General McCamant, and be is very well satisfied with it as it finally passed the legislature He wanted to reimpose the tax of five units on the capital stock of manufacturing corporations, because he believed it to be necessary in order to raise the revenue required to used the expenses of the state. The legislature struck that provision out of the bill, and manufacturing corporations continue to be exempt from that tax.

As passed the act makes a number of changes

in the existing law, and it is expected to increas the receipts in the state treasury about \$500,000

the six mill tax to incorporated state and national banks: taxing corporation mortgages and corporation ration judgments three mills and making str gent provisions for its collection; all mortgages and judgments that go into the valuation of the capital stock of such corporations as pay the cap-ital stock tax are exempt from this tax.

Title insurance companies, trust companies and corporations of a like character are required to pay a tax upon their dividends. One-third of the personal property tax is paid back to the counties collecting it and only one-fourth of the capital stock tax instead of one-half is to go into the sinking fund up to 1730. After that date one-half the capital stock tax will go into the sinking

The auditor general regards the bill as a decided improvement over the existing one.
State banks are enabled to become associations for the purpose of becoming United States banks. State has ks are also empowered by a new lay to extend their charters for a period of twenty

There is also a new law now for the settling of title to real estate. This law provides that when ever a person not in possession shall claim an in-terest in or title to real estate, the person in pos-session and claiming title may apply to the courts and obtain a rule upon the person not in posses-sion to bring an action of ejectment within ninety days from the service of such rule, or show ewhy not. When such party thus served with this rule fails to appear in ninety days and show causs why the action should not be brought, judg ment shall be entered against him, which shall be

flege of investing in the stocks and bonds of natural gas companies in this state or of those in corporated by other states for a similar purpos The managers of limited partnerships are p hibited from paying to the president, secreta and treasurer after such association has been in existence five years, compensation exceeding it the aggregate the amount of net earnings ac-tually carned during the year preceding, and such officers' salaries shall be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the value of interest present at the annual

Railroad, canal, pavigation and telegraph companies are required to make uniform reports to the auditor general. Providing for the incorporation and regulation

of companies to supply water to the public and giving them the right to condemn property and water rights for the purpose of supplying water. Also allowing corporations for the surply of water to issue stock to the amount of \$2,000,000.

Authorizing the extension of the charters of state provident institutions, savings institutions and savings banks for a period of twenty years, and providing the methods and restrictions under which such extension can be made. Declaring that bankers or brokers or officers of trust compaties who shall take money from a depositor knowing that such banks are insolvent shall be guilty of embezziement, and shall be

provision in this bill that if an officer recei money ten days before the institution became in-solvent that should be sufficient proof of his knowledge of the insolvency of the concern. This was stricken out. was stricted out.

Giving power to railroad companies consolidating and merging their corporation rights and franchises, not parallel or competing, to fisus stock and bonds in excess of the amount of the authorised and outstanding issue of such copanies to the full value of the companies' property and franchises, but not to exceed \$300,000

punished by fine and imprisonment. There was

Courts having cognizance of trusts created by will or deed are authorized to direct trust funto be placed in the hands of truste states in case persons interested in the trust re-side in another state.

Telegraph companies, road companies, bridge

companies, water supply companies, inclined plane companies, ferry, light and heat companies are given authority to mortgage their property and franchises to double the amount of their FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Between thirty and forty bills were introduced relating to the different insurance companies of this state and insurance companies of other states doing business in this state. Of this number only

nine were passed finally, and but two of these have thus for been signed by the governor.

one or trees prevents Insurance companies do-ing business in this state from making or permit-ting any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurance of the same class ing business in this state from making or permitting any distinction or discrimination in favor of
individuals between insurance of the same class
and equal expectation of life in the amount or
payment of premiums or rates charged for policles of life or endowment insurance. This prevents agents from making a rebute to persons
who insure their lives for a large amount.

To allow fire and marine insurance companies
to insure against damage by tornadees and cycloses and by lightning when fire does not ensue.
The other bill makes copies of the books, accounts, annual statements and other papers of the
insurance department evidence in court.
Repealing the special road act in the township
of Kennett, which extends the corporate power
of the Farmers and Mechanics' Mutual Insurance
association to such roads.
Amendung an act entitled "An act relative to
insurance companies," approved April 24, A. D.

insurance companies," approved April 24, A. D. 1857, to apply the provisions of said act to live stock insurance companies and to give jurisdiction to aldermen, magistrates and justices of the

These are the bills of this character that awaited the approval of the governor at adjournment: Providing for the reincorporation of beneficia Providing for the reincorporation of beneficial associations employing agents and doing a public business. It requires such associations to have a guaranteed fund of \$25,000, and limits their insurance to \$1,000 a person. It brings all such associations under control of the insurance department, the same as regular life companies. The bill does not apply to fraternal, benevolent or charitable associations and secret societies.

Declaring that mutual beneficial associations incorporated under the act of May 1, 1876, shall be held as doing a business of life insurance on the

corporated under the act of May 1, 1856, shall be held as doing a business of life insurance on the plan of assessment, and liable to the laws governing such corporations, provided that the act shall not apply to fraternal benevolent associations or secret societies working on the ledge system.

Authorizing the insurance commissioner to value the policy and obligations of all life insurance companies, the valuation of whose policies is required by law on the net premium basis according to the actuaries, or companied experience table of mortality, with interest at 4 per cent per annum. Amending the act of 1850 relative to insurance companies or associations, known as factory my.

Amending the act of 1876 relative to insurance companies or associations, known as factory mutual insurance companies, conducted upon the metual plan, to transact business in this state. This is the bill which Mayor Fitter and other Philadelphia manufacturers strongly advocated. The mayor had a consultation with the Philadelphia delegation at his office upon this subject early in the sensition.

Diverting one-half of the premiums of risks by foreign insurance companies in cities of the third class and boreaghs to the city and borough treasury. This meney, it is understood, is to go to make up a fund for disabled firemen.

Among the insurance bills which failed the one which attracted most attention was house bill No. 70, known as the "Fidelity and Casualty bill." It provided that foreign Fidelity and Casualty companies should have a paid up capital of \$100,000 for every class of business it engaged in.

Diverting one-half of the premiums of risks by

Of about fifteen or twenty bills introduced in the interest of the soldiers and the national guard but nine passed finally, and one of them has been versed by the governor, and another withdraws from the governor after it had been sent to him. The bill that was withdrawn from the governor. amended the act of 1857 by providing a penalty of a fine for any officer of the state, or of any county, city or borough in the state, who falled to give preference of appointment to honorably dis-charged soldiers when their qualifications were equal to those of other applicants. The governor objected to this bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional t was recommitted to the mill

tary committee in the house, and when reported it was postponed and never again considered.

The bill that the governor vetced allowed the
Pennsylvania regiments that participated in the
battle of Gettysburg to consolidate their appropriations for separate monumental tablets mild a memorial hall to the Pennsylvania reserve

orps, and adding to the aggregate \$12,000.

The governor has approved these bills and they are now laws. Providing: That any person who shall willfully wear the insignia, or resette, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, or the badge or button of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the badge or shield of the Union Veteran Legion, or use the same to obtain aid or assistance within this state, unless be shall be entitled to use or wear the same unde the constitution and by-laws, rules and regula tions of such organization, shall be guilty of mi demeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed thirty days or a fine not to exceed \$100, or by both or either in the discretion of the court. Granting consent of the state for the acquisi-

tion by the United States of lands on the battle field of Gettysburg for the crection of memoria tablets to mark the position of the regular arm commands during the battle, and for opening as ennes and roadways and generally to preserve th

battle field for historical purposes.

Authorizing any veteran soldier or sailor to bring suit against any country, borough or town-ship to recover the amount of money to which he secame entitled by reason of his being accredite to it on his re-collistment, to fill the quota of met then or afterwards called for such county, bor-ough or township. No interest shall be recovered in any action brought under this act, and any law or limitation of time within which actions must be commenced shall be no bar to the co or prosecution of the action hereinbefore provided, but any suit for the recovery of the money claimed to be due must be brought within two years from the date of the approval of this act. years from the date of the approval of this act.
Authorizing the adjutant general to provide for
transportation to Gettysburg at the time of the
dedication of the monuments of the Pennsylvania
organizations for all the surviving soldiers resident in this state who participated in that battle

in Pennsylvania regiments.

Directing the trustees of the Erie Soldiers beine to pay the fare of indigent discharged innater of the home to their own homes. To constitute a naval battalion of the State Na tional Guard, the officers of which are to be a fleutenant commander, with rank and pay of a major of infantry, and a staff. The companies

comprising the naval battalion may be raised as provided by law, when the United States, government is ready to furnish arms and equipment and a vessel of war for performance of duty re Making an appropriation for the crection, in

conjunction with other states, of a memorial tab-let to indicate "The High Water Mark of the Re-bellion" at Gettysburg.

To provide for the location of a site for a sol-

diers' and sattors' monument for the county of Previding that in addition to the \$1,000 appre priated to each troop of horse of the National Guard it shall receive its actual expenses for horse for all parades and services ordered by the adju

tant general.

The governor has not yet approved the item in the general appropriation bill for \$75,000 for dress uniforms for the National Guard at adjournment.

THE FARMERS.

The farmers of the state did not begin to get all they asked for from this legislature. Their two pet measures were the anti-dressed beef bill and the tax bill. The state grange fairly flooded the legislature with petitions asking for the passage of the beef bill, which was designed to keep Ch cago dressed beef out of the state. The bill was defeated in committee and an attempt to place it on the house calendar failed. The granger tax bill passed the house but failed in the senate. It provided that from and after the passage of this act assessors of the several townships, boroughs and cities of the commonwealth shall annually, as to personal and corporate property, and tricumially as to real estate, assess for county, mu michal and local purposes, all taxable persons, natural or artificial, owning or holding in trust, real estate or personal property, horses, cattle over 4 years of age, household property and tools, implements necessary for trades or occupations exceeding four hundred dollars in value, except of the constitution of Pennsylvania. Provided that all classes of property subject to tax for state purposes when assessed for county, muni-cipal or local purposes shall not be taxed at a rate higher than one half the null rate levied on real

Here are the bills that passed and have been signed by the governor which will interest the farmers of the state; Providing that no person shall, without the consent of the owner, offer for sale any milk can, butter valuer box used for the transportation of milk, cream, butter or other produce having the name and residence of the owner stamped upon it, nor shall any person will fully use cars, tubs or boxes for their own use

without the consent of the owner. It is also made an offense for any person to deface the name upon such cans, take and boxes. Accepting the provisions of an act of congress to establish agricultural experiment stations in onnection with the State Agricultural college.

connection with the state Agricultural college.

Authorising the payment of a premium for scalps of force, welves, wild cats, weasels and skusla tilled in this state.

Empowering the state board of agriculture to quarantine and tall all demestic animals affected with contagious discusses when it is necessary to do so to provent the aprecal of the discuse in the same manner as is now provided for the prevensame manner as is now provided for the preven tion of the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among

These bills were not acted on by the governor at adjournment: Authorizing county commissioners to offer such research as they deem necessary for the detection, acrest and conviction of felons; the purpose of this set is to helpostch horse thieres Imposing a tax on dags to becoughs and town ships at the rate of \$1 for females and 50 cents for males, and providing for the collection of dam-ages from the expect of dogs doing injury to The electromagnetic steplets and manufacturers

made a little of the control of the control of the specific and the repealer and the control of the little and conitation, after hearing accument on both aid for nearly three weeks, negatived the bill. So the anti-oleomargarine law still stands NO LIQUOR BILLS. The legislature did not pass a bill touching the

calcon. The Proofs till, which has worked so

satisfactorily during the past year, will remade in

rorce two years more, at least, unless it is knocked out by prohibition. ont by prohibition.

The reason the Brooks law was not an

out by prohibition.

The reason the Brooks law was not amended this session was not because there was no attempt to do so, but because there was no attempt to do so, but because the Republican party set its face against it. Early in the session a number of bills supplementary to the Brooks law were presented in the bouse and seat to the ways and means committee. Senator Cooper was also tailing about improving high license. He went so far as to prepare an elaborate bill supplementary to the Brooks law. The Republican leaders consulted, and determined that it was not wise to change the Brooks law this year, so Senator Cooper abandoned his bill for the time. Of the mimber of bills on the question that went to the ways and means committee only two were reported favorably, and they did not come out of committee until the session was half over.

One of these was the Quigley bill relative to the revocation of licenses. The other was Mr. McDonald's bill regulating the fees by making fees for cities of the third class \$300.

Mr. Fow had a bill providing for the transfer of licenses in case of death which was negatived by the committee, but Mr. Fow permaded the house to place it on the calendar. The Quigley bill and the Fow bill were the only two that got through the house. Mr. McDonald's tail was never reached on third reading. Mr. Brooks fought all of these measures.

When the Fow bill went over to the senate Mr.

on third reading. Air. Brooks fought all of these measures.

When the Fow bill went over to the senate Mr. Cooper offered amendments to it, incorporating the ideas he had set forth early in the session, namely, one saloon for every 200 inhabitants of any county, boadsmen to be recured in any part of the county; no minor of either six permitted to sell or give away liquor; allowing trust companies to become security and compensating constables for their duty.

This delayed the bill in the senate until the last night of the session. The Quigley bill was kept

night of the session. The Quigley bill was kept back until the same time and then both were lost by very close votes. The Quigley bill needed but one vote to pass it and it would have had just

enough but for the fact that Journal Clerk Smiley did not hear Gen. Gobin vote.

The senate passed a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor on Decoration day, but it was defeated in the house on final passage. the house on final passage.

An Allegheny member offered a bill to repeal the law of 1885 which prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday, but his bill never saw thylight.

NEW CLERKSHIPS CREATED. A number of bills were passed to increase the salaries of state officers, providing new derkships in different departments and fixing compensation for other offices. The most important bill in this class is the one to increase the salaries of the pages of the commonwealth. It has not yet met with executive approval. It provides for the in-crease of the salaries of the law judges of the state as follows: Chief justice of the supreme court, \$10,000; associate justices, \$0,000; judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, \$8,000; judges of the Sixth judicial district, comprising Dauphin and Lebanon counties, \$6,000; all other

Dauphin and Lebanon counties, \$6,000; all other judges, \$5,000.

These bills have been approved by the governor: Froviding for a new clerk in the executive department at \$1,300. Fixing the compensation of county commissioners at \$3.50 per day without mileage. Philadelphia is not affected by this act, nor are other counties where by special act the compensation is placed at higher rates. To make the salary of the secretary of the state board of articulture \$2.50 per ansum. Expire the comagriculture \$2,500 per annum. Fixing the comagriculture \$2,30 per annum. Fixing the com-pensation of supervisors of townships at \$1.50 per day for the time they are actually employed. Making the compensation of township and borough auditors, where not otherwise fixed by special act at a higher rate, at \$2 per day. Authorizing the appointment of two traveling collectors of statistics for the office of the secre-

tary of internal affairs at a salary of \$1,500 each and providing for the payment of their expenses.

Increasing the salary of the messeng in the flagroom at the state capitol from \$25 to \$50 per Directing that all cases decided by the supreme

court shall be officially reported. At present only those cases which are marked "to be reported" are so reported. Those not so marked are here-after to be reported in an abridged form. For the extra work thus imposed the state reporter is allowed \$3,000 a year extra lowed \$3,000 a year extra
Giving the attorney general and additional
clerks in his office a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

Not less than twenty bills relating to fish and game were introduced in the house, but only four of them reached the governor. The act limiting the time during which quall or Virginia partridge may be killed to between Nov. 1 and Dec. 15 of each year, and fixing a penalty of \$10 for each bird killed out of senson, has been

approved by the governor and is now in force. The time during which these birds could be killed before the passage of this act was from Oct. 15 to Jan. I.

The bills awaiting the governor's approval at

adjournment were:

A general state law in reference to shad and
game fish in all waters of the commonwealth, with
the exception of Lake Erie and the River Delaware, and regulating the taking of fish on Lake Providing for the concurrent jurisdiction between Pennsylvania and New Jersey with regard to shad and game fishing in the Delaware river, from Trenton Falls to Port Jervis. Also severa

acts for the same purpose between Pennsylvania and New York.

THE DOCTORS' BILLS. But two bills were passed affecting the medical profession. The bill in which they were most in terested, that making a state board of medical ex aminers and licensers, was permitted to die with many other bills on the second reading calendar. The bills which passed have become laws by the approval of the governor. One of them regulates approval of the governor. One of them regulates the practice of veterinary surgery. It provides that every person practicing veterinary medicine or surgery shall be a graduate of a legally char-tered college or university, but practitioners of five years' standing at the time of the passage of

this act are permitted to register.

The other relates to pharmacists. A number of persons actually engaged in the retail drug busi ness at the date of the approval of the act of May 24, 1887, failed to apply for registration within the period of ninety days provided for that purpose. This act is a supplement to the law of 1887 and gives those who failed to register in 1887 privilege of making application for registration at any tim within ninety days from April 26.

*UNSIGNED AT ADJOURNMENT. An important bill awaiting approval by the governor at adjournment is the factory inspec-tors' bill. It is designed to protect those who work in factories and mercantile industries provides for one state factory inspector at \$1,50

and six deputies at \$1,200 a year, all of whom have large powers. Under the bill no minor can be employed more than six hours a day. The boom bill, which attracted so much atten-, was also among the unsigned bills. It provides the driving and floating of saw logs, lumber and timber upon all streams not exceeding twenty miles in length from their sources. There is provision in the bill that no toll shall be charged on logs or lumber passing through banked of floated from below such improvements contem-plated by the bill, but owners of such improvements are not required to operate them unless

tolis are paid. among the other bills awaiting the ap-

proval of the governor when the legislature ad The intermunicipal bill, providing for the regu lation and incorporation of cities of the third class. Validating the councils of cities other than the first and second classes, providing that all ordi-nances and resolutions passed and adopted by a vote of the majority of all the members elected to each branch of the councils in such cities as said councils are now and have been heretofore con-stituted and organized and approved of by the mayor, or if passed notwithstanding the objections of the mayor by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of councils aforesent, and whether publication has or has not been made of said ordinances and res otherwise regular, are validated and in full force Making the act authorizing the condemnation of ground when necessary for county buildings apply to counties containing cities, coextensive

with the county.

Creating the office of recorder in cities of the third class and defining his duties.

Providing for the incorporation of companies for the purchasing, holding and selling of patent rights for inventions and designs and copyrights for books, publications and registered trade

plete collection of the birds and mammals of the Repealing the act of March 21, 1864, which limited the amount that could be collected in a year for the payment of district or township debta.

Providing penalties for the killing and snaring

cting that cities of the state shall be divided

into three classes, according to population. Those with 600,000 inhabitants and more are to be first class; those having a population of more than 100,000 and less than 600,000 will constitute the second class, and all others are to be in the third Requiring owners or lessees of bituminous coal

mines to yay coroner's fees in cases of accidents in which the coroner makes an investigation, but it is not necessary to hold an inquest. Permitting directors of the poor to be paid the traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their dulies,
frequiring courts of common pleas to make appointments to all vacancies in their district prior to the day of any general or township elec-tions in the offices of judge and inspectors of

elections

Permitting the state board of health to expend \$4,000 a year for special canitary service. Repealing a section of the law of 1883 relating to the state committee on banacy and providing that hereafter the committee shall be subject to the authority and control of the state board of charities. Requiring county assessors to assess all seeded

hinds in the township or borough in which the outsides horse of an in social hands is situated. Providing for the chartering of associations of employees as the chartering of associations of employees as the chartering of the misa-propriation of the tunds by the efficers. Four or

Directing that all imitations of olive oil shall be so marked on the bottles or vessels in which it is contained, and providing possition for the visit-tion of the act.

MEN WHO HAVE CLIMBED.

Magnatos Who Have Rison from the Lower Ranks.

Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 23.—Samuel Spencer, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, fifteen years ago was agent at one of the small stations on that line. Tom King, now one of the vice presidents of the word commenced as brakeman. W. the road, commenced as brakeman. W.
K. Ackerman, general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, and formerly president
of the Illinois Central, readily recalls the lays when he earned less than \$10 a week as a transfer clerk. Superintendent Bissell, of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, worked his way up from switchman to brokeman, conductor and freight agent. J.M. Toucey, assistant superintendent of the same road, less than twenty years ago was a station agent on a New England line. Assistant President Tillinghast, of the Central, was formerly a fireman, and Traffic Manager Gilford, of the same corporation, in the early sixties was a clerk in the freight

department of an Ohio road.

Thirty years ago there lived on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad in northeastern Pennsylvania a farmer whose 12-year-old boy would neglect his chores and steal off to watch the engines. The boy was seldom happy save when in the company of the employes of the road. When he was a few years older he suddenly disappeared to turn up a couple of weeks later as a brakeman on a coal train at \$25 per month. The station agent near his father's farm had obtained the place for him. The boy did not mistake his calling, and has been climbing up ever since. His name is Jerome A. Fillmore, and he is now general superintendent of the Central and Southern Pacific railway system at a salary of \$15,000 a year.

W. B. Strong, president of the Santa Fe system, has a history very similar to that of Fillmore. He rose from freight brakeman to station agent, telegraph operator, and since then his strides forward have been fast and long. First Vice President Smith, of the same company, thought he was fortunwhen he received an appointment as station master at an out of the way town on a bankrupted Indiana line. George L. Sands, the Santa Fe's general superintendent, commenced his career as a brake twister. President Clark, of the Illinois Central, was an engineer fifty years ago, and J. L. Jeffrey, the general manager, when a young man, learned the machinist's trade so thoroughly that he could now build a locomotive, build a new bridge or repair an General Superintendent Kerrigan com-

menced his training for the management of the 6,000 miles embraced in the Missouri Pacific system as axman on the Iron Mountain road. Later he became rodman, and everything that was given him to do was done so well that he now receives \$10,000 a year. General Agent Hitchcock, of the Union Pacific, and William II. Holcomb, general manager of the Oregon Railroad company, both began as brakemen. Twelve years ago W. S. Mellen, now general manager of the Wisconsin Central, was telegraph operator on a Wisconsin road, with emingly little prospect of promotion. A year or so later, however, he was appointed station agent at Racine, and he has been advancing ever since. He can't be over 35, and as he is one of the best equipped railroad men in the country his future is indeed a bright one. A. A. Allen, Manager Mellen's assistant, commenced his railroad career in 1868 a a telegraph messenger boy. Henry C. Bradley, the Wisconsin Central's general freight agent, also began in the same The man who rides over the Chicago

and Alton railroad on a pass issued by the general manager reads at the botton of the pass the name "C. H. Chappell." In war times this same Chappell was a freight brakeman on the Galesburg division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. He never fooled away his time, and employed all his leisure in learning the details of railroading. One day he came under the notice of the general superintendent of the road, who took him into his office. There he learn ed telegraphy and became a train dispatcher. His career since then is well known. An ex-brakeman is J. L. Hanrahan, general manager of the Louisville and Nashville road. President Thomas, of the Nashville and Chattanooga, com menced as a station master. Henry F. Royce, who for some years has been general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, used to be an engine viper in the Boston round house of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. General Manager St. John, of the same road, commenced as assistant to the ticket agent at Quincy, Mass. George L. Carman, who is now commissioner in half a dozen railroad pools and traffic associations, started in as a train boy.

Austin Corbin, president of the Reading road, was a country lawyer at Davenort, Ia., thirty-five years ago, and J. L. Bell, general traffic manager of the same oad, was for years a freight clerk in the Philadelphia office of the Reading. J. H. Olhousen, general superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, used to work in the machine shops at Pottstown, Pa. He was a good machinist, and makes a good superintendent. John Adams, general superintendent of the Fitchburg railroad, also started in as a ourneyman machinist. Warren E. Locke, the Fitchburg's general freight agent, commenced as a brakeman, and W. H. Barnes, of the Boston and Albany line, as freight conductor. George L. Bradbury, now general manager of the Lake Erie and Western, began in the

ame way. The average railroad man holds to the pinion that he who is faithful in a few things will in due time be given charge over many, and it would look as though the average railroad man is about right. RUFUS R. WILSON.

The Talmud. Rabbi E. L. Hess of the Mount Zion syna-

gue has some valuable books in his library.

He has, what comparatively few persons pos sess, a complete copy of the Talmud, in twelve volumes, folio, of the Frankfort offtion of 1833. This enormous work, embody-ing the accretions of ages of Jewish comment and exercise on the law, has never been trans lated into English in its entirety. A very small portion of it, indeed, is accessible to English readers. "There have been reports of complete English translations forthcoming, but you should receive such reports with incredulity," said Rabbi Hess. "I don't be lieve the Talmud will over be completely rendered into English. You see, in the original Hebrew, or rather Aramaic, it is not compressed into less than twelve volumes, and to render it into an English equivalent would take many more volumes, for the Hebrew language is so condensed in expression that there are small sentences on a page which would require several pages of foolscap in English to properly and clearly render There are, moreover, comparatively few who have really read the Talmud through. copies in existence in the world of Yakoub Ben Shemmeth's Commentary, published in 1609. This rare book is worth several hundred dollars.-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

FASHIONS FOR CANINES.

SOME ARISTOCRATIC DOGS AND THEIR HARNESSES

Not a Pew of Thom Hore Collers Made of Their Mistromer Hair-Hrs. Long-try's Mouse Colored Pag-Novelties in Outing Dresses-Liberty Caps.

New York, May 23.—Recently I have received a number of letters from dif-ferent ladies asking me to find out for them the newest fancy in dog collars and harness, and as I take pleasure in afford-ing useful information I have made it my task to find out for them, though I am sorry they did not write during the bench show, when I could have s greater variety. This question is such a vital one that it should not be lightly treated.

In the first place, the big dogs have thick and heavy collars by which they can drag their fair owners along at a hasty step more rapid than graceful. Some even have a rope, but this is not exactly the when the rope is made of strands of hair cut from the young lady's own head. I am not quite sure that any of them really cut off their hair for that purpose, but some of them do have the combings made up into strands and

set in the collar

of their darling, IMPORTANT INFORMA-

adored angel pets
of doggies. I have obtained sketches of the collars of three famous dogs who have the honor to belong to famous ladies.

The bottom one is the collar worn by Mrs. Langtry's little pug, a mouse colored creature with a nose as black as printer's ink, and so tip tilted that you could hang a hat on it. The band is of blue velvet with golden bells, and a golden plate in front with the angel's name on it. His name is "Pedee." The one at the top belongs to Mrs. Frank Leslie's little black and tan "Zulu." The collar is of red morocco, with golden bells and clasps. This little dog is not as amiable as her pretty mistress, but is much admired nevertheless and has over \$600 worth of jewelry of her own in shape of

collars and bracelets.

The second collar belongs to Mrs. George Gould's "Terror," the mildest, fattest and laziest dog in existence. He has but one fault. He is a purse proud, millionaire pug, and turns his nose up at every dog less fortunate. His newest collar is of ruby velvet, studded with jewels.



SUMMER WALKING SUIT. I wish to add a few words on outing costumes to my letter of last week, as there are some new developments in them, and now is the time to speak of

them or hold my peace the rest of the summer. Besides the snug fitting jerseys are blouses of every description, some made of jersey cloth and others of surah, pongee and wash silk, besides flannels. The surah blouses are in dark blue, red, terra cotta, beige and figured goods. It is a great boon to be able to buy these all ready made and beautifully finished, as few can sew as neatly or give the same style. These come in graded sizes and will be sold in all first class stores in

America. The sailor blouses, however, are only suitable for mountain climbing, yachting or the seaside, or any active outdoor occasion where plain dressing is necessary. Those made of jersey cloth are very pretty and durable, but not so novel or cool as those in the pongees and other silks. Blouses in navy blue and the wash silks will be worn very much by little boys and even men for summer. I could not get the exact price of them, but think they will cost about a dollar and a

half to three dollars apiece, according to size and work.

Among some of the novelties for outing dresses, I noticed several suits of pongee in beige and dark blue and white, made in the the same style, viz.: a straight full skirt with a flat bias band stitched on with feather stitch, and a sailor blouse, trimmed with narrow feather stitch in the contrast. A wide fringed out and knotted sash finished

each—the blouses laced up the front. OLIVE HARPER

How to Clean Silk. For every quart of water required to cleanse the silk pare and grate one large potato. Put the potato in the water, which must be cold, and let stand for two days without disturbing it. Rain water is pre-ferred when it can be obtained. Pour off the clear liquor into a large vessel and dip the silk up and down in it until it is thoroughly naturated. Do not wring it, but let it hans where it can drip. When nearly dry lay it flat on the table and rub it with a linen cloth. first on one side, then on the other. If nec essary to press it place it between flannel and use a moderate iron. - Detroit Free Press.

Kitrain and Sullivan.

Kilrain, in a battle with Sullivan for such large stake, requires first class seconds and strong corner. He will have the latter and a strong corner. He will have the latter and will be protected, but it will be difficult at the same time to protect Mitchell from the violence of the now organized Cleveland rangers and many others, who have no fish to fry with Kilrain as they have with Mitchell, and swear that if he is behind Kilrain he will be offered up.—Exchange.

Wife-Why, Arthur! The trees are ttuc

Arthur- Yesy a mare maced them out all winter. - New York Sun.