TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH.

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By Murat Haltsead. BY FRANK G. CARPENTER. A DAT'S SIGHT-SEEING IN JAPAN BY LAPCADIO HEARN.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CRIMEA BY EMILE ZOLA.

MONKEY TALK IN A PHONOGRAPH BY R. L. GARNER. A TALK ON HUMAN VIVISECTION

BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE. PROBLEM OF STERILIZED MILK BY PRANCES PISHER WOOD. RUSSIAN STYLES FOR SPRING

RY ADA BACHE-CONE. LINCOLN ON RECONSTRUCTION BY COLONEL A. K. M'CLURE,

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6. | pions of protection.

TWELVE PAGES

THE CITY ESTIMATES. Discussion of the tax question by a corburg taxes with those of other cities which their estimates for the current year. Tax- his legation. payers in this city have been anything but mean or parsimonious in their provisious ment. They have stood, with little objection, a steady progression of expenses behave made all reasonable allowance for from the opening up of new sections of water, of fire and police protection, and property. In view of the almost unanihalf a million of dollars above the approprocess and take the bearings of the situaion intelligently.

Of course the plea can be made that the present kick comes almost wholly from property-owners, and that it is the judgment of the voters who elect Councilmen that must determine things, whether they be pr perty-owners or not. But if a tax rate be made which is oppressive to prop- the trouble to carry his memory back erty-owners it will before the year is out affect all classes. One of the incidental results will be that extravagance will be superseded eventually by such drastic retrenchment as will not permit even of the it did not grant any safe conduct to the appropriations required for such a govern- refugees. It simply looked the other way ment as the city ought to have. When the pendulum swings it is always to the other

If the chiefs of the departments are wise they will withdraw their estimates duct which, the Chilean Government tesand cut them down to last year's limit, which was in itself highly liberal. Whether they do or not the question is now the only one before the voters at the coming election; and unless the ground is is principally significant as an indirect taken that the city's tax rate has no relation to its continued prosperity, there can be but one decision upon it, and that flat in that event, which is inspired more by against the proposals of the City Hall of-

If the estimates are not cut down as indicated, the chiefs of departments will find their mistake when it is too late to retreat with grace from an untenable posi-

A DECISIVE RESORT.

The first of the criminal prosecutions growing out of the municipal muddles in Allegheny City terminated vesterday by the conviction of Market Clerk Hastings on all four counts of the indictment against him. So far the results of the late ventilation of Northside city affairs by the reform element in Councils have borne de-

To predict the outcome of the two more inportant prosecutions pending from Allegheny would be improper. But it is pertinent to say that the course adopted by the Northside people in bringing cases of alleged official misconduct into the Crimi- gard to the abolition of the House of

of reaching exact knowledge as to the state of affairs and securing punishment, in case guilt is proved, can be devised. There has been ground lately for jeers at the once superior Northside municipality which would have nothing to do with Pittsburg for fear of the crookedness of our municipal politics. But if Allegheny maintains the practice of impartially prosecuting all prima facie cases of

THE EFFECTIVE REPARATION. The Chilean courts have gone far toward making good the pledge of the Chilean Government for reparation by sentencing three of the rioters for terms varying from nearly five months up to nearly three years. In this action there is a fair degree of fulfillment of the often repeated decla-THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY ration of the Chilean administration that the guilty parties would be punished.

Of course, this punishment does not cover the case of a large share of the rioters; but it is worth while to remember that it goes further in the direction of punishment than the United States has ever been able to do. Owing to the divis-States Government has never been able to punish a single rioter for infractions of international rights, while the Chilean sentences are imposed within four months of the offense. It is also clear that there is far more protection in the example afforded by Chile than in the kind of reparation made by the United States in such cases. For a government to hand over some thousands of dollars indemnity has not the slightest deterring influence on the next mob. For it to send a murderous rioter to prison for three years may check the mob spirit somewhat-although in both countries it is likely that severer measures will be necessary before such outbreaks of ignorance, brutality and prejudice are en-

The President recognizes the deficiency of our system in his recommendation that the United States Courts shall have jurisdiction over offences committed against treaty obligations. Such a measure should be adopted in order that the Government may in future be able to assert that a reasonable measure of justice will be done in case of such offences against the law of nations.

tirely suppressed.

A TEMPORARY BACKSET.

A dampening effect on the gayety o politics will surely ensue when it is learned that the ambition of our jovial friend Colonel Andrew Stewart to participate in legislating for the nation has been balked ESTABLISHED FERRUARY 8. 1846 by the negative of the House Committee on Elections. The precedents of former Congresses which are likely to obtain with Democratic as well as Republican majorities make the report of this committee practically decisive. In addition, the fact that two Republican members of the com mittee voted to seat Craig, creates a tolerably strong presumption that he has the best of the joke by presenting the strongest case.

Colonel Stewart, who inherits the cog nomen as well as the Christian name of "Tariff Andy" from the Congressional Stewart, is thus enforced to postpone his desire to prove that ability as well as fealty to the cause of protection runs in the blood. But there are compensations. While Colonel Stewart may not be able to entiven the Congressional Record with his humor he can remain at his home in the beautiful amphitheater of Ohio Pyle and enjoy life there in his wonted style unvexed by calls of the House or the task of THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at for the man who can afford to wait till the present per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at time when gross public opinion does not be a sunday and the contract of the man who can afford to wait till the time when cross public opinion does not set in motion a land slide against the cham-

. GIVE EGAN HIS DUE

The anti-Egan newspapers are in the same need as the organs of the late blood and thunder party of a little instruction as to the value of giving some attention to respondent in another column brings out a | the facts. This need is exhibited by their point in regard to the comparison of Pitts- rush to accuse Egan of dereliction of duty in failing to inform his Government of the the chiefs of departments might pertifact that Chile had granted a safe conduct nently have considered before presenting to the refugees who had taken asylum at

There are grave grounds for challenging Mr. Egan's conduct, but this is not one of for an active and efficient city govern- them. A comparison of existing documents will show that in his communication to Senor Matta, he enlarged on the yond the increase of population. They features of Secretary Wharton's note concerning the Valparaiso riot which were the increased cost which came necessarily calculated to produce international difficuity, and that in cabling Senor Matta's the city for residence; for the supplying of reply he carefully suppressed the expressions that might have allayed the feel for the purchase and maintenance of park ing. His faith in Balmaceda's success was, to take the mildest view of it, a gross ous expression so far against swelling blunder. The charge that he used his the appropriations for '92 by more than official position to make his son agent to press a claim against Chile to the tune of priations for '91, the powers that be at five and a half million dollars, while no City Hall must see that there is a place at yet supported by the official documentary which it is opportune to stop the loading evidence that establishes the other matters just referred to, is grave enough to call fo investigation. But this charge of failure to inform the Government of the safe con duct is like a great deal that has been published on the other side of the case-two

parts of wind and one part of imagination. The most convincing proof to that effect can be afforded to anyone who will take scarcely three weeks. At that time the Chilean Government painstakingly made it evident to Mr. Egan, Fighting Bob Evans and the United States at large that while they went from Santiago to the Yorktown in Valparaiso harbor. It is asking too much of Mr. Egan to claim that he should report the granting of safe con tities, never was granted.

THE TORIES' LAST DITCH.

The speech of Lord Salisbury at Exeter recognition of the coming Liberal victory and an outline of the course of the Tories wrath than by discretion. The Prim Minister affected to regard the result of the bye-elections as unimportant, but the tenor of his speech showed that he regarded the coming question to be what the Tories would do if the Liberals gained control in the House of Commons. In that case, he said, the House of Lords would not be swaved by Liberal threats in consideration of Irish Home Rule. In other words the gist of his declaration is that the policy indorsed by the English people would be defeated by that last efuge of Toryism, the House of Lords.

Beyond the amazing indiscretion of intimating on the eve of a general election that the Tories will not submit to the expressed will of the electors, but will set up the House of Lords as an obstacle to it, Lord Salisbury's outline of future Tory policy at once challenges the inquiry what a Liberal Ministry would do in response to such a course. The expressions with re-

Lords in England have been too frank of late years not to bring up at once the suggestion that this stand would precipitate the issue. It would be hard to imagine any circumstances more calculated to give force to the movement for wiping out the House of Lords than to have that body set itself up as an obstacle to carrying out the popular decision of an issue over which England has been agitated for seven years. The only question would be whether the official corruption, she will maintain her time was ripe for such a radical change in the English constitution; and the ripening effect of such a stand would make it far from a singular result if the hereditary branch of the British Legislature should permanently disappear from its already

nominal positio But even if the love which Gilbert has chronicled for "our House of Peers" should make it appear that the time was not ripe, the course which Lord Salisbury hints at would prove no more than a very temporary obstacle to Home Rule. A Liberal Ministry, if it found its bill negatived by the Lords, would have at its command a resort older than the British Constitution, and one which has been frequently used to overcome the repugnance of the hereditary legislators to reform. on of jurisdiction in our system the United | That is simply to create enough Liberal peerages to pass the measure. The Lords might well hesitate before offering such a choice to their opponents.

When such a futile threat is made by the controlling mind in Tory politics, it is a strong indication that the Tory cause is hunting a last ditch to die in.

NEW YORK CITY is not to be congratulated upon its crime preventives while mail robberies can be accomplished with the facility displayed in the rec tions of pouches on the ferry boats.

THE suggestion for the organization of impartial boards for the purposes of giving expert evidence, as made by the Medical Record, is a wise one. Wherever expert evidence is required, not only in medical cases but in all disputes where a scientific training carries weight, the present system of hiring men to contradict one another is on the face of it open to serious objections. If boards could be instituted whose opinions would be accepted as final in all matters of expert evidence, the movement in that direc tion should receive every support.

It is hardly complimentary to the business intelligence of German manufacturers that they should require their Kaiser to persuade them of the advantages to be gained by exhibiting at the World's Fair.

CHIEF ELLIOT'S statement that there was more suffering among the poor of this city last month than ever before, and that the poor are becoming more plentiful, is matter for serious consideration. A minimum amount of poverty is of paramount importance for the true welfare of a comnunity, and there is a call for earnest effort to remove causes for such a condition as

ENGLAND'S appropriation of £25,000 for the World's Fair is ridiculously small for the interests at stake. It is a triffing amount, too, when the expenses of gastronomic advertising are taken into account.

As evidence that the English press is not so entirely narrow-minded as it is said to be, the following quotation from a recent ar ticle on Cromwell in the London Spectator is worthy of note: "There is no other name in the long and splendid history of our race, unless it be that of Lincoln, which can claim more respect for wisdom, for true patriotism, for dutifulness in its highest sense."

McKer's Books citizens are determined to get all they can from street traction companies, and the latter find that the stumbling blocks in their way very fully bear out the name of the borough.

AFTER all a man is judged by the thoughtful world from the life he leads and not exclusively from the condition of the estate he leaves. A fool who leaves nothing behind him is spoken of as an improvident spendthrift, A wise and generous-hearted philanthropist is only further praised when his survivors learn that he used his property to the uttermost.

THE verdict in the Hastings trial amounts to more than the conviction of one man. It is a warning to those holding public office that they cannot fail to discharge their du-

WHILE an international convention on the monetary system is a movement to be heartily supported, the opinions of the financiers will in a great measure decide the question, and therefore the visit of the Rothschilds to this country for the study of silver and its remonitization is

DESPITE the ill-fated Eider statistics how that trans-Atlantic travel is marvelously safe, and far more so than railroad journeying in this country.

WE believe that Mr. Dolge, of Dolgeville, Herkimer county, N. Y., is the first em ployer of labor who has outspokenly given pable proof of the benefit of prote to the workers. He has announced his intention to raise his employes' wages 10 per cent, and says that the McKinley tariff has enabled him to do this

FROM speeches made in support of the Anti-Options bill it is evident that short sellers are long odds against legitimate

THE French Government pays us an unexpected compliment in sending a dele-gation to investigate and profit by our methods for the inspection of pork. It may be partly due to the recent action of Ger-

methods for the inspection of pork. It may be partly due to the recent action of Germany in excluding that commodity. What Germany condemns France must of necessity admire.

HILL is beginning to find out that he has an uphill struggleand that he is likely to find nimself nearer the bottom than when he started.

STATISTICS show that desertions from our army are decreasing, but they still aver-

our army are decreasing, but they still average 1,500 a year from an army of 25,000. This shows that the conditions of military service for privates are less attractive that they might be.

TRUSTS grow and multiply. A lithoine is the latest, and we may soon expect the very stones to cry out.

MEMBERS of Congress display more inclination to profit by the liberality of appropriations for their bodily wants, when burya deceased colleague, than for singing ing a deceased colleague, than for singing his praises when his corpse has been dis

WINE WON YEARS AGO.

R Was Wagered and Won in Mississipp During the War. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Yesterday afternoo in a quiet home in Washington overlooking the Capitol, a bottle of wine was opened that nearly 30 years ago was paid as a wager between two army officers in camp at Corinth, Miss. The fact that each officer, has a national -reputation, and that such a thing is not apt to happen again in a thousand years makes the story of this particular bottle o makes the story of this particular bottle of wine most interesting. Thirteen gentlemen sat down to a dinner given to ociebrate the occasion by General G. M. Dodge. In a long speech General Bane explained the circumstances leading to the reunion. It was in 1893 and General Burnside had issued an order suppressing the Chicago Times for disloyal atterances. The bet was made between General Dodge, the speaker, as to whether President Lincoln would revoke the order. The stake was a bottle of green seal, and was won by General Bane. It had been kept all these years to be opened in the presence of General Dodge. The guests tasted it and spent a pleasant evening in recalling incidents of the days of 63

iating or analyzing evidence and swayed often unconsciously by passion, prejudice or favoritism. In such cases the rights of jury trial could readily be protected by providing that in cases of necessity the issues of fact arising therein might be determined by a jury and presented to the judge for his information and guidance.

As we advance in civilization the law becomes more refined and difficult, the cases more complicated and its application and determination requires higher training. Our juries have not kept pace with these demands. We cannot dispense with them, we must improve them, and to do it most efficiently we must make its service honorable and restrict its use to cases peculiarly its province.

New York City. Y, M. C. A. Men in Council. GREENBURG, Feb. 5.—[Special.]—The Young Men's Christian Association is in session here with about 60 delegates present. The programme for the two days' meetings embraces many topics for discussion. At tomorrow's meeting M. W. Callander, of Pittsburg, will tell of the association's work among railroad men.

NEW YORK CITY.

PLANETARY CONJUNCTIONS.

Evils That Make the Administration o Justice Unsatisfactory—Exemption, Excuses and Fines Demoralizing—Majority

THE JURY SYSTEM.

-THERE is nothing more unsatisfactory in the administration of justice than the jury

system in its present condition. The exist-ent evils are twofold, one inherent in the

system itself, and the other in its selection

the solution of which presents one of the most complicated problems with which legislators and jurists have to deal. We

cannot hope to suggest a proper solution, but the recognition of the need and the

possibilities of reform is one step toward

In ancient times it was considered an

honor of the highest character to be in

cluded in the number of those who sat in the

gate adjusting private differences or aveng-

ing public wrongs. This office was like a patent of nobility. It distinguished a man

among his fellows. It was then more coveted than an honorary office in the most

popular religious, political, or social organ-

izations is now. The office has fallen from

its high repute. To-day jury duty is a bur-

den without honor and without recompence. Many men who like Abou Ben Adhem love

their fellow men and devote their lives to their service, would deride the idea that

thus also they could serve. Jury duty is to

be shunned regardless of the methods em-

ployed in securing immunity. There are honest and honorable men who refrain from

Exemption Productive of Contempt.

reasons for the general contempt into whic

cunnot speak for the country, I do not b

lieve that the same feeling prevails there) is

the principle of exemption. For example

the man who performs a certain military

service is exempt. This is a distinct induce

ment for our young men to join and con-tinue in their regiment. For such service

they should be rewarded, but other and bet-

ter methods might be devised. They devote

ten times as much time in escaping as in

serving. But the result is an unmitigated evil. It creates a favored class, which of it-self brings the jury into disrepute; it entails a heavier burden on those who are not ex-

empt, and most serious to contemplate, it withdraws from this noble institution, the

paliadium of the people's liberties, its most

Fines and Excuses Demoralizing.

also to the system of fines and excuses. In-

genuity is racked to invent excuses, and

term and the clerk announces that those

who have excuses will present themselves,

tales imaginable. One, I remember in his

working smock told of a wife and family de-

pending on him for support, and that his em-ployer said he would discharge him if he

his employer was his father. Others make a

mathematical calculation that jury service will occupy so much time, which is worth to them so many dollars, and therefore it will be to them a substantial financial gain to at-tend to business and pay the fine. In this favored land industry, intelligence and in-

tegrity reap rich rewards, and the men dis-playing these qualities are the men who are fined.

There is some excuse or rather has been

There is some excuse, or rather has been, for such conduct in the methods pursued by some of our judges who never excused the jurors who were in attendance from remaining in the court room while a case was on trial. I have been told of a Judge who had such inceding a variety that he always de-

Majority Rule in Civil Cases,

ation relates to the jury itself. The uni. versal requisite of the verdict of the jury in

the English system is unanimity. All jurists

It is better that 90 guilty men should escape

condemned, and therefore if one furor con

scientiously believes that the accused is in-

nocent or that the evidence of guilt is incon-

nocest or that the evidence of guilt is incon-clusive and fails to establish guilt, it is proper that there should be no conviction. But in civil cases a strong sentiment exists and is increasing, that judgment should be entered on the verdict of a majority. The experiment has been tried with excellent results in Scotland. At first the jury must be manipous; if within a certain time such

be unanimous; if within a certain time such

be unanimous; if within a certain time such agreement cannot be reached then the verdict of 11 may be accepted; a little longer time, then the verdict of ten, and a still longer time the verdict of nine. In view of the public expense of a trial it is an experiment worth trying in this community. It often happens that an obstinate, unreasoning juror will glory in preventing a verdict. If in such a case he knew that

searching for the softest place to sleep, for

he had determined to satest piace to sleep, for he had determined to sasy there all night before he would agree to a verdict for one side. His obstinacy rather than his argu-ments were rewarded with a verdict for the side he favored.

Too Many Cases Given to Juries.

-THERE is still another evil in the system.

We submit too many cases to the verdict of

the jury. In actions on contract, where the damages are liquidated and the amount is either undisputed or is the result of a math-

ematical calculation, the trial should be submitted to a judge. The determination of

men of sound learning, unbiased judgment

men of solind learning, unbiased judgment and ripe experience must in such case be more satisfactory than the haphazard de-terminations of men inexperienced in other business than their own, untrained in col-lating or analyzing evidence and swayed

than that one innocent person should be

-THE second matter deserving consider-

when the roll is called at the beginning of a

-THE inferior quality of our juries is due

complicated case.

he chaff retained

faise returns of absent or not found.

Natural Laws and the Multiplication Table Enough to Satisfy Everybody. o the Editor of the Dispatch: Verdicts in Civil Cases Working Well in WRITTEN POR THE DISPATCH

Ignorance is both dangerous and ex-pensive. It is dangerous for what it does when precipitated into a panic, as the long line of historical excesses and frenzies attests. It is costly for the reason that it inwitably invites some kind of an assessor o tax gatherer, to whom it pays tribute. Carefully analyzed, it will be found that nearly all ills are the offspring of ignorance and ner twin sister, credulity. Just now there are indications of another

nd of the world scare, and to the ignorant it is nothing that these crazes have hun-dreds of times taken place and date back into the centuries. "Oh, but this time," says Mr. Credulity, "there is high authority. Planets will be in conjunction, and Professor So and-So has calculated that certain prophecies are about fulfilled." But some of the greatest ignoramuses under the sun are professors. Some of the narrowest minds are bookish. Some of the most robust cranks that the sun shines on are pedagogues.

Is a mathematical fact liable to change? Does the multiplication table tell lies in some kinds of weather? One natural law is as good as another, has the same potency, the same consistency and how long is it since these relations of

quantities to each other have been found guilty of falsehood? But what have the conjunctions of the lanets to do with what takes place here on the earth? Absolutely nothing. Not so much as a cloud passing over the sky, or the flight of a butterfly or wasp in the blue em-

registering and voting to prevent the en-Why, these confunctions, like the eclipses, and others who are equally esteemed do not hesitate to bribe the petty officials to make exist all the time, with reference to some point in space. What, then, signifies it if, nce in a great while, they line with us? The line of cranks and fools still seems to -In my judgment one of the principal be a pretty long one, because much of education makes narrow dwarfs. the jury service has fallen in our city (for I WAMPUM, PA., Feb. 5.

A HUGE TRON SCHEME.

New York and Pennsylvania Capitalists to Build Towns and Bailroads,

BALTIMORE. Feb. 5 .- The Manufactu Record of this week states that the broades plan of development in the South ever un-dertaken, which will involve investments by New York and Pennsylvania capitalists of nany millions of dollars, has been consummated by Alexander A. Arthur, who founded the English town of Middle

founded the English town of anique town, Ky.

The operations of this company include the purchase and development on a very large scale of extensive coal and Bessemer iron ore properties in East Tennessee, the purchase of furnaces, steel works and coke ovens, the establishment of two manufacturing towns and the construction of several important railroads in addition to the extensive systems now in operation. The entire capital will be furnished by Americans, the list of those interested including many of the most widely known and conservative iron and steel men and financiers in the United States.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE. SENATORS GORMAN and Gibson are great

active and intelligent citizens. Exemptions are generally secured by Americans. The result is that the jury box is largely occupied by those who are foreign born, and it speaks volumes in its and their favor, that notwithstanding this there is generally so little cause of complaint. Nevertheless an instance that we recall can be reproduced in the experience of many practicing lawyers. A German sued an eminent American physician, and the jury impanneled comprised one American and Il foreigners. When the cause was submitted, the American was for the defendant, but yielded his convictions to the exigencies of a wedding feast. Nor is it uncommon in criminal cases for the Judge to condemn the verdict as a miscarriage of justice, and in civil cases to direct Judge to condemn the verdict as a miscarriage of justice, and in civil cases to direct the verdict to be set aside before the jury leave the box; as an eminent Judge in Pennsylvania said, "It takes 13 men to steal a man's farm in this State." This failure is due not to prejudice or corruption, but to the fact that their collective wisdom and intelligence was not equal to the emergency. These men had been selected from a class that had not been educated or trained sufficiently to reason to a proper conclusion in a complicated case. n gastronomy. CARL SCHURZ was recently made an honorary member of a new German society, the Rhinelander, of Chicago.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is in London, ngaged in the ridiculous, and doubtless disappointing, task of looking up his ancestors in the archives of the British Museum. SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S daughter. Etnel Mackenzie McKenna, has made an in teresting name for herself in newspaper work as a writer of correspondence from

MR. GRAHAM KERR, naturalist to the Pileomayo expedition into South America last year, says the "Gran Chaco" is a region 180,000 square miles in area, forming the northern portion of the Pampas.

invariably the majority press forward and pour into the Judge's ear the most pathetic MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS will attend the dedication ceremonies of the "Chilas-Drexel Home for Union Printers," at Colorado Springs, Col., on May 12, the anniversary of his birth. This will be Mr. Childs' first visit were absent. On interrogation he confessed to the far west. CAPTAIN W. S. SCHLEY, the redoubtable commander of the cruiser Baltimore, is a

man of about 45 years. There are streaks of gray in his closely cropped "imperial" eard, but his hair is brown and he wears it ombed down low over a broad forehead. KING MENELER, of Abyssinia, is culti-France. He has just sent a messenger to M

Carnot, offering him as a present two spien-did Nubian lions which are now at his court. The same messenger took a letter from the King conferring upon President Carnot the highest decoration of the empire.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Prof. T. W. Orr, McKeesport.

such inordinate vanity that he always de-sired a crowded court room, and never dis-missed jurors or suito's. It a business man were impaneled in such a court he might excusably pay his fine.

All the factors above mentioned militate against the securing of the best mental re-sults in the coursestion of the jury and suits in the composition of the jury, and with the possibility of verdicts that are travesties on justice. It is a winnowing pro-cess by which intelligence and experience Prof. T. W. Orr, principal of the South Park School, McKeesport, died yesterday morning very suddenly. For the past ten months he had en afflicted with neuralgia of the brain, but his indition was not such as to cause him to cease vork. He retired Thursday night without com work. He retired Inursday high without com-plaining, but about a half-hour before he died com-plained to his wife that he could not sleep, arose, dressed himself, and sat down in a chair, where he expired. Prof. Orr was considered one of the ablest educators in the State. After serving eight years as superintendent of the Grove City schools, he came to McKeesport last September. He was 33 years of age, and leaves a wife and three chil-dren. agree that this is essential in criminal trials.

> John Hogan died at noon yesterday in St. Louis of paralysis. Few men in the West were better known than "Honest" John Hogan. He was a native of Cork. In 1888 Mr. Hogan was President of the Illinois Board of Public Improve-President of the Hinois Board of Public Improve-ments, and while occupying that position the board laid out the site of the city of Chicago, and when the first railroad in Illinois was built he held that position. Going to St. Louis he was Post-master from 1857 to 1891 and represented that city in Congress from 1884 to 1868, with the distinction of being the only Democratic Congressman during these years from the whole country west of the Mississippi.

Hon, John Hogan,

Rev. Benjamin St. J. Frey, Editor. Rev. Benjamin St. J, Frey, D. D., editor of the Central Christian Advocate, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the West and one of the leading ministers of that denomination, died yesterday at St. Louis of erysipelas following at attack of the grip. In 1847 he entered the ministry.

and after several years pastoral service was elected President of the Worthington, O., Female College, During the war he served as chaplain of the Sixty-third Onio Infantry. In 1885 he was placed in charge of the Methodist book concern at St. Louis and conducted its business until he was elected editor of the Central Christian Advocate in 1872. Christine C. Brush, Author. Christine Chaplin Brush, the wife of Rev. Alfred H. Brush, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Thurch in New Utrecht, L. I., died Wednesday in thurch in New Utrecht, L. I., died Wednesday in Brooklyn, in the 50th year of her age. Mrs. Brush cas the daughter of the late Jeremiah Chaplin, of loston, and was well known as the writer of "The blone!'s Opera Cloak" and as a contributor to hirper's Monthly, the Atlantic Monthly, and other seriodicals. She taught drawing tor several years before her marr. age in the State Normal School in diassachusetts, and distinguished herself by water-bolor painting, especially of wild flowers.

Obituary Notes. T. W. INMAN, a prominent member of Henry Irving's company, is dead, in London. He had been suffering from influenza. EMANUEL Young, who for 20 years has harge of the Pennsylvania Company's meat and attle business in Johnstown, died last night. HAMILTON GRAY, the oldest postmaster in the United States, is dead. He had served as post-master at Gray's Hill, Tenn., since his appoint-nent by President Polk.

ment by President Folk.

HON. DAVID CLAPTON, who has been Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama for a
number of years, died from pneumonia yesterday
morning at Montgomery.

ALFRED ARAGO, son of the illustrious Francois rago, died suddenly in Paris Thursday, aged 77, of congestion of the lungs. He was a brother of the French Minister to Berne. ROBERT M. WHITING, ex-Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and well known in yachting

ircles throughout the country, died Wednesday ight, aged 77 years, of paralysis. GENERAL JAMES F. ROBINSON, one of the best GENERAL JAMES F. ROBINSON, one of the best known turfmen in the country, died at Lexington, Ky., yesterday morning. He had been President of the Kentucky Turf Association for the past 20 years. He was 60 years old.

A. CLARK FULTON, a prominent lawyer and Chairman of the Republican County Committee, at York, Pa., was selzed with hemorrhage of the lungs in the Court House there yesterday morn-ing, and died in a few moments.

ERHARDT MUELLER, of Honesdale, Pa., who, as member of Company M. Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, claimed to have fired the first gun and killed the first man who fell at the battle of Gettysburg, died Monday in the Soldlers' Home in Milwaukee, He was formerly a prosperous business man of Honesdale.

THE TAX PROBLEM.

ctical Views on the Basis of Taxation An Important Function Placed in the Wrong Hands-Valuation and Millage Here and Elsewhere-The Remedy in the Hands of the People.

o the Editor of The Dispatch: The continued and almost general fault finding with the increased valuation of real estate under the triennial assessment of the Board of Assessors is one more example of the failure of the taxpayer to take hold of an existing evil at the right point and at the right time. It is but a month or two since we had the spectacle of the city's bonded in-debtedness being increased by a small pro-portion of the qualified voters, the great majority either abstaining from voting alto gether or voting against the measure. And yet there was no alternative at that time; it was either vote to extend the indebtedness over a number of years, or be swamped by an increase of taxation in a single year sufficient to pay the indebtedness. Had the opposition which manifested itself at the time of the election to increase the city's debt, or not, been employed at the proper time in the selection of the right men to the State Legislature, it is not possible that a bill so evidently framed in the interest of the contractor and land speculator, as was the street act, which was afterward declared onstitutional, and left the city with what threatened to be an increased debt, ould have become a law.

The Only Equitable Tax Basis. Now, it needs no argument to prove that the only equitable and reasonable basis for the taxation of real estate is a value approaching as nearly as possible its actua narket value at the time of assessment.

Any other basis of taxation almost inevita-

and influential owners of large properties the opportunity of having their assessment reduced by the employment of the very in-fluence which their position in the com-munity enables them to use. A cash value basis of taxation is a uniform standard, from which there need be no deviation. from which there need be no deviation.

And yet, while the almost universal protest to the present action of the Board of Assessors is fault-finding misplaced, it is none the less indication of an evil which does exist, to wit, the extravagant increase in the expenditure of public money in Pittsburg by City Councils. The same good citizens, who now protest so loudly against an increased assessment, leave the most important function in axaction—the fixing of the millage, the actual amount of taxes to be levied—in the hands of an irresponsible committee of Councils, the members of which if they are property holders in the city certainly do not estimate aright the consequences of the extravagance they encourage. The result of such a policy is that an increased valuation is looked upon by this same committee as one more opporthis same committee as one more oppor-tunity for increasing the gross amount of tax levied instead of an occasion for reducing the miliage

The Tax Rate Here and Elsewhere, A comparison of the tax rate in the city

of Pittsburg for 1891 will reveal the fact tha outside of any consideration of the return from taxation the actual rate was higher than in Boston, New York, Cleveland or Chicago. It is not using outside or extravagant fig-

ares to say that the total assessed valuation in the city of Pittsburg, averaging the county and city assessments in 1891, was 00 per cent of the cash value. The city rate was 15 mills, average school rate 2 mills, and county rate 3 mills, making a total of 20 mills, which on a 50 per cent valuation would be equivalent to a 12-mill rate on an actual cash valuation.

In the city of Boston the rate was something over 12 mills on a valuation approximating 80 per cent, or about 10 mils on a cash valuation.

In New York, Ohio and Illinois real estate is taxed for State purposes, while in Pennsylvania it is not any cash. per cent of the cash value. The city rate

In New York, Onio and Illinois real estate is taxed for State purposes, while in Pennsylvania it is not, and yet in the city of New York the total tax rate for 1891, including State, county, city and school taxes, was, in our way of putting it, 19 mills on a 60 per cent valuation, which on an actual cash valuation would be equivalent to 11.4.10 mills. uation would be equivalent to 11 4-10 mills.

In Cleveland the rate for State, county city and school purposes amounted to 25 mills on a 40 per cent valuation, or 11 2-16 mills on an actual cash valuation.

In the city of Chicago, under a peculiar method of assessment known as "equaliza-tion," real estate is assessed at about 15 per tion," real estate is assessed at about 15 per cent of its actual cash value, which makes the rate of taxation seem higher than it really is. In 1891 the total tax rate for State, county, city and school purposes, was \$6 00 on each \$100 valuation, this being on a 15 per cent basis would be equivalent to, in our way of putting it, a 9 mill rate on an actual cash valuation.

Pittsburg Getting the Worst of It. Taking into account that in all the cities med the return from taxation in the way of light, police and fire protection is certainly equal to that supplied in the city of Pittsburg, and that our park system is bu in its infancy, while all the cities named support park systems second to none in the country—considering these facts certainly return from taxation is less in Pittsburg than in cities whose burden of taxation is

I do not know whether it occurs to the powers who fix taxation in the city of Pittsburg to what extent the city's prosperity is dependent upon its manufacturing industries. The result of a policy so imprudent and short-sighted must inevitably be to drive many concerns to take advantage of drive many concerns to take advantage the inducements offered to locate outside the city. Let me give but one example—and I use it as an example only because I am acquainted with the facts by reason of connection with the firm. Here is a concern connection with the firm. Here is a concern employing between 400 and 500 people and paying in wages weekly between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The total taxation on the actual amount of money invested in their plant amounts annually to between 3 and 5 per cent, making it impossible in years of keen competition for them to do more than hold their own. And this is but one of many concerns engaged in like business in the city, who are bound to Pittsburg only until such time as natural gas shall fail as a fact, when they must surely seek fields for manufacturing where taxation is not an amount equal to a reasonable profit on the capital invested.

General Apathy Is to Binme, There is no chapter in the whole history of republican government in the United States more calculated to call in question the advisability of a general suffrage the advisability of a general suffrage than the history of municipal administration, fraught as it is with so much of stupidity and corruption. With all the experience of European and English cities behind us, we insist on beginning at the beginning and purchasing a dearly-bought experience. The secret of the whole matter is this, that politicians thrive in consequence of the apathy and carelessness of the very citizens whose interests are largest in the municipal corporation.

whose interests are largest in the municipal corporation.

Outside of Pennsylvania some light does seem to be breaking in the disposition of cities to either own or exercise control over valuable franchises that are public property. The city of Baltimore derives a large portion of its income from its tax of 9 per cent on the gross receipts of street railways. A statute of New York State passed in 1886 or 1887 provides that hereafter when it is proposed to construct a street railway in any of the cities of the State the franchise therefor shall be offered at public sale, and be sold to the party agreeing to pay to the city the largest percentage of the gross earnings of the road. These taxes in both cases are in addition to the general corporation tax. Some few cities own street railways, and many have long since acquired their own

Some few cities own street railways, and many have long since acquired their own light plants.

Until the citizens who have no other in-Until the citizens who have no other interest to serve but that of good government, which means low taxation, devote their energy to the election of men who will really represent them to City Councils, we shall have an increasing miliage with an increased valuation. It is a high honor for the most respectable citizen to be a member of the town council in many of the English cities, and it should be so in the cities of the United States. It is certainly opportune that the public attention is so generally called to the existing state of affairs at a time so near the elections to City Councils.

WILLIAM D. EVANS, 100 Diamond street.

PITTSBURG, February 5. Nine Weeks of Inactivity New York Recorder.]

The Democratic House of Representatives nine weeks in session, and they have not vet agreed upon the rules to govern them! Put om Reed in the chair. Another Reciprocity Proclamation. WASRINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5 .- The President

has issued his proclamation promulgating a reciprocity treaty with the British West India colonies, Trinidad, Windward and ndia colonies, . What He Is There For Chicago Times.]

The ex-Governor of Nebraska now sits in

the Executive office and wonders what he is Phayer for.

THE REOPENED HOUSE.

The Spick Span Pittsburg Club Is Shown to the Admiring Four Hundred of the Two Cities-A Representative Gathering

There-Other Affairs. AFTER being in the hands of architects and decorators almost for a year, the Pitts-burg Club reopened last night, and in honor of the event, within its doors, there was as prilliant and large a gathering as ever The usual awning at the club theater within; for even on this notable ocasion the iron-bound rule was no tannulled which forbids a woman, or a man who is not a member, to cross the "threshold of the great front door." This was locked and barred, and remained so all evening. The house was profusely arranged by John R. & the fover and extending into the theater, up the connecting stairways and throughout the connecting stairways and throughout the house proper in the many numerous appropriate places. An orchestra was stationed in the house proper, and another behind the screened stage in the club theater where the dancing was carried on. The general plan of the house has not been much disturbed, excepting in that part belonging to the domestic establishment already described in Tax Disparcy, but the general effect of the refurnishment and decoration is that of a much more elegant and more modern house than heretofore.

than heretofore.

Nine o'clock was the hour mentioned in the invitations, and as this meant any time until 12 the full quota of guests was not present until midnight. About 500 guests present until midnight. About 500 guests were present many regrets being received, sent by people living away from here and the many whom the season has punged in mourning. A number of the indies representing the receiving committee, wives of the officers and governors, were through this latter cause kept away, but, nevertheless, a very full representation was present. The entire club was open, the bar connected with the billiard room being suitably screened off and every semblance of cloven foot or horn successfully screened from the eye of the fair contingent present. The reception, one of the most successful in the annals of the Pittsburg Club, did not come to a close until 3 or 4 o'clock this morning. bly puts an unequal share of the burden of taxes on the smaller property holders, because it leaves wide open to the wealthy o'clock this morning.

Since Madame Del Sarte's very succes ful causeries at Mrs. Schoonmaker's house, society is beginning to wonder why home talent is not sought out and lionized. There are many exceedingly clever young men and women, who are starving intellectually, and having their abilities warped for want of a sympathetic atmosphere. It is certainly a fact that brains is not the card which alone will introduce a young person possessing more than ordinary in-telligence to Pittsburg drawing rooms, un-less that person be lucky enough not to claim this happy spot for his birthplace. This is a city whose society has always been remarked for its generous patronage of visiting talent, and it would be a delightful laurel indeed, for it to wear, should it, henceforth, include the clever of its own earing, in lavishing tokens of its love. THE members of the Johnstown Corre-

spondents' Association who attended the dedication of the Conemaugh Valley Hospital on Thursday were charmingly enterpital on Thursday were charmingly enter-tained by A. J. Haws and H. Y. Haws at their home on Vine street. During the flood the newspaper men were also the guests of Mr. Haws, in that he was the owner of the cement mill and the brick kilns in which they made their beadquarters. The dinner Thursday evening was the most powerful argument yet produced to show how the new Johnstown surpasses the old.

Social Chatter.

THE Alumna Association of the Pennsylvania College for Women has chosen for its patronesses at the the coming benefit for the Helen E. Pellstreau scholarship: Mrs. Charles Lockhart, Mrs. T. M. Jones, Mrs. Oliver McClintock, Mrs. William H. Daly, Miss S. H. Killikelly, Mrs. Ernest Schwartz, Mrs. H. C. Bughman, Mrs. S. S. Marvin, Mrs. M. N. Acheson, Mrs. W. J. Holland and Mrs. William Scott. The list is not yet complete.

JUDGE KIRRPATRICK, of Sherman avenue, will give quite a large dinner party this evening in honor of his friend Dr. George Merritt, an eminent medical practitioner of Cherry Valley, N. Y. Dr. Merritt, while here, is the guest of his relative and friend, Charles W. Robb, Esq., of Norsh avenue.

An evening with Mendelssohn, as interpreted by Prof. Simeon Bisseil's pupils, was spent last night by a delighted audience at Curry University Hall. An instructive address by Prof. Bissell preceded a musical programme, illustrative of the great composer's HIS PROPESSIONAL SECRET.

An Anecdote That Throws Light on Sir Morell Mackenzle's Character. distinguished physician, whose serious illness with bronchitis was announced a few days ago, is dead. This announcement makes it possible for me to make a revelation that will exhibit the great physician in his true character as shown

most trying period of his life. Only a pledge

of honor has restrained me from making public the facts before. Only a few weeks before the death of the Emperor Frederick, then still Crown Prince, Emperor Frederick, then still Crown Prince, while Sir Morell Mackenzie was under the terrible fire of the German surgeons, a dramatic incident occurred. A lady who had access to his presence at all times entered his sitting room in the Hotel Victoria one day. Sir Morell was seated at a table, ovidently laboring under great excitement. "You have called at the wrong time," he said, excitedly; "I am under a terrible strain."

strain."
"Doctor," said the lady bluntly, "you know the Crown Prince has cancer—you

know the Crown Prince has cancer—you know it."

"Yes," he said, "I know he has cancer"— standing up and clinching his hands—"but I have not the right to admit it. If I did it would wrong that poor woman and her children," indicating the Crown Princess. "If I were to go to his room and admit that it was cancer, he would give up and would not live to be crowned. His widow and children would have nothing." "But I can hardly bear this strain much longer," he added wearily. He bors.up under the terrible strain, however, and the result is history.

Should Cultivate Its Friendship. Chicago Tribune.)

Chile is a plucky little nation. In a good cause it would be an invincible little nation. Uncle Sam should cultivate its friendship

Single Shots Only Allowed.

Only single shots will be permitted at the

Washington Post. 1

McKinley target, and Mr. Springer is to boss the shooting gallery. Will Soon Be an Extinct Species

Omaha World Herald.1 The street car horse bids fair to join the uffalo as an extinct species.

DEATH OF THE OCTOPUS.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of the whole country no less than of Louisiana, that the lottery is really dead .- New York Wor'd. PERHAPS the people of Louisiana will ac cept the lottery company's professions of a willingness to go out of business when its political friends formally declare against re-

newing its charter.-New York Sun. Thus the lottery men, in the parlance of the ring, throw up the sponge. They are not to be wholly trusted, and possibly they are insincere; but the probability is that they have really surrendered.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE blot is about to be wiped from the escutcheon of the Pelican State and the steady flow of money from people all over the Union, millions of it from those who could ill afford to inculge in the practice will be stopped. - Ohio State Journal.

THE apparently definite and final settlement of the long-agitated question of the political and moral "degradation" of the State of Louisiana is top obvious to call for extended comment. As it is, or promises to be, it is simply a case of "Ali's Well That Ends Well."—New York Advertiser. WE congratulate the people of Louisians

eir State will soon be cleansed of a foul blot and we are pleased to inform the thousands in our own State who have been throwing away their money on the great swindle that they will soon be delivered from that temptation.—Cleveland Plaindealer. THE American press, with the exception of a few subsidized Louisiana newspapers has stood like a stone wall in support of the anti-lottery law and in defense of the administration in its attempt to crush the giant Louisiana swindling concern, which has at lass gone to the wall.—Cleveland

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS

-A kind of ash in Sicily has a sap which rdens into crude sugar. -Crete, Neb., has a young ladies' corn

band which is said to be the equal of "un male barss band in the State."

-Among the Anglo-Saxons the bride w. led by a matron who was known as t

"bride-woman," while the young girls w followed in her wake were then called, they are still, "bride-maids." -In the reign of Richard IL, 1300, th dandles of London were shoes with toes in one foot to 18 inches in length with the pol

or "norn" turned up and astened to the -Leprosy is increasing at an alarmir rate in Spain. From Alcanta it is reports that several villages are afflicted with a terrible malady. In Beniderm there a eight families every member of which is

-The anti-slavery societies of Europe ar talking of an exhibition at the Chicago Fa which they think will help their cause. To proposal is to show all the instruments us in the capture, control and guarding of the -A horse has 40 teeth, a mare only

(wanting the tusks or so-called wolf teeth the ox and sheep tribes have only 23, want ing the eight incisors in the upper jaw. The pig has 44 teeth, the dog has 42 teeth, an mankind only 32. -The following advertisement appears recently in a paper: "A stamp collector, the possessor of a collection of 12,544 stamps

wishes to marry a lady who is an ordent co-lector and the possessor of the blue penn stamp of Mauritus issued in 1847. The stamp the young woman must possess i worth about \$1,000. -Our word "bride" is derived from th Anglo-Saxon verb "bredan," to cherisi while "groom," or "grom," is an old Dut word, which simply means a young mar and is quite different from the term applie to our equine domestics, which either come from the Persian "garma" (a keeper c horses), or else from the Anglo-Saxon wor "guma" (a caretaker or servant).

-The most popular and honored Persin poet is the Sheik Maslihed-din, who wrote i the thirteenth century, and has the highest distinction as a poet and moralist. If "Place of Roses" is appreciated out of Pe sia, and it may be seen in India, printed lithographed in cheap form, packed i chests and sold in hundreds and thousand for use in the many schools where Persian taught. -In 1890 North Dakota had 2,616,31

acres sown with wheat, giving a yield 27,554,611 bushels, or ten bushels and a fration to the acre, and that, in 1891, 2,863,50 acres were planted with wheat, the total yield being 64,713,328 bushels, an average over 23½ bushels to an acre. Of other copraised in the State the flaures are: Oats 17,871,528; barley, 5,270,685; flax, 1,214,618, anrye, 310,007 bushels. -Khaiifa Abdullah makes a good deal o

gunpowder in his arsenal at Omdurman, bu it is inferior in quality to that which come from Europe, and he is eager to get as mucl of the imported article as possible. Not few natives south of the Zambesl make very poor quality of gunpowder, havin plenty of the materials used in its manu-facture, while the Portuguese have taugh them the art of making it. -At Pembina, N. D., the thermometer

tood at 48° below zero one day recently At Spiritwood Lake, in the same region, th ice is three feet thick, and in cutting it o ice is three feet thick, and in cutting it of cold days the saw stuck fast frequently, and had to be cut out with an ax. The weather has been so cold that few people have been about the farming districts. The Sylkeston Gazette remarked the other day: "We com-municate once more with the outside work to-day, by means of an augur-hole, made b-the rotary plow through the drifts." -An inexplicable habit in a church a

Valsbol has at last been explained. When sacrament and then returned to the body of the church each made a genuflection in the the church each made a genufication in the direction of the women, always on the same spot. No one for a long while had known why this was done. Lately one of the walls was being cleaned, and a picture of the Virgin was discovered which had been easy cred up for 400 years by the whitewash. To genufications originally made to this victure had been continued by the force of imput for centuries after it had disappeared. -A curious contrivance by which those

whose kitchens and cellars are over-stocke with black beetles can get rid of at least been patented. It consists of a circular casing with inclined sides, up which the beetle or other insects can run, and an in verted saucer-shaped dish on a pivot in the center of the casing, with a receptacle for beit at its upper part. The arrengement is such that when a beetle steps up a side of the casing and over on to the inverted dish its weight will tilt the dish and cause this beetle to fall to the bottom of the trap, the dish righting immediately the weight of the beetle is removed. been patented. It consists of a circula beetie is removed.

-Colonel Gallieni, the French soldier who has served his country in Senegal and the Western Soudan, tells an ampsing loc dent that occurred to him while in the fa interior. In 1829 Rene Catllie, the Europea traveler who wrote a description of Tis buctoo, passed through that region on his way to the famous city. A while ago Colone Gallieni was surprised by a bill which was presented to him by the chief of an interior town. It purported to represent a debiwhich Caillie had incurred. The Colonel has no doubt the claim was spurious, but in order to displain "detestable reputation for dishonesty," which he says Europeans enjoy in that region, he discharged the obigation.

-A new arrangement, designed to supsede chains in safety bicycles and obviat the annoyance, with which bicyclists are a familiar, of loose and dirt-clogged chain gearing, has recently been protected. According to this invention a toothed wheel provided on the hub of the driving-wheel, which gears into a circular rack. This rack is supported by two cranks mounted or pivots and is oscillated through connecting tods by a small toothed wheel driven by cinion on the crank shaft. This who pinion on the crank shalt. This whole has a pin on its face which engages with the connecting rods and at each revolution oscillates the rack which acquires a circular motion by reason of the cranks, and thus revolves the driving-wheel. The speed at which the driving-wheel is rotated depends upon the proportionate number of reeth on the rack and on the wheel with which it

LIGHT LITTLE LAUGHS,

"What are you doing in Paris, Dr. Perkins?" "Studying eyes, Miss Dalay,"
"Oh, how interesting! What tolor do you pro-fer?"-Harper's Basur,

knows How soon some dear girl may take heart to propose;
So leave 'em alone, boy, a chase will enhance. The toy of their efforts to jump at a chance. -New York Herald. Professor-In estimating the multitudes

It is leap year, my boy, and just nobody

that have inhabited the earth we are obliged to consider, of course, both the quies and the deal. Student-That classification would leave out the messenger boys altogether, wouldn't life-Rodon Old Nick O'Teene (to his young wife)-

My first wife was always cold and distant. I like the sweet, confiding way you nestle up to me. His Young Wife-Oh, I don't mind it; I used to work in a tobacco factory!—Puck. I thought I could be happy.

If she'd consent to marriage: But now she calls me "Pappy." Makes me jog the buby carriage. There is a moral to this wall,

But I haven't time to write it, For I hear the buby squall.
-Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. He-Mrs. Redd-Clay, allow me to present

you my Irlend Mr. Reginald Robinson. She (who always tries to say something pleases).

What an aristocratic first name you bear, Molobluson.—Judge. "What happened 400 years ago this year?"

asked Freddie's teacher.
"Don't know," answered Freddier "Fin only
7 years old."—Harper's Tomas People. "I do not like that gown," he said.

"Those sleeves: Why, you'll get look."
"But, dear," his little wife replied.
"Just think how much it cost." Cloub Review. Wealthy Parishioner-Doctor, that sermon of yours last Sunitay from the text, 'A rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven,' was a little tough on us fellows that pay about \$25 for every sermon we have you preach The Rev. Dr. Fourthly-Yes, but think, my sir, of the immense comfort there is in that text for the fellows that can't afford to pay 25 cents. - Cal-cago Tribune.